

Juvenile Services (OJS) Committee
Thirty-Third Meeting
January 12, 2016

HANDOUT TABLE OF CONTENTS

Agenda Item IV

- [November 10, 2015 Meeting Minutes](#).....2-9

Agenda Item V

- [Legislative Bills](#).....[Website Link](#)

Agenda Item VI

- [Youth Impact of Douglas County](#).....10-11
- [JDAI Update](#).....12-13
- [JDAI Daily Populations](#).....14-15

Agenda Item VII

- [Screening and Assessment Tools Presentation](#).....16-73

Agenda Item VIII

- [Office of Juvenile Services Report](#).....74-75

Agenda Item IX

- [Probation Report](#).....76-80

Agenda Item X

- [Data Mapping and Analysis Task Force Update](#).....81-84

**Nebraska Children’s Commission
Juvenile Services (OJS) Committee**
Thirty-Second Meeting
November 10, 2015
9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Child Advocacy Center, Gary Lacy Training Room
5025 Garland Street
Lincoln, NE 68504

I. Call to Order

Kim Hawekotte, Co-Chair of the Juvenile Services (OJS) Committee, called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m.

II. Roll Call

Committee Members present (11):

Nicole Brundo (9:21)	Ron Johns	Cassy Rockwell
Tony Green	Cynthia Kennedy	Juliet Summers
Kim Hawekotte	Tom McBride	Dr. Ken Zoucha
Dr. Anne Hobbs	Jana Peterson	

Committee Members absent (6):

Jeanne Brandner	Barb Fitzgerald	Nick Juliano
Kim Culp	Judge Larry Gendler	Dr. Richard Wiener

Committee Resource Members present (7):

Jim Bennett	Mark Mason	Adam Proctor
Christine Henningsen	Katie McLeese Stephenson	
Liz Hruska	Monica Miles-Steffens	

Committee Resource Members absent (7):

Senator Kathy Campbell	Jerall Moreland	Dan Scarborough
Dannie Elwood	Judge Linda Porter	
Catherine Gekas Steeby	Julie Rogers	

A quorum was established.

Guests in Attendance (6):

Raevin Bigelow.....	Project Everlast
Bethany Connor Allen.....	Nebraska Children’s Commission
Monica DeMent.....	DHHS, Division of Children and Family Services
Michael Fargen.....	Foster Care Review Office
Amanda Felton.....	Nebraska Children’s Commission
Josh Henningsen.....	Nebraska Legislative Council

a. Notice of Publication

Co-Chair Hawekotte, indicated that the notice of publication for this meeting was posted on the Nebraska Public Meetings Calendar website in accordance with the Nebraska Open Meetings Act.

b. *Announcement of the placement of Open Meetings Act information*

A copy of the Open Meetings Act was available for public inspection and was located on the table near the back of the meeting room.

III. Approval of Agenda

Co-Chair Hawekotte entertained a motion to approve the Agenda. A motion was made by Jana Peterson to approve the agenda as written. The motion was seconded by Ron Johns. No further discussion ensued. Roll Call vote as follows:

FOR (10):

Tony Green
Kim Hawekotte
Dr. Anne Hobbs
Ron Johns

Cynthia Kennedy
Tom McBride
Jana Peterson
Cassy Rockwell

Juliet Summers
Dr. Ken Zoucha

AGAINST (0):

ABSTAINED (0)

ABSENT (7):

Jeanne Brandner
Nicole Brundo
Kim Culp

Barb Fitzgerald
Judge Larry Gendler
Nick Juliano

Dr. Richard Wiener

MOTION CARRIED

IV. Approval of the Minutes

Cassy Rockwell moved to approve the minutes of the October 10, 2015 minutes as presented. Cynthia Kennedy seconded the motion. There was no further discussion. Roll Call vote as follows:

FOR (10):

Tony Green
Kim Hawekotte
Dr. Anne Hobbs
Ron Johns

Cynthia Kennedy
Tom McBride
Jana Peterson
Cassy Rockwell

Juliet Summers
Dr. Ken Zoucha

AGAINST (0):

ABSTAINED (0)

ABSENT (7):

Jeanne Brandner
Nicole Brundo
Kim Culp

Barb Fitzgerald
Judge Larry Gendler
Nick Juliano

Dr. Richard Wiener

MOTION CARRIED

V. New Member Nomination

Co-Chair Kim Hawekotte brought attention to the membership requests for the committee. Two individuals had expressed interest in joining the OJS Committee. They were:

- a. Senator Patty Pansing Brooks – Representative of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature
- b. Steve Milliken – Representative of the Department of Education

Both of the individuals would serve as resource members on the OJS Committee. It was moved by Ron Johns and seconded by Cassy Rockwell to forward a recommendation of approval to the Nebraska Children’s Commission for both Senator Patty Pansing Brooks and Steve Milliken to be added as members of the OJS Committee. No further discussion ensued. Roll Call vote as follows:

FOR (10):

Tony Green
Kim Hawekotte
Dr. Anne Hobbs
Ron Johns

Cynthia Kennedy
Tom McBride
Jana Peterson
Cassy Rockwell

Juliet Summers
Dr. Ken Zoucha

AGAINST (0):

ABSTAINED (0)

ABSENT (7):

Jeanne Brandner
Nicole Brundo
Kim Culp

Barb Fitzgerald
Judge Larry Gendler
Nick Juliano

Dr. Richard Wiener

MOTION CARRIED

VI. Co-Chair Report

In her report, Co-Chair Kim Hawekotte, emphasized the importance of the legislative report that the Committee would be focusing on later in the agenda. She remarked that one of the topics that had not received much attention from the group was the Youth Rehabilitation Treatment Centers (YRTC). Since it was a statutory requirement to put forth recommendations regarding the YRTCs, she suggested that the Committee focus in on the issue.

VII. Review of Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) Presentation

Co-Chair Hawekotte began the review of the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) presentation from the October 20, 2015 meeting. In order to help facilitate discussion, the Co-Chair asked that the members complete a SWOT Analysis for the Missouri DYS system. She informed the Committee that a SWOT Analysis looked at the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats of a project, system, or goal. The following contains the items for each element of SWOT that the members felt represented the Missouri DYS system.

- *Strengths*

The members discussed several items they saw as strengths of the Missouri DYS system. They included the ability to keep family close in location to the youth, having a culture and foundation built upon safety, and establishing regions that fit well with the population's needs. The focus on creating a humane environment for the youth was also discussed. The subtle environmental elements within the institutions such as comfortable furniture, the ability to wear their own clothing, and being able to hang artwork and photos from home help to establish the culture in which the youth feel safe.

Other components the Committee felt aided to the strength of the DYS system included their reluctance to send kids out of the state for services and their "no-rejection" policy. This was possible because all of the necessary services were provided internally with no need to send youth elsewhere. It was also highlighted that the DYS System of Care is consistent for all youth involved. Rather than focusing on labels, they sought to understand why the youth were acting out. It all connected to having a positive, rehabilitative approach rather than a punitive Correctional approach. Looking at their system not as a model, but as a philosophy helped the system grow and change as needed.

The group continued on by mentioning the culture of community involvement. They gave the example of when a youth runs, even members of the community were contacted and assisted in the search. The relationship between the DYS and the county courts was a very important strength of the Missouri system as well. By partnering with DYS, the courts ensured that the youth received appropriate services before reentering the community.

Staff training was another strength that was covered. Intensive training was provided to ensure that the staff understood the philosophies behind their work. The ability to have all frontline staff become certified substitute teachers was an additional aspect that assisted in ensuring that all educational needs were met. The 140+ hours of training provided to the staff gave them a sense of worth within the system. This also encouraged them to become an integrated part of the rehabilitation process for the youth.

The resources available to the DYS was noted as a key element in their success. The ability to use blended funding including state funds, Medicaid funds, and funds from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education enabled them to offer more services to the youth they serve. The large pool of funding allowed them the opportunities such as providing transportation to youth and their families.

- *Weaknesses*

Topics shifted to addressing the weaknesses of the Missouri DYS system. Several members found the lack of clinical staff at the DYS to be a downfall. The group process was highly valued by the Missouri system, but the Committee members felt that there would always be youth who needed more intensive rehabilitation. The members addressed that the grouping of the youth may be difficult with youth with extreme mental health issues. Missouri viewed mental health and substance abuse as behavioral problems rather than as biological diseases. It was also mentioned that the diagnosis of substance abuse must come from a medical professional as there could be instances of drug counselors unnecessarily over diagnosing.

Staffing struggles were listed as an additional weakness of the DYS. The members pointed out that the Missouri presenters acknowledged the difficulty in getting and keeping quality staff members. The salary of frontline staff is comparatively low with other jobs in the areas, making it a less desirable occupation.

There were other problems that the Missouri presenters addressed that Committee members agreed were weaknesses. Much like Nebraska, the rural areas of Missouri struggled to provide appropriate detention alternatives. With limited resources in those regions, low risk youth were committed to detention facilities at higher rates.

Other weaknesses noted included the difference in how DYS defined recidivism, the process of filing grievances for youth, and the fact that even with regionally based facilities, some families still had to travel up to 2 hours to see a youth.

- *Opportunities*

The Missouri DYS system had several opportunities that it could take advantage of. They were able to use blended sources of funding, had active community involvement such as neighborhood associations, and had the support of the Advisory Committees. All of these resources continued to provide new opportunities to enrich the DYS.

- *Threats*

The Committee reviewed several issues that could be threats to the Missouri DYS system. One threat covered was that a lack of clinicians could hinder their ability to receive Medicaid funds. The group also noted the difficulty in establishing consistency throughout the regions, large competition in the job market, the high turnover rates, and the costs associated with training individuals in high turnover positions as potential threats.

After reviewing the SWOT elements of the Missouri DYS, Co-Chair Hawekotte welcomed the members to discuss the SWOT elements for the current Nebraska Juvenile Justice system.

- *Strengths*

The Committee remarked that the focus of the current system had begun to shift towards rehabilitative over correctional. They discussed the culture shift from looking at the youth as “bad kids” to realizing that there may be underlying issues causing the negative behavior. Overall, the group noted a sense of collaboration and desire of all agencies involved to improve the system for the better.

Many of the same strengths listed for the Missouri DYS were repeated as strengths of the Nebraska system. These included the push to keep youth involved with their family and community as well as investing in staff with training.

Several other factors were listed such as the emphasis on using evidence based practices, focusing on educational efforts for the youth in both in and out-of-home placement, and

finding the right services to effectively serve the youth's needs. One helpful resource that was mentioned was the use of teleservices for the rural areas of the state.

- *Weaknesses*

One weakness that continued to come up was the number of children sent out of state for services. Since Nebraska did not have a “no rejection” policy similar to Missouri, many youth were sent to surrounding areas for treatment. With the large amount of rural space in Nebraska, the members agreed that getting necessary services for youth in those areas was difficult.

Appropriate funding was a weakness that the members indicated was a continual struggle. The lack of funding contributes to several other system weaknesses like a lack of adequate life skill training to youth and instituting diversion programs throughout the state. In the talk of diversion programs, the members reflected on how there are areas of the state that have the ability to access county aid funds, but without the support of other agencies, would not have the capacity to institute the necessary changes.

- *Opportunities*

Members present discussed the various opportunities that the Nebraska Juvenile Justice system could take advantage of. The Committee emphasized that the continued push towards evidence based practices could be of benefit for the system involved youth. They also discussed moving towards the use of blended funding by adding education elements to the system and using resources like Magellan to find how other sources of funding may be utilized.

They also felt the need to capitalize on the current climate surrounding youth services. The group reflected on the increase in legislative interest surrounding child welfare. With the support of both the legislature and outside agencies, the number of resources available could significantly increase.

