

Juvenile Crime Prevention Program 2005-2007 Evaluation Report



Submitted to:

Mickey Lansing, Executive Director
Oregon Commission on Children and Families
530 Center St. NE, Suite 405
Salem, OR 97301-3754

Submitted by:

NPC Research
Portland, Oregon

November 2007



4380 SW Macadam Ave., Suite 530
Portland, OR 97239
(503) 243-2436
www.npcresearch.com

Juvenile Crime Prevention Program 2005-2007 Evaluation Report

Jerod M. Tarte, M.A.

NPC Research
tarte@npcresearch.com

Juliette R. Mackin, Ph.D.

NPC Research
mackin@npcresearch.com

Anton Cox, B.A.

NPC Research
cox@npcresearch.com

Carrie J. Furrer, Ph.D.

NPC Research
furrer@npcresearch.com

November 2007



Informing policy, improving programs

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study would not have been possible without the support and participation of so many people and organizations including:

- Oregon's youth and their families
- Oregon's juvenile justice professionals and youth service providers
- County and Tribal lead agencies and data contact persons
- Staff of the Oregon Commission on Children and Families
- Juvenile Crime Prevention Advisory Committee (JCPAC)
- Oregon Youth Authority and its Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS)
- Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association
- Support personnel at NPC Research, Charley Korn and Travis Ward

Special thanks to the following people for their contribution to making this report possible:

- Jill Peterson and JJIS Staff, for providing data from JJIS
- 2H Systems, for creating a community database and providing community data
- Barbara Seljan, whose dedication and hard work in prior years has shaped the way the JCP program and evaluation has been designed and implemented

This project and its evaluation are funded through a grant from the Oregon Commission on Children and Families.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINDINGS IN BRIEF: JULY 2005 – JUNE 2007	I
INTRODUCTION	1
High-Risk Youth	1
Assessment	1
The JCP Program and its Evaluation	1
Background	2
What JCP Staff Have to Say	2
JCP EVALUATION QUESTIONS, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY	5
Evaluation Questions	5
Methodology	5
Measures	5
Initial JCP Screen/Assessment	5
Interim Review/Reassessment	6
Recent Assessment Revisions	6
Risk Profile Sample	6
Sample Limitations	11
Presenting Behavior	12
RISK PROFILE OF JCP-ELIGIBLE YOUTH	13
JCP Youth Receiving Programs and Services	17
JCP DECREASES PROBLEM BEHAVIOR AND REDUCES RISKS FOR JUVENILE CRIME	19
CRIMINAL REFERRALS OF JCP YOUTH	25
Referral Sample	25
Youth Assessed/Served by JCP: Sample 1	25
Youth Receiving Follow-Up Assessments: Sample 2	25
Referral Methodology	25
New Crimes Reduced (All JCP Youth)	27
New Crimes Reduced (JCP Youth with Prior Juvenile Justice History)	27
Frequency of Crimes Reduced	28
Fewer Youth Referred for Felonies After JCP	33
Relationships Between Offending and Other Factors	34
Non-Offenders	34
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	37
REFERENCES	39
APPENDIX A: OREGON JCP ASSESSMENT (2006.1)	41
APPENDIX B: DESCHUTES COUNTY WAIVERS	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Percent of ‘Assessed and Eligible’ From Data Manager and JJIS	8
Table 2a. Race/Ethnicity Reported for Youth Assessed.....	10
Table 2b. Comparing Race/Ethnicity JCP Eligible Youth With the Oregon Youth Population.....	11
Table 3. Risk Domain Profile of JCP-Eligible Youth at Assessment.....	14
Table 4. Risk Indicator Profile of JCP-Eligible Youth at Assessment	14
Table 5. Protective Indicators of JCP-Eligible Youth at Assessment.....	16
Table 6. Changes in Risk Domains After JCP Program Involvement.....	19
Table 7. Changes in Risk Indicators After JCP Program Involvement	20
Table 8. Changes in Protective Indicators After JCP Program Involvement	23
Table 9. Description of JCP Samples Used in Recidivism Analysis.....	26
Table 10. Differences in Risk Profile of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth by Number of Referrals After JCP Interventions	31

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Distribution of Risk Domains at Assessment (JCP Eligible Youth).....	13
Figure 2. Distribution of Mental Health Indicators (JCP-Eligible Youth) at Assessment	17
Figure 3. Changes in Number of Scored Risk Indicators	21
Figure 4. Criminal Re-Offending in JCP Youth (With Prior Juvenile Justice History) in 12 Months After JCP Assessment.....	28
Figure 5. Average Number of Criminal Referrals Before and After JCP Assessment (Sample 1)	29
Figure 6. Percent of Referrals Before and After JCP Intervention.....	30
Figure 7. Timing of First Post-Assessment Criminal Referral (Percent).....	32
Figure 8. Most Serious Crime Before and After JCP Participation.....	33
Figure 9. Referral Rates of Non-Offenders in 12 Months Following JCP Assessment	35

FINDINGS IN BRIEF: JULY 2005 – JUNE 2007

JCP prevention programs have been implemented in every county and tribe located within Oregon, have served high-risk youth (youth with indicators in 2 or more risk domains), have focused on risk indicators that are known to contribute to juvenile delinquency, and are having a positive impact on youth. JCP youth are showing reductions in risk indicators and increases in protective indicators after participation in JCP prevention programs. Moreover, an organizational and programmatic framework has been established for development of public policy to sustain these efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile crime in Oregon. Importantly, this framework—in which state and local governments in partnership with community-based organizations fund and deliver services—also holds the promise to continuously improve outcomes for Oregon’s children, youth, and families.

JCP PROVIDES INTERVENTIONS FOR YOUTH AT RISK OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- Based on data collected July 2005 through June 2007, JCP prevention programs conducted initial assessments on 4,224 youth.
- Of these youth, 3,278 met the JCP eligibility criteria of having one or more risk indicators in 2 or more risk domains.
- On average, eligible youth had 3 risk domains present at initial assessment.

JCP PROVIDES ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO AT-RISK YOUTH AND FAMILIES

- The JCP initiative allowed communities to fund services based on local needs. In general, services can be grouped into direct interventions (such as substance abuse treatment, tutoring, or family counseling), case management (including coordinated review and monitoring of a youth’s needs and services), and support services (including the provision of basic needs services, such as housing assistance or medical assistance).
- The majority of youth received direct interventions (83%), while fewer received case management (40%) or support services (16%). Some youth received a combination of these services.
- On average, youth are spending about 5 months participating in JCP programs.

JCP DECREASES PROBLEM BEHAVIOR AND REDUCES RISK INDICATORS FOR JUVENILE CRIME

- Youth who participated in JCP programs received a review of their progress on risk and protective indicators at the completion of JCP services, or at 6 months after assessment, if they were still in service at that time.
- JCP youth had reductions in risk indicators at their follow-up assessment. Overall, reductions were seen in all 13 risk indicators (in the 5 risk domains) measured at both time points.
- Improvements ranged from 20% for “Friends suspended or expelled” to 83% for “Behavior has harmed others in the past month.”
- Particularly large reductions were seen in the behavior domain, with reductions ranging from 63% to 83%.

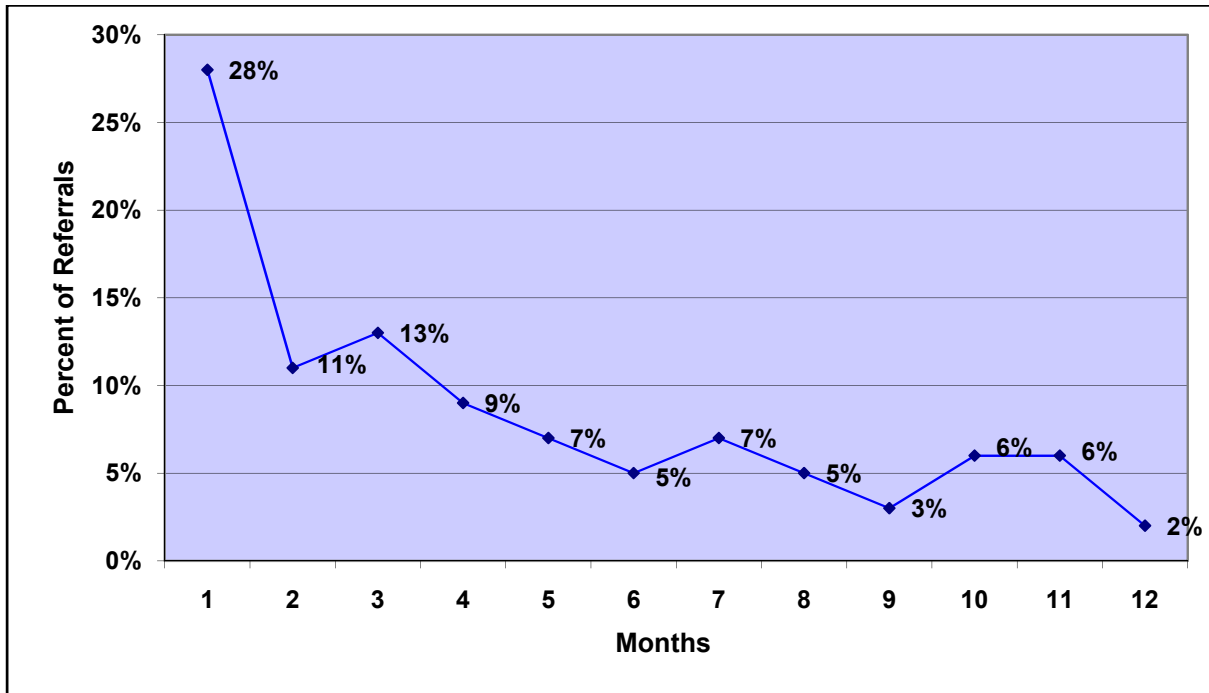
JCP INCREASES YOUTH ASSETS THAT PROTECT AGAINST DELINQUENCY

- Of the six scored protective indicators, all showed improvement for the sample of youth with information at the initial assessment and follow-up assessment.
- Protective indicators ranged in improvements from 26% for “Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities” to 72% for “There is an adult in youth’s life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to.”

JCP REDUCES JUVENILE CRIME AND MAKES COMMUNITIES SAFER

- The long-range goal of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Initiative is to reduce future crime. To estimate the impact of JCP programs/services on re-offending, the JCP evaluation compared the criminal referral rate of youth served in JCP programs/services before and after the start of services. Youth who had criminal referrals prior participating in JCP prevention programs decreased their rate of referrals after participation in JCP services.
- 59% of JCP youth with at least one prior referral had no additional referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services.
- For those youth committing crimes after JCP assessment (41% of those with a prior referral), the onset of first referral is more likely to occur within the first month after assessment. See chart below.

Timing of Post-Assessment Criminal Referrals (Percent)



INTRODUCTION

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Program (JCP) is a State of Oregon initiative that provides funds to Oregon counties and tribes to pay for services supporting youth and families, with the goal of preventing young people from engaging in criminal behavior. JCP monies fund services and programs identified by each community to meet its specific needs and focus on identifying and intervening with youth at high risk to commit crimes. The JCP program began in 1999, and its evaluation began in 2001.

HIGH-RISK YOUTH

The enabling legislation identified youth eligible for JCP-funded programs and services as those who have a presenting problematic behavior, and have more than one of the following risk indicators:

1. School failure
2. Poor family functioning or poor family support
3. Substance abuse
4. Negative peer association
5. Behavior issues

ASSESSMENT

JCP provides programs and services to at-risk youth with two or more risk indicators, as determined by a validated JCP Risk Assessment instrument. This tool assists counties and tribes with determining a youth's level and number of risk, and helps communities decide on appropriate services for youth and families. The latest version, JCP 2006.1, was released for full community use in September 2006 (see Appendix A).

THE JCP PROGRAM AND ITS EVALUATION

The JCP program originally operated out of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC). As of July 1, 2005, the Oregon Commission on Children and Families (OCCF) assumed administrative responsibility for JCP. JCP staff transferred from the CJC to OCCF in September 2005.

The Oregon Commission on Children and Families (OCCF) made a decision to enhance its in-house data management system to include JCP data. JCP staff worked with system developers for approximately 4 months before a fully functional test site was developed. Local communities were trained on the test site for several months and provided feedback for system improvement. The resultant Web-based data system is called "JCP Data Manager", and was available for use in the fall of 2006. JCP program staff (except most of those staff in juvenile departments, who have their own data system) enter risk assessment information on youth into JCP Data Manager. These risk assessment data are then utilized by NPC Research for the JCP evaluation.

This evaluation report includes youth assessed for services between the period of July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2007. The analysis includes a summary of youth demographics and risk indicators. Also included are some initial findings for these youth related to program impacts.

It is important to note that JCP data are stored in two locations: the JCP Data Manager and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Youth who have committed crimes have their JCP records in the state juvenile justice information system (JJIS). Youth who have not made contact with the juvenile justice system, or who are served in community programs not affiliated with the local juvenile justice system, have their data entered into the JCP Data Manager.

BACKGROUND

While children seem to be able to cope with one or two risk indicators, there is conclusive evidence that having multiple risk indicators increases a youth's probability of committing a crime (Hawkins et al., 2000; Loeber & Farrington, 1998; Schumacher & Kurz, 1999). At the same time, there are protective indicators that appear to buffer the effects of risks.

There is now persuasive evidence that appropriate interventions can significantly reduce risks and the associated rate of offending by high-risk youth (Lipsey, Wilson, & Cothorn, 2000). Using these same interventions, however, with low-risk youth actually appear to increase, rather than decrease, the likelihood of further criminal activity. It is therefore important to accurately identify high-risk youth, and then use limited resources to provide interventions (culturally and gender appropriate, demonstrated to be effective) matched to the youth's needs and learning style (Andrews et al., 1990). This strategy has been effective at reducing re-offending.

WHAT JCP STAFF HAVE TO SAY

“This program has become an integral part of the service delivery system for teens in [our] county. Community partners recognize that keeping youth out of the juvenile justice and protective services system is a wise use of local dollars, and [our program] does just that.”

