Miami-Dade County Juvenile Weapons Offenders Program (JWOP): a potential model to reduce firearm crime recidivism nationwide

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Youth firearm violence has been a growing problem in the USA. Several programs across the country aimed at reducing recurrent gun violence in this vulnerable population have published recidivism rates of 40% to 50%. For the past 18 years, the Juvenile Weapons Offenders Program (JWOP) in Miami-Dade County has provided a unique multidisciplinary intervention encompassing 100 hours of violence education, behavioral modification, and social mentoring. The present study defines its outcomes as a national model for youth firearm recidivism prevention.

Methods Retrospective analysis of Florida Juvenile Justice Department records from 2008 to 2016 defined a group of youths convicted of firearm-related crimes and subsequently enrolled in the program. Cohorts were those who demonstrated successful completion of the JWOP program versus those who partially completed the program. At 6 and 12 months after release, records were cross-referenced with Florida Department of Justice criminal record system to prospectively capture rates of new all-comer and firearm-specific criminal charges.

Results 215 youth were included in the prospectively followed cohort at 6 months and 163 youth followed at 12 months after release. The 6-month recidivism rate for any criminal charge was 20.1% for program completers versus 32.9% for those who did not complete the program (p=0.047). When excluding unarmed criminal offenses, the recidivism rate dropped to 10.1% versus 22.4%, respectively (p=0.008). At 12 months, all-comers recidivism was 33.6% for the GATE program completion cohort versus 50% for the incomplete cohort (p=0.045). When excluding unarmed offenses, the recidivism rates were 18.6% versus 33.9%, respectively (p=0.035).

Conclusion The JWOP program has one of the lowest recidivism rates for reoffense for firearm and non-firearm-related offenses. Further investigation into details of the program’s efficacy and its applicability for expansion to other state and national jurisdictions should serve a model for decreasing youth gun violence across the country.

INTRODUCTION

In 2016, the most recent year with national statistics, the annual number of people killed or injured by firearm in the USA was 133,853. Homicide by firearm is the third leading cause of injury and death among youth aged 15–24, costing billions annually in combined medical and work loss costs. Factoring in suicide by firearm, gun-related fatalities account for the number one cause of unintentional injury death in this age group. In an editorial statement, the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) renewed its calls for the development of specific actions to stem the tide of escalating firearm violence. During the past two decades a bevy of community, school, and hospital-based programs have been developed and implemented with the aim of reducing youth firearm violence. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as part of this movement named eight comprehensive centers as National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence and provided funding in support of their mission. What has become clear from this and other efforts is that the scope of the problem, the multifactorial etiologies leading to firearm violence, and the multidisciplinary requirements of developing and measuring effective strategies to combat structural disparities have proven extremely challenging.

In Miami-Dade County, the Juvenile Weapons Offenders Program (JWOP) is a unique educational program aimed at abrogating youth violence recidivism in juvenile weapon offenders. The program encompasses violence education, behavioral modification, and social mentoring, and has been based at Ryder Trauma Center (RTC)/Jackson Memorial Hospital for the past 18 years. The current study aims to describe and define its outcomes as one of the nation’s most effective reducers of youth firearm recidivism and a model for developing programs both state and nationwide.

METHODS

Description of the program

The JWOP program (originally known as the GATE program) was developed in 1999 as an educational/interventional performance-based program for non-violent juvenile weapon offenders between the ages of 13 and 17. It was developed in collaboration by a neurotrauma nurse at RTC in collaboration with the County State Attorney’s Office, supported by the Office of the Public Defender, and funded by the Miami-Dade County Youth Crime Task Force.

Male adolescents convicted of non-violent weapon-related offenses are referred from the juvenile justice system by court mandate. The program’s long-term goal is to keep youth out of the juvenile justice system, trauma centers, rehabilitation centers, and morgues. Graduates are required to
graduate with both a CPR certificate and a self-
behavioral self-


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-R completes versus non-

-month period. R

- 3

-th century and records were

- 10-

-Step peer mentor

- 6-

-Evaluation of the program

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-The first third of the program focuses on developing aware-

- 4

-The middle third of the program focuses on personal expe-

- 3

-The third and final portion of the curriculum focuses on

- 2

-RESULTS

-A total of 600 clients were enrolled over the life of the program
to date with an overall 85% completion rate. Forty-three
percent of graduates returned to engage with the program after
successful completion of its curriculum, and 39 program grad-
uates were eventually trained as peer mentors who lead subse-
quent group classes, 12 of whom continued in this role for a
duration between 2 and 14 years.

-In terms of recidivism, 215 participants of the JWOP program
were analyzed in the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) crim-
inal record database for a new criminal offense within 6 months
of program completion, and 163 youth were included for analysis
of a new criminal offense within 12 months of program comple-
tion. In the 6-month cohort, 139 of 213 (64.6%) enrolled had
completed the program with (35.3%) deemed non-completers.
Results were near identical in the 12-month cohort, with 107 of
163 (65.6%) enrollees who had completed the program with 56
clients (34.4%) deemed non-completers.