- *Threats*

Conversation once again returned to the issue of funding. With restrictions surrounding Medicaid funding, it could prove to be impossible to access without legislative changes. The issue of legislative term limits also posed a threat to progress as each new legislator must be reeducated on the system and its needs.

The group examined the many complications that came with major reform. Issues could arise with workplace turnover, shifting the culture of the workforce, and ensuring system stability. Talk occurred regarding the need to create an efficient strategic plan that ensured all parties were on the same page and that the model was given time to flourish and grow. If there was too much change to a system model, it could undermine the reform efforts and create tension among the agencies and organizations involved.

VIII. OJS Committee Legislative Report

After reviewing the SWOT factors of both the Missouri and Nebraska systems, Co-Chair Hawekottee prompted the Committee to analyze and compare the two to formulate recommendations to include in the Juvenile Services Report.

Lengthy discussion occurred surrounding how the ideal Nebraska juvenile justice system would look. It was agreed upon that all entities involved needed to undertake whatever model was instituted uniformly across the state. The Committee entertained the idea of creating a Youth Services Division that would act as an umbrella for all juvenile justice services. Members considered how this would affect transparency and accountability.

A further subject that incurred much dialogue was how to handle status offenders. Debate occurred as to where this population would best be served. Often, when these youth were placed into the juvenile justice system, it could lead to future recidivism that would not occur otherwise. While moving status offenders to the behavioral health system was suggested, there were concerns over trauma and over-medication that could come about by doing such. The Committee agreed that this was a population in which further research should be conducted.

The Committee suspended for lunch at 11:50 a.m.

The Committee resumed business at 12:40 p.m.

The Committee reviewed the previous Juvenile Services Committee report to form recommendations for the current report. The group debated on several items in the previous report and if they conflicted with the direction in which the Committee would like to move. The layout of the report was edited to include only relevant information.

Dialogue settled on the matter of the Youth Rehabilitation Treatment Centers (YRTC). The group deliberated as to if there was a way to use existing facilities in order to pilot a multi-level of care system. Members felt that several factors needed to be taken into consideration before launching a pilot. Items they felt needed to be examined were the population type of youth going out of the state, the number of youth aged 18 being committed to detention centers and their needs, and any services that are in demand, but unavailable for the juvenile justice population at large.

It was decided to form a Taskforce group to look into this information. Members of the group were to include individuals from the Office of Juvenile Services, the Administrative Office of Probation, the Juvenile Justice Institute, and any other interested stakeholders. Volunteers to serve on a Data Analysis and Mapping Taskforce included Anne Hobbs, Juliet Summers, Jana Peterson, and Mike Fargen.

Final suggestions for the current report included altering the mission statement of the Committee, and creating or refining recommendations for the following categories: Foundational Principles, Legal System Changes, Core Design and Framework, Nebraska Children's Commission Related Recommendations, YRTC Related Recommendations, and Additional Committee Priorities. Another item that the members wanted included was a list of previous recommendations that had been accomplished.

IX. Public Comment

Co-Chair Hawekotte invited any members of the public forward. No public comment was offered.

X. New Business

There was no New Business to present at this time.

XI. Upcoming Meeting Planning

Co-Chair Hawekotte suggested that the next OJS Committee meeting on December 8, 2015 be cancelled. The next Juvenile Services Committee meeting was scheduled for January 12, 2016. The January meeting would include information from the Data Analysis and Mapping Taskforce and a return to the subject of assessment tools.

Juliet Summers recommended that the date of December 8, 2015 be used for the Taskforce to meet. Final details for the Taskforce meeting would be sent out at a later time.

XII. Future Meeting Dates

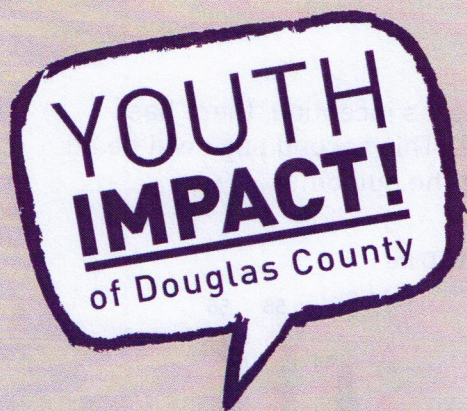
- December 8, 2015 – Data Analysis and Mapping Taskforce Meeting
- January 12, 2016 – Juvenile Services Committee Meeting

XIII. Adjourn

Co-Chair Hawekotte entertained a motion to adjourn. Ron Johns moved to adjourn. Cassy Rockwell seconded the motion. There was no discussion. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote. The meeting adjourned at 2:39 p.m.

11/20/2015

AF



Our Mission

To engage, guide and empower Douglas County youth and families to achieve positive outcomes within the child welfare and juvenile justice systems through community partnerships designed to offer unique and innovative opportunities to decrease further system involvement.

Our Vision

To provide a unique and innovative way to give families a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives and to decrease further involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Our Goals

- Ensure greater youth and family involvement
- Collaborate with community partners
- Focus on family strengths
Improve system accountability
- Engage and collaborate with youth, family and stakeholders
- Identify system gaps and barriers

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT...

CHILD ABUSE and NEGLECT as a RISK FACTOR for DELINQUENCY

- Increased likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by **55%** and for a violent crime as a juvenile by **96%**
- Increased likelihood of arrest as an adult by **28%** and for a violent crime as an adult by **30%**
- Increased the odds of future delinquency and adult criminality overall by **29%**

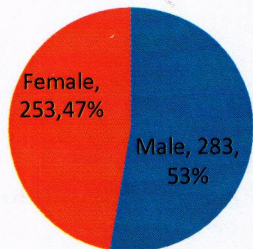
DUAL STATUS or CROSSOVER YOUTH

- Are often in the child welfare system for **long periods of time.**
- Are more likely to be **female** as compared to the general delinquency population.
- Minorities, particularly African Americans, appear to be **over represented.**
- Most are placed **out of the home** and often experience **multiple** placements.
- Are often **truant** and/or **performing poorly** in school.
- Over half are **detained** prior to adjudication.
- Have higher rates of **substance abuse** and **mental illness**
- Have higher **recidivism** rates
- Have higher rates of **criminal involvement** as adults
- Have higher rates of **child welfare** involvement as parents/perpetrators of **maltreatment**

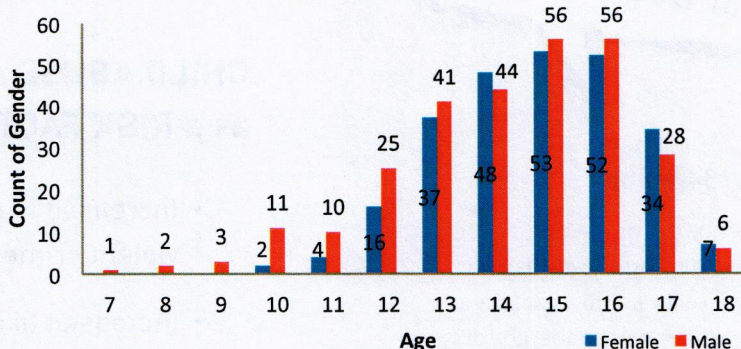
Herz & Ryan, 2008b; Halemba, Siegel, Lord, & Zawacki, 2004; Kelley, Thornberry, & Smith, 1997; Saeturn & Swain, 2

Youth Impact! will officially begin its fourth year this coming November. Since its inception, there has been a total of 536 youth (47% female and 53% male) identified as dual status. This second page will be all about the past three years worth of data, who we worked with and what were the outcomes.

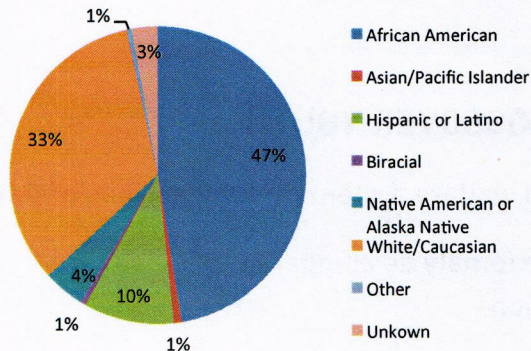
Gender of CYPM Youth Served to Date



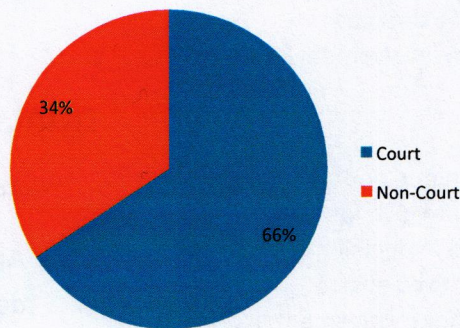
Age of CYPM Youth Served to Date



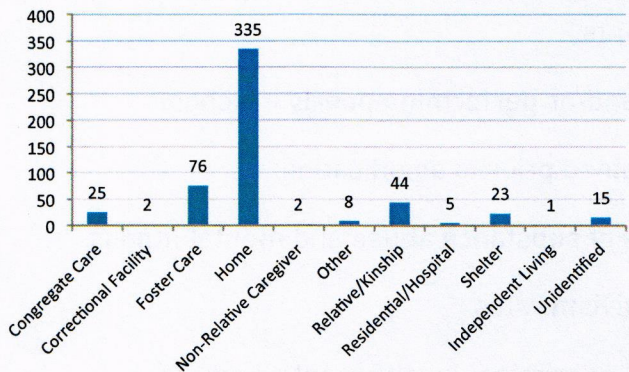
Ethnicity of CYPM Youth Served to Date



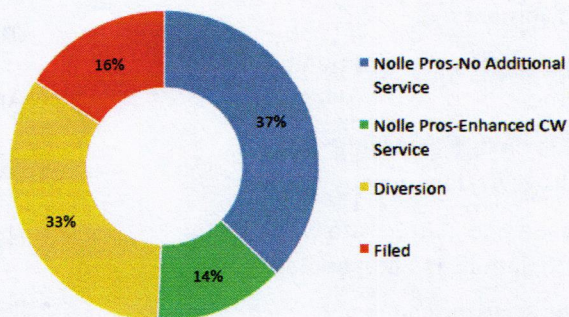
Court for all Youth at time of CYPM Identification



Placement Status for all Youth at time of CYPM Identification



Decisions By County Attorney — Nov 1, 2012 to Oct 8, 2015



Douglas County is Making a Difference!