“[A youth] was referred to me for issues of truancy, failing grades, and poor family control...Since beginning family sessions [youth] has stopped skipping school, and her mom has learned to follow through on consequences and set down firm boundaries at home. While [youth's] grades still do not reflect her potential, she has willingly accepted tutoring assistance, worked at getting missing assignments, and has been slowly bringing her grades up. At our most recent session together, mom said ‘We’ve tried counseling many times and it’s never worked. This is working. I don’t know why, but it is’.”

“A youth, ‘Shane’ began receiving JCP services last year with one of our counselors for failing grades and defiant behavior. His parents were divorced. Shane was very angry and acting out at home, and his dad did not want to participate in counseling. The counselor was able to get the whole family together to talk about what was happening. The counselor got Shane on a behavior/academic contract at school (by coordinating with his teachers) where he was rewarded daily and weekly for his efforts, and his parents both gave him support. When I became the counselor, I continued working with the family. Recently when Shane’s dad got remarried and moved in with his new family, Shane had a relapse in his problem behavior. He was caught shoplifting and brought marijuana to school for another student, resulting in suspension. Shane and his parents were able to attend family sessions with me to understand why Shane was acting this way, and give him the supports and structure he needed to not give up on himself. I was able to coach mom and dad on how to respond to his behavior and what consequences would help. We identified that Shane felt upset with his dad for being unavailable and worked on ways that Shane could still reach his dad even when it wasn’t their weekend together. Even though Shane was

resistant to talk to me at first, he has recently opened up, and now requests to see me. He has been doing really good work in reflecting on why he feels the way he does, identifying what obstacles he has to deal with, and together we have been strategizing about what will work for him. His mom has continued to be a positive participant in family therapy and responsive, and is very grateful that the services are there at school. Although he has a lot of hard work still to do, I feel that Shane can succeed, and if his family had not gotten help from [our program] he would be in a very different place right now.”

“The Juvenile Crime Prevention Program for the [tribe] has done great things not only for our youth and their families, but for our community. Some of our youth who were looked at as ‘trouble makers’ or ‘juvenile delinquents’ are now being recognized as youth Native leader. I have watched these youth go from being suspended and in treatment, to graduating from high school, holding jobs, and looking to going to college.”

“The best thing about JCP is its ability to help us overworked lay-people see some red flags we might otherwise miss. Its’ like having little muses around you when working on a client folder saying, ‘Hey, have you gotten in touch with this kid’s counselor?’ ‘How are they doing in school’ ‘Hey, have you talked with this kid’s aunt? What does she see could be the problem?’ Without these muses, I can’t be a perfect counselor. The JCP allows us to follow up, stay on top, and remember there are various resources available to assist in getting our kids help.”

JCP EVALUATION QUESTIONS, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

Evaluation Questions

The JCP evaluation is designed to answer the following questions about the JCP program:

1. What is the risk/protective indicator profile of JCP youth?
2. To what extent do risk/protective indicators change after interventions?
3. What is the change in offending for JCP youth?
4. What is the relationship between risk and protective indicators and offending?
5. How do JCP participants who are offenders compare with participants who are non-offenders?

Methodology

The NPC Research Evaluation Team, in conjunction with representatives from the Oregon Commission on Children and Families, developed an evaluation plan that incorporated suggestions from the Juvenile Crime Prevention Advisory Committee (JCPAC). The resulting plan describes the changes in risk indicators that contribute to the likelihood of criminal behavior, the changes in protective indicators that deter the likelihood of criminal behavior, and the changes/patterns in juvenile recidivism.

The evaluation design has several components, based on a strategy of performance measurement focusing on intermediate- and long-term outcomes. Data are collected and entered into one of two databases by community agencies and service providers on youth participating in JCP programs. Based on this design, there is no comparison group. All funded providers, programs, counties and tribes are required to participate in the evaluation; however, youth in community programs have the option to ask that their data not be used for evaluation purposes.

Measures

The following measures are used to support the JCP evaluation:

INITIAL JCP SCREEN/ASSESSMENT

This tool is a set of questions that a service provider completes for each youth, based on a thorough interview with the youth (and often a parent, guardian, or other adult as well). The tool consists of items assessing risk indicators, protective indicators, and areas for additional mental health screening. The questions serve as both:

1. An eligibility assessment for JCP services (youth must have at least 1 risk indicator in at least 2 domains to meet the state requirements for eligibility under this initiative) and,
2. A baseline measure that serves as a pretest of a youth's risk and protective characteristics, as well as an assessment of potential mental health and service needs.

The initial assessments are typically conducted at intake and/or before a youth began services. The assessments completed on youth served through county juvenile departments are entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Youth referred to both county and tribal

community programs are similarly assessed and their initial screens/assessments are currently entered (after parental/guardian consent is obtained¹) into the OCCF JCP Data Manager. The evaluation team receives exports of data from both JJIS and the JCP Data Manager for the purpose of evaluating the JCP program. These data primarily include JCP participants receiving JCP High-Risk Prevention services (those meeting eligibility and accepting service), although some counties used the databases to track all youth that are assessed, even if they do not subsequently receive a JCP-funded intervention.

INTERIM REVIEW/REASSESSMENT

This tool includes questions, completed by a service provider, that mirror the initial assessment. The questions ask about current risk and protective characteristics, potential mental health and service needs, and information about the JCP services the youth has received. It is completed at the end of JCP services and/or at 6 months intervals depending on the length of service. This tool is important to the evaluation as a follow-up measure, because when matched with initial assessments, it provides information about whether the indicators related to risk for juvenile justice involvement have been reduced and whether the indicators related to protection from juvenile justice involvement have been increased.

Interim review/reassessment forms are also located in both JJIS and the JCP Data Manager (see description in initial assessment section above). This follow-up measure is completed only on youth receiving JCP High-Risk Prevention services.

RECENT ASSESSMENT REVISIONS

During this reporting period, the JCPAC adopted a revised risk assessment. This revised assessment, based on a validation study confirming the strength of the tool at predicting risk to offend, integrated the previous 2 instruments (the JCP Risk Screen/Assessment, Version 2, and the JCP Interim Review) into one instrument, the Oregon JCP Assessment (2006.1). The number of scored risk indicators changed from 22 to 24, and the number of protective indicators changed from 10 to 6. The new instrument became available for data entry for both the community and JJIS sample in September 2006. For the purpose of this evaluation report, youth are determined 'eligible for JCP' based on whichever version of the tool was conducted on them. Changes in specific risk and protective indicators are described using those items that are common to both instruments and scored on the most recent instrument (one change in the new version of the tool is that some risk and protective items were retained for case planning purposes only but no longer count as part of the overall risk score). This report uses 14 risk items for purposes of measuring changes in risk indicators over time.

Risk Profile Sample

Youth assessed during the period July 2005 through June 2007, comprised the sample for this evaluation report, and were obtained from 34 of the 36 Oregon counties² and all 9 of the Oregon tribes.

¹ During the sample period, 328 (15%) youth had risk screen information entered into the JCP Data Manager but their parent/guardian did not consent to having their information used for the evaluation. These youth are not included in any analyses reported here.

² Lake County provided data, but did not have any eligible youth for analyses; Deschutes County has a JCP funds waiver.

The sample of youth includes data from both the JCP Data Manager and the JJIS database. In order for data from the JCP Data manager to be included in the evaluation, the JCP assessment had to be conducted during the correct time period (July 2005 – June 2007), and had to have parental/guardian consent to share the data with the evaluation for the purposes of this report. In order for data from the JJIS database to be included in the evaluation, the JCP assessment had to be conducted during the 2005-07 biennium, and identified through JCP “population groups” or another mechanism communicated with the JCP coordinator and evaluation team for identifying the youth as being assessed/served for JCP.

It is possible that some JCP data are not included in this report due to data management and database storing issues. In spring 2006, the agreement between OCCF and the company responsible for housing the JCP community database was to not renew the existing contract, resulting in JCP community programs having no database access (for entering JCP risk assessments or follow-up assessments) during the period of April 1, 2006, through December 2006. Programs were asked by OCCF to retain hard copies of this data and enter the backlog in December 2006 for upload into a new data system. However, it is possible that some of the backlog data from community programs was never entered. Additionally, some JJIS programs failed to identify particular youth assessments as belonging to the JCP population group, and thus were not included in the data available for the evaluation team to analyze. It is unknown how much data is “missing” for this report for these two reasons; however it is unlikely that potential missing data is systematically different from data described in this report.

Because it is possible for the same youth to have assessments in both JJIS and JCP Data Manager databases, the evaluation team identified which youth were entered multiple times, and retained a single assessment to be associated with that youth for evaluation analyses. In many cases, the assessment retained for the youth was the one with the earlier ‘date of assessment’ – as this helps ensure a more accurate baseline measure. However, if multiple assessments had the same ‘earliest’ date, the evaluation team kept the assessment that appeared to be the most complete. For youth with multiple follow-up assessments, a similar decision rule was implemented. The follow-up assessment with the most recent (latest) date was retained for evaluation purposes.

Table 1 presents information indicating which percentage of ‘assessed and eligible’ records came from which data source (either JCP Data Manager or JJIS). Youth assessed who were ‘eligible’ for JCP services have two or more risk domains present. In the case of many programs, assessment is both a service and an eligibility exercise, so it is expected that some youth with presenting problem behaviors may not be found to be at high risk. As stated earlier, these numbers do not reflect additional assessments that were conducted on the same youth or assessments for youth who had fewer than two risk domains.

Table 1. Percent of ‘Assessed and Eligible’ From Data Manager and JJIS

County or Tribe³	Percent of assessments from JJIS	Percent of assessments from JCP Data Manager
COUNTY		
• Baker	100%	0%
• Benton	5%	95%
• Clackamas	35%	65%
• Clatsop	10%	90%
• Columbia	0%	100%
• Coos	97%	3%
• Crook	0%	100%
• Curry	55%	45%
• Douglas	8%	92%
• Grant	100%	0%
• Harney	100%	0%
• Hood River	0%	100%
• Jackson	0%	100%
• Jefferson	0%	100%
• Josephine	0%	100%
• Klamath	1%	99%
• Lane	76%	24%
• Lincoln	0%	100%
• Linn	2%	98%
• Malheur	100%	0%
• Marion	48%	52%

³ At the time of this report, data were not available for analysis from Deschutes (who has a waiver to use its JCP funds for earlier prevention services) and Gilliam counties. While staff in Lake County screened/assessed youth and entered data, they did not have assessments on any JCP-eligible youth, so these data are excluded from the analyses in this report.

County or Tribe³	Percent of assessments from JJIS	Percent of assessments from JCP Data Manager
• Morrow	100%	0%
• Multnomah	100%	0%
• Polk	100%	0%
• Sherman	100%	0%
• Tillamook	0%	100%
• Umatilla	72%	28%
• Union	87%	13%
• Willamette	0%	100%
• Wasco	0%	100%
• Washington	1%	99%
• Wheeler	0%	100%
• Yamhill	73%	27%
TRIBE		
• Burns Paiute Tribe	0%	100%
• Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, & Siuslaw Indians	0%	100%
• Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	0%	100%
• Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	0%	100%
• Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	0%	100%
• Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	0%	100%
• Coquille Indian Tribe	0%	100%
• Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	0%	100%
• Klamath Tribes	0%	100%
TOTAL	43%	57%

JCP assessed and eligible youth were more likely to be male (63%) than female (37%), which is similar to the proportion of assessed only youth (62% and 38%, respectively). The average age of assessed and served youth was approximately 15 years of age (the age range was approximately 7 to 19 years of age). The racial/ethnic composition of assessed youth (and “assessed and eligible” youth) can be found in Table 2a, along with the percent eligible of each race/ethnicity assessed. The percent eligible may indicate that systems may be initially identifying youth as high-risk, however once they are assessed these youth may not be high risk.

Table 2a. Race/Ethnicity Reported for Youth Assessed

Race/Ethnicity⁴	Number of youth assessed	Number of youth assessed & eligible (2+ Domains)	Percent eligible
Black/African American	143	117	82%
White (Caucasian)	2,606	2,003	77%
Asian	8	8	100%
Indian	1	0	0%
Japanese	5	4	80%
Korean	1	0	0%
Vietnamese	8	7	88%
Native American/Alaskan Native	271	211	78%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	17	10	59%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	387	285	74%
Mexican	191	156	82%
Other	35	27	77%
Multiracial (more than one race/ethnicity)	254	205	81%
Race/ethnicity unreported	297	245	82%
TOTAL	4,224	3,278	78%

⁴ At the time the JCP Initial Assessment was developed, any county with any race/ethnicity of more than 1% (according to the most recent census data) was including in the race/ethnicity choices on the assessment. There is also an option for youth to self-report “other” races or ethnicities. Each youth’s data is only counted once (so for instance if a youth indicated “White” and “Mexican” the count for that youth is captured as “Multiracial.”)

Close to two-thirds of the youth in the assessed and served sample are Caucasian (61%), with other youth identifying as Hispanic/Latino/a (9%), Native American (6%), and African American (4%). About 8% of the sample did not report their race or ethnicity. Youth reporting more than one race/ethnic category are reported in the “multiracial” category.

The most recently available percent race breakdown for Oregon youth 10 – 17 by the census (2000) is described in Table 2b along with a comparison of JCP youth assessed and eligible for JCP service. This table allows comparisons to be described about youth who are assessed and in need of service compared to the general population. It is important to know that the census data allows for any race category to be selected in addition to Hispanic; in JCP those youth are classified in the data as multiracial, so the comparisons may disproportionate. Further, JCP allows for no race/ethnicity to be selected, whereas census data does not include missing data (youth declining to report race/ethnicity for JCP are not included in Table 2b).

