

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS AND PROGRAM TYPES

Data Coordinator's Conference 2014

Training Objectives

- ❑ Community-based programs
- ❑ Programs, services, and treatments
- ❑ Evidence-based practices
- ❑ Program types
- ❑ Risk and Needs Assessments
- ❑ Program Referrals

83rd Texas Legislative Session 2013, Senate Bill No 1



RIDER 33

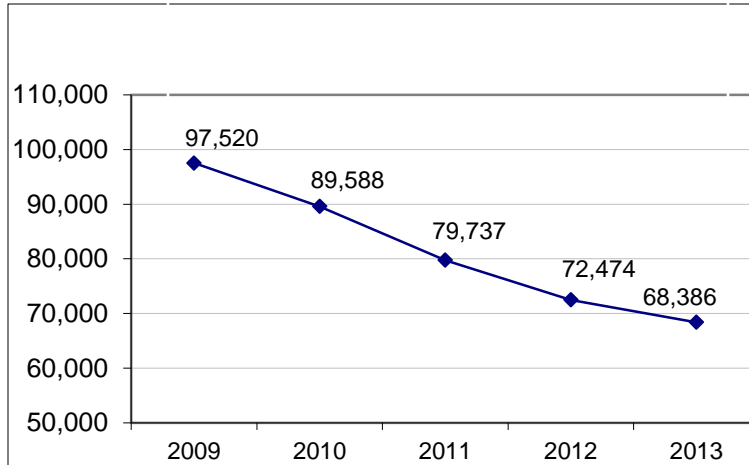
- Following current research and best practices, provide technical assistance on the design, implementation, and evaluation of programs operated by juvenile probation departments
- Assist in developing logic models for all programs and recommended performance measures by program type

Juvenile Probation in FY 2013

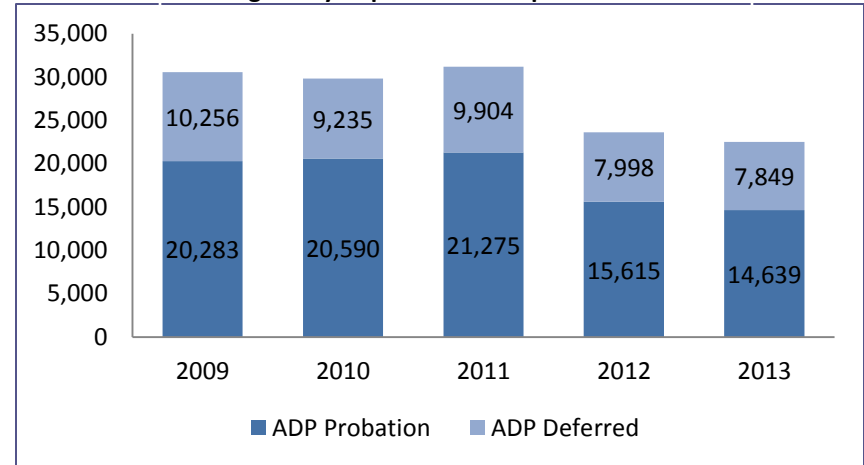
- 48,344 juveniles referred
- 30,314 juveniles on active deferred prosecution or probation supervision
- 21,775 juveniles enrolled in community-based programs
- 4,425 juveniles placed out of the home in secure or non-secure post-adjudication placements
- 810 juveniles committed to TJJD
- 206 juveniles transferred to the adult system