Public Private Partnership

NEBRASKA JDAI UPDATE

Prepared for OJS Sub-committee
January 12, 2016

Douglas County

2015 Highlights

- Reliable Quarterly Data
- Enhanced Continuum of Detention Alternatives
- Daily Detention Staffing calls implemented
- Presented at National Conference
- New Coordinator transition
- Ongoing collaboration with OYS

2016 Next Steps

- Implementation of new alternatives to detention – warrant specific
- 2016 committee work plans
- Finalize Douglas County Story
- DMC training
- Formal runaway study with UNO
- Assistance with Judicial District 2 expansion

Sarpy County

2015 Highlights

- Reliable quarterly data
- Enhanced detention alternatives
- Presented at National Conference
- Unexpected loss of coordinator Dick Shea

2016 Next Steps

- Hiring and training new coordinator
- Finalizing Sarpy County story
- 2016 Committee work plans
- Assistance in Judicial District 2 expansion efforts

State JDAI Efforts

2015 Highlights

- Completion of RAI Evaluation
- Development of Probation District Action Plans and Short Term Transition Plans for detention and shelter
- Presentation at National Conference & NJJA
- Cross Cutting Issues Committee
 - *LB709; LB675*
- Development of state infrastructure to support expansion

2016 Next Steps

- Expansion in Judicial District 2
- Full implementation of Probation District Action Plans
- Expansion of Alternatives to Detention - Crisis Response
- Finalize Common Definitions
- Fundamentals Training
- Assume more technical assistance responsibilities

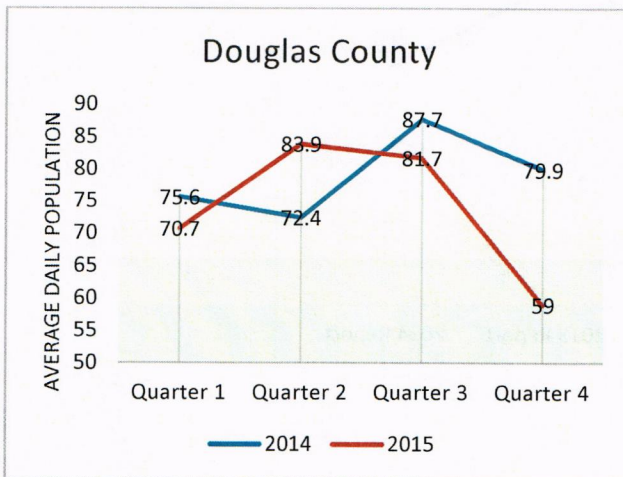
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PROBATION

January 7, 2016

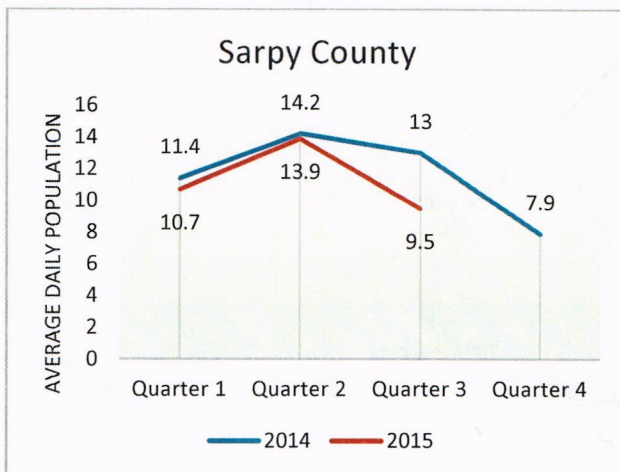
P.O. Box 98910
Lincoln, NE 68509
Phone: (402) 471-2141

The following are an analysis of the average daily population for the Nebraska Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) sites in Douglas and Sarpy counties. The 2015 Quarter 4 data has not been finalized per the Quarterly Report Spreadsheet (QRS) guidelines. As of January 7, 2016 there are 59 youth in the Douglas County Detention Center (DCYC).

Douglas County



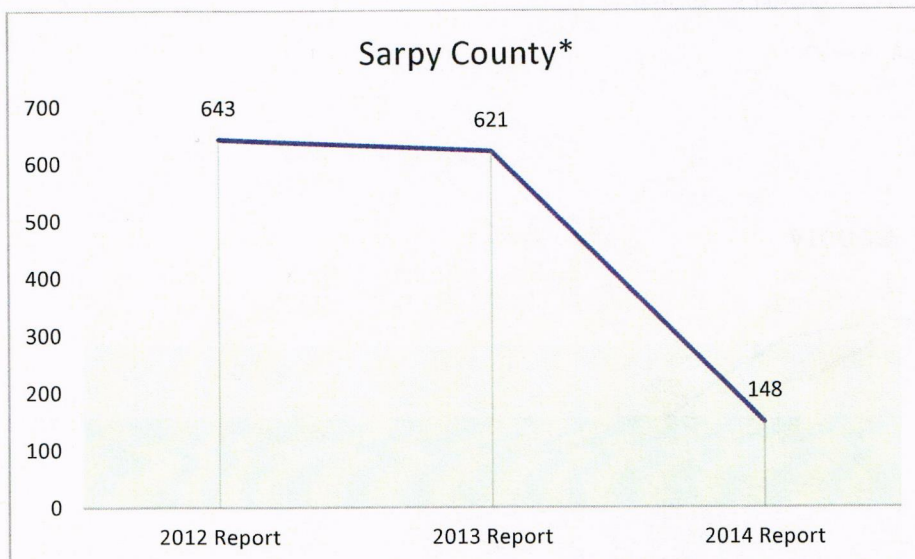
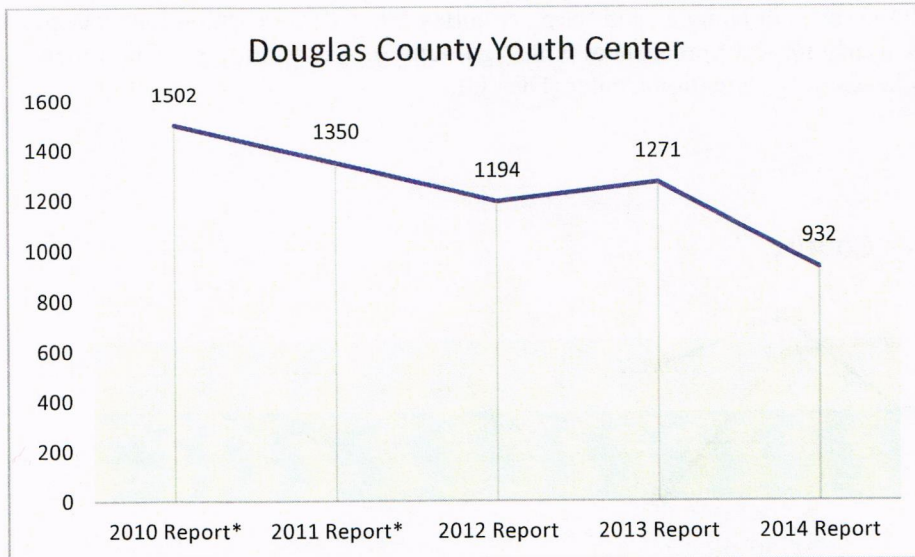
Sarpy County



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PROBATION

P.O. Box 98910
Lincoln, NE 68509
Phone: (402) 471-2141

The following information was compiled from the Kids Count in Nebraska publications. Please refer to individual reports for the data methodology.



*Information for Sarpy County is unavailable for 2010 and 2011.

Risk Assessment for Criminal Activity in Youth II

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Law/Psychology Program

LPUNL

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Risk Assessment in Youth Psychometrics 102

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Basic Concepts

It's all about error....



Basic Concepts

- **Random Error**
- **Systematic Error**
- **Reliability**
- **Validity**

Random Error

Unpredictable errors that go in different directions

- **Fluctuations in measurement that are inconsistent in direction and magnitude**
- **Result from random individual differences in raters emotions, attitudes, cognitive understanding**
- **Temporal events that change over time in haphazard ways**
- **Different people respond to the same stimulus materials in different ways that are unpredictable**

Systematic Error

Predictable errors that go in same direction repeatedly

- **Deviation in measurement that is consistent in direction and magnitude**
- **Result from fixed differences in types of individual respondents (e.g., personality or experience or biological differences)**
- **Drift in measurement in one direction over time**
- **People respond to an irrelevant component of complex stimulus materials in the same way regardless of the other relevant components**

Reliability

Absence of random error

- **Measurement that produces the same results repeatedly with the same stimulus materials**
- **Controls individual differences in raters' emotions, attitudes, cognitive understanding as they impact behavior of interest**
- **Events are unchanged over time**
- **Different people respond to the same stimulus materials in the same predictable ways**

Measures of Reliability

Types of Reliability

- **Internal Consistency**
 - **Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha (.70+)**
- **Inter-rater agreement**
 - **Percent Agreement (80%+)**
 - **Kappa Coefficient (.60+)**
 - **Intraclass Coefficient (ICC)**
 - **(average correlation of agreement among 2 or more raters) (.70+)**

Validity

Absence of systematic error

- **Measurement is consistent in direction and magnitude**
 - **scores distribute around the true parameter**
- **Controls fixed differences in types of individual respondents (e.g., personality or experience or biological differences) as they influence the relevant behavior**
- **Absence of drift in measurement over time**
- **Control response to irrelevant components of complex stimulus materials**

Types of Measurement Validity

- Content Validity – the measure samples all components of a construct; measures all aspects of risk
- Construct Validity – instruments of the same construct are correlated (e.g., two measures of risk are correlated) and instruments of two different constructs are not correlated (e.g., a measure of risk does not correlate with a measure of introversion)
- **Predictive Validity** – a measure correlates with the construct it is theorized to predict

Predictive Validity for Risk Assessment

- **Does the instrument predict higher levels of recidivism?**
 - **Higher levels of risk should be associated with higher levels of recidivism**
 - **Lower levels of risk should be associated with lower levels of recidivism**
- **Does the instrument predict successful outcomes?**
 - **Higher levels of risk should be associated with negative outcomes of probation**
 - **Lower levels of risk should be associated with lower positive outcomes of probation**

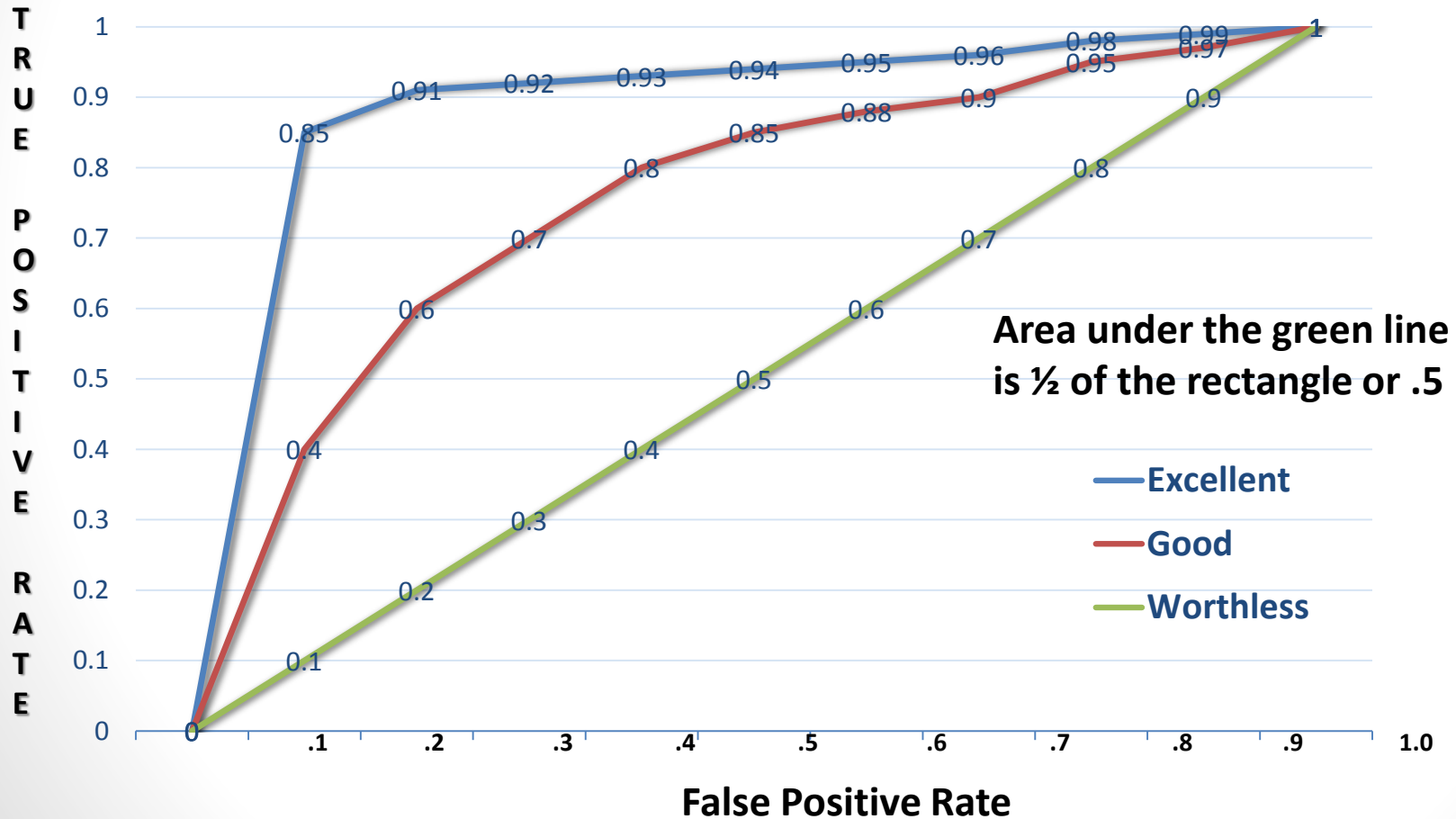
Measures of Validity

All based upon effect sizes

- r and r^2
- Cohen's d
- Reporter Operating Characteristic Curve (ROC)
 - AUC (area under the curve)

