



Center for Juvenile Justice Reform

· working across systems of care · georgetown university ·



**Final Data Report for the
The Crossover Youth Practice Model
Aggregate Report¹**

2010/2011 Cases

July 2013

**Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
Shay Bilchik, J.D., Founder and Director
Georgetown University Public Policy Institute**

**Denise C. Herz, Ph.D.²
Anika M. Fontaine, M.A.**

¹This report was made possible in collaboration with Casey Family Programs, whose mission is to provide, improve—and ultimately prevent the need for—foster care. The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Casey Family Programs.

² This report was prepared by Denise C. Herz, Ph.D., Professor at California State University—Los Angeles in the School of Criminal Justice & Criminalistics with the assistance of Anika Fontaine, M.A., Project Coordinator, Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. The Center for Juvenile Reform gives special thanks to Sarah Vidal, M.A., for her significant efforts in preparing the data and supporting the reporting process.

Chapter 1: The Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) Research Component Overview

In early 2010, the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at the Georgetown University's Public Policy Institute in partnership with Casey Family Programs selected 11 sites to implement the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM—see Stewart, Lutz, and Herz, 2010 for a detailed review of this model). In September 2010, two Florida Circuits (Circuit 10 and Circuit 17) also began implementing the Crossover Youth Practice Model, resulting in a total of 13 sites.

As outlined in the 2010 report published by CJJR, the Crossover Youth Practice Model focuses on dually-involved youth with the intent to improve the handling of these youth within and across both systems (Stewart, Lutz, and Herz, 2010). This report defines *crossover youth* broadly as youth who experience both maltreatment and delinquency—regardless of whether the maltreatment and/or delinquency becomes known to one or both systems. *Dually-involved youth* is a subset of crossover youth representing youth who are known to both systems, and *dually-adjudicated youth* is a subset of dually-involved youth who are court-involved in both systems. To date, four pathways have been identified to becoming a dually-involved youth:

Pathway 1: Youth who have an open child welfare case, are subsequently arrested, and enter the delinquency system.

Pathway 2: Youth who have a previous but not current child welfare case and are arrested.

Pathway 3: Youth who are arrested and have no previous history with the child welfare system, but during their involvement with the juvenile justice system they are referred to the child welfare system.

Pathway 4: Youth who leave correctional placements and have no home or no safe home in which to return. Consequently, these youth are referred to the child welfare system.

In the spring of 2010, CJJR began working with each site to review the CYPM and plan for implementation. CYPM sites were given the flexibility of identifying their target population. In the end, all sites identified Pathway 1 as part of their target population and some sites included Pathways 2, 3 and 4 as well. Data collection for the CYPM research component began between July 2010 and September 2010 for all sites.

The research component of the CYPM was intended to capture the characteristics of all dually-involved youth served in CYPM sites and general trends related to a variety of outcomes, including the use of out-of-home placements by child welfare; the use of pre-adjudication detention after arrest, the use of diversion and other juvenile justice dispositions, achieving permanency, developing pro-social bonds, and recidivism over the course of the CYPM work.

To that end, the research component required all participating sites to collect the following data:³

Baseline Data: Baseline data are aggregate data based on a snapshot day for active cases in the child welfare system and the juvenile justice system. Additionally, basic demographic information is requested for the general population, ages 10-18. These data were collected only once at the beginning of the CYPM work.

Dually-Involved Youth Data: Individual level data were collected on two groups of youth—(1) a Pre-CYPM group of youth and (2) the CYPM “treatment” youth. Pre-CYPM Youth are comprised by a minimum of 20 youth from an earlier timeframe who would have met the site’s target population definition, and CYPM Youth represent all youth who met the site’s target population during implementation of the model for one year.

Individual Youth Data:⁴ In addition to the basic information collected on all Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth, more in-depth data was collected on all Pre-CYPM Youth and a subset of youth selected from the overall CYPM Youth (referred to as CYPM Individual Youth). A minimum of 20 cases were selected from all CYPM cases for this more in-depth data collection and tracking outcomes. These data were collected for all Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth at six months and one year. This number may be lower for sites that did not accrue more 20 or more target population youth. In these cases, all youth identified became Individual Youth.

Data Collection across Sites

The required timeframe for data collection was one year for the accrual of all youth who met a site’s target population. Sites began their data collection between June 1, 2010 and September 1, 2010 and continued to identify youth who met their target population for one year.⁵ Although the accrual of new cases ends after one full year, each case was then tracked for one year after he/she was identified as a dually-involved youth or when both cases were closed—whichever came first.

Using the procedures outlined above, 917 CYPM treatment youth and 170 comparison youth were identified as dually-involved youth over the course of one year in CYPM sites. Table 1

³ Some of the measures were more subjective than others. For instance, whether the youth was experiencing problems at school or whether a mental health problem improved over time are examples of items that required sites to impose clear definitions in addition to the guidance provided by the CJJR Research Team. Sites were instructed to define such items and apply the definitions consistently throughout data collection.

⁴ Individual Youth were selected randomly from all youth entered into the dually-involved youth database. Dually-involved youth who remained in the juvenile justice system and/or the child welfare system for less than two months after their arrest/referral date, were excluded from Individual Youth selection but they remain in the dually-involved data. This exclusion rule was applied because youth who were in one or both systems for less than 2 months would not yield enough longitudinal data to be useful. Sites were asked to follow the same rule in the selection of comparison youth.

⁵ Although most sites began data collection on July 1, 2010, start dates did vary for some sites. Please see Appendix A for a list of all site start dates. Regardless of the start date, all sites accrued new cases for a one year period.

displays the distribution of these youth by pathway. As shown in this table, most CYPM dually-involved youth (82%) were Pathway 1 youth, but these youth represent two different groups of youth: 74% were Pathway 1 youth who had open child welfare cases with delinquency arrests, and 8% had open child welfare cases with status offense related offenses (i.e., the referral was for a status offense or for a violation of court order related to a status offense). Eleven percent of cases entered the delinquency system for an arrest/referral and had a previous but not current child welfare case (Pathway 2); 6% entered the delinquency system had no contact with child welfare but maltreatment issues were identified (Pathway 3); and 1% of CYPM cases were exiting correctional facilities without a safe place to return (Pathway 4). The distribution for CYPM Individual Youth was similar with the majority of cases falling into Pathway 1 for either delinquency or a status offense related referral (80% and 11% respectively); 3% of cases falling into Pathway 2; 6% of cases falling into Pathway 3; and 1% in Pathway 4. All Pre-CYPM cases were Pathway 1 youth.

Table 1.1: Summary of Dually-Involved Youth Pathways across CYPM Youth and Pre-CYPM Youth

CYPM Youth (N=917)	Freq	%
Pathway 1: Open child welfare case with a delinquency arrest	679	74
Pathway 1a: Open child welfare case with a status offense related referral	73	8
Pathway 2: Delinquency with previous but not current child welfare case	101	11
Pathway 3: Delinquency with no current or previous child welfare case	56	6
Pathway 4: Release from correctional facility with no safe place to return	8	1
CYPM Individual Youth (N=334)	Freq	%
Pathway 1: Open child welfare case with a delinquency arrest	267	80
Pathway 1a: Open child welfare case with a status offense related referral	35	11
Pathway 2: Delinquency with previous but not current child welfare case	11	3
Pathway 3: Delinquency with no current or previous child welfare case	19	6
Pathway 4: Release from correctional facility with no safe place to return	2	1
Pre-CYPM Youth (N=170)	Freq	%
Pathway 1: Open child welfare case with a delinquency arrest	170	100

Overview of the Current Report

The CYPM is focused on two different sets of “customers.” The first set of customers is child welfare and juvenile justice personnel in an attempt to improve interagency communication and collaboration for dually-involved youth. CYPM faculty work closely with system personnel to develop protocols and policies to improve the identification and handling of dually-involved youth; thus, the systems themselves potentially change as a result of this work. In turn, system changes are expected to impact the experiences and outcomes of dually-involved youth—the second set of customers for the CYPM. The purpose of this report is to summarize findings as they relate to both system change and individual improvement in outcomes. Chapter 2

summarizes and compares characteristics of dually-involved youth in the CYPM group and a group of dually-involved youth who were processed by the child welfare and juvenile justice systems prior to the implementation of the CYPM. Chapter 3 details the results related to system change (i.e., system personnel as customers), documenting how much the system did to improve practice for dually-involved youth, and Chapter 4 assesses outcomes for the CYPM Individual Youth who were handled within the context of new or revised practices and policies (i.e., dually-involved youth). Taken together, this report represents the starting point to assess the ability of the CYPM to improve the outcomes of dually-involved youth.