Trends in Juvenile Justice

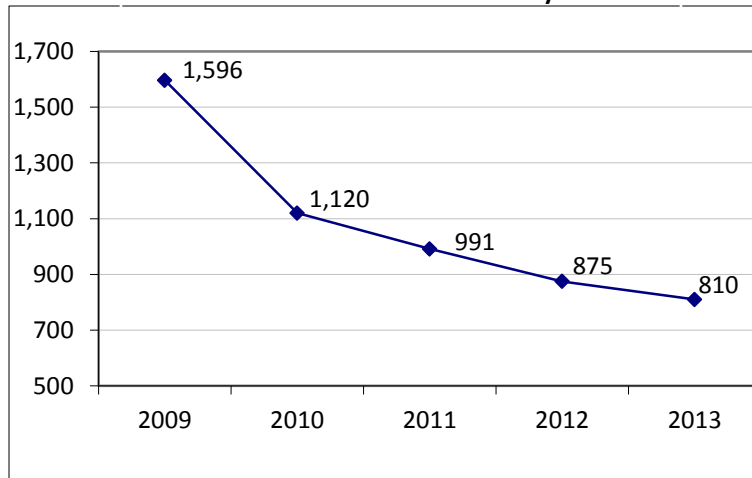
Referrals to JPDs



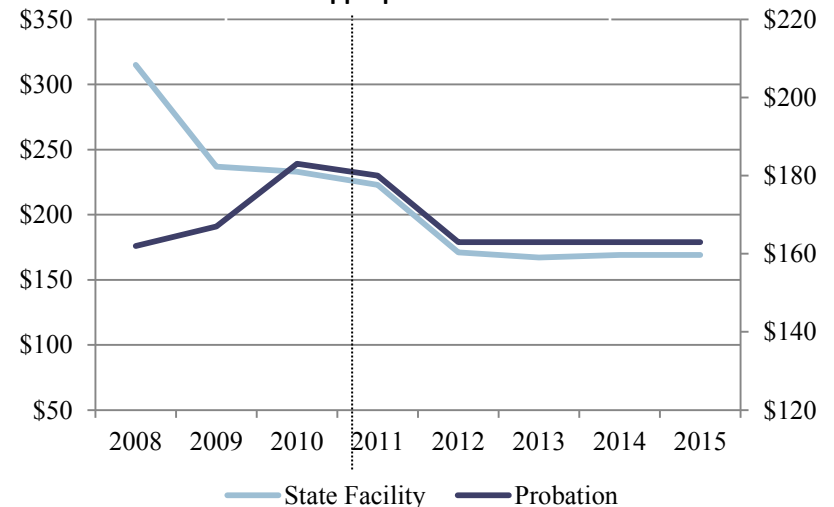
Average Daily Population on Supervision



Juveniles Committed to TJJD Custody



State Appropriations



Interest in Community Programs

- 2009 - Mandate to collect comprehensive data concerning the outcomes of programs
- 2011 – Mandate to develop performance measures of the effectiveness of programs and services on the outcomes of youth
- 2013 – Mandate to provide in-depth training and technical assistance on program design, implementation, and evaluation



Defining a Program

What is a Program

- May involve a single or multiple planned or coordinated activities or interventions:
 - ▣ Has a curriculum and follows a strategy or plan
- Designed to address a specific purpose or goal
- Goals include, but are not limited to, altering a juvenile's behavior to reduce delinquency and providing information and support

Examples of Programs

- ❑ Substance abuse education and treatment
- ❑ Anger management
- ❑ Counseling
- ❑ Mentoring
- ❑ Victim offender mediation
- ❑ Sex offender treatment
- ❑ Informational classes
- ❑ Parenting skills/training
- ❑ Specialized caseloads

What is a Service

- Typically a one-time event
 - ▣ Not associated with a program
- Designed to meet a juvenile's immediate and pressing needs
 - ▣ Provides assistance or support

Examples of Services

- ❑ Medical appointment
- ❑ Assessments and psychological testing
- ❑ Transportation
- ❑ School supplies
- ❑ Crisis intervention (single session)
- ❑ Purchase medication
- ❑ Educational testing

Program

Planned or coordinated activity

Participation by attendee encouraged/required

Uses curriculum or follows a strategy or plan

Goal with measurable outcomes

No time restrictions

No designated funding source

Service

Typically a one-time event

Involvement by participant is not usually required

No curriculum or long-term strategy

Goal is to address an immediate or pressing need

What is a Treatment

- Used for tracking behavioral health interventions
- Care intended for or used to remedy a behavioral health problem
- Occurs over time but does not have a curriculum
- Focus on the well-being of the juvenile not the behavior

Examples of Behavior Health Treatment

- Medication management
- Skills training
- Crisis intervention (multiple sessions)
- Case management