Table 2b. Comparing Race/Ethnicity JCP Eligible Youth With the Oregon Youth Population

Race/Ethnicity	Number of youth assessed & eligible (2+ Domains)	Percent (of JCP eligible population)	Percent breakdown by Oregon population⁵
Black/African American	117	3.9%	1.8%
White (Caucasian)	2003	66.0%	74.9%
Asian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese	19	.6%	2.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	211	7.0%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	.3%	.3%
Hispanic/Latino(a)/Mexican	441	14.5%	10.1%
Multiracial (one or more of above)	205	6.8%	4.3%
Other	27	.9%	4.7%
TOTAL	3,278	100%	100%

SAMPLE LIMITATIONS

A variety of providers across the state completed the evaluation measures, with a range of experience, training, and expertise, the quality of the data also varied. The evaluation team set criteria for data fields that needed to be completed and appropriate value ranges (such as date ranges) that needed to be accurate for forms to be included in the samples. While the data cleaning procedures did eliminate some evaluation forms, it did so from a variety of counties/tribes submitting data (and therefore should not have introduced a bias or disadvantage for any counties or tribes).

⁵ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/41000.html>

Because providers who completed evaluation forms were in many cases the same individuals or agencies that provided JCP services, it is possible there is inherent bias in the data. However, the person completing the initial assessment was often different from the person who completed the follow-up review. Therefore, it is likely that the results presented in this report are not simply a function of this potential bias.

It is possible that youth who did not successfully complete service or who did not experience positive change were less likely than other youth to receive follow-up assessments. These youth would have been excluded from the change analyses, thereby artificially inflating the apparent success of JCP. However, even if this is the case, findings still demonstrate that JCP positively impacted a large number of youth. Youth who were served in (or assessed by) JCP programs were entered in the databases well in advance of the time of the follow-up, so providers would not yet have known which youth would successfully complete and which might drop out or have further difficulty.

Presenting Behavior

Assessments on youth referred to JCP programs/services indicated (from a list of 29 options) which presenting behavior brought the youth to the attention of the worker completing the JCP assessment. The single indicator, Substance Use/Abuse, was chosen most often (16% of the community sample with responses to the presenting behavior item⁶). However, when presenting behavior items are grouped according to the risk domains in the instrument, many of the assessed youth were listed as having presenting behaviors in the School Issues (29%) and the Behavior Issues (25%) domains. The risk domain area least frequently reported in presenting behaviors is Peer Relationships (8% of the youth). The most frequently reported presenting behaviors included:

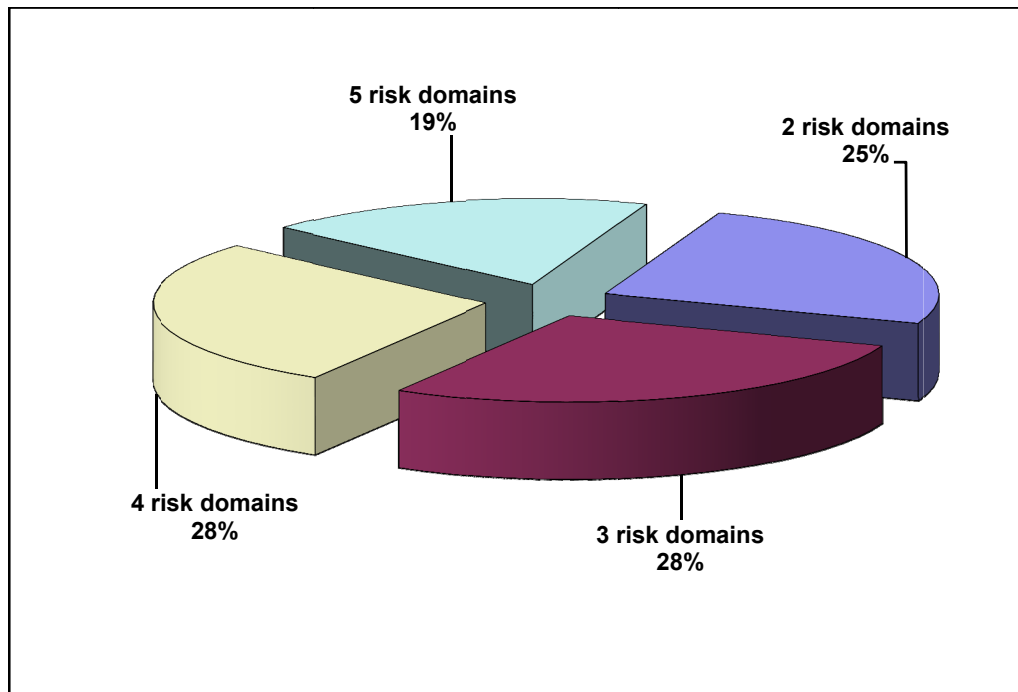
- Substance Use/Abuse (16%)
- School Behavior Issues (12%)
- Family Conflict (11%)
- Poor Academic Performance (9%)
- Arrest or Law Violation (7%)

⁶ Only screeners assessing youth in community programs are asked to include the youth's presenting behavior. This helps us understand the reasons for the youth coming to the attention of the community agency. Youth seen through juvenile departments are typically there as a result of a law violation, which is included in the youth's record accompanying the assessment.

RISK PROFILE OF JCP-ELIGIBLE YOUTH

The average number of risk domains for JCP-eligible youth was approximately 3 out of 5 possible domains. Figure 1 describes the number of risk domains JCP youth had at assessment. The percentage of JCP-eligible youth was fairly even across the number of domains (minimum of 2 and maximum of 5). Youth might have any combination of risk domains. For example, in the group of youth with two risk domains, some may have school failure and poor family functioning; others may have negative peers and substance abuse.

Figure 1. Distribution of Risk Domains at Assessment (JCP Eligible Youth)



The majority of youth (87%) were assessed as having at least one risk indicator in the Peer Relationships domain. Additionally, the majority of assessed youth had at least one risk indicator in each of the following domains: School Issues, Behavior Issues, and Family Functioning. Less than half the youth had a risk indicator in the Substance Use domain. Despite the Substance Use domain not being as commonly reported as the other domains, its frequency as a presenting behavior may suggest that it is a common impetus for the youth being assessed. Table 3 describes the percentage of youth with and without at least one risk indicator in each of the five scored risk domains.

Table 3. Risk Domain Profile of JCP-Eligible Youth at Assessment

Risk Domain	Percent with domain on the Initial Assessment	Percent without the domain on the Initial Assessment
School Issues	66%	34%
Peer Relationships	87%	13%
Behavior Issues	74%	26%
Family Functioning	74%	26%
Substance Use	46%	54%

Most youth tended to have the individual Peer Relationships indicators at a higher proportion than some of the other indicators. Table 4 provides information about the percent of JCP youth who had each risk indicator at their initial assessment. Note, percentages may not add up to 100% for an indicator as the worker completing the JCP assessment had the option of marking “More information needed.”

Table 4. Risk Indicator Profile of JCP-Eligible Youth at Assessment

Risk Indicator	Percent with the indicator on the Initial Assessment (YES)	Percent without the indicator on the Initial Assessment (NO)
SCHOOL ISSUES		
• Academic failure	55%	41%
• Chronic truancy	31%	65%
• School dropout	10%	88%
PEER ISSUES		
• Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior	62%	29%
• Has friends who have been suspended, expelled, or dropped out of school.	73%	19%
BEHAVIOR ISSUES		
• Chronic aggressive, disruptive behavior at school before age 13	34%	60%
• Aggressive, disruptive behavior at school past month	24%	67%

Risk Indicator	Percent with the indicator on the Initial Assessment (YES)	Percent without the indicator on the Initial Assessment (NO)
• Three or more referrals for a criminal offense	17%	83%
• Chronic runaway history	13%	87%
• Recent runaway	11%	80%
• In past month, youth's behavior has hurt other or put them in danger	17%	58%
• Behavior hurts youth or puts her/him in danger	40%	55%
• A pattern of impulsivity combined with aggressive behavior towards others ⁷	19%	39%
• Harms or injures animals ⁶	2%	89%
• Preoccupation with or use of weapons ⁶	3%	55%
FAMILY ISSUES		
• Poor family supervision and control	41%	52%
• Serious family conflicts	50%	43%
• History of reported child abuse/neglect or domestic violence	26%	66%
• Criminal family members	32%	58%
SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES		
• Substance use beyond experimental use	27%	64%
• Current substance use is causing a problem in youth's life	27%	65%
• Substance use began at age 13 or younger	25%	66%
• Has been high or drunk at school anytime in the past	20%	71%
ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS		
• Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values, beliefs ⁶	23%	44%

In addition to having risk indicators assessed, youth are also assessed on a variety of protective indicators within each domain. Protective indicators are the characteristics that buffer a person from the potentially negative impacts of risks. They are strengths in our environment, family, or ourselves that help keep us healthy and support us making positive decisions. As such, protective

⁷ New item scored on the Oregon JCP Assessment 2006.1 version. Not all youth during this assessment period have responses to these items.

indicators reduce the risk of delinquency—youth who have greater numbers of protective indicators or who are able to increase their number of protective indicators over time are less likely to commit crimes than youth with fewer protective indicators. Table 5 below lists the six protective indicators that are scored on the newest version of the JCP Screen/Assessment tool. The most common protective indicator is having “an adult in the youth’s life that he/she can talk to.” Social support, mentoring, and positive role modeling occur with the presence of this protective indicator. Counteracting the prevalence of risks in the peer domain are frequent responses that youth have positive friends as well as negative ones. Percentages may not add up to 100% for an indicator as staff completing the assessment had the option of marking “More information needed.”

Table 5. Protective Indicators of JCP-Eligible Youth at Assessment

Protective Indicator	Percent with the indicator on the Initial Assessment (YES)	Percent without the indicator on the Initial Assessment (NO)
Significant school attachment/commitment	46%	48%
Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior	38%	50%
Has friends who are academic achievers	56%	31%
There is an adult in youth’s life (other than parent) she/he can talk to	66%	24%
Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities	34%	63%
Communicates effectively with family members	42%	51%

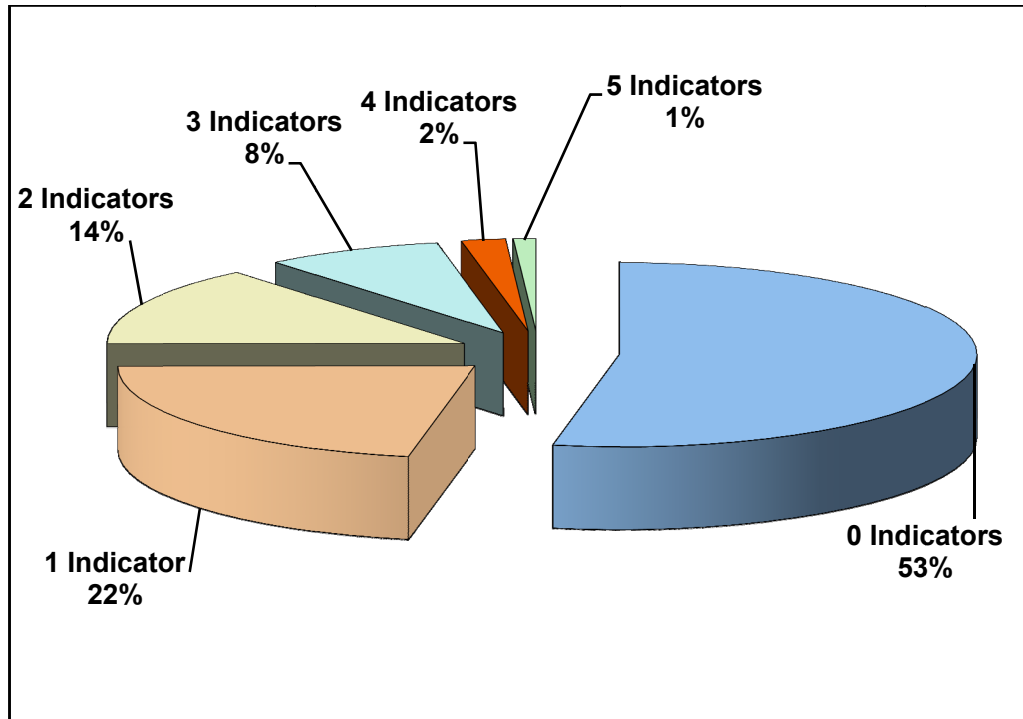
Although the five JCP risk domains specified by the enabling legislation do not include mental health, prior JCP risk assessment data suggest that there is a relationship among a youth’s risk level, likelihood of offending, and the presence of mental health indicators. The JCP assessment includes five mental health indicators that are intended to serve as a prompt for additional mental health screening and assessment.

Figure 2 describes the frequency of the number of mental health indicators assessed youth possessed; that is, the percentage of assessed youth with 0 through all 5 mental health indicators.

The five JCP mental health indicators (in order of prevalence) are:

- Depressed or withdrawn (30%)
- Difficulty sleeping, or eating problems (20%)
- Social isolation: Youth is on the fringe of her/his peer group with few or no close friends (20%)
- Actively suicidal or prior suicide attempts (8%)
- Hallucinating, delusional, or out of touch with reality, while not on alcohol or drugs (3%)

Figure 2. Distribution of Mental Health Indicators (JCP-Eligible Youth) at Assessment



JCP Youth Receiving Programs and Services

The findings from the JCP evaluation are encouraging. JCP High-Risk Prevention programs and services have been implemented statewide, have served youth in the target population (youth with 2 or more risk domains), and have targeted risk indicators that are known to contribute to juvenile delinquency.

The JCP initiative allows communities to fund services based on local needs. Thus, each county and tribe has a different package of services funded by JCP dollars. In general, services can be grouped into direct interventions (such as substance abuse treatment, tutoring, or family counseling), case management (including coordinated review and monitoring of a youth's needs and services), and support services (including the provision of basic needs services such as housing assistance or medical assistance). Youth may receive any or all of the different types of services.

Based on a sample of 1,577 youth with information at both the initial assessment and follow-up, the majority of youth received direct interventions (83%), followed by case management (40%) and support services (16%). Many youth received a variety of services that crossed these categories. On average, youth spent about 146 days (just under 5 months) in JCP programs.

JCP DECREASES PROBLEM BEHAVIOR AND REDUCES RISKS FOR JUVENILE CRIME

Table 6 describes the proportions of youth who had risks in each of the five domains at the time of the initial assessment and at the time of the follow-up assessment. Decreases occurred in all 5-domain areas. The average number of risk domains for youth with both an initial and follow-up assessment significantly decreased from 3 to 2 domains ($t = 26.49$ [1,593] $p < .01$).