Important Notes for Readers

When reading the results presented in this report it is important to consider the following:

1. All sites involved in the CYPM work between 2010/2011 are included in this report except the South Carolina sites (Charleston and Georgetown—Berkeley did not submit data) and Denver, CO. The South Carolina cases were excluded from the report because of their low number of CYPM cases and the absence of any Pre-CYPM cases. Denver did not submit their data in time to be included in the aggregate analyses. There will, however, be an individual report produced for the Denver site.
2. The Pre-CYPM group was originally intended to be a comparison group for the CYPM Individual Youth; however, despite the best efforts of participating jurisdictions, the characteristics of the Pre-CYPM group were similar to CYPM Youth (particularly CYPM Delinquent Youth) but not identical. We believe the use of the comparison group as a general baseline for dually-involved youth prior to the implementation of the Model across sites is warranted and instructive, but any comparisons made with this group of youth for evaluative purposes should be considered cautiously because they do not represent a truly equivalent comparison group.
3. The subset of CYPM Individual Youth was selected randomly in an effort to have a representative group of CYPM youth to track. Unfortunately, small sample sizes limited the extent to which CYPM Individual Youth are representative of the entire CYPM target population. All groups are shown in tables, but readers must be careful when interpreting findings and comparing across groups. The groups provide useful data but the data are not necessarily comparable across groups in some jurisdictions.
4. Some jurisdictions submitted their data with missing data. The rules we followed for analysis include:
 - a. When missing data accounted for less than 10% of variable responses, it was included in the frequencies (i.e., they represent a category in the possible values). No note is provided in the text or in the figures.
 - b. When missing data accounted for 10-14% of variable responses, it was also included in the frequency distributions but a note indicating this level of missing data is provided at the bottom of the figure.

- c. When missing data accounted for 15% or more of the variable responses, the variable was excluded from analysis and presentation in the figures.
5. Some of the variables included in the data collection were subjective, depending on jurisdiction definitions (e.g., mental health status, performance at school, etc.). Guidance and examples were provided to sites to help define the general intent of such variables, but sites were instructed to further define the variable based on jurisdictional standards and maintain that definition throughout data collection. Additionally, participating jurisdictions implemented a different array of CYPM components based on their preferred focus for the work. Consequently, these two issues underscore the need to consider the results presented in this report at a local level relative to the specific interventions/policies that were implemented.

Chapter 2

Who are Dually-Involved Youth?

This chapter provides an overview of socio-demographic characteristics of dually-involved youth. Analysis in this chapter was conducted by using the following groups:

- Pre-CYPM Youth (Pre-CYPM)
- Pathway 1-Delinquency Youth (CYPM-Delinq)
- Pathway 1-Status Offense Youth (CYPM-Status)
- Pathways 2, 3, and 4 Combined (CYPM-All Other)

The data were grouped in this way for two reasons. First, they were separated by pathway and offense to assess whether important differences exist across these groups. Second, youth in Pathways 2, 3, and 4 were combined into one group because the size of each group individually was not large enough to warrant separate analysis of each pathway.

Demographic Characteristics

Figure 2.1 displays the breakdown of gender and race/ethnicity across the (1) general population for the target areas, (2) the child welfare population on a day selected by sites, (3) the juvenile justice population on the day selected by the sites, and (4) dually-involved youth groups described above. The significance of these data is that they provide an estimate of overrepresentation or underrepresentation of dually-involved youth relative to the general population and individual system populations.⁶ Thus, the results presented in this section are intended to be broad comparisons used to establish insight into the similarities and/or differences between dually-involved youth and active cases in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

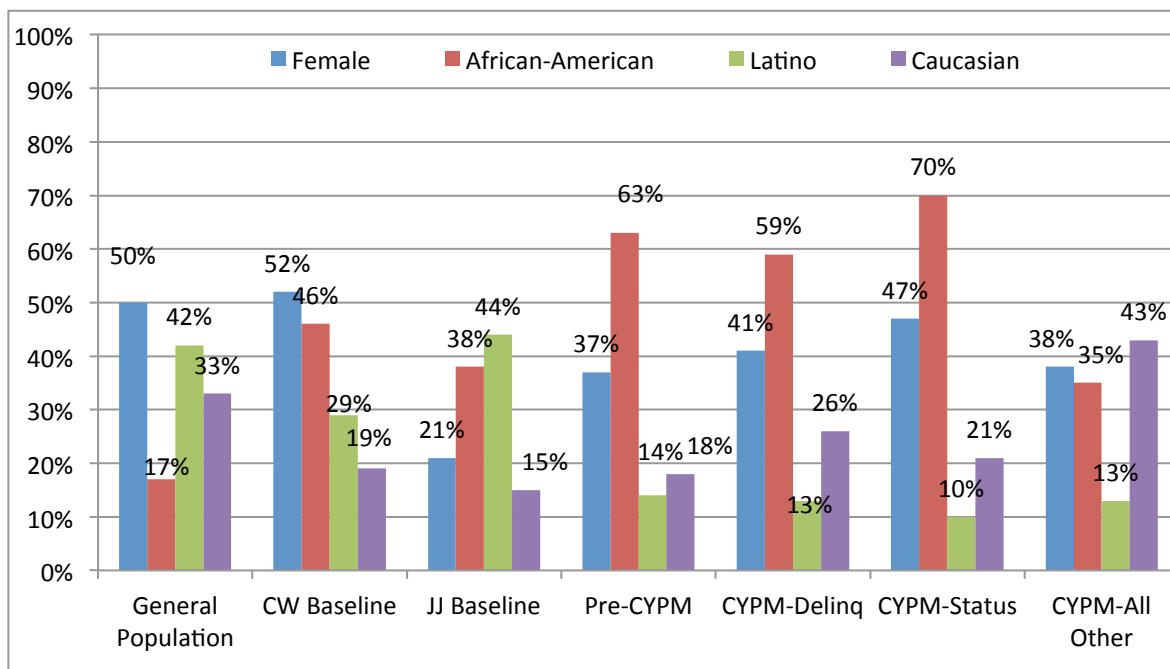
The results in Figure 2.1 show the following:

- Compared to the general population, females are proportionally represented in the child welfare population but underrepresented in juvenile justice populations (50% in the general population, 52% in the Child Welfare Baseline Data, and 21% in the Juvenile Justice Baseline Data.) However, the representation of females is higher in all the dually-involved populations compared to juvenile justice, ranging from 37% of Pre-CYPM Youth to 47% of CYPM-Status Youth.
- African-Americans are overrepresented in both child welfare and juvenile justice populations compared to the general population (46% and 38% compared to 17% respectively). The amount of overrepresentation for African-American youth is even greater among Pre-CYPM Youth (63%), CYPM-Delinquent Youth (59%), and CYPM-Status Offense Youth (70%).

⁶ If 40% of the juvenile justice population was African-American but only 20% of the general population was African-American, we would conclude that African-American youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. For more information on this topic, please see Hsia, H., Bridges, G., and McHale, R. (2004). *Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 2002 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

- Compared to the general population, Latino youth are proportionately represented compared to the child welfare system and only slightly overrepresented in the juvenile justice system (44% compared to 42%). Latino youth in all dually-involved youth groups are underrepresented relative to all other populations presented.
- Caucasians are underrepresented relative to the general population in all groups, except CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth. In this group, 43% of youth are Caucasian compared to 33% in the general population, 19% in the child welfare system, and 15% in the juvenile justice population.
- The average age of youth was not collected as part of the Baseline Data; however, it was calculated for the dually-involved youth groups (results not shown in a table). The rounded, average age for Pre-CYPM Youth and all groups of CYPM Youth was 15.