Program

Planned or coordinated activity

Participation by attendee encouraged/required

Uses curriculum or follows a strategy or plan

Goal with measurable outcomes

No time restrictions

No designated funding source

Treatment

Involvement by participant is not usually required

No curriculum or long-term strategy

Focus on the well-being of youth



Determining What Works

Juvenile Justice Field Continues to Evolve

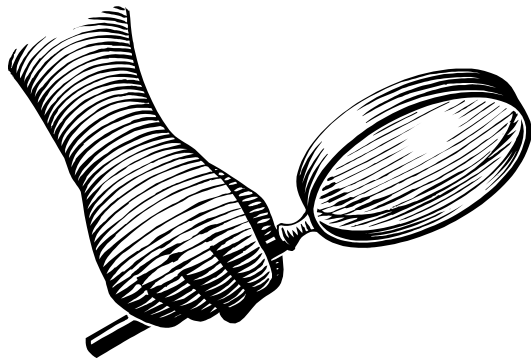
- Pre-70's - Offenders can be rehabilitated
- 70's - "Nothing Works"
- 80's - "Super Predator":
 - Tough on crime
- 90's - Effective and Promising programs:
 - Blueprint programs

Strong Foundation of “Evidence”

- In 2014 there is a strong foundation for “what works”
- Evidence-based principles throughout the juvenile justice system
- Expectation that evidence be incorporated into department processes

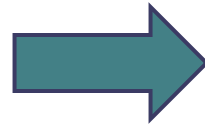
What Do You Mean “Evidence-Based”

Refers to the use of research and scientific studies as a base for determining best practices, and to ensure techniques and procedures will provide the best possible interventions or treatments



Effective Programs

- ☑ Best Practice
- ☑ Model
- ☑ Promising
- ☑ Blue Ribbon
- ☑ Research Supported
- ☑ Exemplary

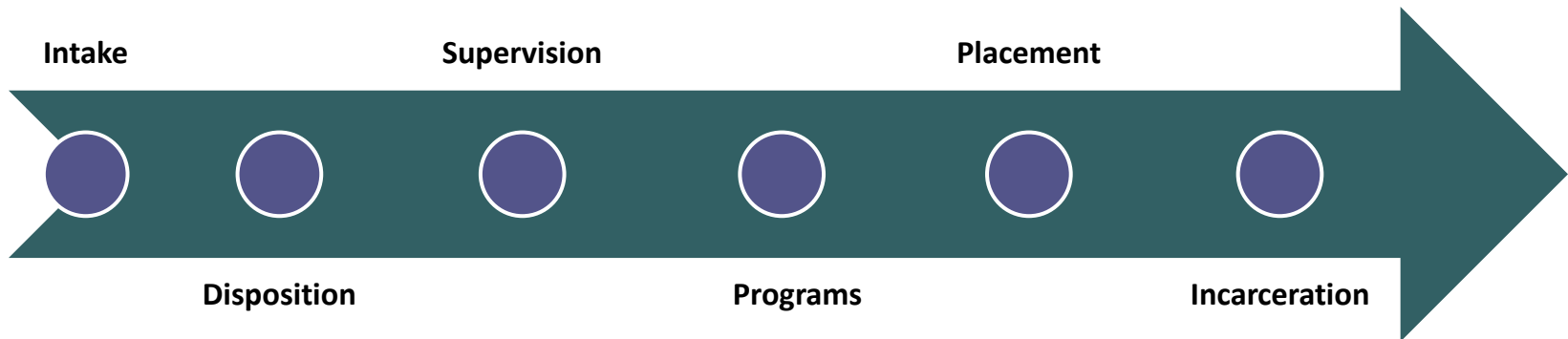


Proven Effective

- ☐ For juvenile justice, “effective” means programs proven to improve outcomes (recidivism)

Practices and Programs

- Use of “evidence-based” practices can improve youth outcomes at all points in the juvenile justice “pipeline”