Three AUC Curves

Reporter Operating Curves



Predictive Validity

The conceptual meaning of $AUC_{(roc)}$

- The AUC is the probability of a successful outcome for an individual who is selected at random from the predicted successful outcome group
- ❖ If a risk instrument has an AUC of .50 then, an individual selected at random from the group predicted to recidivate has 50% change of recidivating and a 50% change of not recidivating – **the prediction is of no value**
- ❖ If a risk instrument has an AUC of .70 then, an individual selected at random from the group predicted to recidivate has 70% change of recidivating and only a 30% change of not recidivating – **the prediction is of great value**

Predictive Validity

Comparing Effect Sizes

- All measures of effect size are directly comparable and each one can be calculated from every other one with knowledge about the sample distribution

Effect Size	Small	Moderate	Large
r	.10	.30	.50
<i>Cohen's d</i>	.20	.62	1.15
$AUC_{(roc)}$.56	.67	.79

Meta Analysis Something New?

*We need to take a slight
side step to review the
concept of meta-analysis.*

Meta Analysis

- *A meta-analysis is a quantitative review of a large number of studies that analyzes and summarizes the effects and tests the overall effect sizes across the aggregation of the studies*

Two Types:

Intervention vs. Prediction Meta-analyses

Intervention Meta-analyses for Juvenile Justice

Uses effect sizes (r , d , ϕ) to
summarize reduction in
recidivism across intervention
studies

Juvenile Intervention Programs

- *Lipsey (2009) completed a meta-analysis of 548 evaluations of juvenile justice treatments conducted between 1958 and 2002*
- Coded properties of programs and determined which ones reduced recidivism
- The following reduced recidivism with significant *phi* effect sizes
 - **Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (-26%)**
 - **Behavioral Skill Building (-22%)**
 - **Group Counseling (-22%)**
 - **Mentoring (- 21%)**
 - **Case Management (-20%)**

Prediction Meta-analyses for Juvenile Justice

Uses effect sizes (r , r^2 , AUC) to
summarizes ability to predict
recidivism across validity
studies

The results of meta-analyses measure the strength of the relationship between the predictors (LSI crimenogenic scales) and an outcome measure (recidivism) across multiple studies.

Olver et al (2014) -- 128 studies of the LSI scales world wide:

Effect sizes

- Canada: $r = .43$ (AUC = .75)**
- Outside North America: $r = .29$ (AUC = .67)**
- United States: $r = .22$ (AUC = .63)**

An r value of .30 and above is moderate in strength

Review of Risk Screening Instruments for Youth

**(Two Major Instruments in Use:
YLS/CMI and the SAVRY)**

YLS/CMI

**(Mostly administered by Probation
Officers)**

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Measure Description: 42 items measure 8 domains: (each item is coded as present or absent)

- 1. Prior and current offenses/dispositions**
- 2. Family circumstances/parenting**
- 3. Education/employment**
- 4. Peer relations**
- 5. Substance abuse**
- 6. Leisure/recreation**
- 7. Personality/behavior**
- 8. Attitudes/orientation**

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

The total score places youth in one of four categories for future risk for continued criminal behavior:

- **Low (0 to 8)**
 - **Moderate (9 to 22)**
 - **High (23 to 34)**
 - **Very High (35 to 42)**
-
- (Jung & Rawana, 1999; Marczyk et al., 2003; Schmidt et al, 2005)

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Sample: 328 youth in probation in a midsize industrial county in the Midwest

Criterion: Recidivism – any new criminal charge within 12 months following the YLS/CMI intake

Raters: Court personnel

Reliability: 90% agreement or above between 36 pairs of interviewers rating 36 cases

Validity: AUC = .62 (was significant from .50)

(Onifade et al, 2008)

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Sample: 1077 Nebraska youth on probation

Criterion: Recidivism over 12 months – additional commitment

Raters: 28 Probation Officers

Reliability: 79% agreement in risk classification but only 39% agreement with YLS experts

Validity: Based on 597 youth released from YRTC
AUC = .526 (not significant from .50)

National Council on Crime and Delinquency: Baird et al. (2013)

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Meta-analysis

Sample: 49 studies with 8,746 youth offenders

Criterion: Recidivism –

General: (19 studies)

Non –Violent: (3 studies)

Violent: (9 studies)

Sexual: (2 studies)

Olver, Stockdale and Wormith (2009)

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Meta-analysis

Type	<i>r</i>	AUC
General	.32	.68
Non-violent	.29	.67
Violent	.26	.65
Sexual	.20	.61

Olver, Stockdale and Wormith (2009)

SAVRY

(Mostly administered by mental health practitioners – LMHP's -- but can be administered by probation officers)

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Measure Description: **24 risk items:** (each risk item is rated on a three point scale: low, moderate)

- **Grouped into three domains**
 1. Historical (Static)
 2. Social Contextual (Dynamic)
 3. Individual/Clinical (Dynamic)
- Raters provide a professional judgment rating for risk factors on the 3 point scale

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Measure Description: 6 items for protective factors: (each item is rated as present or absent)

- **Protective Factors**
 1. Prosocial involvement
 2. Strong social support
 3. Strong attachments and bonds
 4. Positive attitude toward intervention
 5. Strong commitment to school or work
 6. Resilient personality

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Total scores result in 3 risk levels:

- **Low**
- **Medium**
- **High**

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Sample: 480 adolescent males in a secured detention facility in Connecticut

Criterion: Recidivism – violent arrests, nonviolent arrests, and any arrests in a 1, 2, and 5 year follow-ups

Raters: Trained raters coded from agency records

Reliability: No reliability data reported but referred to Borum et al (2009) – across 6 studies ICC ranged from .81 to .97

Validity: (next slide)

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Validity: (r 's calculated from Odds ratios)

1 year follow-ups:	<i>r</i>	<i>AUC</i>
Any arrest	.42	.74
Non-violent arrest	.48	.78
Violent arrest	.44	.76

2 year follow-ups:	<i>r</i>	<i>AUC</i>
Any arrest	.52	.80
Non-violent arrest	.56	.83
Violent arrest	.45	.76

5 year follow-ups:	<i>r</i>	<i>AUC</i>
Any arrest	.34	.70
Non-violent arrest	.30	.67
Violent arrest	.43	.75

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Meta-analysis

Sample: 49 studies with 8,746 youth offenders

Criterion: Recidivism –

General: (7 studies)

Non –Violent: (2 studies)

Violent: (9 studies)

Sexual: (1 studies)

Olver, Stockdale and Wormith (2009)

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Type	<i>r</i>	AUC
General	.32	.68
Non-violent	.38	.72
Violent	.30	.67
Sexual	.06	.53

Olver, Stockdale and Wormith (2009)

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Meta-analysis

Type	<i>r</i>	AUC
General	.32	.68
Non-violent	.29	.67
Violent	.26	.65
Sexual	.20	.61

Olver, Stockdale and Wormith (2009)

Meta-analysis comparison:

The SAVRY has somewhat higher predictive validity than the YLS/CMI but both instruments show moderate predictions of recidivism

YLS/CMI vs. SAVRY

(A direct test)

Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY)

Sample: 130 adolescents males referred to a court clinic between 1996 and 2000 in Canada

Criterion: Recidivism – incidents recorded in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police database (i.e., the Canadian Police information Centre – **CPIC**)

YLS/CMI: Completed by Probation Officers as part of their case management work

SAVRY: Coded from mental health records – administered by mental health practitioners

Schmidt, Campbell, and Houlding (2011)

Non-Violent Recidivism Effect Sizes

Type	<i>r</i>	AUC
YLS Male	.43	.73
SAVRY Risk Male	.48	.78
SAVRY Prot. Male	.38	.72
YLS Female	.15	.58
SAVRY Risk Female	.31	.68
SAVRY Prot. Female	.10	.56

Schmidt, Campbell, and Houlding (2011)

Violent Recidivism Effect Sizes

Type	<i>r</i>	AUC
YLS Male	.27	.65
SAVRY Risk Male	.48	.78
SAVRY Prot. Male	.29	.67
YLS Female	.15	.58
SAVRY Risk Female	.12	.57
SAVRY Prot. Female	.15	.58

Schmidt, Campbell, and Houlding (2011)

Nonviolent Incremental Recidivism

- 1. The SAVRY explains 15% more variance in non-violent recidivism after controlling for the YLS/CMI**
 - a. SAVRY adds significantly to the YLS**

- 2. The YLS does not explain additional variance in non-violent recidivism after controlling for the SAVRY**
 - b. YLS does not add significantly to the SAVRY**

Schmidt, Campbell, and Houlding (2011)

Violent Incremental Recidivism

- 1. The SAVRY explains 11% more variance in violent recidivism after controlling for the YLS/CMI**
 - a. SAVRY adds significantly to the YLS**

- 2. The YLS does not explain additional variance in violent recidivism after controlling for the SAVRY**
 - b. YLS does not add significantly to the SAVRY**

Schmidt, Campbell, and Houlding (2011)

Research Conclusions

1. The YLS/CMI is an accepted and validated measure of risk of recidivism in youth. It and the SAVRY are the two most used and respected instruments in the literature.
 - a. Surprisingly, the YLS/CMI did not perform well in the NCCD test in Nebraska in 2013.
2. In other studies the YLS does perform well but in many cases not as well as the SAVRY.
3. In a 2009 meta-analysis the SAVRY proved to be a slightly better predictor of recidivism than the YLS.
4. In a direct comparison in a Canadian sample the SAVRY outperformed the YLS.

Possible Action Item

- 1. A validation study of YLS/CMI in Nebraska is needed.**
- 2. The study will require obtaining a sample of YLS scores connected to recidivism data through NPACS, JUSTICE, and NCJIS. This study can be retrospective.**
- 3. This study should examine the predictive validity of the YLS/CMI as it is administered in Nebraska with the customary outcome analyses reported in the literature:**
 - a. Logistic regression producing r values, odds ratios, and accompanying statistical tests of significance**
 - b. Cox survival analyses**
 - c. Incremental recidivism analyses comparing the YLS/CMI scales to each other**

Possible Action Item

4. *Adopting the YLS 2.0 (Hoge & Andrews, 2010) is not likely to influence the predictive validity of the risk measure because “the scoring of the Total Risk/Need Score and the eight subcomponents of Part 1 (Assessment of Risks and Needs) remains unchanged from the YLS/CMI” (Hoge & Andrews, 2010 p. 3)*
 - a. *Note: there may be other reasons to adopt the YLS/CMI 2.0*
5. If the YLS/CMI performs as it has in the published literature with medium to large *AUC* and *r* values, then its use as a validated measure of risk with Nebraska youth will be firmly demonstrated.