Figure 2.1: Gender and Race/Ethnicity for Baseline Data, Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth⁷



⁷ The general population data were provided by sites and were based on census data for their target area. The child welfare and juvenile justice baseline data were based on a one-day snapshot of cases in both systems prior to the start of the CYPM work. The total number of youth in each group is as follows: general population (N=2,699,049); child welfare snapshot (N=23,559); juvenile justice snapshot (N=37,065); Pre-CYPM (N=170); CYPM-Delinquent Youth (N=679); CYPM-Status Offense Youth (N=73); and CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth (N=165).

Living Situation

The living situation at the time of arrest was captured for Pre-CYPM and all groups of CYPM Youth. This information combined with the Baseline Data for living situation provides insight into whether the living situations for dually-involved youth is similar or different from all active cases in child welfare.

Figure 2.2 displays the results for living situation for Child Welfare Baseline Data on the day selected for the snapshot and for CYPM Youth at the time of arrest. Figure 2.3 then shows the percentage of these youth who were AWOL (i.e., Absent without Leave) from home or placement at the time of arrest.

Results from this Figure 2.2 include:

- Child welfare cases from the Baseline Data were most likely to live at home (38%), in foster care (24%), or with a relative (19%). Only 10% lived in congregate care at the time of arrest.
- Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to be living in foster care (31%), at home (19%), in congregate care (18%), or with a relative (15%) at the time they were arrested.
- CYPM-Delinquent Youth were most likely to live at home (35%) or in congregate care (26%) followed by foster care (21%) or with a relative (11%).
- CYPM-Status Offense Youth were most likely to live in congregate care (32%) and foster care (32%) followed by home (26%) or with a relative (7%).
- Almost all CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth lived at home (72%) or with a relative (13%) at the time of their arrests—only 3% lived in congregate care or in foster care.

Figure 2.2: Living Situation for Child Welfare Baseline Data, Pre-CYPM Youth, and CYPM Youth

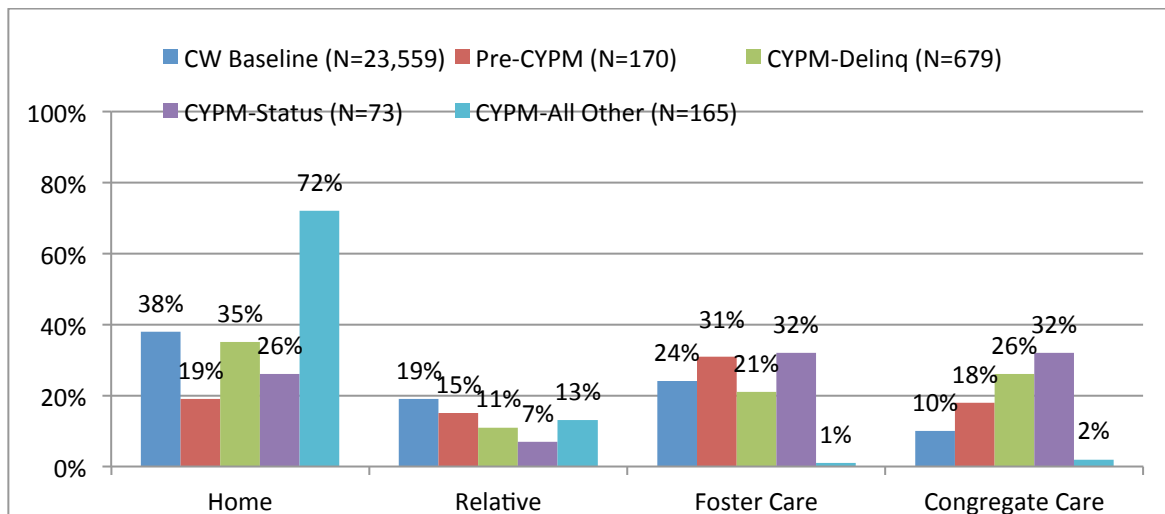
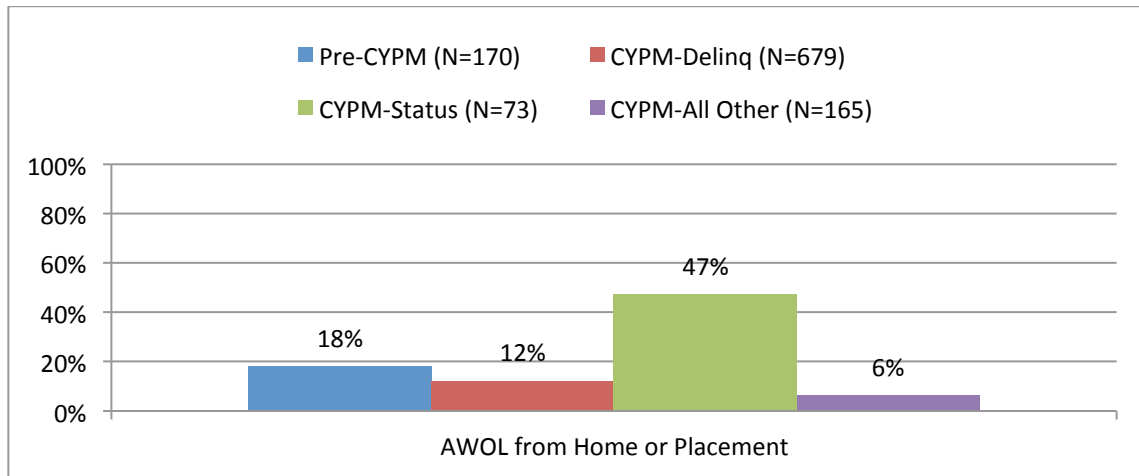


Figure 2.3 shows that at the time of arrest:

- 18% of Pre-CYPM youth were AWOL.
- 12% of CYPM-Delinquent Youth and 6% of CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth were AWOL.
- 47% of CYPM-Status Offense Youth were AWOL.

Figure 2.3: AWOL Status at the Time of Arrest for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth Groups



Permanency Goal

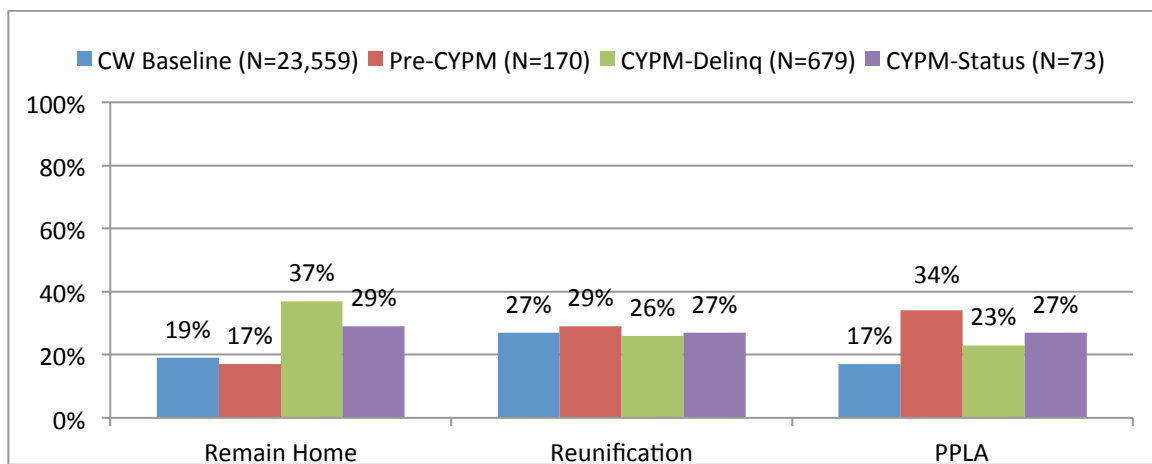
Figure 2.4 displays the results for the permanency goal at the time of arrest/referral for all Pathway 1 youth. Analyses are limited to the Pathway 1 youth because they had child welfare cases open at the time of arrest. These data include child welfare cases considered “voluntary or preventative” as well as cases that were “court-involved.” Approximately 17% of cases in each of the CYPM Youth groups were voluntary cases. 17% of the Child Welfare Baseline Data Cases were voluntary as well. Unless otherwise designated by a site, the voluntary/preventative cases were coded as having a “remain at home” permanency goal.