Primary Principles

- Identification of Risk and Needs:
 - Assessments should be used to determine a juvenile's risk of re-offense and need for services:
 - “Criminogenic” needs
 - Information from assessments should inform disposition, supervision, and program decisions
 - High risk youth should be targeted for supervision and services
 - Needs should determine program participation

Primary Principles

- Use approaches that work:
 - ▣ Confinement, deterrence, discipline, surveillance, and punitive approaches **are not** found to be effective
 - ▣ Therapeutic, cognitive behavior, and behavior modification approaches **are** found to be effective
 - ▣ Consideration for a juvenile's ability to benefit from their time in the program

Program “Evidence”

- Programs that have been shown to work have a strong Framework
- Framework includes:
 - Having clear program goals
 - Knowing who you intend to serve
 - Having program activities that can achieve goals
 - Establishing expected output and outcomes
- Use information to review and improve outcomes

What is the Purpose

- 6 program categories
- 34 program types have been approved by TJJD
- Each program has a mission that is in line with a distinct purpose:
 - ▣ Treatment
 - ▣ Activity
 - ▣ Surveillance
- Currently 42 programs in the Program Registry

Is Long-Term Change the Purpose

- Treatment-Based Programs:
 - ▣ Intensive intervention
 - ▣ Addresses underlying needs
 - ▣ Focuses on developing the skills to change behaviors or addressing triggers for negative behaviors
 - ▣ Provided by licensed, certified, or specially trained staff

Is Education or Support the Purpose

- Activity/Skills-Based Programs:
 - Provides new information
 - Equips youth with tools to identify and change negative behaviors
 - Time enrolled in the program is spent engaged in activities
 - Provided by JPOs or specially trained staff who may have licenses or certifications

Is Monitoring the Purpose

- Surveillance-Based Programs:
 - Ongoing control or intensive supervision
 - Programming is not curriculum based, but entails electronic monitoring or frequent meetings with the JPD
 - Provided by JPOs

Examples of Program Types

Treatment	Activity	Surveillance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TJJD Categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• treatment• intervention• Examples include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mental health• anger management• specialized courts• sex offender treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TJJD Categories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• prevention• education• awareness• Examples include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• education• early intervention• life skills• experiential education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TJJD Categories<ul style="list-style-type: none">• surveillance• Examples include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• electronic monitoring• home detention• ISP

Program types may fall into multiple categories depending on the actual program

RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS



**Primary Principles

- Identification of Risk and Needs:
 - Assessments should be used to determine a juvenile's risk of re-offense and need for services:
 - “Criminogenic” needs
 - Information from assessments should inform disposition, supervision, and program decisions
 - High risk youth should be targeted for supervision and services
 - Needs should determine program participation



Juvenile Probation Risk and Needs Assessment

PART I – JUVENILE INFORMATION

Juvenile's Name:
NADINE GONZALES

PID #:
1234567

Referral #:
7654321

Date of Referral:
05/14/2014

Date of Birth:
12/01/1998

Gender:
F

Date of Assessment:
05/14/2014

PART II – RISK ASSESSMENT

1. AGE AT FIRST REFERRAL: 16
Score: 0
2. TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION: 1
Score: 0
3. DRUG USE: None or Rare
Score: 0
4. PARENT GUARDIAN SUPERVISION/CONTROL: Mostly Effective
Score: 0
5. PARENT HAS A CRIMINAL HISTORY: No Prior
Score: 0
6. NUMBER OF PRIOR RUNAWAYS: 0
Score: 0
7. # OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE REFS IN PAST YEAR: 0
Score: 0
8. EVER FAILED A GRADE: N
Score: 0
9. JUVENILE IS CHRONICALLY TRUANT: N
Score: 0
10. JUVENILE'S PEERS: Positive or Mixed
Score: 0
11. JUVENILE EXHIBITS AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR: N
Score: 0

Total Risk Score: 0

Risk Level: Low



PART III – NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. PRIOR TRAUMATIC EVENT(s): N
Score: 0
2. MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS: N
Score: 0
3. CURRENT OFFENSE IS A VIOLENT FELONY: N
Score: 0
4. FAILING UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: N
Score: 0
5. SIBLING HAS CRIMINAL HISTORY: N
Score: 0
6. FREQUENT SUBSTANCE USE: N
Score: 0
7. CURRENTLY FAILING 2+ SUBJECTS IN SCHOOL: N
Score: 0