Possible Action Item

6. There are other measures of risk published in the literature that show somewhat higher validity than does the YLS/CMI (i.e., the SAVRY).

7. However, there is significant overlap between the SAVRY and YLS/CMI – sometimes with correlations as high as .85 or .86.
 - a. It is not clear why the SAVRY sometimes outperforms the YLS – but it seems to be a better predictor with lower risk youth than is the YLS.
 - b. Trained mental health practitioners administer the SAVRY in small scale studies, while probation officers administer the YLS/CMI.
 - c. There are fewer studies with the SAVRY (often in the U.S.) than with the YLS/CMI (often in Canada.)

Possible Action Item

- 8. If the YLS does not perform as well as it does in other jurisdictions, the Nebraska validity study will suggest ways to strengthen training and administration.**

- 9. It may be worthwhile to conduct a small pilot study comparing the YLS/CMI to another instrument such as the SAVRY**
 - a. This study would need to be prospective and not retrospective and would require at least 2 years to complete to allow enough time to elapse to collect recidivism data. However, some useful results would be forthcoming after 1 year.**

Possible Action Item

10. Pilot Study: (Could be smaller numbers)

- **Train 10 probation officers to administer the SAVRY and administer YLS/CMI booster training with them**
- **Randomly Assign 20 new cases to each of these officers for a one year period (must be random)**
- **For each officer randomly assign (again, must be random) 10 cases to be assessed using the SAVRY**
- **For each officer randomly assign (again, must be random) 10 cases to be assessed using the YLS/CMI**
- **Collect outcome data on each of the 200 cases and recidivism data (at 2 year follow-up).**
- ***COMPARE THE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY (WITH STATISTICAL TESTS).***
- ***Question: Is the SAVRY a more valid instrument in Nebraska***

Why is this important?

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of Rehabilitation

(RNR) (Andrews and Bonita, 2010)

- **Assess risk through criminogenic needs**
- **Intervene through techniques that are Evidence Based (e.g., CBT) *and* that are tailored to the characteristics of the offender**

Risk Principle

The level of treatment should match the level of risk so that high risk offenders should receive stronger doses of intervention, while low risk offenders should receive minimal or no intervention.

Need Principle

Treatments should focus only on criminogenic needs, which are the factors most predictive of decisions to engage in criminal activity.

Responsivity Principle

Interventions should be evidence based and match the characteristics of the offenders (e.g., learning style, motivation, intensity, etc.).

A large and consistent research literature supports the RNR model.

It is an effective means of reducing recidivism with the general population and special populations (violent offenders, juveniles and women).

(Andrews et al., 1990; Dowden & Andrews, 1999a,b; Dowden & Andrews, 2003)

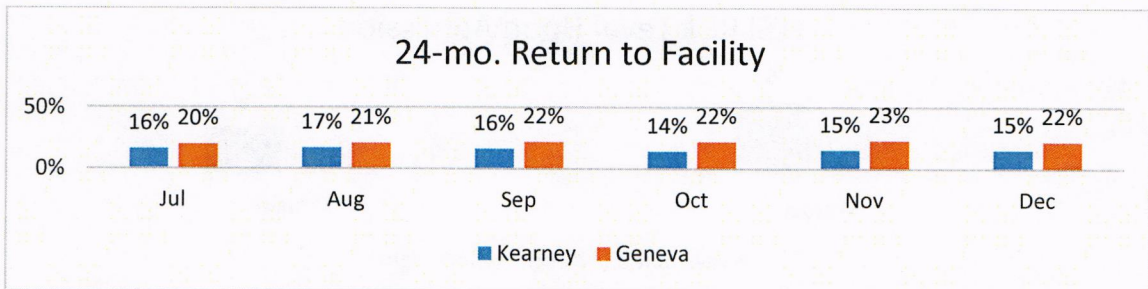
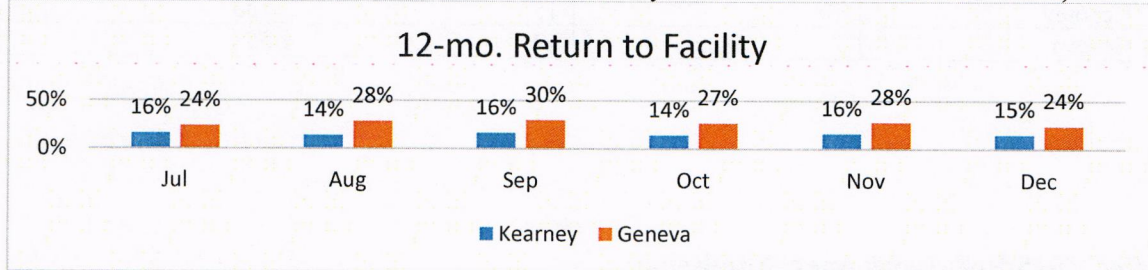
Thank you for your time
and patience!

Office of Juvenile Services

December 2015 Report

SFY15' Return to Facility Rates:

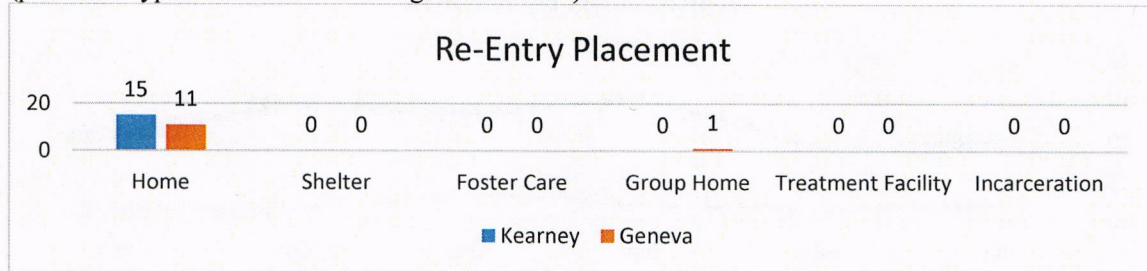
(data reflects the % of youth who were returned to the facility within 12 mo. & 24 mo. after release)



- While the number of youth returning to the facilities is fairly constant, a “deeper look” into the reasons is something Probation and OJS are beginning to work on and develop any systemic strategies

Dec. 2015 Re-Entry Placement Type:

(placement type at the time of discharge to Probation)



- Nearly all youth released from a YRTC are being returned to their parental home

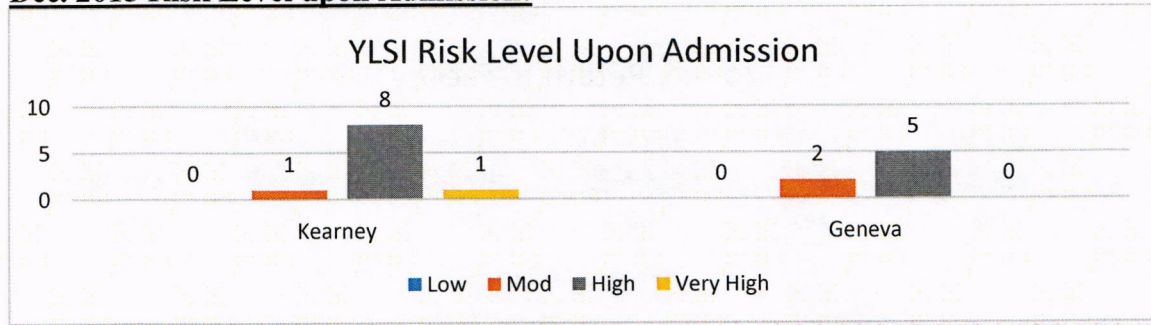
Office of Juvenile Services

December 2015 Report

December 2015 Census Information:

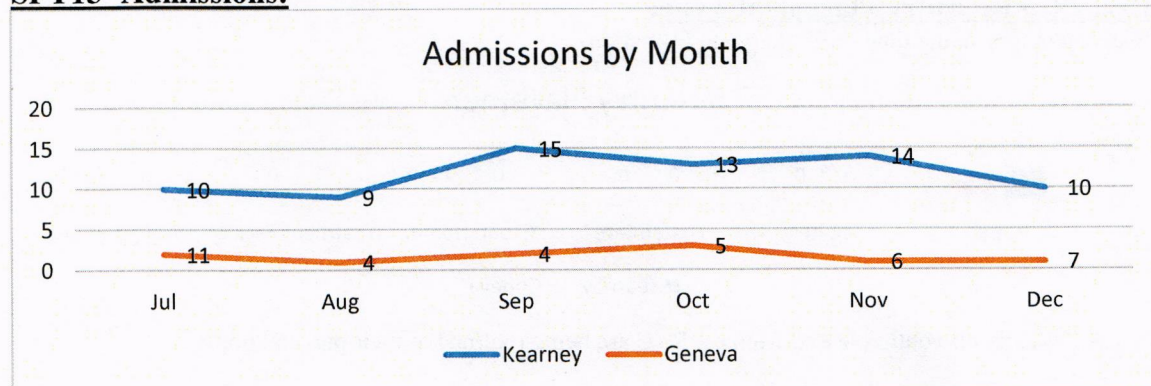
Facility	Admissions	Discharges	Avg. Daily Population
Kearney	10	15	100
Geneva	7	12	55

Dec. 2015 Risk Level upon Admission:



- Data continues to show that Low Risk youth are not being sent to either YRTC facility
- Most youth continue to fall within the High Risk to re-offend category

SFY15' Admissions:



- Monthly admissions have been remaining fairly constant with an average of 12 at YRTC-K and 6 at YRTC-G

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PROBATION

Probation Juvenile Justice Reform Efforts October 2015

P.O. Box 98910
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Juvenile Services Division Outcomes:

The following outcomes were created by the Juvenile Services Division with research supporting national data to track success in achieving Juvenile Probation’s goals for reducing recidivism. These goals focus on preventing juveniles from returning to the juvenile justice system or entering the criminal justice system by:

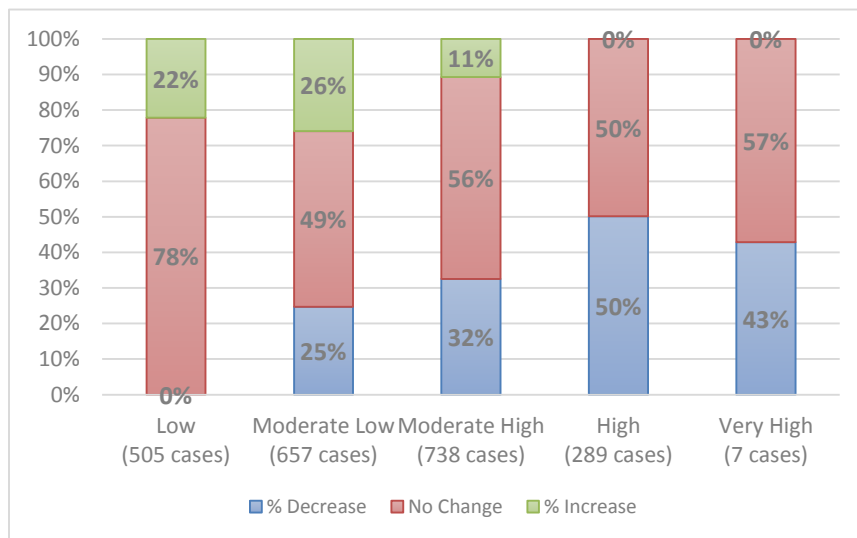
1. Engaging juveniles and their families in the juvenile court process;
2. Eliminating barriers to families accessing effective treatment and services;
3. Partnering with educational and community stakeholders to assure coordinated case management, focused accountability and improved outcomes.