Figure 2.4 displays these results.

- Child welfare cases from the Baseline Data were most likely to have reunification as a permanency goal at arrest (27%). 19% of youth had remain at home and 17% had permanent planned living arrangements (PPLA) as a permanency goal at arrest.
- Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to have Permanent Planned Living Arrangements (PPLA-34%) as a permanency goal followed by reunification (29%), and remain at home (17%).

- CYPM-Delinquent Youth were most likely to have remain at home (37%) as a permanency goal followed by reunification (26%), and PPLA (23%).
- CYPM-Status Offense Youth were equally likely to have remain at home, reunification, and PPLA permanency goals (29%, 27%, and 27% respectively).
- The rounded average length of time in child welfare at the time of arrest was 4 years for Pre-CYPM youth, 5 years for CYPM-Delinquent Youth, and 6 years for CYPM-Status Offense Youth.

Figure 2.4: Permanency Goal at Time of Arrest/Referral for Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth—Pathway 1 Youth



*Results presented are limited to the top three permanency goals. Approximately 9-19% of youth, depending on group, also had “adoption” or “guardianship” as permanency goals but they are not presented in this table.

Juvenile Justice System-Related Characteristics

This section focuses on the juvenile justice experience information using Juvenile Justice Baseline Data (when applicable) as well as information collected on Pre-CYPM Youth and all CYPM Youth).

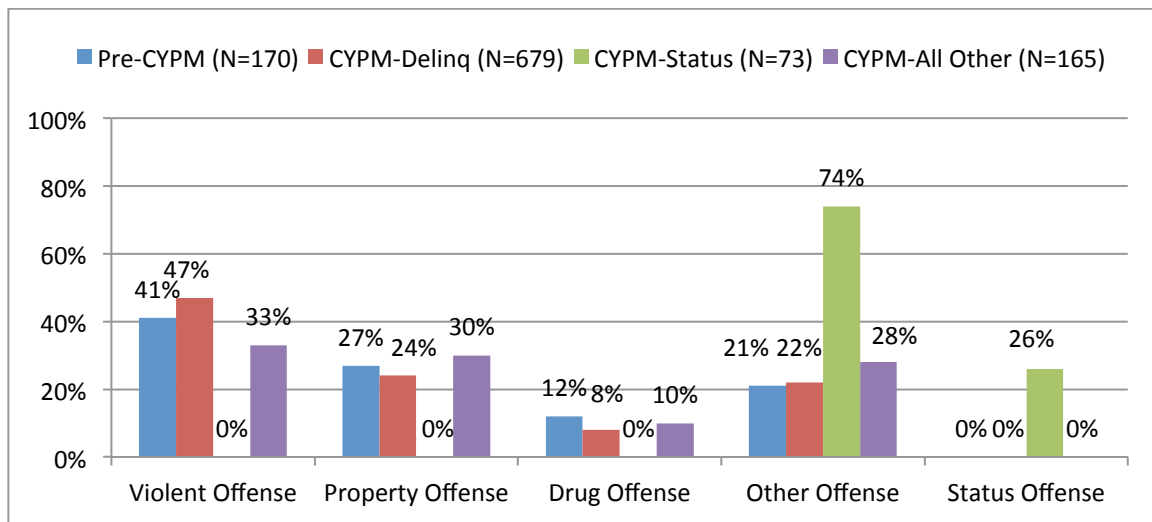
Arrest Charge Information and Relationship to Placement

Figures 2.5 and 2.6 summarize the most serious arrest charge—by charge description and charge type— as well as the whether the charge was related to the youths’ placement or school. The findings in Figure 2.5 show:

- 41% of Pre-CYPM Youth were charged with a violent offense and approximately a quarter of youth in both groups were charged with a property offense (27%) or “other” offense (22%).

- 47% CYPM-Delinquent Youth were charged with a violent offense and approximately a quarter of youth in both groups were charged with a property offense (24%) or “other” offense (22%).
- CYPM-Status Offense Youth were most likely to be charged with an “other” offense (74%) or referred for a status offense (26%). “Other” offenses for these youth were contempt of court or violation charges related to an earlier status offense case.
- About one-third of CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth were arrested for a violent offense (33%), a property offense (30%) or “other” offense (28%).
- 12% or less of youth in any group were arrested for a drug-related offense.
- Regardless of group, the majority of violent offenses were related to some type of assault charge (61% for Pre-CYPM Youth; 70% for CYPM-Delinquent Youth; and 85% for CYPM-All Pathway Youth).

Figure 2.5: Most Serious Arrest Charge for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth Groups



*”Other” offenses include charges such as: Resisting arrest, criminal mischief, disorderly conduct, trespassing, concealed weapon offenses, and violations.

The findings in Figure 2.6 show:

- All dually-involved youth, regardless of group, were more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor offense; however, this percentage was higher for CYPM-All Other Pathways (73%) than for Pre-CYPM Youth (53%) and CYPM-Delinquent Youth (59%).

Figure 2.6: Type of Arrest Charge—Felony or Misdemeanor—for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth Groups

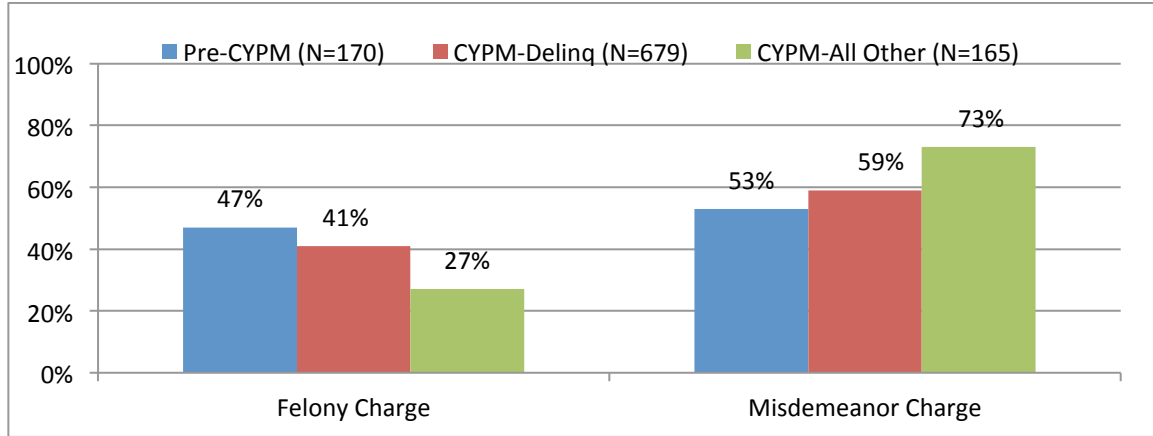
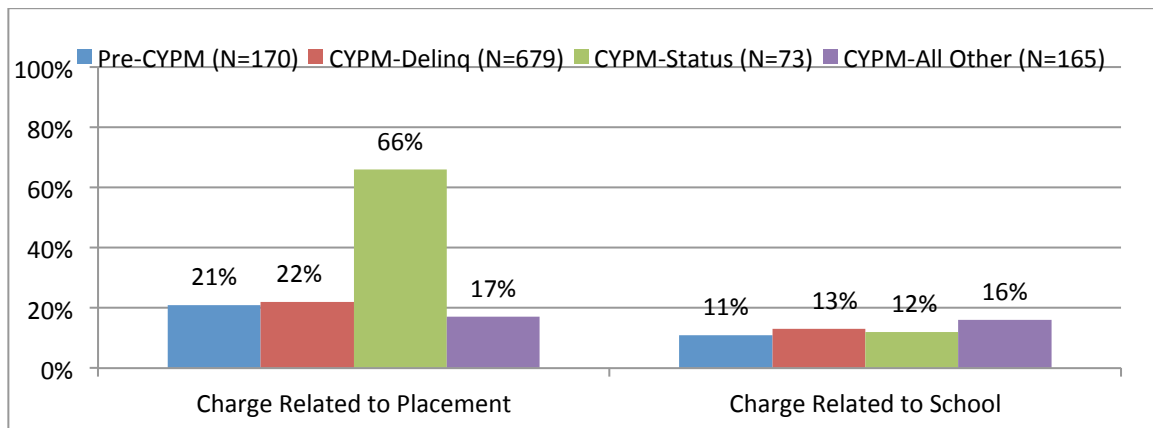