Table 6. Changes in Risk Domains After JCP Program Involvement

	Column A	Column B	Column C
Risk Domain	Number of youth with domain reported on Initial Assessment	Of Column A, number of youth with domain reported on Follow-Up	% Change
School Domain	1,008	572	43% decrease
Peer Domain	1,263	1,003	21% decrease
Behavior Domain	1,147	602	48% decrease
Family Domain	1,083	777	28% decrease
Substance Use Domain	751	415	45% decrease

The JCP evaluation measures the number of risk indicators of individual youth before they begin receiving JCP services, and again at the end of services or after they have been involved in services approximately 6 months. These risk indicators are research-based behavioral characteristics that put a youth at increased risk of becoming involved in, or continuing her/his involvement in, the juvenile justice system. Table 7 describes changes in risk indicators observed during the 2005-07 biennium.

Table 7. Changes in Risk Indicators After JCP Program Involvement

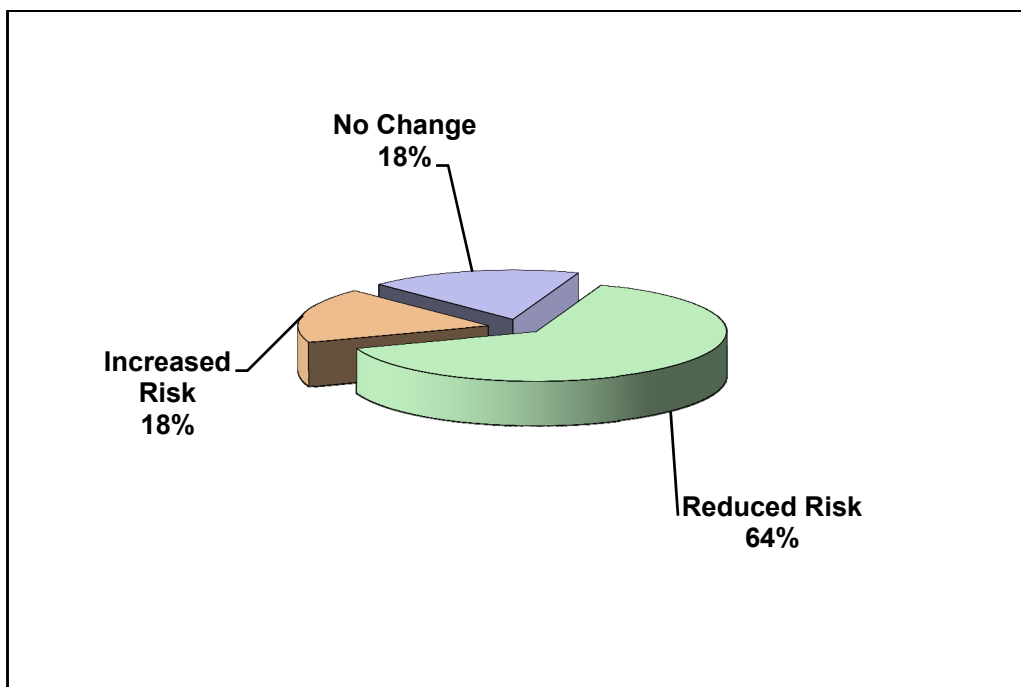
	Column A	Column B	Column C
Risk Indicator	Number of youth with indicator reported on Initial Assessment	Of Column A, number of youth with indicator reported on Follow-Up	% Change
SCHOOL ISSUES			
• Academic Failure	819	387	53% decrease
• Chronic Truancy	492	227	54% decrease
• School Dropout	148	56	62% decrease
PEER ISSUES			
• Friends engage in unlawful behavior	904	608	33% decrease
• Friends suspended or expelled	1,066	852	20% decrease
BEHAVIOR ISSUES			
• Aggressive behavior at school past month	320	101	68% decrease
• Recent runaway	172	42	76% decrease
• Behavior harms others past month	230	39	83% decrease
FAMILY ISSUES			
• Poor family supervision	608	314	48% decrease
• Serious family conflicts	688	438	36% decrease
• Criminal family members	403	229	43% decrease
SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES			
• Substance use beyond experimental	393	245	38% decrease
• Current substance use is problematic	452	166	63% decrease
ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS			
• Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values and beliefs	307	162	47% decrease

Youth who participated in JCP programs had reductions in risk indicators at the time of their follow-up assessment. In this sample, **reductions were seen in all 14 of the risk indicators** that could be compared between the two time periods. Risk indicator reductions ranged from 20% to

83%. Particularly large reductions were seen in the behavior domain, with reductions ranging from 68% to 83% in those items.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of youth whose total number of risk indicators increased, decreased, or stayed the same from the initial assessment to the follow-up assessment. **The majority of youth (64%) saw a decrease in total risk indicators over time.** With the other two groups, it is possible that a decrease in one area may have been offset by an increase in another area, as some problems do tend to emerge as a juvenile becomes older. Also, some risk indicators are not known at the time of the initial assessment and are discovered by program staff once they get to know the youth and family.

Figure 3. Changes in Number of Scored Risk Indicators



A paired samples t-test was conducted to examine differences in the total number of risks present for a youth at the time of their initial assessment versus the number of risks present on their follow-up assessment. The paired samples t-test indicated the decrease in total number of risks indicators between the two assessments was statistically significant ($t = 21.93 [1,554], p < .001$).

Additionally, there may be a relationship between whether or not a youth has completed the JCP program at the time of the follow-up assessment and the benefit of reduced risk indicators. Specifically, 76% of youth who had completed JCP service at the time of the review showed improvements in their risk score at their follow-up assessment compared to 58% of youth who were still active in the program and 46% of youth who were inactive (not attending services) in the program at the time of the follow-up assessment. Youth who had completed JCP services were significantly more likely to have a decrease in risk factors ($\chi^2 = 65.86 [4,974], p < .01$).

Males and females improved at about the same proportions: 64% of males and 65% of females had total numbers of risk indicators that decreased over time. The difference between the two genders was not statistically significant.

A difference does seem to exist when comparing youth that were assessed in the community versus a juvenile department setting. Community youth in JCP programs showed decreases in the number of risk indicators at a substantially higher rate than those youth in JCP programs assessed at juvenile departments (71% vs. 52%). This difference is statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 53.31 [2, 1553], p < .01$). These data also suggest that youth in the community programs began JCP when they were younger (14.7 vs. 15.4 years) and had fewer risk indicators (6.5 vs. 7.8).

Interestingly, despite 682 youth having at least one mental health indicator present at the time of the initial assessment, 68% of these youth showed an improvement in their risk score by the time of their follow-up assessment, which is a comparable rate to the youth progress in general.

The JCP assessment also measured the protective characteristics of youth before they began receiving JCP services, and again at the end of services or after they had been involved in services approximately 6 months. These protective indicators are research-based characteristics that have been shown to provide a buffering effect from the potential impacts of life challenges. While it is important to target and reduce risk indicators, it is also important to build on existing strengths and develop new ones.

Of the six scored protective indicators, all showed improvement for the sample of youth with information at the initial assessment and follow-up assessment. Protective indicators ranged in improvements from 26% for “Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities” to 72% for “There is an adult in youth’s life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to.” The average number of protective factors significantly increased for youth from 2.6 to 3.3 ($t = -15.15 [1,592] p < .01$). Table 8 illustrates the improvements for each of the scored protective indicators.

Table 8. Changes in Protective Indicators After JCP Program Involvement

	Column A	Column B	Column C
Protective Indicator	Number of youth WITHOUT protective indicator reported on Initial Assessment	Of Column A, number of youth with protective indicator reported on Follow-up	Percent improvement
Significant school attachment/commitment	758	305	40% improvement
Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior	722	259	36% improvement
Has friends who are academic achievers	463	194	42% improvement
There is an adult in youth's life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to	345	248	72% improvement
Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities	930	242	26% improvement
Communicates effectively with family members	765	305	40% improvement

CRIMINAL REFERRALS OF JCP YOUTH

Referral Sample

Two samples are used in these analyses, in order to provide a range of outcomes to most accurately represent JCP's impact on Oregon's youth. The sample of youth assessed by JCP (sample 1, below) includes youth who have varying degrees of contact with JCP, including a subset of youth who received only an assessment. The sample of youth receiving services (sample 2, below) includes youth who have been in the program long enough to have received a follow up assessment. This sample provides information about youth who may have a more consistently intensive level of service compared to sample 1. A comparison of the outcomes of these samples illustrates the differential impact of a greater amount of JCP service.

YOUTH ASSESSED/SERVED BY JCP: SAMPLE 1

All JCP youth assessed between July 2005 and June 2006 were included in the analyses, with the exception of youth who would have turned 18 during the follow-up period⁸ of 12 months post JCP assessment (which is the Oregon standard for recidivism). Juvenile justice referral data were matched to these youth for the period of July 2004 through June 2007. This match resulted in a total sample size of 1,833 youth for these analyses.

YOUTH RECEIVING FOLLOW-UP ASSESSMENTS: SAMPLE 2

A second set of analyses was conducted on youth who were both assessed and had a follow-up assessment during the July 2005 to June 2006 period. After eliminating youth from the sample who would have turned 18 during the 12-month follow-up period, the total sample of youth was 1,110. This second sample of youth was chosen to help describe how changes in referrals may be different for youth once they have received more substantial program services and had a chance for an intervention to have taken place. It also allows the evaluation team to determine if changes in risk and protective indicators are related to future juvenile justice referrals.

Referral Methodology

Juvenile justice referrals were categorized as being either (1) up to 12 months prior to the youth's JCP assessment, (2) more than 12 months prior to the youth's JCP assessment, (3) up to 12 months after the youth's JCP assessment, and (4) more than 12 months after the youth's JCP assessment. For the purpose of these analyses, only criminal referrals were included in this categorization.

Table 9 describes the average demographic and risk profile of youth in the samples. Chi-square analyses suggest African American and "unreported" race youth are more likely to be part of the offender than non-offender group, and Native American youth are more likely to belong to the non-offender group ($\chi^2 = 51.83$ [7, 1833], $p < .01$). It is important to note, however, that Multnomah County offers a larger proportion of services to African Americans (28%) compared to the state as a whole (4%). The percentages for Native American and "unreported" race youth is slightly lower in Multnomah County compared to the state. Males are also more likely to be in the offender group compared to females ($\chi^2 = 43.39$ [1, 1781], $p < .01$).

⁸ Once a youth turns 18, any new contacts with the legal system fall under the jurisdiction of adult courts and thus are not recorded in JJIS.

Table 9. Description of JCP Samples Used in Recidivism Analysis

	All youth (Sample 1)	Offenders in 12 months prior to JCP (Sample 1)	Non-Offenders in 12 months prior to JCP (Sample 1)	Youth with Follow-up Assessments (Sample 2)
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE				
• Average (mean) age	15	15	15	15
• Male	60%	72%	54%	58%
• Female	37%	28%	42%	38%
• Unreported gender	3%	<1%	4%	4%
• African American	4%	6%	3%	4%
• Caucasian	64%	63%	65%	69%
• Asian	1%	1%	1%	1%
• Native American	7%	4%	8%	4%
• Hispanic/Latino(a)	5%	10%	2%	4%
• Other	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%
• Race/ethnicity unreported	18%	14%	20%	18%
• Multiracial	2%	2%	2%	2%
RISK PROFILE				
• Domain Areas, out of 5	3	4	3	3
• Scored Risk Indicators, out of 14	5	5	5	5
• Scored Protective Indicators, out of 6	3	3	3	3
• Average (mean) number of referrals (12 months prior)	.6	1.6	0	.6
• Percent of youth with at least 1 referral in 12 months prior to JCP	35%	100%	0%	34%
TOTAL SAMPLE SIZES	1,833	633	1,163	1,110

New Crimes Reduced (All JCP Youth)

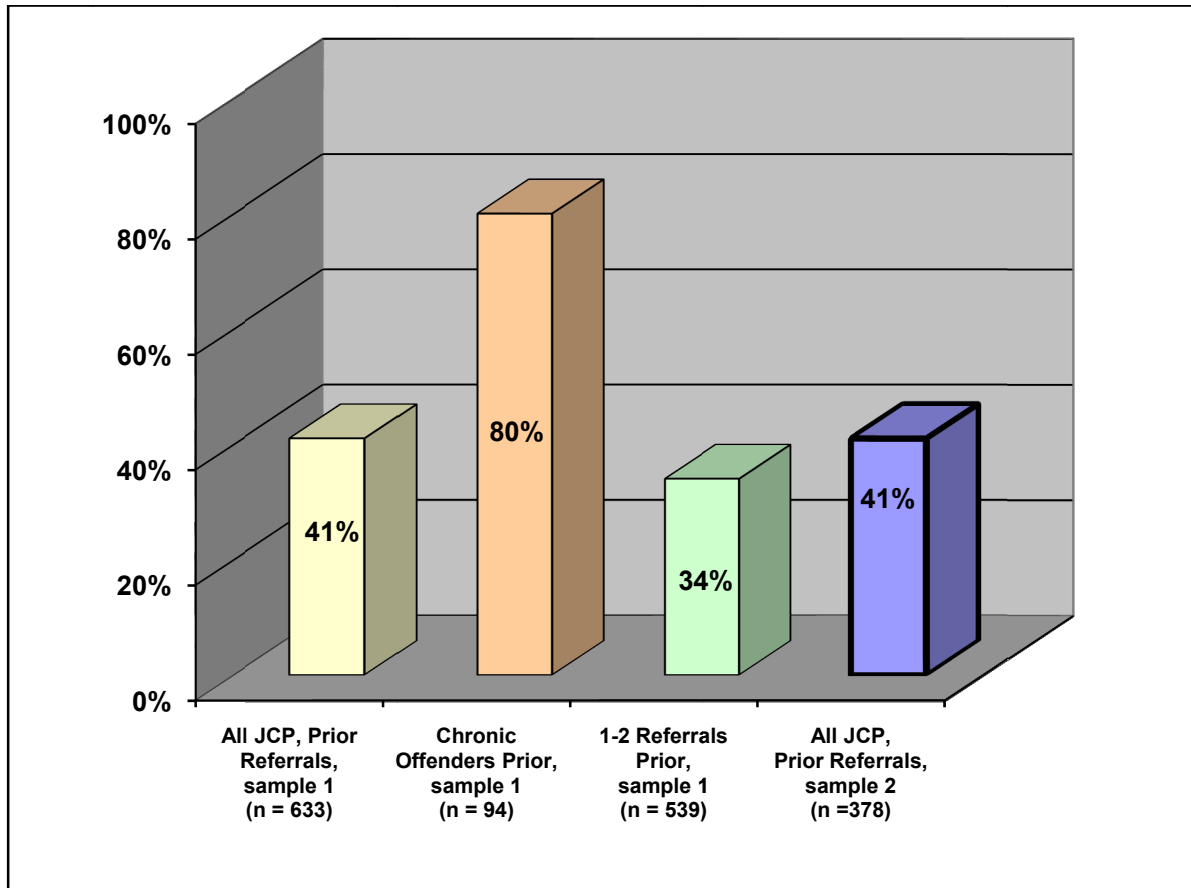
Youth involved in JCP generally showed a reduction in new criminal referrals, compared to the prior 12 months. Of the entire JCP sample of 1,833 youth, 35% of youth came into the program with an existing criminal referral, however only 20% of the entire JCP sample (including both offenders and non-offenders) had a criminal referral in the 12 months after the JCP follow-up assessment. This proportion is similar to sample 2 in which 34% of youth had an existing referral compared to 20% after the follow-up assessment, suggesting that the sample of youth receiving follow-up assessments is representative of the larger sample.