Total Needs Score: 0

Needs Level: Low



SUGGESTED CASE PLAN DOMAIN





Juvenile Probation Risk and Needs Assessment

PART I – JUVENILE INFORMATION

Juvenile's Name:
JESSY JOHAN

PID #:
5512355

Referral #:
1234765

Date of Referral:
09/10/2014

Date of Birth:
12/01/1998

Gender:
F

Date of Assessment:
09/10/2014

PART II – Risk Assessment

1. AGE AT FIRST REFERRAL: 13
Score: 3
2. TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION: 2
Score: 0
3. DRUG USE: Occasional
Score: 3
4. PARENT GUARDIAN SUPERVISION/CONTROL: Some Difficulty
Score: 2
5. PARENT HAS A CRIMINAL HISTORY: No Prior
Score: 0
6. NUMBER OF PRIOR RUNAWAYS: 2
Score: 2
7. # OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE REFS IN PAST YEAR: 3
Score: 1
8. EVER FAILED A GRADE: Y
Score: 1
9. JUVENILE IS CHRONICALLY TRUANT: Y
Score: 1
10. JUVENILE'S PEERS: Positive or Mixed
Score: 0
11. JUVENILE EXHIBITS AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR: N
Score: 0

Total Risk Score: 13

Risk Level: Medium

PART III – NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. PRIOR TRAUMATIC EVENT(s): Y
Score: 1
2. MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS: N
Score: 0
3. CURRENT OFFENSE IS A VIOLENT FELONY: N
Score: 0
4. FAILING UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: N
Score: 0
5. SIBLING HAS CRIMINAL HISTORY: Y
Score: 1
6. FREQUENT SUBSTANCE USE: N
Score: 0
7. CURRENTLY FAILING 2+ SUBJECTS IN SCHOOL: N
Score: 0

Total Needs Score: 2

Needs Level: Medium

SUGGESTED CASE PLAN DOMAIN

Education

Mental Health

Family Services



Juvenile Probation Risk and Needs Assessment

PART I – JUVENILE INFORMATION

Juvenile's Name: JESSICA BUTLER		PID #: 1234765	Referral #: 7651234
Date of Referral: 05/14/2014	Date of Birth: 12/01/1998	Gender: F	Date of Assessment: 05/14/2014
PART II – RISK ASSESSMENT		PART III – NEEDS ASSESSMENT	

1. AGE AT FIRST REFERRAL: 10
Score: 4
2. TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION: 5
Score: 1
3. DRUG USE: Frequent
Score: 4
4. PARENT GUARDIAN SUPERVISION/CONTROL: No Control
Score: 4
5. PARENT HAS A CRIMINAL HISTORY: Prior
Score: 1
6. NUMBER OF PRIOR RUNAWAYS: 4
Score: 2
7. # OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE REFS IN PAST YEAR: 12
Score: 2
8. EVER FAILED A GRADE: Y
Score: 1
9. JUVENILE IS CHRONICALLY TRUANT: Y
Score: 1
10. JUVENILE'S PEERS: Negative
Score: 1
11. JUVENILE EXHIBITS AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR: Y
Score: 0

Total Risk Score: 21

Risk Level: High

1. PRIOR TRAUMATIC EVENT(s): Y
Score: 1
2. MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS: Y
Score: 2
3. CURRENT OFFENSE IS A VIOLENT FELONY: Y
Score: 2
4. FAILING UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: Y
Score: 2
5. SIBLING HAS CRIMINAL HISTORY: Y
Score: 1
6. FREQUENT SUBSTANCE USE: Y
Score: 2
7. CURRENTLY FAILING 2+ SUBJECTS IN SCHOOL: Y
Score: 1