Figure 2.7 explores the relationship between youth arrests and their placement and school. These findings indicate the following:

- Approximately one-fifth of the arrests for Pre-CYPM (21%), CYPM-Delinquent (22%), and CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth (17%) were related to their placement, but 66% of arrests were related to placement for CYPM-Status Offense Youth.
- Similar results were found for school-related arrests: 11% of Pre-CYPM Youth; 13% of CYPM Delinquent Youth; 12% of CYPM-Status Youth; and 16% of CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth arrests were related to school in some way.

Figure 2.7: Placement-Related and School-Related Offenses for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth Groups



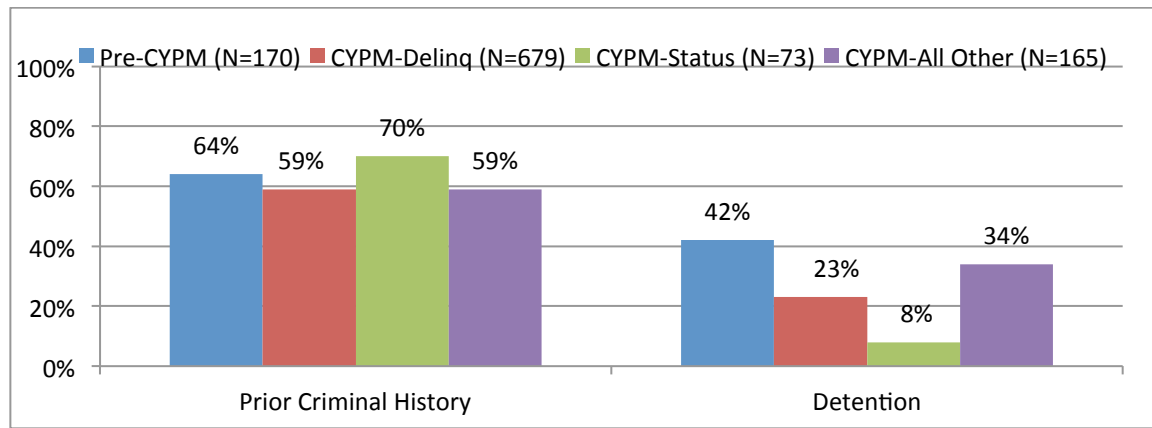
*20% or more of the responses for placement and school related offenses were “don’t know” for all groups except CYPM-Status Youth for which none of the responses fell into the “don’t know” category.

Previous System Contact and Detention Status

Figure 2.6 provides insight into the youths' previous contact with the juvenile justice system and whether they were detained in secure detention at the time of the arrest. Results show the following:

- The majority of youth in all dually-involved youth groups had a prior criminal history at the time of their arrest—64% of Pre-CYPM Youth; 59% of CYPM-Delinquent and CYPM-All Pathways Youth; and 70% of CYPM-Status Offense Youth.
- Detention rates, however, varied across groups. 42% of Pre-CYPM Youth, 23% of CYPM-Delinquent Youth, 8% of CYPM-Status Offense Youth, and 34% of CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth were detained after arrest.

Figure 2.6: Prior Criminal Involvement and Pre-Adjudication Detention Status for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth Groups



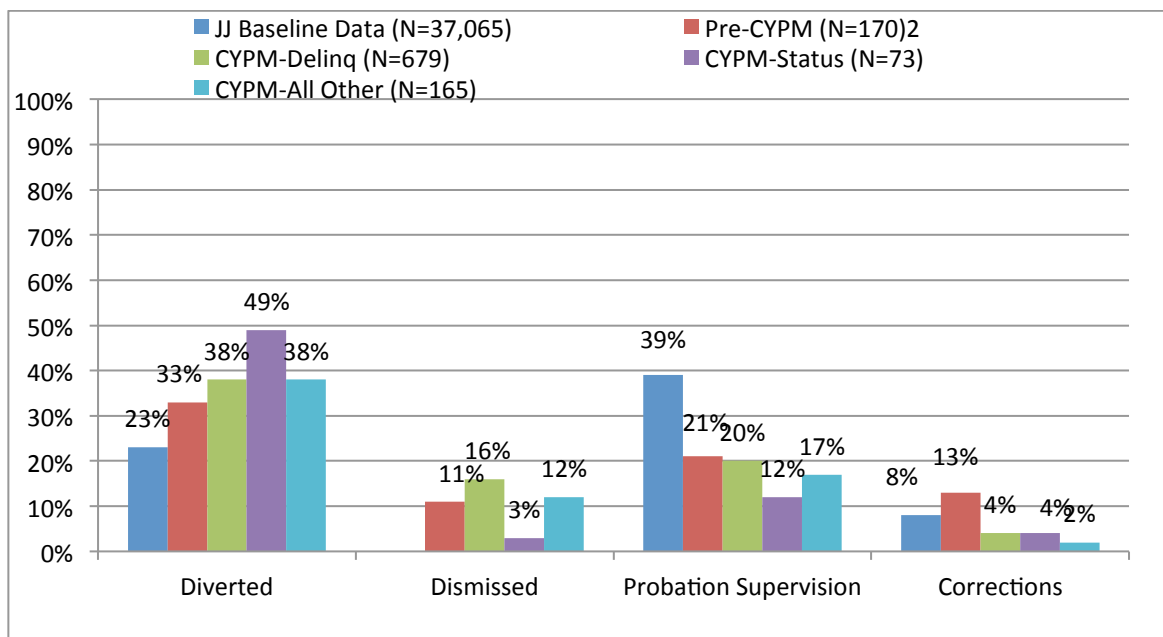
Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As part of juvenile justice processing, each youth will receive an outcome ranging from no charge/dismissal to placement in a correctional facility placement, with a continuum of options in between. Figure 2.7 provides a breakdown of the outcomes youth received for the arrest that brought them into the study. This figure shows:

- 39% of youth in the Juvenile Justice Baseline Data received probation supervision, 23% received some type of diversionary option, and 8% were placed with corrections. *NOTE: Baseline data capture active cases only and do not measure dismissed cases. For this reason, no comparison is available and presented in this figure.*
- Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to be diverted after arrest (33%) followed by probation supervision (21%), and corrections (13%). Only 11% of cases were dismissed or had no action taken by the juvenile justice system.

- CYPM-Delinquent Youth were most likely to be diverted after arrest (38%) followed by probation supervision (20%), and dismissal/no action (16%). Very few cases (4%) were placed in corrections.
- Nearly one-half of CYPM-Status Offense Youth were diverted (49%). 12% were given probation supervision, 4% were placed in corrections, and 3% had their cases dismissed.
- CYPM-All Other Pathways Youth were most likely to be diverted (38%), followed by probation supervision (17%) and dismissal/no action (12%). Very few cases (2%) were placed in corrections.

Figure 2.7: Juvenile Justice Outcomes for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth Groups



*Percentages do not add up to 100% because pending cases and other less likely dispositions are not included in this chart.