New Crimes Reduced (JCP Youth with Prior Juvenile Justice History)

Of the youth who had at least one criminal referral in the 12 months prior to JCP involvement, **59% did not have a subsequent referral after the JCP assessment.** Of those youth who were chronic offenders (3 or more referrals in the past 12 months), about 20% did not have a subsequent referral after their JCP assessment (of those that were not chronic offenders, 66% did not have a subsequent referral). These chronic offenders however, did show a decrease in the total number of referrals committed (with about 70% no longer chronically offending in the year post JCP). This finding may suggest that although those youth involved in JCP show a decrease in referrals during the 12 months after being assessed by JCP (compared with the 12 months prior), the decrease in referrals is substantially greater for those youth who do not start out as chronic offenders. Of the youth in sample 2 (youth with both initial and follow-up assessments), only 41% had a subsequent referral (59% of youth did not have a subsequent referral).

Figure 4 describes the percent of criminal referrals occurring in the 12 months after youth had their JCP assessment.

Figure 4. Criminal Re-Offending in JCP Youth (With Prior Juvenile Justice History) in 12 Months After JCP Assessment



Of those JCP youth who had at least one criminal referral in the 12 months prior to JCP assessment, 41% (259) had at least one new criminal allegation during the 12 months following assessment. This rate is higher than the recidivism rate for all youth offenders based on the 2005 recidivism rate of 32%.⁹ It is important to note that the JCP sample includes youth who had at least two risk domains, putting them at increased risk to re-offend. The “all youth offenders” comparison group is the statewide group of all juvenile offenders, and JCP youth are included in that sample.

Frequency of Crimes Reduced

There was a reduction in the number of criminal referrals by youth who had a least one criminal referral in the 12 months prior to receiving JCP services (see Figure 5). Using a 12-month pre and post assessment time period for youth with a prior criminal referral, the average number of prior criminal referrals for JCP youth was 1.6 (with a range of 1 to 9). In the 12 months after assessment, the average number of subsequent criminal referrals for this group was .7 (with a range of 0 to 8). This difference is statistically significant ($t = 16.82 [633], p < .001$) and may in part be due to fewer youth actually committing post-JCP crimes (633 youth vs. 259 youth).

⁹ http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/reports/jjis/2006/2005_recidivism.pdf

Figure 5. Average Number of Criminal Referrals Before and After JCP Assessment (Sample 1)

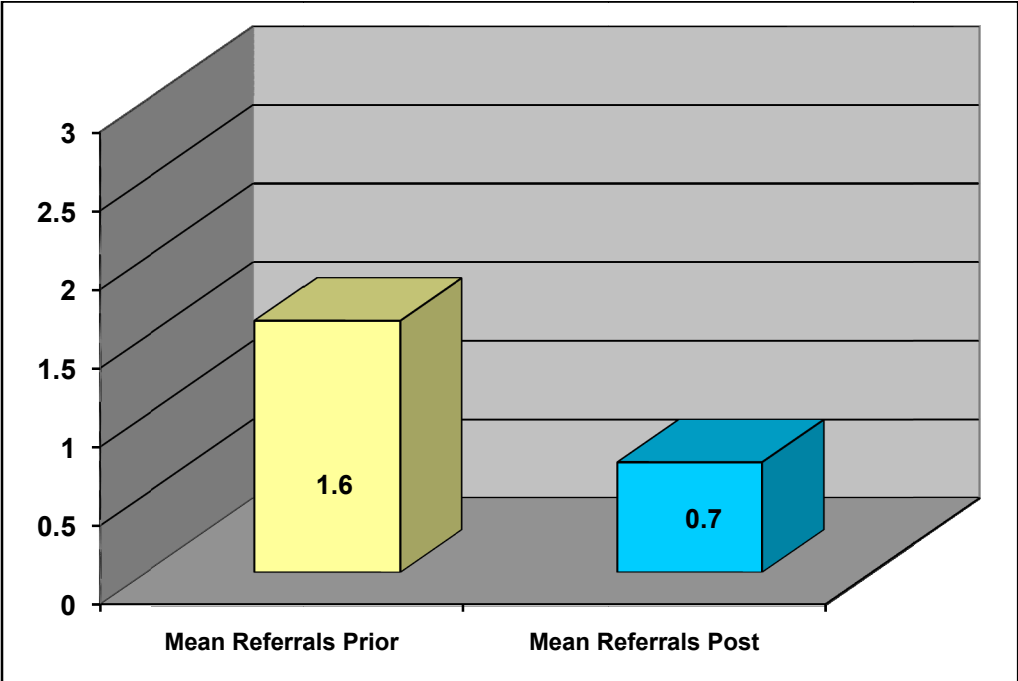
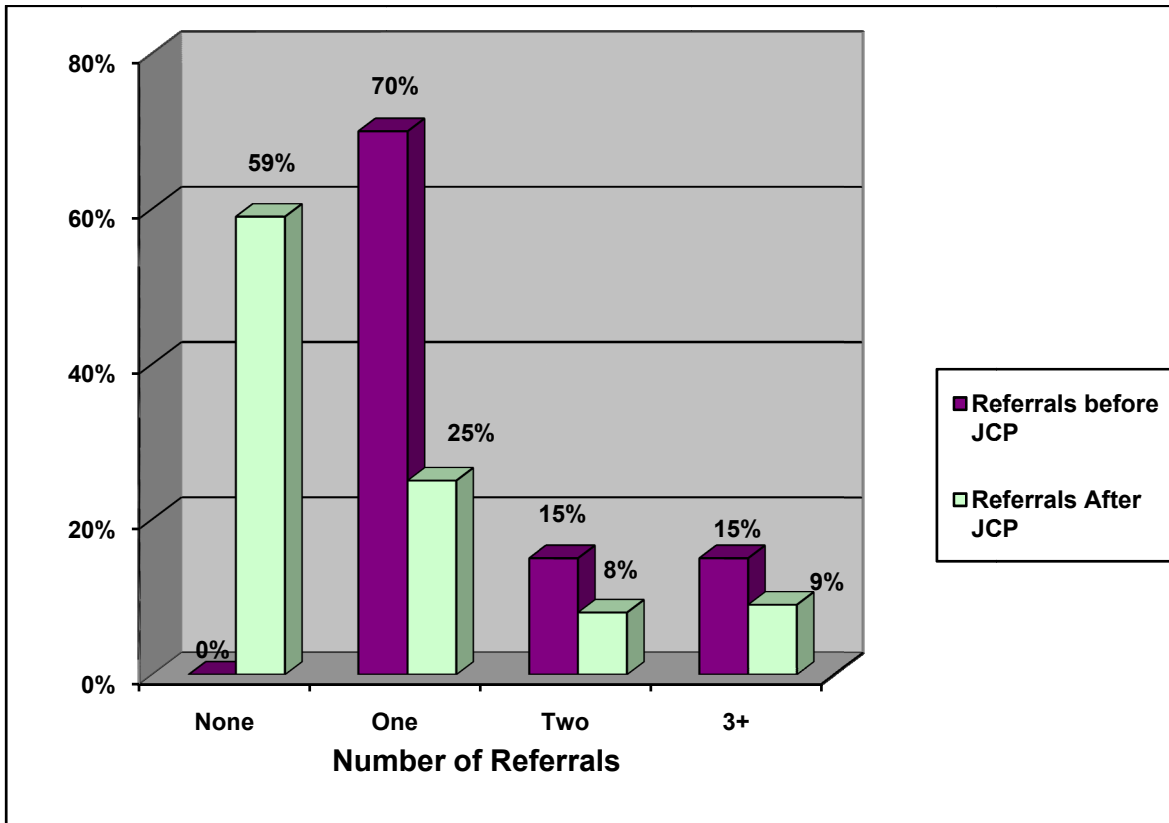


Figure 6 provides more detail about the number of criminal referrals JCP youth had before and after the start of JCP service. This sample of youth (who had at least 1 referral in the 12 months prior to their JCP start date) substantially decreased the number of referrals in the 12 months after JCP service. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of these youth did not commit a subsequent offense during that period.

Figure 6. Percent of Referrals Before and After JCP Intervention



Furthermore, there are differences in the risk profiles of the youth who have 3 or more referrals after their JCP assessment versus those with fewer or none. Those youth with 3 or more referrals after their JCP assessment (chronic offenders) had initial assessments with more risk indicators and risk domains, and fewer protective indicators than the other youth, and show no substantial change in the number of risk indicators by the time of the follow-up assessment (compared to the other groups). These youth also tended to have their first referral after their JCP assessment sooner than the group of youth who had fewer referrals. Table 10 describes these differences in assessment and follow-up assessment scores for youth who have a post assessment criminal referral.

Table 10. Differences in Risk Profile of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth by Number of Referrals After JCP Interventions

	No referrals after JCP Intervention	1-2 referrals after JCP Intervention	3+ referrals after JCP Intervention
Average (mean) number of prior referrals	1	1	3
Average (mean) number of risk indicators at initial assessment (out of 14)	5	5	6
Average (mean) number of risk domains at initial assessment (out of 5)	3	3	4
Average (mean) number of protective indicators at initial assessment (out of 6)	3	3	2
Average age at initial assessment	15	15	15
Average (mean) number of days to first re-referral (after initial assessment)	--	195	61
Average (mean) risk score at follow-up assessment (out of 14)	3	4	6

Additionally, when comparing youth who end up having a referral anytime in the sample period (12 months) after their JCP assessment with youth who do not have a post assessment referral, some risk indicators tend to stand out as more characteristic of one group over the other. For those with a subsequent referral, youth tended to have the following risk indicators (in order of appearance on the risk assessment) significantly more often than those without a subsequent referral:

- Academic failure
- School drop-out
- Chronic truancy
- Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior
- Aggressive, disruptive behavior at school during the past month
- Recent runaway
- Behavior hurts others or puts them in danger
- Poor family supervision and control

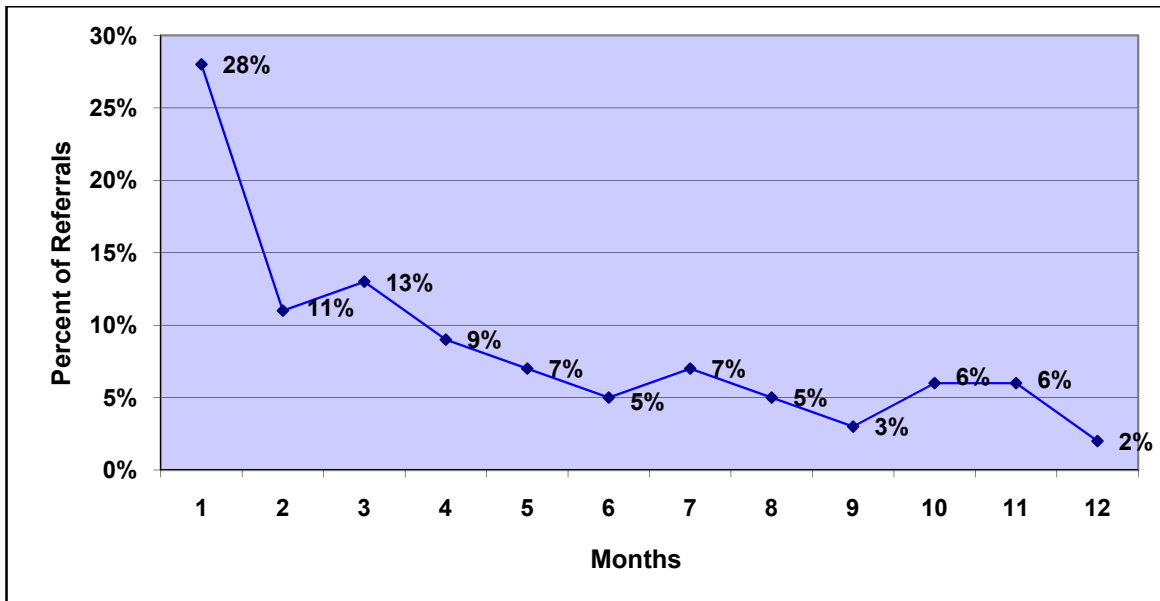
- Criminal family history
- Substance use beyond experimental
- Antisocial thinking, attitudes and beliefs

Additionally, youth with a subsequent referral were more likely to be lacking the following protective indicators:

- Significant school attachment
- Lives in a low crime and/or stable, supportive neighborhood
- Involved in extra-curricular activities
- Communicates effectively with family members

These findings indicate the importance of paying particular attention to youth with these characteristics at the initial assessment. For youth with an existing referral at the time of their JCP enrollment, when new criminal referrals do occur, they are likely to happen within the first several months after a youth’s assessment date. Forty-five percent (45%) of youth with a criminal referral post assessment during the 12-month follow-up period have their first re referral within 3 months post assessment, and 68% of youth who have an offense at the time of their JCP enrollment have a post assessment criminal referral by 6 months. For those youth with an existing offense at the time of their JCP enrollment, figure 7 illustrates the month during which the first post assessment criminal referral. This finding suggests that it may take several months before interventions with high-risk youth can be expected to have an impact on future behavior (in terms of criminal referrals) and that this early period is a crucial time. This finding also suggests that JCP has a sustainable impact as most of the programs/services were completed by 5 months, and the trend continues to decrease over the 12-month period.