-The 6-month recidivism rate for any criminal charge was
28/139 (20.1%) for program completers versus 25/76 (32.9%)
for non-completers (p=0.047). When excluding unarmed crim-
inal offenses, the recidivism rate dropped to 14/139 (10.1%)
versus 17/76 (22.4%), respectively (p=0.008). At 12 months,
recidivism for any class of offense was 36/107 (33.6%) for the
program completion cohort versus 28/56 (50.0%) for the
non-completion cohort (p=0.045). When excluding unarmed
offenses, the recidivism rates were 20/107 (18.6%) versus 19/56
(33.9%), respectively (p=0.035).

-DISCUSSION

-During the past 20 years, multiple calls for action in abrogating
firearm violence at the national, state, and community levels
have occurred including backing from major institutions such
as the CDC,4 the AAST,2 and the Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention.7 On the basis of these and other efforts,
hundreds of publications and programs have attempted to either
analyze or address the problem of firearm violence, and more
specifically firearm-related violence in youth populations.1

-The choice to select youth populations as a target demographic
for our intervention is based both on the statistical prevalence of
violence among this age group, and the considerable sociolog-
ical evidence that this age group is at higher risk for violence
due to increased impulsivity and incompletely developed sense
of self-risk.8

-Firearm-related deaths represent the number one cause of
unintentional injury and death in this population. As our knowl-
edge of the risk factors driving firearm-related violence grows
in sophistication and breadth, a multifactorial causation model
has emerged that is not dissimilar to other medical diseases.
Risk factors related to socioeconomic, zip code,9 peer groups,
family dynamics, school infrastructure, and the aforementioned
developmental factors can all result in the same phenotype of
violence.3

-The lack of demonstrable efficacy in many other youth
violence prevention programs is therefore likely attributable
to an inability of programs, either due to design restriction or
funding limitations, to fully address a sufficient quantity of
risk factors leading to this phenotype. A family dynamic inter-
vention may not save a youth from the peer pressures of gang
violence even with an intact support structure at home,3 whereas
a school-based intervention abrogating gang behavior may not
provide sufficient rehabilitation of a broken family dynamic and
absence of appropriate role modeling.
Recidivism—a metric commonly used in the evaluation of interventional programs for juvenile offenders—is defined most basically as the repetition of a criminal behavior. The Center for Violence Prevention provides a comprehensive compendium on data collection for use in program evaluation of recidivism via self-reported questionnaires. In the current study, we instead chose rearrest data as a primary endpoint of recidivism due to its objective superiority over self-reported data previously collected at this and other intervention programs. While this endpoint does not differentiate between conviction and arrest, a documented goal of the JWOP program is to prevent youth from reentering in any fashion with the juvenile justice system, and thus this broad definition of recidivism represents a stricter marker of success.

Program participants were followed during a 6 and 12-month span with robust results within this time frame. The lack of a longer follow-up period is an admitted limitation for objectively defining the long-term efficacy of the program. This time frame was chosen in part due to the limitations of the DJJ arrest database, which tracks arrest data in juveniles only. As the database does not follow adult (age 18 and greater) arrests, and the program clients were aged 13–17 at the time of their enrollment in the program, a longer follow-up period would represent a major confounder of not tracking arrests of those juveniles who crossed into adulthood at the time of rearrest.

A follow-up analysis cross-referenced to an adult nearest database may be required to better define longer term efficacy. However, this analysis would require use of a national arrest database to capture those adults who subsequently move to other states. In addition, the effect size of the program as adults get farther out from program completion may also be more difficult to measure statistically. As many psychosocial and developmental studies have defined particular risk for violent behavior in youths due to developmental factors influencing impulsivity, so to have these risks been defined as becoming smaller as individuals mature into young adults. We therefore consider the short-term efficacy defined here as a critical finding of effective intervention during a developmentally high-risk period in these individuals’ lives.

Why is the JWOP program arguably more effective in preventing recidivism than myriad other well-supported and structured programs? As compared with more traditional ‘boot-camp’ or ‘scared straight’ programs, our method of rehabilitation and delivery of educational content is focused on skill development, decision-making and introspection. Program directors, peer mentors and instructors tailor the classes to each group of clients to understand their backgrounds and teach in a way that reflects this culture. The program adapts to the needs of the boys which changes from week to week and individual to individual. A meta-analysis of juvenile rehabilitative programs noted that there was no significant correlation between the level of supervision/surveillance and reduced recidivism, and in fact drew a negative association between increased discipline and recidivism. In summary, we demonstrate a unique multidisciplinary intervention which during a 10-year period has shown an objective statistically significant decrease in arrest recidivism in particular for firearm or violence-related charges. This program could potentially serve as a model for expansion in other communities in the ongoing effort to abrogate violent injury and death by firearm in this country.

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