Total Needs Score: 11

Needs Level: High

SUGGESTED CASE PLAN DOMAIN

Safety / Security

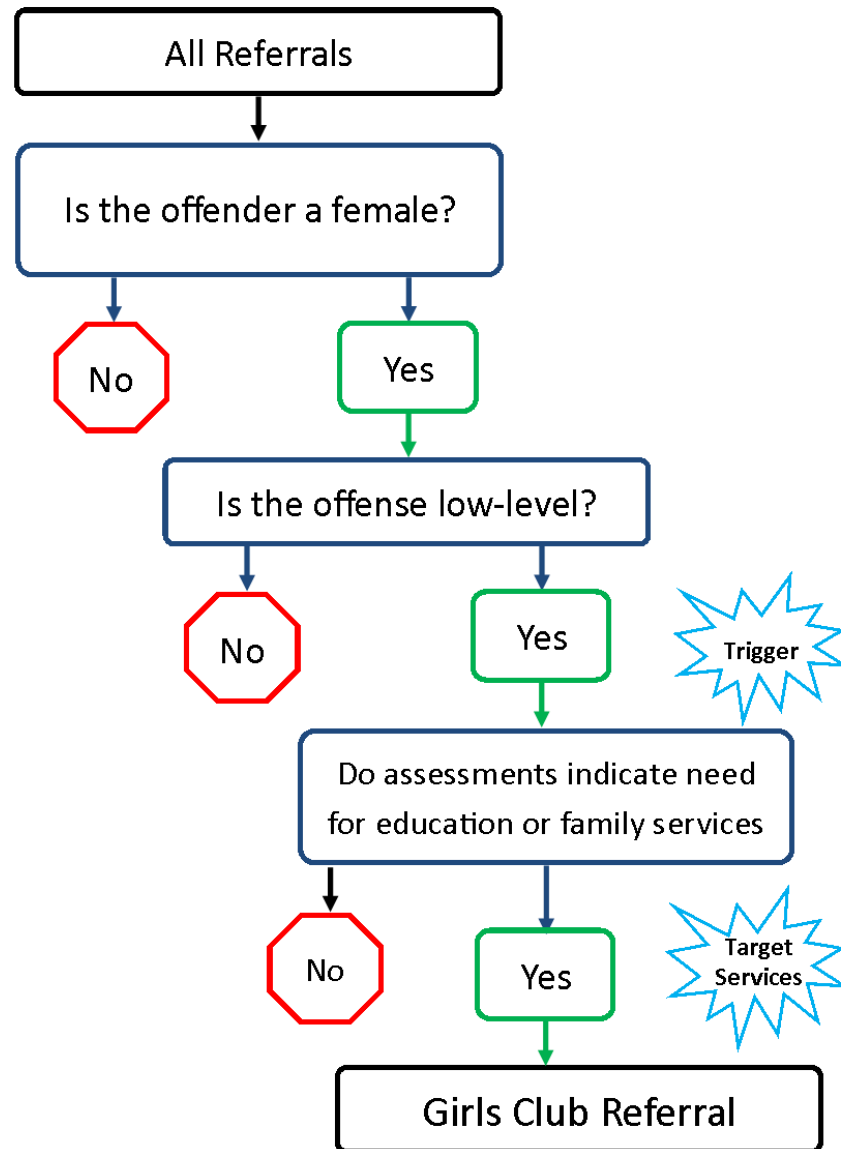
Education

Mental Health

Substance Abuse

Family Services

Girls Club Program Entry Flow Chart



Contact Information and Resources

- Nadine Butler
 - ▣ 512-490-7767
 - ▣ nadine.butler@tjjd.texas.gov

- **Resources:**
 - ▣ “Model Programs Guide” and “The National Center for Proven Practices Research” - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/>
 - ▣ Office of Justice Programs http://ojp.gov/programs/yvp_programs.htm
 - ▣ Improving the effectiveness of Juvenile Justice Programs - Center for Juvenile Justice Reform Georgetown University, **Lipsey, Howell**, Kelly, Chapman, Carver
<http://cjjr.georgetown.edu/pdfs/ebp/ebppaper.pdf>
 - ▣ “National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices” - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
 - <http://beta.samhsa.gov/ebp-web-guide>