Figure 7. Timing of First Post-Assessment Criminal Referral (Percent)

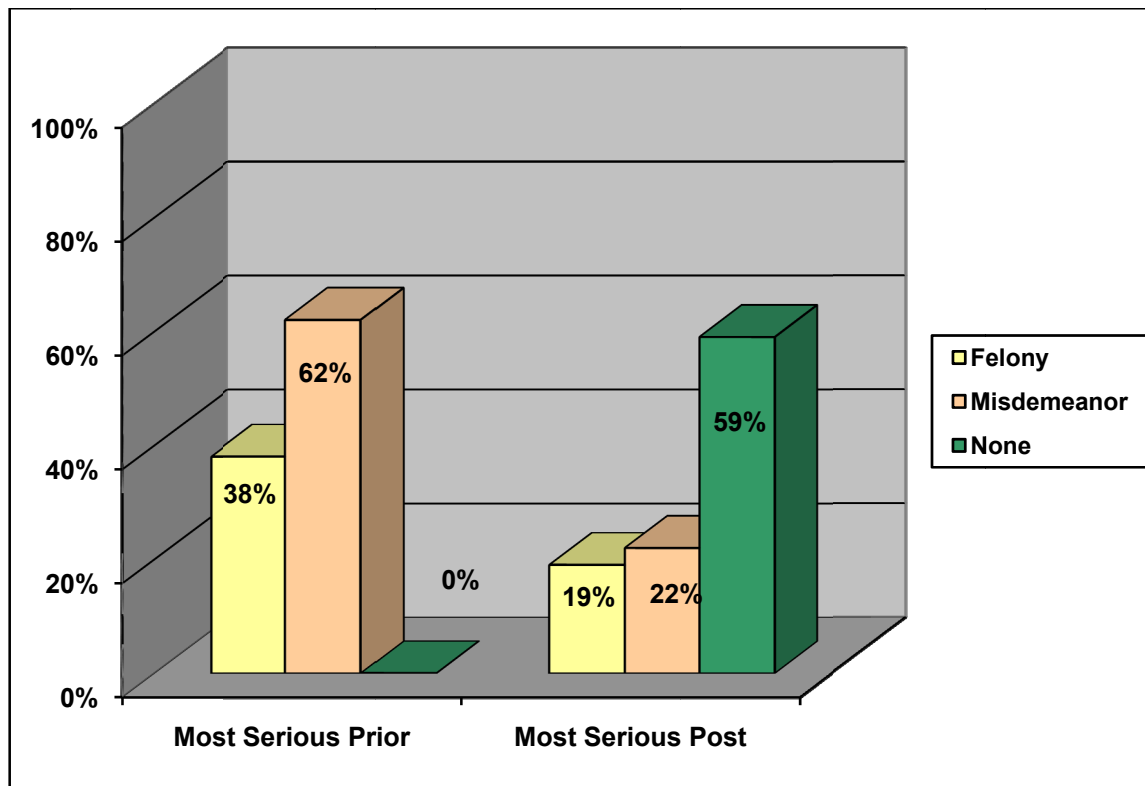


Fewer Youth Referred for Felonies After JCP

A severity score is assigned to each referral entered into JJIS, based on criminal codes in the Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS). The severity of the most serious referral in the 12 months prior to a criminal offender's JCP involvement was compared with the severity of new crimes for those youth with new referrals in the 12 months after JCP assessment. Severity scores at pre ranged from 4 (e.g., Criminal Mischief or Theft 3) to 18 (e.g., Assault 1 or Rape) and at post ranged from 0 to 18 (severity scores can reach a maximum of 19).

Figure 8 shows changes in felony and misdemeanor referrals for a sample of 633 youth who had at least one criminal referral in the 12 months before assessment by a JCP program. In the 12 months prior to assessment, 38% of the youth were referred for a felony, and 62% of the youth were referred for a misdemeanor. In the 12 months following assessment, only 19% were referred for a felony, 22% were referred for a misdemeanor, and 59% had no new criminal referrals. Furthermore, a paired samples t-test suggests that there is a significant difference in severity score of the youth who had both at least one prior and one post assessment referral ($t = 3.426$ [303], $p < .01$) with the average severity score decreasing from 9.6 to 8.5. A 10 on the severity scale is a crime against a person that is classified as an A Misdemeanor, a 9 is a crime against a person that is classified as a B Misdemeanor and an 8 is a crime against a person that is classified as a C Misdemeanor.

Figure 8. Most Serious Crime Before and After JCP Participation



Relationships Between Offending and Other Factors

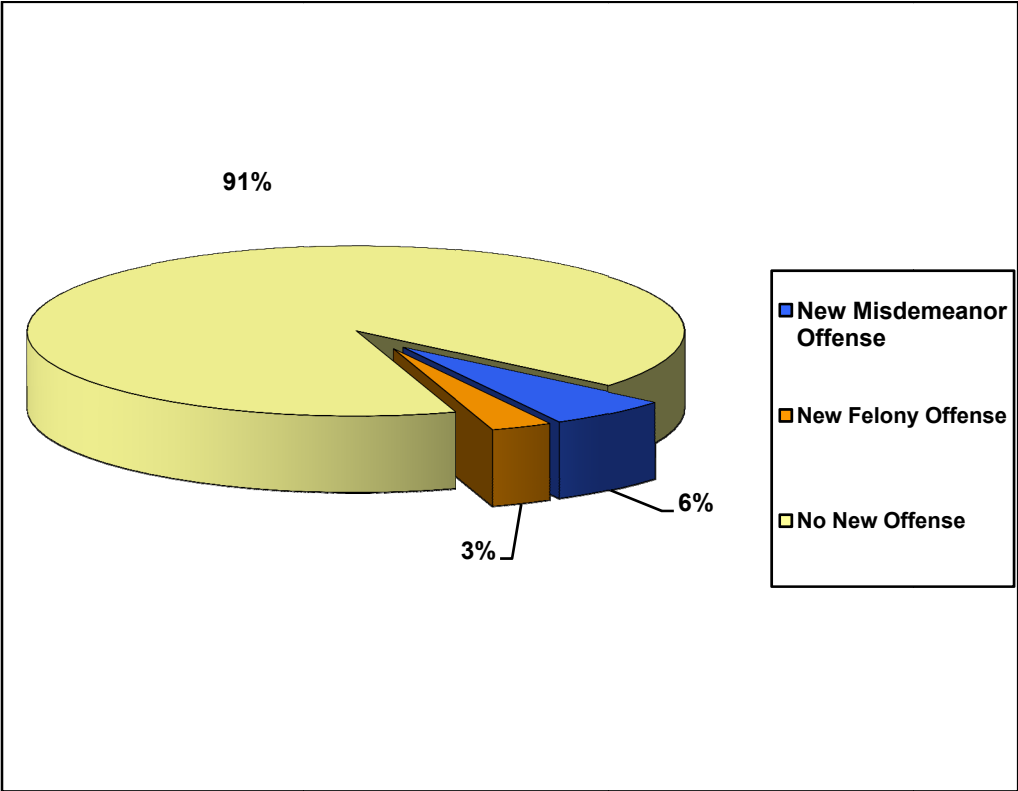
Youth receiving subsequent criminal referrals tended to have more risk domains, more risk indicators, and fewer protective indicators on their initial assessment compared to those youth who did not have a subsequent referral ($t = -6.403$ [1,831], $p < .01$; $t = -6.277$ [1,831], $p < .01$; and $t = 5.131$ [1,829], $p < .01$ respectively). Males were also more likely to have subsequent referrals compared to females ($\chi^2 = 44.717$ [1, 1781], $p < .01$) and African Americans were more likely to have subsequent referrals compared to other races ($\chi^2 = 25.992$ [6, 1511], $p < .01$).

NON-OFFENDERS

Many of the youth served in JCP High-Risk Prevention programs through community providers were referred to those services due to problematic behavior that had not yet resulted in a criminal referral. While the providers were not required or expected to know if youth were truly non-offenders, the evaluation team did run a statistical matching program, using name, date of birth, gender, and county/tribe of service, to identify those youth in the community database who had a referral in JJIS prior to their JCP assessment. The record linking software employs both probabilistic and deterministic comparisons of the identifying information, taking into account discrepancies between records such as nicknames, misspellings, and minor data entry errors. The record pairs are divided into definite matches, definite non-matches, and possible matches. The possible matches were manually reviewed and placed into either the match or non-match category. Those youth who did not “match” as having a juvenile department referral prior to their JCP assessment were considered “non-offenders.”

Most of the youth (91%) who began JCP services as non-offenders did not have any referrals in the 12 months following their JCP assessment, despite having initial assessments suggesting they were high risk. About 9% had a subsequent referral, and only about 3% of the sample had a felony referral. Figure 9 illustrates the percentage of non-offender youth who had a referral recorded in JJIS in the 12 months following JCP assessment.

Figure 9. Referral Rates of Non-Offenders in 12 Months Following JCP Assessment



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- What is the risk/protective indicator profile of JCP youth?
 - JCP youth in the sample of eligible assessments (2+ risk domains) are primarily male (63%), Caucasian (64%), and about 15 years old. However, a third of the youth identifies as other races/ethnicities and/or is female.
 - Youth eligible for JCP services had an average of 3 risk domains at their initial assessment. They most frequently had an issue in the peer (87%), behavior (74%), and family functioning (74%) domains. On average, youth had 5 risk indicators (out of 14 change indicators) at the initial assessment.
 - On average, youth eligible for services had fewer than 3 protective indicators (out of 6). They frequently reported that there was “an adult she/he could talk to” (66%).
- To what extent do risk indicators change after interventions?
 - JCP youth experienced reductions in risk domains, reductions in risk indicators, and increases in protective indicators after participation in JCP High-Risk Prevention programs.
 - On average, JCP youth spent about 146 days (approximately 5 months) in JCP programs, with the majority of youth receiving direct intervention services (83%).
 - After intervention, for the sample as a whole, all risk indicators had decreased 20% to 83%, with the largest decreases demonstrated in the behavior domain (68% to 83%). Risk domains on average decreased from 3 to 2.
 - The decrease in number of scored risk indicators, the decrease in risk domains, and the increase in protective indicators over time was statistically significant.
- What is the change in offending for JCP youth?
 - Of those JCP youth with a criminal referral in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment (including those youth who only received an assessment), 59% did not have a future referral in the 12 months post JCP assessment (sample 1).
 - Of those JCP youth who received interventions and who had a criminal referral in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment, 80% did not have a future referral in the 12 months post JCP services (sample 2).
 - The number of referrals decreased from an average of 1.6 in the 12 months prior to JCP to 0.7 in the 12 months after assessment.
 - The percent of felony referrals decreased from about 38% of referrals in the 12 months prior to JCP assessment to 19% in the 12 months following JCP assessment.
- What is the relationship between risk and protective indicators and offending?
 - Youth who were chronic offenders (3+ referrals) in the 12 months following JCP had a higher risk score compared with those youth who receive no post assessment referral (6 out of 14 vs. 5 out of 14 scored risk indicators).

- Youth who had at least 1 criminal referral post JCP assessment were more likely to have the following risk indicators:
 - Academic failure
 - School drop-out
 - Chronic truancy
 - School dropout
 - Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior
 - Aggressive, disruptive behavior at school during the past month
 - Recent runaway
 - Behavior hurts others or puts them in danger
 - Poor family supervision and control
 - Criminal family history
 - Substance use beyond experimental
 - Antisocial thinking, attitudes and beliefs
- Youth who did not have a criminal referral post JCP assessment were more likely to have the following protective indicators:
 - Significant school attachment
 - Lives in a low crime and/or stable, supportive neighborhood
 - Involved in extra-curricular activities
 - Communicates effectively with family members
- How do JCP participants who are offenders compare with participants who are non-offenders?
 - About 59% of youth with a criminal referral in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment received no other referrals in the 12 months post JCP assessment.
 - Of those youth who had 3 or more referrals in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment, about 20% had no other referrals in the 12 months post JCP assessment.
 - Of those youth who had no referrals in the 12 months prior to JCP assessment, 91% had no other referrals in the 12 months post JCP assessment.

REFERENCES

- Andrews, D. A., Zinger, I., Hoge, R. D., Bonta, J., Gendreau, P., & Cullen, F. T. (1990). Does correctional treatment work? A clinically-relevant and psychologically-informed meta-analysis. *Criminology*, 28(3), 369-404.
- Hawkins, J., Herrenkohl, D., Farrington, D., Brewer, D., Catalano, R., Harachi, T., & Cothorn, L. (2000). *Predictors of youth violence*. Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention
- Lipsey, M. W., Wilson, D. B., & Cothorn, L. (2000). Effective intervention for serious juvenile offenders. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Loeber, R., & Farrington, D. P. (Eds.). (1998). *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Schumacher, M. A., & Kurz, G. W. (1999). *The 8% Solution: Preventing Serious, Repeat Juvenile Crime*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

APPENDIX A: OREGON JCP ASSESSMENT (2006.1)

PART I. YOUTH AND EVALUATOR INFORMATION

A. YOUTH BACKGROUND: Fill in ALL the information requested below.

Presenting Behavior (Select 1 from list on page 9)				Consent Signed (Y/N)		Youth ID	
Youth's Last Name			Youth's First Name		Middle Initial(s)	Juv. Jus. Involved? (Y/N)	JJIS # (if applicable)
Month	Day	Year	Address			City	Zip Code (Youth's residence)
Date of Birth							
County/Tribe of Residence				Youth's Identified Tribe(s) (If applicable)			

1.0 LANGUAGE, RACE, AND CULTURE

Before conducting the assessment, complete this section to help determine if the youth needs an interpreter. If either is not proficient in English, please stop the assessment and continue when an interpreter or individual proficient in the youth or family's language is available. You should also determine the family's need for an interpreter if they are present.