Outcome 1: Risk Reduction: Youth involved in the juvenile justice system will receive targeted services that reduce assessed risk to reoffend upon release from supervision.

The juvenile justice system measures risk for youth under supervision to assist in determining the possibility that the youth will recidivate or return to the system. The assessing of risk also helps a probation officer focus on exactly what a youth is struggling with, for example, substance use. Therefore, to measure if probation is impacting youth, it is essential to evaluate if risk has been reduced during the period of probation supervision.

National research supports this outcome as the number one core principle in a research compilation titled “Core Principles for Reducing Recidivism and Improving other Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System” authored by the Council of State Governments Justice Center. The first core principle being “Base supervision, service and resource-allocation decisions on the results of validated risk and needs assessments.”

This outcome is measured by first, categorizing probation cases by the initial and final Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) assessment score, then comparing the initial score for each individual court case, and finally, assessing whether risk increased or decreased during the probation term.



Of the cases discharged between May 1st and October 31st, 2015, 50% of cases that scored “High” or “Very High” on the initial risk assessment scored at a lower level on the YLS/CMI preceding probation case closure.

Lower assessed youth can see an increase in risk due to several reasons. Some include: not sharing information upon initial assessment, additional risks identified after being placed on probation and ensuring targeted case management is utilized.

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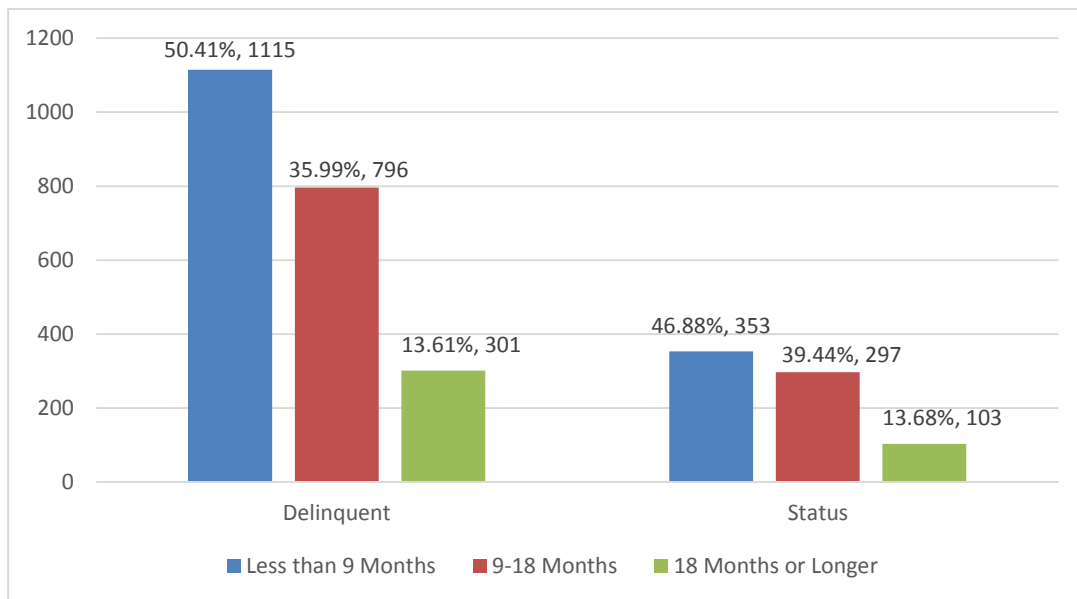
Outcome 2: Non-delinquent Status Youth: An increase in status youth who are diverted from the juvenile justice system or who receive a decreased term of probation supervision.

A Status Youth is involved in the juvenile justice system for non-delinquent behaviors prohibited by law only because of their status as a minor. Examples include truancy and runaway behaviors. National research has shown better results for Status Youth when they receive immediate support and intervention which addresses the cause of the behavior and focuses on diverting from the juvenile justice system. Therefore, it is essential that probation officers immediately address the needs of the youth and prioritize diverting from the system or decrease probation terms.

The Vera Institute of Justice's Status Reform Center released a publication titled "From Courts to Communities: The Right Response to Truancy, Running Away, and Other Status Offenses" which identified five hallmarks for status youth. The five include "Diversion from court; An immediate response; A triage process; Services that are accessible and effective; and Internal assessment."

This outcome is measured by comparing the length of probation for delinquent youth to non-delinquent status youth.

46.88% of youth on probation for non-delinquent status activities were released from probation in less than 9 months, which is 3% less than delinquent youth. The average length of probation terms for non-delinquent status youth is 328.1 days: which is longer than delinquent youth.



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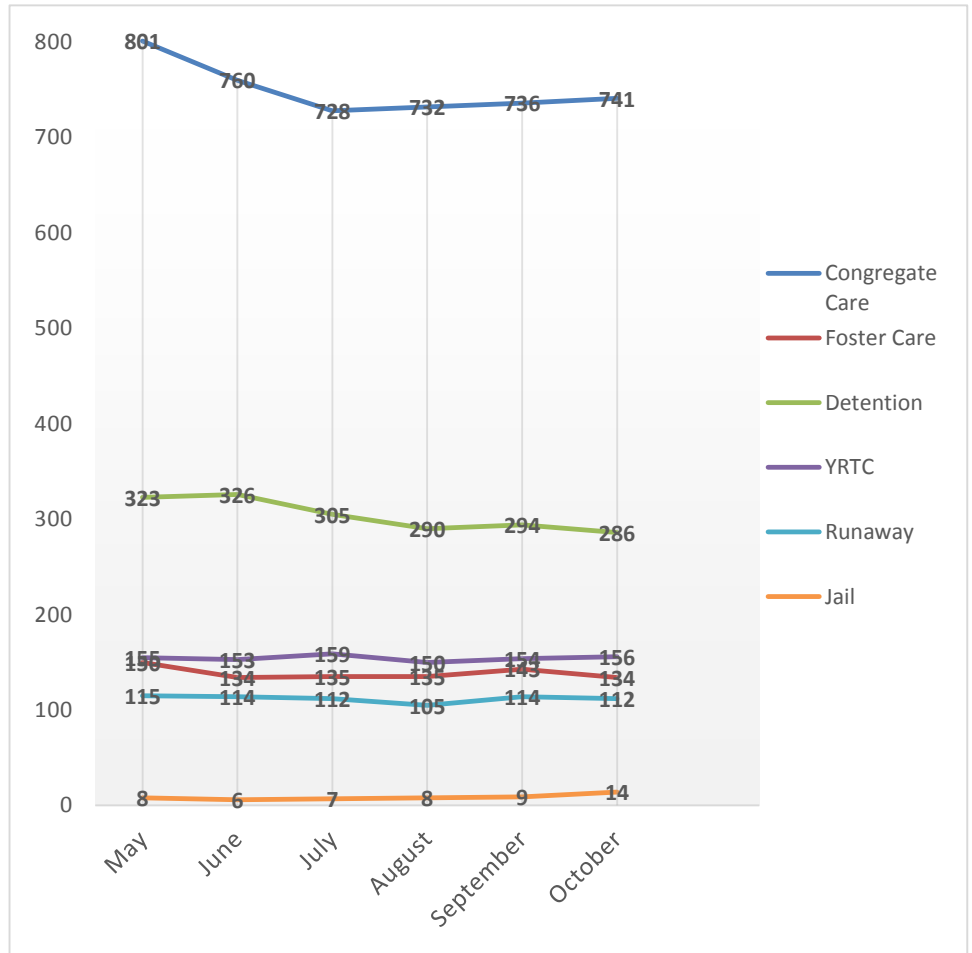
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Outcome 3: Placement: Utilization of community-based services will reduce the use of out-of-home placements (OHP).

The juvenile justice system was created to assist youth and families in becoming self-sufficient within their own communities. This has also been supported by research, including an increased success for youth that remain in the family home and receive services within their community. The State of Nebraska has a long-standing culture of placing youth out of the family home in hopes to reduce a youth's risk. This is not supported by research and has shown negative results for Nebraska youth and families. Therefore, it is essential that in-home support and services are prioritized by probation officers to assist a youth and family in their own communities and reduce a youth's risk to return to the juvenile justice system.

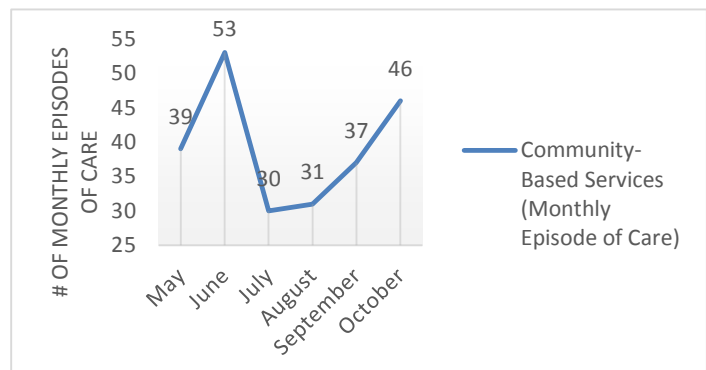
In the publication "Improving the Effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Programs: A New Perspective on Evidence-Based Practices" by Lipsey, Howell, Kelly, Chapmann and Carver, they find that "research has not supported the effectiveness of large, congregate, custodial juvenile correctional facilities for rehabilitating juvenile offenders." Additionally, they identify three challenges that must be overcome to ensure

improved results for juvenile justice youth, the second is "building effective community-based programs for probation, reentry, aftercare, and parole systems to accommodate reductions in secure confinement."



This outcome is measured by analyzing the total number of youth in OHP during any point of the month and the number of vouchers that are issued to pay for community-based services. Community-based services include intensive family preservation (IFP), multisystemic therapy (MST), and family support work (FSW).

For youth served at any point during the month, out of home placements within congregate care have made a 7.6% decline in the last six months. Detention has made an 11.5% decline in the same period of time. Whereas, community-based monthly episodes of care have increased 17.9%.