CYPM Individual Youth and Pre-CYPM Analyses

The results in this section are limited to those dually-involved youth who had additional, more in-depth data collection. This includes two groups of youth: Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM-Individual Youth. Similar to the findings in the previous sections of this chapter, the CYPM Individual Youth were broken into three groups for analysis:

- Pathway 1=Individual Youth Charged with Delinquency (CYPM IY-Delinq)
- Pathway 1=Individual Youth Charged with Status-Related Offenses (CYPM IY-Status)
- Pathways 2, 3, and 4 Combined=Individual Youth from All Other Pathways (CYPM IY-All Other)

As mentioned in Chapter 1, CYPM Individual Youth are a subset of the entire CYPM target population—they are not a new population. CYPM Individual Youth samples were designed in the overall study to be similar in size to the Pre-CYPM Youth—approximately 20 youth in each group—but sites had the option of collecting data on more. Results were produced for all the cases sent to CJJR for analysis. Summarized findings are provided in the figures below.

Additional Child Welfare Characteristics

Figure 2.8 captures the reasons for child welfare involvement for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth. These analyses are limited to Pathway 1 youth because this group of youth had open child welfare cases at the time of their arrest. The reasons for child welfare involvement reflect those reasons substantiated by the child welfare agency and/or the court by facts. Sites were asked to translate their statutory code reasons into the categories of neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Youth may have more than one reason for their involvement; thus, the percentages across categories do not add up to 100%.

Figure 2.8 indicates the following:

- 68% of Pre-CYPM youth were involved in the child welfare system for neglect; 25% for physical abuse; and 7% for sexual abuse.
- 55% of CYPM-Delinquent Youth were involved in the child welfare system for neglect; 37% for physical abuse; and 16% for sexual abuse.
- 48% of CYPM-Status Offense Youth were involved in the child welfare system for neglect; 35% for physical abuse; and 25% for sexual abuse.

Figure 2.8: Reason for Child Welfare System Involvement for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth Groups

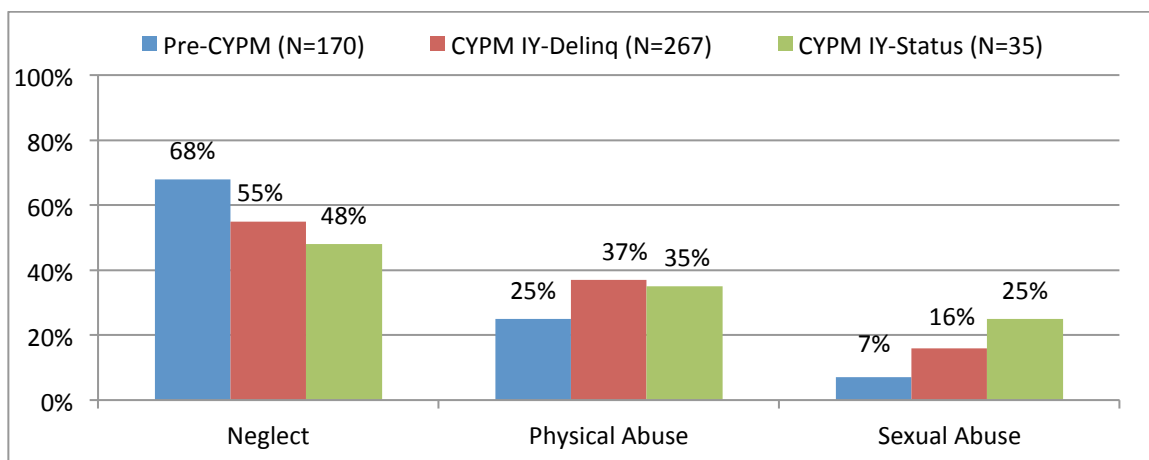
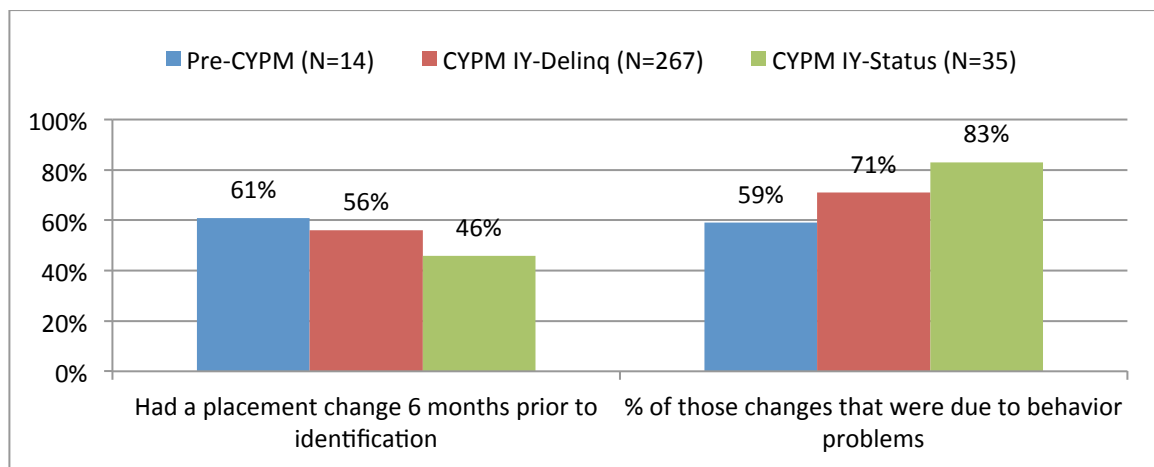


Figure 2.9 illustrates the prevalence of placement changes and what proportion of placement changes was due to behavioral problems.

- 61% of Pre-CYPM Youth experienced a placement change in the 6 months prior to being identified as a dually-involved youth, and 59% of these changes were due to behavior problems.
- 56% of CYPM IY-Delinquent Youth experienced a placement change in the 6 months prior to being identified as a dually-involved youth, and 71% of these changes were due to behavior problems.
- 56% of CYPM IY-Status Offense Youth experienced a placement change in the 6 months prior to being identified as a dually-involved youth, and 83% of these changes were due to behavior problems.

*Figure 2.9: Child Welfare Placement Changes—
Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth Groups*



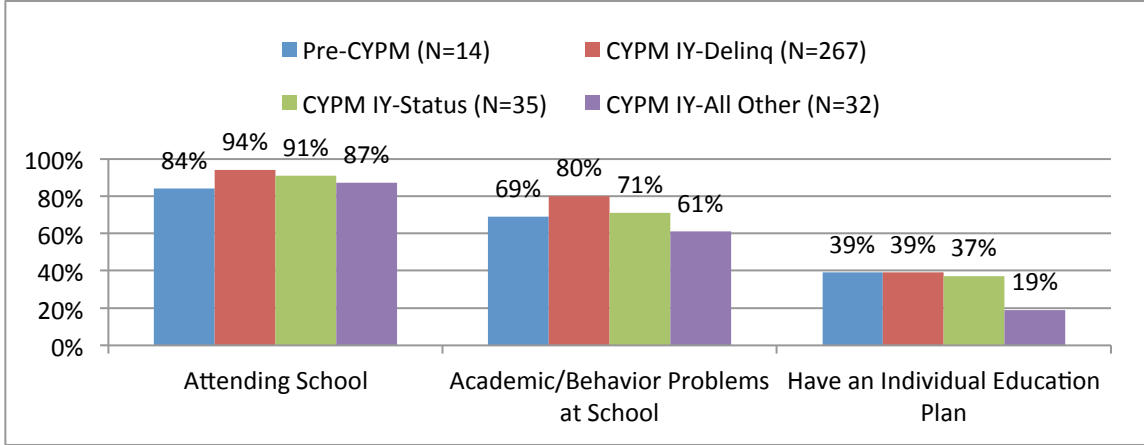
Education

At the time the youth was identified, CYPM sites were asked to collect educational information on each youth at the time of arrest. Figures 2.10 and 2.11 illustrate the findings for school-related engagement and functioning.

- 84% of Pre-CYPM Youth were attending school at the time of arrest. 69% of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school, and 39% had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs.

- 94% of CYPM IY-Delinquent Youth were attending school at the time of arrest. 80% of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school, and 39% had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs. 55% of these IEPs were related to behavioral problems or emotional disturbances.
- 91% of CYPM IY-Status Offense Youth were attending school at the time of arrest. 71% of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school, and 37% had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs. 67% of these IEPs were related to behavioral problems or emotional disturbances.
- 87% of CYPM IY-All Other Youth were attending school at the time of arrest. 61% of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school, and 19% had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs. 66% of these IEPs were related to behavioral problems or emotional disturbances.