1.1 Is English youth's primary language?

1. Yes 2. No

1.2 [IF NOT] Ask youth to describe his or her understanding of English:

- 1 Poor 2 Fair 3 Very Good

1.3 If youth's primary language is not English, what is it?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 01. <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese (Mandarin) | 04. <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish |
| 02. <input type="checkbox"/> Hmong | 05. <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| 03. <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | 06. <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-English (Specify) _____ |

1.4 Race/ethnicity/cultural heritage. Ask the youth to self-identify his/her race, ethnicity or cultural heritage from the list below. Check all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01. <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African-American | 08. <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| 02. <input type="checkbox"/> White (Caucasian) | 09. <input type="checkbox"/> Native American / Alaskan Native |
| 03. <input type="checkbox"/> Asian | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander |
| 04. <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic / Latino |
| 05. <input type="checkbox"/> Indian | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican |
| 06. <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| 07. <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Race / Ethnicity Unreported |

1.5 Gender

1. Male 2. Female

***NOTE: When entering information into the JCP Data Manager, you will also need to select population group information (by re-checking all items you've indicated in 1.3 – 1.5 above in the population group variable as well).**

B. ASSESSOR/EVALUATOR INFORMATION: Fill in ALL the information requested below.

Month	Day	Year				
Assessment Date			Assessment Type (I/R)	Assessor Last Name	Assessor First Name	County/ Tribe of Service
Assessor Agency				Primary Referring Agency/Individual (Initial Screen Only)		

PART II. INDICATORS

Fill in all responses, including items for case planning. If unsure about an answer, select “More Information Needed.” Do not leave the item blank. You may make any necessary revisions/adjustments to responses within 30 days of the assessment date.

Is this youth under the supervision of a county juvenile department? If so, STOP. Juvenile department staff should complete the JCP Risk Assessment - 2006.1 and enter it in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

2.0	SCHOOL ISSUES	More Info. Needed	Score ¹⁰
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>*Some of these items may not be applicable if youth has graduated from high school or has completed, or is currently working on, a GED. If youth is being assessed during the summer, code the last regular semester and use the last month of school for the “past month” questions.</i>	Yes No	
PF2.1	Significant school attachment/commitment (has significant attachments, beliefs, commitment and/or involvement with and within his/her school; motivated to do well in school).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/>	
R2.2	Academic failure (recently failed, or currently failing two or more classes; not meeting minimal academic standards; not performing at grade level appropriate to youth’s age).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R2.3	Chronic truancy (skips school at least once a week, or has more than four unexcused absences in past month).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R2.4	School dropout (has stopped attending school or is not enrolled. Do not count if graduated, completed/working on GED, or attending alternative education/trade program).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R2.5	Suspension(s) or expulsion(s) during past 6 months.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
C2.6	Suspension(s) or expulsion(s) from school during past month.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
PF2.7	Family actively involved in helping youth succeed in school (helps with homework, provides transportation to school, talks with teachers, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
R2.8	Diagnosed learning disability or concrete evidence of cognitive difficulties (include if youth has an academic Individualized Education Plan or has been held back a grade level due to learning difficulties).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
Comments			

¹⁰ Only un-shaded items are scored. The risk factor numbers begin with the letter "R", the protective factor items begin with the letters "PF", the change over time items begin with the letter "C", items that begin with the letter "T" are test items and are not scored. Each item where a circle is checked receives a score of "1". Shaded items are not included in the scoring of the assessment, but are included here for case planning (CP) and evaluation purposes. Mental Health (MH) items are included to indicate additional assessments the youth may need.

3.0 <input type="checkbox"/>	PEER RELATIONSHIPS	More Info. Needed Yes No	Score
PF3.1	Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior (<i>associates on a regular basis with <u>more than one friend</u> who disapproves of unlawful acts such as stealing, physically hurting others, vandalism, etc.</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/>	
R3.2	Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting-out behavior (<i>has <u>one or more friends</u> or routine contact with peer(s) who actively engage in unlawful behaviors including delinquency, substance abuse, or violent activities.</i>). ▲ ¹¹	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R3.3	Has friends who have been suspended or expelled or dropped out of school (<i>associates with one or more friends who have been suspended, expelled, or dropped out of school</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
PF3.4	Has friends who are academic achievers (<i>has friendships and meaningful acquaintances with <u>more than one other youth</u> achieving academic excellence</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/>	
T3.5	Substance abusing friends (<i>Youth hangs out with one or more other youth who use alcohol and/or drugs on a regular basis [e.g., at least several times per month]</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
PF3.6	There is an adult in youth's life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to (<i>youth reports having good conversations or connections with an adult, other than a parent, within the last month</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/>	
Comments			

4.0 <input type="checkbox"/>	BEHAVIOR ISSUES	More Info. Needed Yes No	Score
R4.1	Chronic aggressive, disruptive behavior at school starting before age 13 (<i>stealing, fighting, bullying, threatening, shunning, starting rumors/malicious gossiping</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C4.2	Aggressive, disruptive behavior at school during past month (<i>stealing, fighting, bullying, threatening, shunning, starting rumors/malicious gossiping</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.3	Three or more referrals for criminal offenses (<i>misdemeanor or felony charges, such as burglary, theft, assault, vandalism. Exclude curfew, truancy, running away, MIP's, incorrigibility, technical probation violations, violations of local ordinances and infractions</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.4	Referred for a criminal offense at age 13 or younger (<i>misdemeanor or felony charge. Exclude curfew, truancy, running away, MIP's, incorrigibility, technical probation violations, and/or violations of local ordinances and infractions</i>). ▲	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
PF4.5	Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities (<i>sports, clubs, student or religious groups, practice of music, theater, or other arts</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/>	
R4.6	Chronic runaway history (<i>has recent or past chronic runaway history involving an extended period [1 week or more] or repeated [3 or more] short episodes [1 to 3 days]</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C4.7	Recent runaway (<i>in past month, youth has run away</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.8	Behavior hurts others (<i>has youth been charged with a violent crime anytime in the past, or has been violent or extremely threatening/aggressive towards others</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP

¹¹ ▲ = Violence indicator

R4.9	In past month, youth's behavior has hurt others or put them in danger. ▲	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.10	Behavior hurts youth or puts her/him in danger (<i>check if has been true at any time in the past</i>) (limit to physical harm or threat of harm; e.g., attempted suicide, riding in a vehicle with a teenage driver who had been drinking or using drugs, taking other excessive risks).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
C4.11	In the past month, youth's behavior has hurt or put her/him in danger (see R4.10) Answer should be "no" if response to 4.10 is "no."	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
R4.12	A pattern of impulsivity combined with aggressive behavior toward others.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.13	Harms or injures animals.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.14	Preoccupation with or use of weapons.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R4.15	Has history of setting fires.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
PF4.16	Lives in a low crime and/or stable, supportive neighborhood (youth perceives neighborhood as friendly, stable, supportive, law abiding).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
Comments			

5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	FAMILY FUNCTIONING	More Info. Needed Yes No	Score
PF5.1		Communicates effectively with family members (shared communication is both verbal and non-verbal and includes establishing and maintaining healthy relationship boundaries).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/>	
R5.2		Poor family supervision and control (family does not know where the youth goes, what he or she does, or with whom, and has little or no influence in such matters).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R5.3		Serious family conflicts (people in youth's family often yell at and insult each other, in ways that make the youth uncomfortable or unhappy).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R5.4		History of reported child abuse/neglect or domestic violence.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5.5		Inactive Field (skip)		
R5.6		Criminal family members (family member or someone in youth's household has history of criminal behavior that is having an impact on youth's current behavior).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R5.7		Substance abusing family or household member (Family member(s) or someone in youth's household has/have history of substance abuse and drug related behavior that is having an impact on youth's current behavior).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
R5.8		Family trauma/disruption during past 12 months (youth's family has experienced separation/divorce; moving more than once; inadequate family finance to meet basic needs, job loss, disability, chronic unemployment, homelessness, prolonged or life threatening illness; death; abandonment).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
R5.9		Family trauma/disruption since last review. (Reassessment Only)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
PF5.10		Has close, positive, supportive relationship with at least one family member (at least one family member has a supportive relationship with the youth, encourages the youth, and provides recognition for achievements).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
Comments				

6.0 <input type="checkbox"/>	SUBSTANCE USE	More Info. Needed Yes No	Score
R6.1	Substance use beyond experimental use (<i>uses multiple drugs [or combinations of drugs], uses alcohol/other drugs regularly</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R6.2	Current substance use is causing problems in youth's life (<i>youth is having problems with school, the law, family, friends or community related to alcohol/drug use</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R6.3	Substance use began at age 13 or younger (<i>began use of alcohol or other drugs, or regular use of tobacco, at age 13 or younger</i>). ▲	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
R6.4	Has been high or drunk at school at any time in the past.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments			

7.0	ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS <i>*Note R7.1 is included in the risk factor total, but not counted as one of the 5 JCP domains.</i>	More Info. Needed Yes No	Score
R7.1	Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values, beliefs (<i>attitudes or values which are accepting of delinquent behavior, drug use, or violence</i>).	<input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
T7.2	Youth does not have empathy, remorse, sympathy, or feelings for his or her victim(s).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
T7.3	Youth accepts responsibility for behavior.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
T7.4	Youth inaccurately interprets actions and/or intentions of others as hostile	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
T7.5	Youth talks about the future in a positive way with plans or aspirations of a better life	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP
T7.6	Youth preoccupied with delinquent or antisocial behavior.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	CP

8.0	MENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS <i>Youth with multiple mental health indicators are at increased risk of offending. Consider additional mental health assessment and/or services and supervision for these youth.</i> <i>*Note, these items are not included in the JCP Evaluation Score.</i>	More Info. Needed Yes No	Score
8.1	Actively suicidal or prior suicide attempts.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MH
8.2	Depressed or withdrawn.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MH
8.3	Difficulty sleeping or eating problems.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MH
8.4	Hallucinating, delusional, or out of touch with reality (while not on drugs or alcohol).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MH
8.5	Social isolation: youth is on the fringe of her/his peer group with few or no close friends. ▲	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	MH

PART III. SCORING TOTALS

9.0	TOTALS Database will calculate automatically; use directions below if manual calculation is desired.	
9.1	<u>JCP Eligibility Screen</u> Total Risk Domains <i>Count number of domains checked <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or risk domains with one or more circles checked</i>	_____
9.2	<u>Risk Assessment -</u> Total JCP Evaluation (Risk and Protective) Score - <i>count circles in <u>un-shaded boxes</u> (exclude mental health indicators) (maximum of 30)</i> 9.2a Total JCP Scored Risk Factors (maximum of 24) 9.2b Total JCP Scored Protective Factors (maximum of 6)	_____ _____ _____
9.3	Total Mental Health Indicators - <i>count items checked "yes" in Section 8 (maximum of 5)</i>	_____
10.0	Violence Indicator (add items (3.2, 4.4, 4.9, 6.3 & 8.5) with a "▲") (maximum of 5)	_____

PART IV. JCP SERVICE INFORMATION

(Fill in ALL the information requested below)

11.0	JCP REFERRAL INFORMATION (For Intial Screens Only):	
11.1	<p>Please list the JCP Program/Services youth was referred to: *NOTE: Only youth 10-17 with 2 or more domains are eligible for JCP service.</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Please indicate reason youth was not referred to program:</p>	
11.2	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth not eligible for JCP service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Youth/Parent/Guardian refused/declined service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Needed service not available</p>	

12.0	JCP SERVICE INFORMATION (For Reassessments Only):
12.1	First JCP Service Start or “Open” Date __ / __ / __
12.2	Last JCP Service End or “Closed” Date __ / __ / ____ (if applicable)
12.3	<p>Program/Service Status (<i>check only one</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Still active at time of review.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Inactive at time of review. Date placed on inactive status: __ / __ / ____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 No longer in service at time of review [GO TO 12.4]</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Youth did not participate in JCP service or program (<i>select reason from list below</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4 Unable to contact youth or family</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 Youth or parent/guardian refused/declined</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 No show: Youth or family did not show up for service/program</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7 Appropriate service not available</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8 Other (specify) _____</p>
<p>If “no participation,” (you marked 4-8 above) STOP HERE.</p> <p>If entering data into the JCP Data Manager, make sure all relevant fields are completed</p>	

12.4	<p>If youth is inactive (option 2 on 12.3 above) or no longer in service at time of review (option 3 on 12.3 above), did he/she complete program requirements?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, generally completed program requirements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, did not complete program requirements</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>
12.5	<p>JCP SERVICES PROVIDED TO YOUTH'S IDENTIFIED RISK FACTORS (<i>check all that apply</i>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 Direct interventions specifically designed to address risk factors (i.e., services to increase school success, decrease acting out or delinquent behaviors, reduce substance abuse, improve family functioning, and/or increase positive peer associations)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 Case management or case coordination services (include multi-agency service teams)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Support services (include basic needs, childcare, health, housing, recreation, transportation, etc.)</p>
12.6	<p>Other JCP Services Provided</p> <p>(Describe) _____</p>

13.0	Service Engagement
13.1	Completed or satisfactorily participating in program/activities as directed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply
13.2	Completed or satisfactorily participating in planned skill development? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply
13.3	Completed or satisfactorily participating in treatment programs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply

14.0	Risk Areas Focused on by JCP
14.1	RISK AREAS FOCUSED ON BY JCP SERVICE PLAN DURING THE REPORT PERIOD <i>(check <u>all</u> that apply)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 School Issues <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Peer Relationships <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Antisocial Behavior <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Family Functioning <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Substance Use <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Attitudes, Values, & Beliefs <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Not specified <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Don't know, unknown
14.2	Other area focused on by JCP Service Plan (specify)_____

Instructions: Community Version

NOTE: This is not a structured interview or survey instrument

The JCP Assessment was developed to identify dynamic and static risk and protective factors that put youth at risk of delinquency, and to use this information to guide decisions regarding level and type of intervention and/or supervision. Additional information and materials are available at: www.npcresearch.com.