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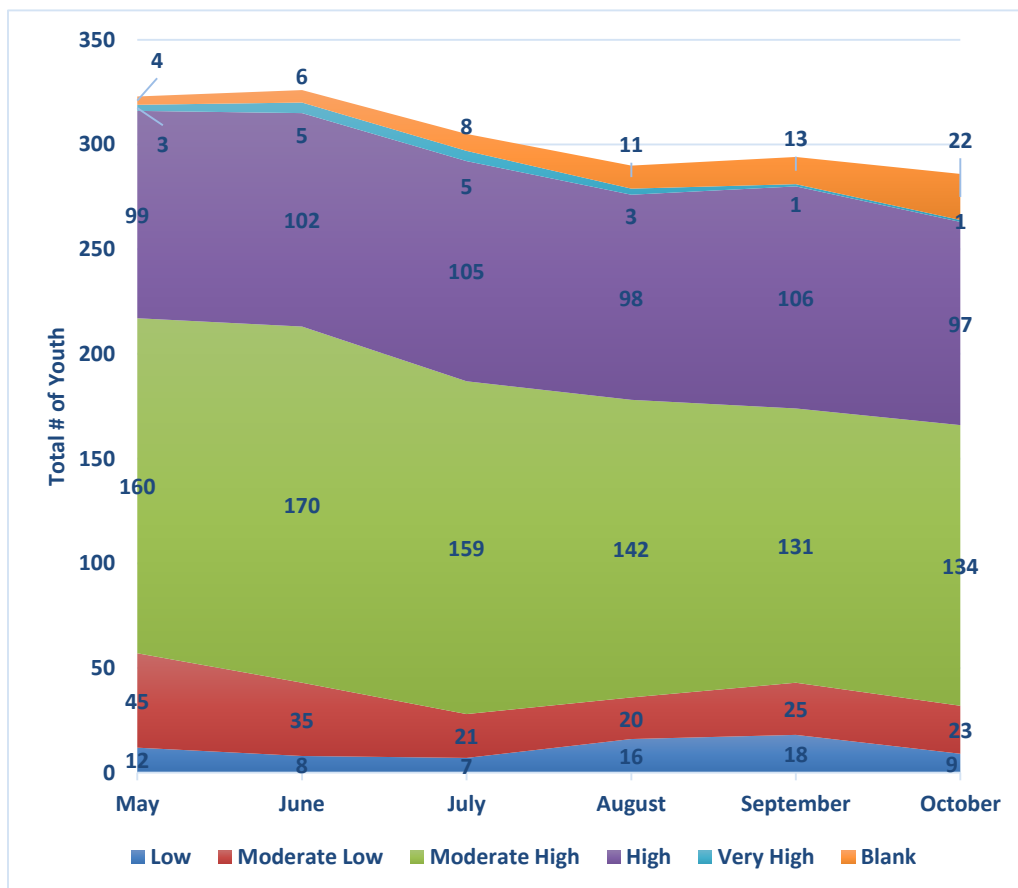
Outcome 4: Detention: Reduce the number of youth placed in detention who are not at high risk to reoffend.

The use of detention for youth has been found by research as very harmful. Detention should only be used when a youth is a true risk to the safety of the community. Additionally, low risk youth who are not a risk to the community show negative results when placed in detention. Therefore, probation officers ensure that only high risk youth that are a risk to public safety are placed in the detention centers across the state.

This is further supported by The Annie E. Casey Foundation publication "No Place for Kids: The Case for Reducing Juvenile Incarceration." As priority number one, "Limit Eligibility for Correctional Placements: Commitment to a juvenile correctional facility should be reserved for youth who have committed serious offenses and pose a clear and demonstrable risk to public safety."

This outcome is measured by reporting the number of youth in detention by their most recent YLS/CMI score. These detention numbers do not include youth who are detained as an 'intake' and are not on probation at the time of detention. Some youth have not had an YLS/CMI completed and account for the small number of blank YLS/CMI scored youth.

Detention admissions for probation youth have declined 11.5% in the last six months. Comparing May, 2015 to October, 2015, youth who scored as Low on the YLS/CMI saw a 25% reduction in admission to detention. Moderate Low risk youth were detained 48.9% less in the last six months.



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Outcome 5: Education and Employment: A higher percentage of youth will be involved in pro-social activities including school and employment.

Ensuring that a youth is involved in pro-social activities is essential and has shown great outcomes towards successful probation. The two major factors that support this are school and employment. Therefore, assisting a youth in being successful at school and employment is key to a youth not returning to the juvenile justice system. One service that probation offers youth throughout Nebraska is the Rural Improvement for Schooling and Employment (RISE) program. RISE is an AmeriCorps program focused on providing education and employment skills to at-risk youth. Implemented in Nebraska in 2007, RISE Program Specialists support youth in the Nebraska probation system by facilitating a skills-building program centered on improving grades, attendance, and employment opportunities for at-risk youth while improving community safety through reducing recidivism.

The RISE Program was created in response to a 2006 Vera Institute study that showed high risk youth are more successful on probation when education and employment are a key focus. Another core principle identified by the Council for State Governments Justice Center is principle 3 "Employ a coordinated approach across service systems to address youth's needs." This ensures all experts are working together, which is key to long term success.

The RISE program implemented a new process for tracking RISE Specialist's involvement in our local schools. The program began October 1, 2015 and will be a part of this monthly reform document. As October was the beginning date, the preliminary data is small, but full of promise.

	October
RISE Education Enrollment	9
GPA Increase	4
RISE Employment Enrollment	6

Out-of-State & YRTC Preliminary Placement Proximity Analysis

Preliminary Placement Proximity Analysis Details:

The following preliminary analysis is produced for the Data Mapping and Analysis (DMA) Taskforce. The DMA Taskforce is created under the OJS committee which is administrated by the Children's Commission.

After an initial meeting the current scope of the taskforce is to better understand the proximity between a youth's placement and their residence and if there is a way to use existing facilities in order to pilot a multi-level of care system. To answer these questions, the DMA Taskforce first is investigating the proximity of out-of-state probation placements and placements to the YRTCs.

DMA Taskforce partners have produced initial figures regarding the youth placed out-of-state, along with those placed at YRTCs. The goal of the analysis is to inform stakeholders of the distance between a youth's placement and their residence, however the current available data does not contain youth residence information. For this report, District of commitment is used as a proxy for residence in the Probation data and county of residence is the proxy for YRTC data.

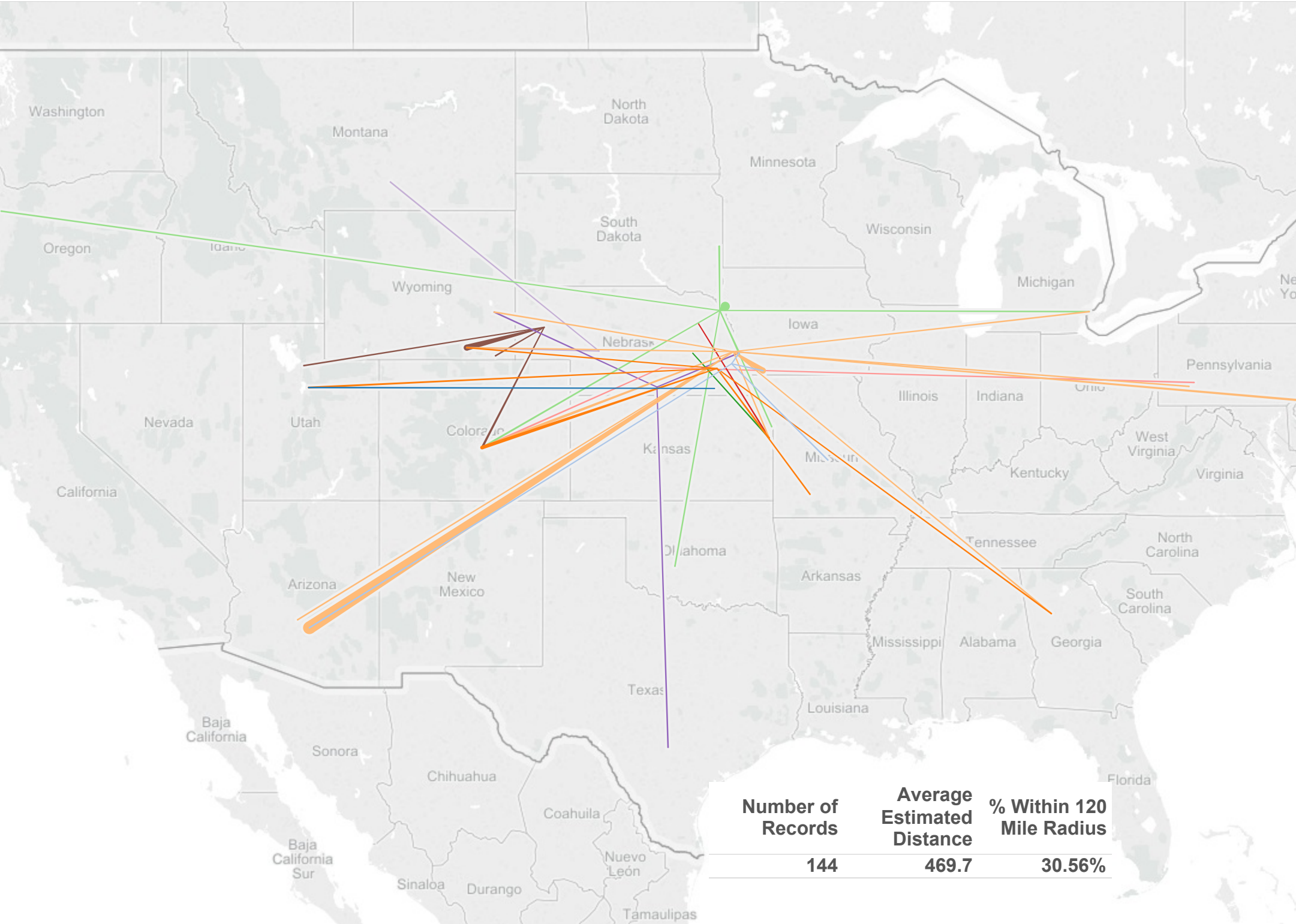
The DMA Taskforce is in the process of obtaining placement history from JUSTICE that includes the resident zip codes along with the placement zip code to equate an actual proximity of placements instead of estimations.

DMA Taskforce Members:

Amanda Felton (Resource)
Anne Hobbs
Bethany Allen (Resource)
Jana Peterson
Juliet Summers
Katherine Bass
Mike Fargen (Chair)
Monica Miles-Steffens



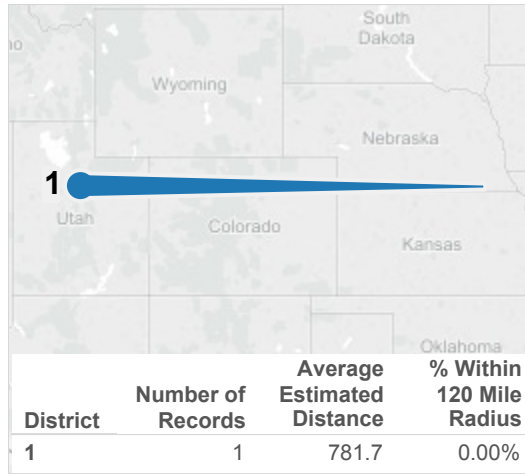
Out-of-State Placement Proximity Analysis (Probation) (Jan 2015 - Nov 2015)



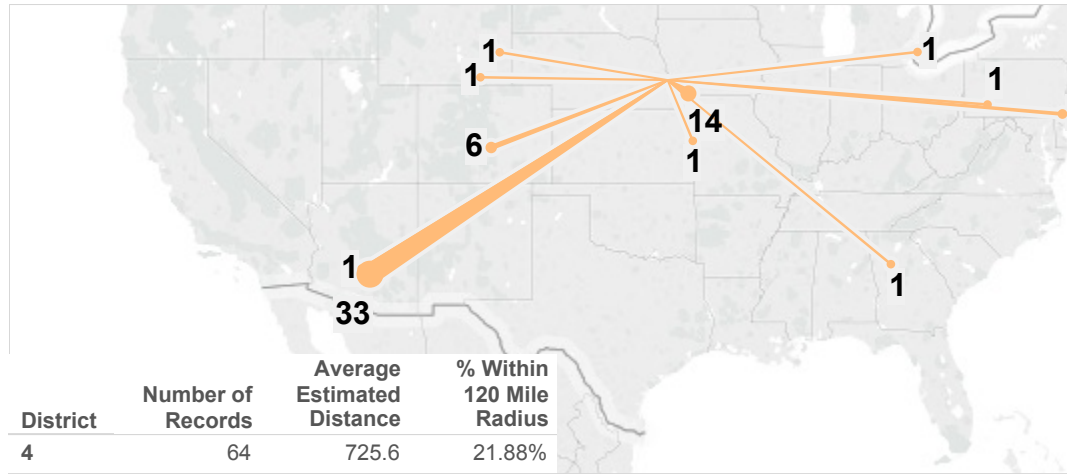
District 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12