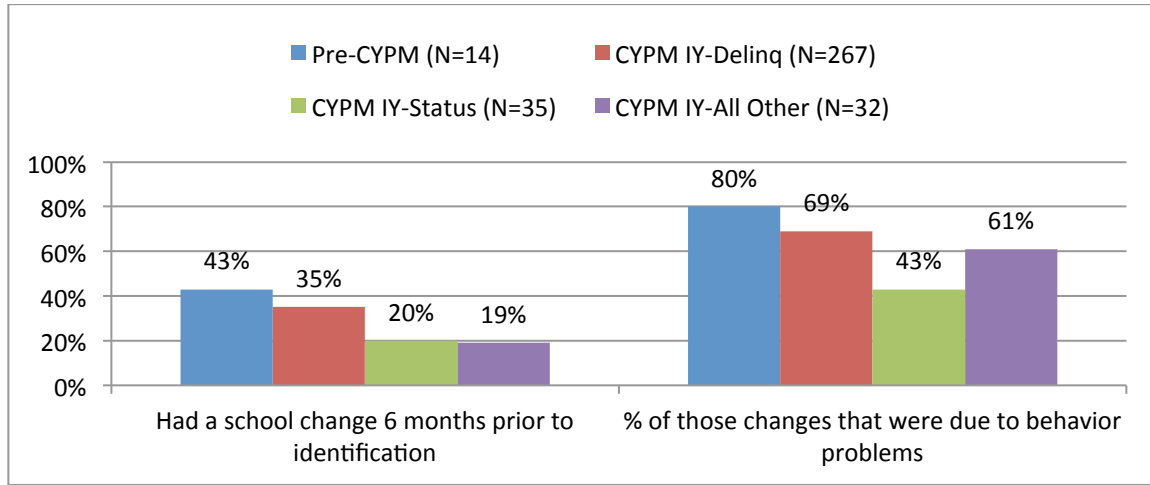
*Figure 2.10: School Enrollment and Performance—
Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth Groups*



Results presented in Figure 2.11 indicate the following:

- 43% of Pre-CYPM Youth experienced a school change in the 6 months prior to arrest, and 80% of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- 35% of CYPM IY-Delinquent Youth experienced a school change in the 6 months prior to arrest, and 69% of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- 20% of CYPM IY-Status Offense Youth experienced a school change in the 6 months prior to arrest, and 43% of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- 19% of CYPM IY-All Other Pathways Youth experienced a school change in the 6 months prior to arrest, and 61% of these changes were due to behavioral problems.

Figure 2.11: School Changes for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth Groups

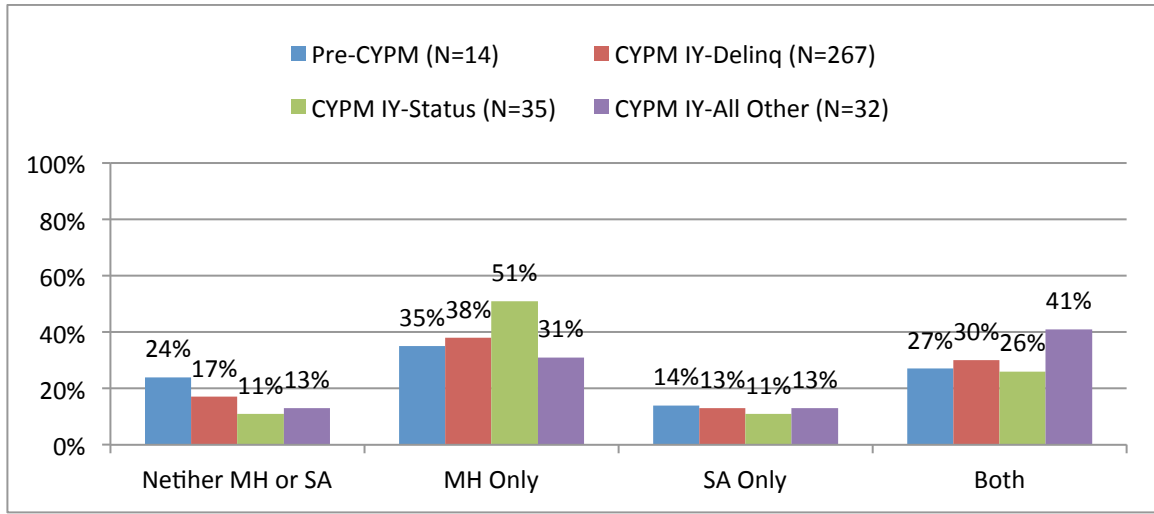


Behavioral Health

The presence of mental health and substance abuse problems was also collected at the time the youth were identified as dually-involved. The results are found in Figure 2.12 and summarized below.

- 24% of Pre-CYPM Youth had no indication of mental health or substance abuse problems at the time they were identified as dually-involved; 35% were experiencing some level of mental health problem at the time of their arrest; 14% had a substance abuse problem; and 27% had co-occurring problems (i.e., both mental health and substance abuse problems).
- 17% of CYPM IY-Delinquent Youth had no indication of a mental health or substance abuse problem at the time they were identified as dually-involved; 38% were experiencing some level of mental health problem at the time of their arrest; 13% had a substance abuse problem; and 30% had co-occurring problems.
- 11% of CYPM IY-Status Offense Youth had no indication of a mental health or substance abuse problem at the time they were identified as dually-involved; 51% were experiencing some level of mental health problem at the time of their arrest; 11% had a substance abuse problem; and 26% had co-occurring problems.
- 13% of CYPM IY-All Other Pathways Youth had no indication of a mental health or substance abuse problem at the time they were identified as dually-involved; 31% were experiencing some level of mental health problem at the time of their arrest; 13% had a substance abuse problem; and 41% had co-occurring problems.

Figure 2.12: Presence of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Problems—
Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth Groups



Summary

The results presented in this chapter provide an overview of dually-involved youth characteristics. All the results presented in this chapter are summarized below in order to give an overall picture of what we know about dually-involved youth characteristics.

Based on all the findings presented in Chapter 2, key highlights include:

- More dually-involved youth were female compared to the Baseline Data for juvenile justice cases.
- African-American youth were overrepresented in all system data, but the amount of overrepresentation was higher in the Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth groups than in the juvenile justice population.
 - Exception: The overrepresentation of African-American youth in the CYPM-All Pathways group was equivalent to that in the juvenile justice system. Caucasians, however, were overrepresented among these dually-involved youth compared to the general population, the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, and all other CYPM Youth.
- CYPM Youth were more likely to be living in congregate care placements at the time of arrest than child welfare youth reflected in the Baseline Data.
 - Exceptions: This finding did not apply to Pre-CYPM Youth who were most likely to be living in foster care or at home or to CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth who were most likely to be living at home or with a relative.

- Slightly more than a tenth of Pre-CYPM and CYPM youth were AWOL at the time of arrest. This percentage increased to approximately half of CYPM-Status Offense Youth.
- CYPM Youth were more likely to have remain at home and permanent planned living arrangement as permanency goals than child welfare youth reflected in the Baseline Data.
- Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM-Delinquent Youth were most likely to be charged with a violent offense but CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth were equally likely to be charged with a violent, property, or other offense. CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth, however, were more likely to be charged with a misdemeanor crime than CYPM-Delinquent Youth.
- The majority of violent offenses were related to some type of assault charge regardless of group, but the percentage of assault related offenses was highest for CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth.
- Approximately one-fifth of the charges were related to the youth's living situation at the time of arrest and fewer were related to his/her school setting.
 - Exception: CYPM-Status Offense Youth were three times more likely to have their referral related to placement (e.g., running away).
- Over half of Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth had a previous criminal history—CYPM-Status Offense Youth were the most likely youth to have a previous criminal history.
- Detention after arrest varied across CYPM groups, with Pre-CYPM Youth most likely to be detained (approximately one-third), followed by CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth and CYPM-Delinquent Youth. CYPM-Status Offense Youth were the least likely to be detained after arrest.
- Pre-CYPM Youth and all CYPM Youth were most likely to receive a diversionary option of some sort followed by probation supervision, and dismissal of the charges/no action taken by the juvenile justice system.
- Neglect was the most often cited reason for involvement in the child welfare system for Pre-CYPM Youth and all CYPM Individual Youth, but CYPM IY-Status Offense Youth were more likely to have experienced sexual abuse.
- Half or more of Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth had a placement change within 6 months prior to being identified as dually-involved, and more than three-quarters of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- Almost all of Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth were attending school, and most of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school. One-third of all CYPM Individual Youth had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs.