For sample interview or survey questions, please see the Screener Prompt Sheet, Interview Questions, or Youth and Parent/Family Surveys in the OJCP Screen/Assessment User's Guide or on the Web at www.npcresearch.com.

If you don't have sufficient information for a "yes" or "no" response, or have conflicting information, check "More Info Needed." Completion (and data entry) of all fields is required.

If you are scoring manually and want to count the number of risk domains, check the large box under the domain number if at least one circle in that domain has been checked.

IMPORTANT: Only trained JCP Staff should complete this assessment. The youth or the youth's parent/guardian should NEVER complete the assessment.

PART I. YOUTH AND EVALUATOR INFORMATION

A. Youth Background

- ❖ Fill in all information on the youth's background.
 - Choose a primary **presenting behavior** from the following list only:

PRESENTING BEHAVIOR	RISK DOMAIN AREA
1. Poor academic performance	School Issue
2. School behavior issues	School Issue
3. Truancy/attendance	School Issue
4. Other school issues	School Issue
5. Negative peer influence	Peer Issue
6. Other peer issue	Peer Issue
7. Aggressive/violent behavior	Behavior Issue
8. Fighting	Behavior Issue
9. Fire setting	Behavior Issue
10. Possession of a weapon	Behavior Issue
11. Gang involved/gang affected (self-identified) ¹²	Behavior Issue
12. Running away	Behavior Issue
13. Sexual harassment/sexual acting out	Behavior Issue
14. Dating violence (aggressor)	Behavior Issue

¹² Only select if youth self-identifies as gang-involved (for instance, actively participates as an active member of a gang, identifying themselves as members through self-report, attire, tattoos, hand signals, or police identification) or gang-affected (not actively participating as a member of a gang, but associates through friendship or family ties with a known gang member).

15. Theft/stealing	Behavior Issue
16. Vandalism (can include Criminal Mischief)	Behavior Issue
17. Staying out late/curfew violations	Behavior Issue
18. Arrest or law violation	Behavior Issue
19. Other behavior issues	Behavior Issue
20. Family conflict	Family Issue
21. Homeless	Family Issue
22. Out of home placement	Family Issue
23. Not following family rules	Family Issue
24. Other challenges for the family (not listed above)	Family Issue
25. Substance use/abuse	Substance Use Issue
26. Antisocial thinking/defiance/etc.	Attitudes Values Belief Issue
27. Social Isolation	Mental Health
28. Suicide attempt/thoughts	Mental Health
29. Other mental health issue	Mental Health

- If youth is juvenile-justice involved, please obtain the **JJIS number** assigned to the youth and enter it on the form.
- **1.1 – 1.3 Language:** Before conducting the assessment, complete items 1.1 through 1.3. to help determine if the youth or family needs an interpreter. If either is not proficient in English, please stop the assessment and continue when an interpreter or individual proficient in the youth and family's language is available. *Remember, even though there are not specific questions on the JCP about the family's English comprehension, if a family member is present, you should also determine their need for an interpreter.*
- **1.4 Race/ethnicity:** Ask youth to self-identify his/her race, ethnicity or cultural heritage. If the youth identifies with more than one race or ethnicity, check all that apply.
- When you enter this information into the **JCP Data Manager database**, the OCCF system will also prompt you to select a "population group" (which includes race/ethnicity, gender, and language). This population group data will help OCCF programs have a consistent way of reporting the clients they are serving. Please replicate the information entered in the above fields when entering the population group information.

B. Assessor/Evaluator Information

- ❖ Fill in all information on the assessor conducting the assessment.
 - **Assessment Date:** Enter the date the JCP Assessment was conducted (or initiated). When an assessment takes place over a period of days, a single date must be identified for the JCP Assessment. This date should represent the beginning of the process. The JCP Data Manager database will always prompt the user to enter a date.
 - Indicate whether the **assessment type** is an "I" (initial screen) or "R" (reassessment).

- The **primary referring agency**/individual should indicate the primary agency/individual responsible for bringing the youth to the attention of the JCP assessor (or agency). This field will help the programs better understand the avenues for which youth come to the attention of the JCP initiative, as well as serve as a case management tool. If the referral comes from an individual, try to indicate the agency (if applicable) after the name. For example: “John Smith, School Counselor”, or “Jane Doe, Parent.” In the rare case the primary referring agency is unknown, enter “unknown” in the database.

PART II. INDICATORS

Instructions: Information for the JCP Assessment can be gathered by interviewing the youth, family, and other sources. An assessor may also want to refer to official school, court, and/or other records for additional information.

- ❖ This section provides an answer sheet for recording identified risk and protective factors. Each item in this section includes the objective criteria for determining whether or not a factor is present.
- ❖ You should try to get sufficient information to answer all of the risk and protective factors. However, if you don't have sufficient information (or if you have conflicting information), check the middle column “More Info. Needed.”
- ❖ This instrument is not a structured interview or survey. It is an answer sheet, and should not be filled out by the youth or parent/guardian. For materials that the youth or guardian can fill out, please see www.npcresearch.com.

PART III. SCORING AND TOTALS

Scoring: Only **un-shaded** items are scored.

- ❖ The risk factor numbers begin with the letter “**R**,” the protective factor items begin with the letters “**PF**,” items indicating change over time begin with the letter “**C**,” and those that begin with the letter “**T**” are test items and are not scored.
- ❖ Each item where a circle is checked receives a score of “1.” Shaded items are not included in the scoring of the assessment, but are included here for case planning (**CP**) and evaluation purposes.
- ❖ Items indicated with “**MH**” are mental health indicators. The presence of a mental health item indicates the assessor should consider additional mental health assessments and/or services and supervision for these youth.
- ❖ Research suggests that youth who have one or more of the JCP **violence indicators** may be more at risk of committing a violent act in the future. You should consider how to address the particular indicator in the youth’s case plan. You can run reports from the JCP Data Manager to see which violence indicators are present in youth.

Eligibility: If you have checked at least one circle in a domain, check the box (☐) in the left margin. If you have checked at least two boxes (☐), the youth is eligible for JCP service.

- ❖ The **JCP Data Manger database** will automatically compute the number of domains, total JCP score, total risk factors and total protective factors.

PART IV. JCP SERVICE INFORMATION

FOR INITIAL ASSESSMENTS ONLY: If you are conducting an initial assessment, you only need to fill out section 11.

- ❖ **11.1 JCP Program/Service:** Indicate the JCP program or service that you are referring the youth to. Do not include other non-JCP services the youth may be receiving.
- ❖ **11.2** Indicate the reason you did not refer a youth to a JCP program or service.

FOR REASSESSMENT ONLY: If you are conducting a reassessment, you must complete sections 12-14 (you should leave section 11 blank).

- ❖ The **JCP Start Date** should indicate the day the youth began JCP Services (this date should be on or after the date of the initial assessment. The **JCP End Date** is the day the youth ended JCP services (if youth is still receiving services, leave this date blank).
- ❖ **12.3 Program Service Status:** Indicate the JCP program status of the youth under review (items 1-3). If the youth did not participate in JCP services, please indicate the reason for not completing (items 4-8).
 - If you indicated a reason on items 4-8 of question 12.3, you do not need to fill out any more information on the reassessment form. In the JCP Data Manager database, enter the additional fields as “null” if applicable.
 - **IMPORTANT:** If a youth is eligible for JCP services (has 2 or more risk domains on the initial assessment) a reassessment must be completed on the youth (even if it only indicates the youth did not receive program services, item 12.3).
- ❖ **13.0 Service Engagement:** This is a new section to the JCP, and has been added to help in the combined analysis of JCP and JJIS youth. The purpose of this set of items in JJIS is to determine if the youth’s original risk score should be adjusted (higher or lower) depending on how well the youth is responding to their case plan. For the community version of the reassessment, these questions should be answered in a similar fashion.
 - **13.1 Program/Activities**
 - A “yes” response indicates that the youth is participating satisfactorily in JCP program(s) and/or activity(s).
 - **13.2 Skill Development**

- A “yes” response indicates that the youth is participating satisfactorily in all planned skill development activities (such as anger management, etc.). Choose “does not apply” if the youth’s case plan does not include skill development.
- **13.3 Treatment Programs**
 - A “yes” response indicates that the youth is participating satisfactorily in all treatment conditions (such as substance abuse treatment, family counseling, etc.) as suggested in the case plan. If a youth is voluntarily participating in treatment unrelated to their presenting behavior or the treatment is not part of the case plan please select, “not apply.”

JCP DATA MANAGER DATABASE

- ❖ All Oregon JCP Assessments (2006.1) - Community Version and Reassessments, which are completed for youth non-offenders, should be entered in the JCP Data Manager database (located at <http://www.oregon.go/OCCF/webapps.shtml>).
 - Assessments and Reassessments for youth offenders receiving JCP funded services must be entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) using the JCP Risk Assessment - 2006.1(located in the Youth Notebook under "assessments").
- ❖ A JCP Data Manager database User’s Manual is available at: www.npcresearch.com.
- ❖ The JCP Data Manager database will enable database users to run various staff/program reports based on available data and user login level. For assistance with the JCP Data Manager, you may contact OCCF web support at: occfwebsupport@fc.state.or.us.

For questions about using this JCP Assessment, please contact the JCP Evaluators:

Jerod Tarte	tarte@npcresearch.com	503-243-2436 x 103
Juliette Mackin	mackin@npcresearch.com	503-243-2436 x 114
Anton Cox	cox@npcresearch.com	503-243-2436 x 128

APPENDIX B: DESCHUTES COUNTY WAIVERS

**Deschutes County Commission on Children & Families
JCP Expenditure Reporting**

Early Childhood Population Report: July 1, 2005-December 31, 2006

Introduction: Deschutes County currently works under a waiver for the JCP prevention funds. As these funds focus on a younger population the current JCP data system does not allow inputting of the outcomes. The Criminal Justice Commission directed Deschutes County to Tom English, JCP evaluator (2004), for direction on data collection. In December 2004, Tom and Deschutes County staff developed an evaluation plan. The following information is provided in alignment with this discussion.

**Program Name: Ready Set Go Parole/Probation
(\$120,338.5 JCP July 1, 2005-Dec. 31, 2006)**

Intervention: Home visiting services to high-risk families

Evidence Based Citation: Healthy Families America model, on evidenced-based lists including the Oregon Commission on Children & Families website.

Numbers served:

- Quarter 1 - 14
- Quarter 2 - 3
- Quarter 3 - 0
- Quarter 4 - 9
- Quarter 5 - 15
- Quarter 6 - 6

Total 47 families (nonduplicative #)

Outcomes (through period ending December 31, 2006):

1. Positive Parenting

- 88% of families maintained or improved a level of demonstrated positive parenting practices.

2. Improvement in Health Care

- 100% of eligible clients enrolled in OHP
- 100% of clients retained primary family child physician
- 95% of children received a well check up and up to date on immunizations
- 98% of children received the AGS developmental screening

Tools:

KEMPE Assessment (risk screen)
ASQ Ages and Stages (developmental progress)
AGS
Parent Survey 1-6 months and 11-12 months
Family Update 6 & 12 months

Infant/Toddler HOME Inventory – 12 months
Family Intake

Prepared and submitted by:
Robin L. Marshall
Deschutes County CCF
541-322-4802

**Deschutes County Commission on Children & Families
JCP Expenditure Reporting**

Early Childhood Population Report: July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007

Introduction: Deschutes County currently works under a waiver for the JCP prevention funds. As these funds focus on a younger population the current JCP data system does not allow for data collection relating to outcomes. The Criminal Justice Commission directed Deschutes County to Tom English, JCP evaluator (2004), for direction on data collection. In December 2004, Tom and Deschutes County staff developed an evaluation plan. The following information is provided in alignment with this discussion.

**Program Name: Ready Set Go Parole/Probation
\$73,919 July 1, 2006 to June 20, 2007**

Intervention: Home visiting services to high-risk families

Evidence Based Citation: Healthy Families America model, on evidenced-based lists including the Oregon Commission on Children & Families website. The Deschutes County Healthy Start Program (Ready*Set*Go) along with the statewide HS system became accredited in July, 2007 through Prevent Child Abuse America – Healthy Families America.

Numbers served:

- Quarter 1 - 21
- Quarter 2 - 20
- Quarter 3 - 2
- Quarter 4 - 0

Total 43 families (un duplicated)

Note: The contract requires that the program serve a minimum of 20 families.

Outcomes (through period ending June 30, 2007):

1. Positive Parenting

- 85% of families maintained or improved a level of demonstrated positive parenting practices.

2. Improvement in Health Care

- 100% of eligible clients enrolled in OHP
- 95% of clients retained primary family child physician
- 100% of children received a well check up and up to date on immunizations
- 100% of children received the AGS developmental screening

Tools:

KEMPE Assessment (risk screen)
ASQ Ages and Stages (developmental progress)
AGS
Parent Survey 1-6 months and 11-12 months
Family Update 6 & 12 months
Infant/Toddler HOME Inventory – 12 months
Family Intake

A Success Story:

Mom is a nineteen year old felony probation client referred to Ready Set Go by Grandma's House staff. Grandma's House, based in Bend, provides housing, medical, employment and counseling services to pregnant teens. The baby, now one year old, was born with medical problems. Mom too has had her share, she suffers from scoliosis. Since the birth of the baby, mom has obtained permanent housing through our community housing program and lives independently. She is attending college at COCC and recently received a scholarship through the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council for next school year. According to the family support worker, mom is a very conscientious parent. She seldom misses a home visit and has chosen not to be in a romantic relationship as she feels the men that she knows are not suitable to help parent her child. She also says that she'd rather devote her time to parenting her son rather than share her time with a partner. Following her transition from Grandma's House to her own apartment, she organized a support group of other young mothers she met while at Grandma's House. The support group continues to meet regularly and according to her worker, she has turned out to be a wonderful role model for other young teen mothers.

Prepared and submitted by:

Diane L. Treadway

Deschutes County CCF

541-385-1405

Diane_Treadway@co.deschutes.or.us