Out-of-State Placement Proximity Analysis by District (Probation) (Jan 2015 - Nov 2015)

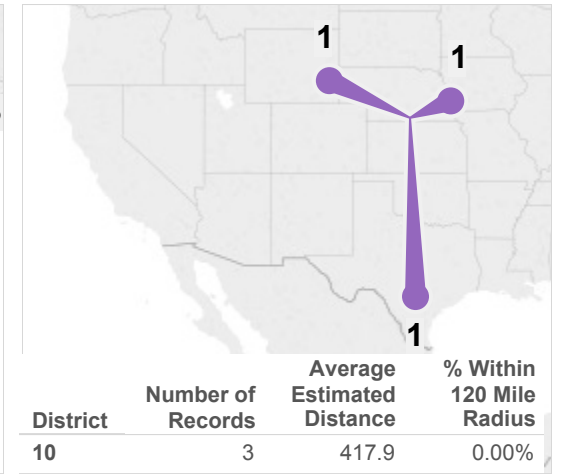
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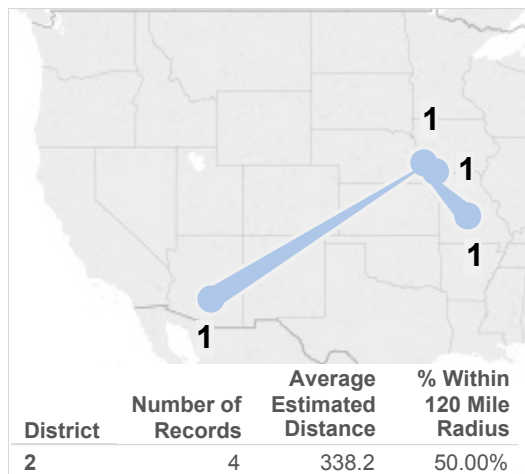
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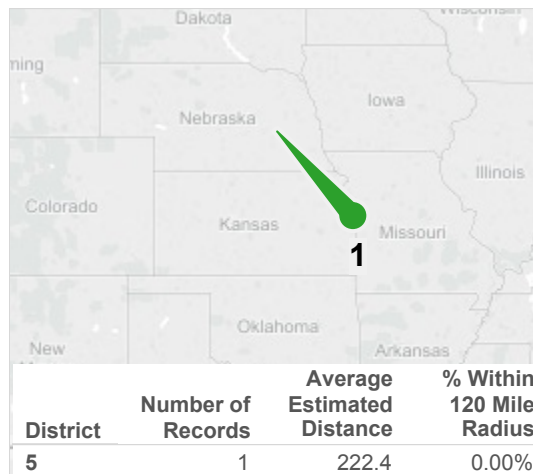
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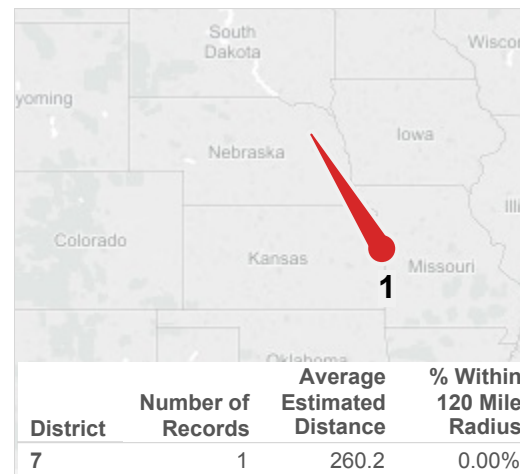
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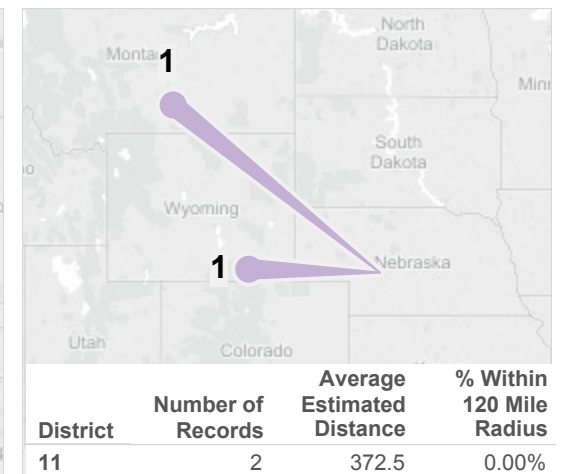
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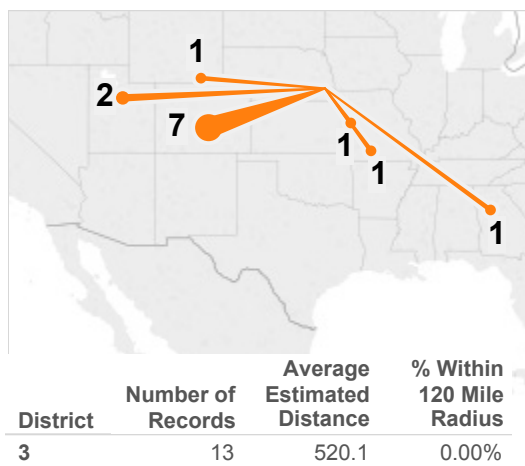
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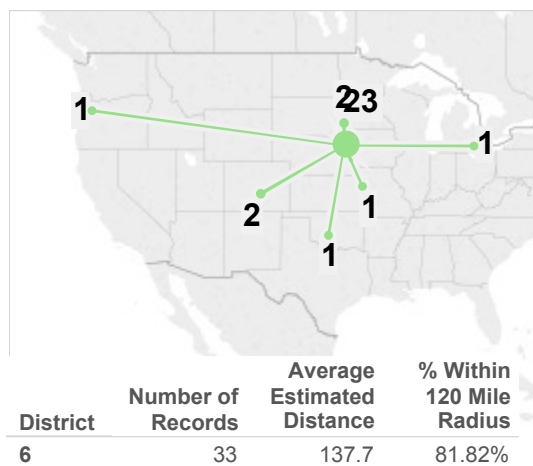
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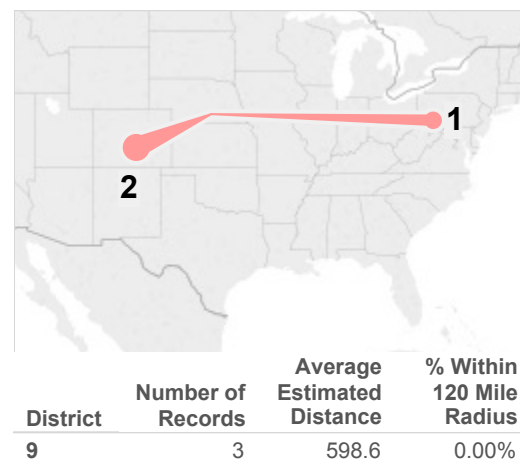
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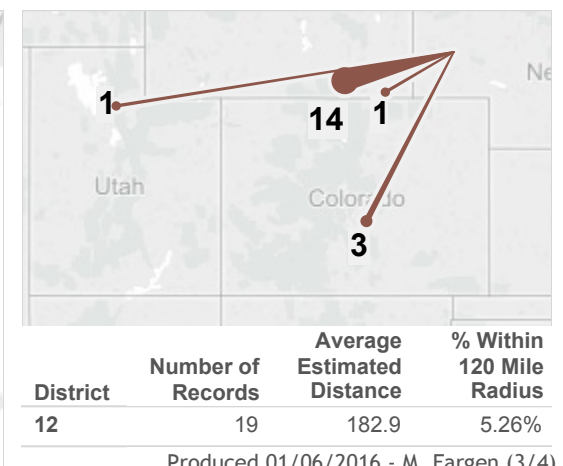
District 6



District 9

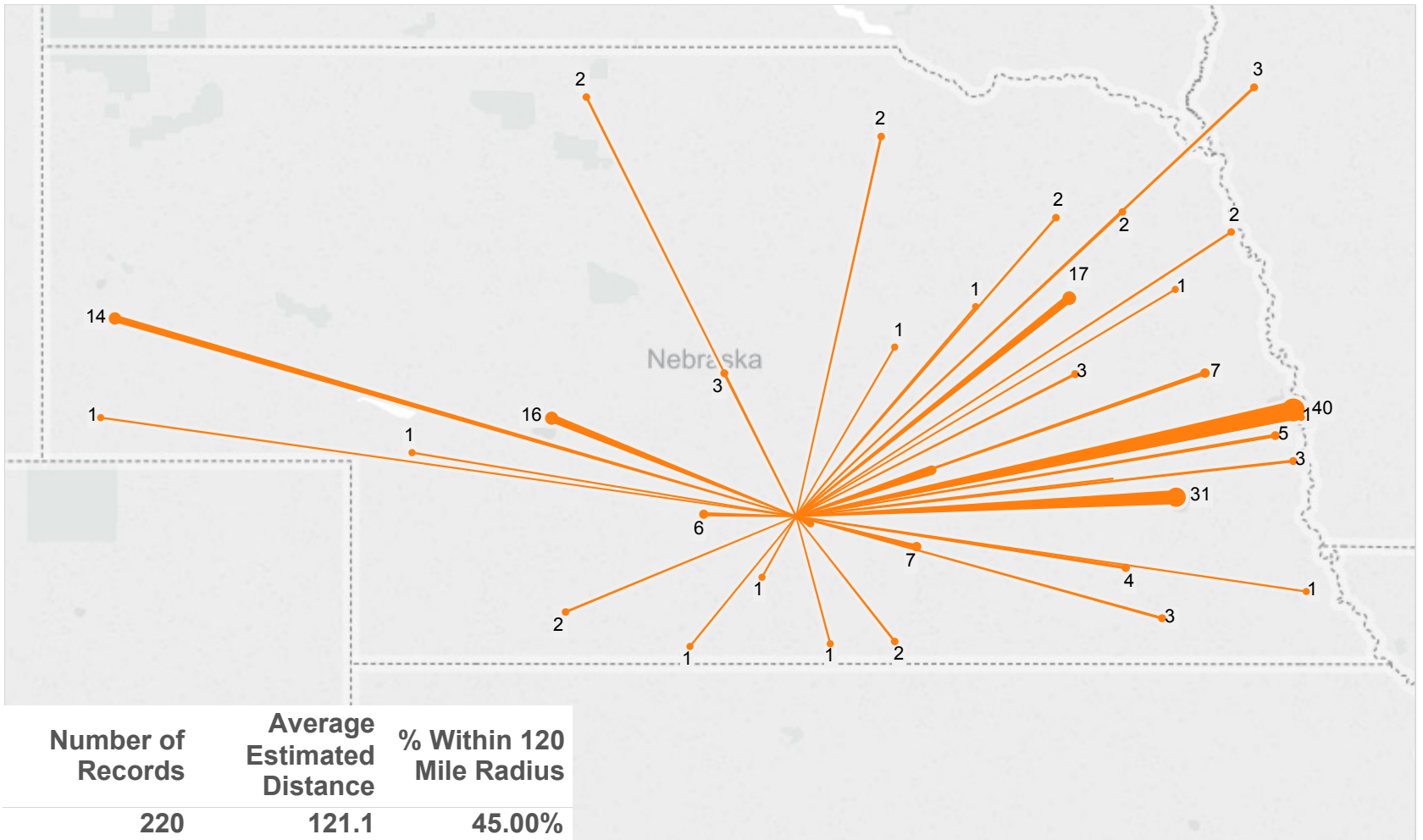


District 12



YRTC Placement Proximity Analysis (01/01/2014-12/02/2015)

Kearney YRTC Proximity Analysis



Geneva YRTC Proximity Analysis