- Between one-third and one-fifth of Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth had a change in schools 6 months prior to being identified as dually-identified, and most of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- Over three-quarters of Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth had a mental health problem, a substance abuse problem, or both at the time they were identified as dually-involved. CYPM Individual Youth were most likely to have a mental health problem or co-occurring problems (i.e., mental health and substance abuse problems).
 - CYPM-Status Offense Youth were more likely to have a mental health only problem, and CYPM-All Other Pathway Youth were more likely to have co-occurring problems.

In the next chapter, we move from a descriptive look at the youth identified for this study to an examination of what the systems did during their CYPM work to improve the handling of dually-involved youth.

Chapter 3

Performance Measures for System Change: How Much Did the Systems Do?

This chapter examines the extent to which the CYPM work was able to impact change within the juvenile justice and child welfare systems related to the handling of dually-involved youth. The CYPM “customers” in this chapter are the systems themselves via the work completed with system personnel to change policies and procedures. It is beyond the scope of the current report to align the practices implemented to the results presented; but it serves as a starting point for those discussions of the CYPM generally and the implementation of CYPM in specific sites.

An Assessment of Trends

To assess whether system practices improved over time after the CYPM was implemented, the year of accrued cases was split into two time periods and compared in this chapter. These two time periods were:

- *Time Period 1:* Youth identified between Months 1 and 3 of the site’s CYPM implementation.⁸
- *Time Period 2:* Youth identified between Months 4 and 12 of the site’s CYPM implementation.

All CYPM cases were aggregated for the analyses in this chapter (i.e., they are not separated by pathway). Additionally, when data were available, results were also provided for the Pre-CYPM group. However, as mentioned at the end of Chapter 1, caution must be taken when using the Pre-CYPM group as a true comparison group because there are some important descriptive differences in the populations. Nonetheless, the Pre-CYPM data in combination with the trend data provide insight into the CYPM’s impact on practice.

Promising Practices

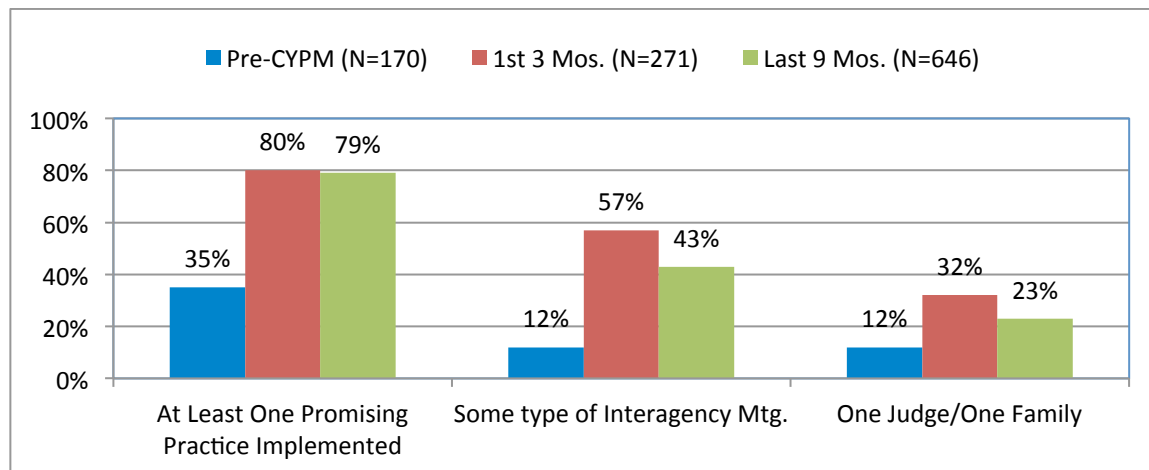
Figure 3.1a and Figure 3.1b shows how many promising practices were utilized for CYPM Youth over time and what type of practices were implemented.

Findings in Figure 3.1a show the following:

- 35% of Pre-CYPM Youth received a promising practice for dually-involved youth.
- In the first 3 months of CYPM implementation, 80% of CYPM youth received at least one promising practice, and 79% of youth in the last 9 months of implementation received at least one promising practice.

⁸ The comparison intervals of the first 3 months of implementation and last 9 months of implementation were used for all sites except Monroe County, New York and Los Angeles, California. In these sites, the comparison intervals were the first 6 months of implementation and the last 6 months of implementation. The interval was modified for these sites due to a very low number of cases in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation.

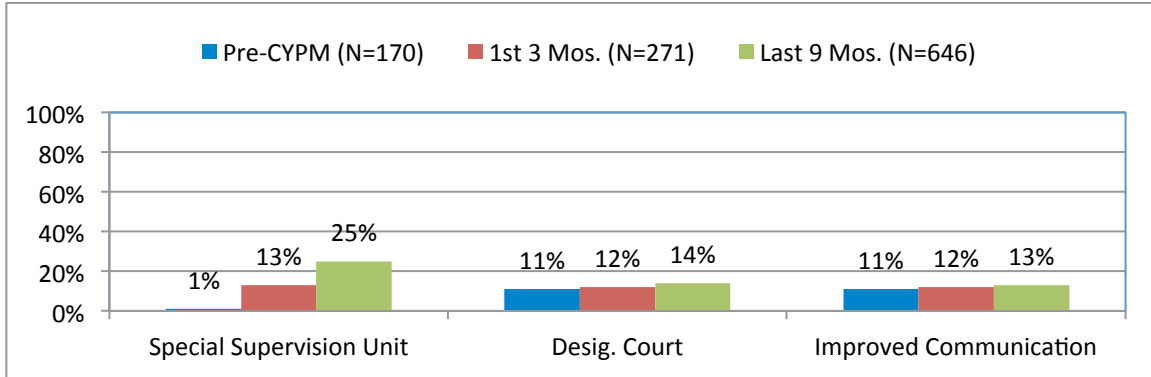
*Figure 3.1a: Promising Practices Implemented—
Pre-CYPM v. First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 9 Months of CYPM*



The type of promising practices received by youth are found in both Figures 3.1a and 3.1b. Collectively, they show the following:

- When Pre-CYPM Youth received promising practices, the types they received varied: 11% were placed in a designated court; 11% of cases experienced better interagency communication and collaboration generally; 12% received some type of interagency meeting (e.g., a joint assessment, a multidisciplinary review, and so on); 12% had their cases heard in a one judge/one family system; and 1% was placed in a specialized supervision unit.
- CYPM Youth were most likely to receive some type of interagency meeting (e.g., a joint assessment, a multidisciplinary review, and so on) regardless of the time interval examined; however, fewer CYPM Youth received this type of meeting in the last 9 months of the work (43%) compared to the first 3 months of implementation (57%). These youth also saw a decrease in their cases being heard within a one judge/one family system (32% compared to 23%).
- The use of a designated court for dually-involved youth remained relatively constant over time (12% compared to 14%) as did general improvement in interagency communication (e.g., more emails, phone calls, efforts to connect with a representative from the other system- 12% compared to 13%).
- Specialized supervision units were also used for CYPM Youth. They were more likely to be placed in a specialized supervision unit for dually-involved youth in the last 9 months of implementation compared to the first 3 months of the work—increasing from 13% to 25%.

*Figure 3.1b: Promising Practices Implemented—
Pre-CYPM v. First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 9 Months of CYPM*



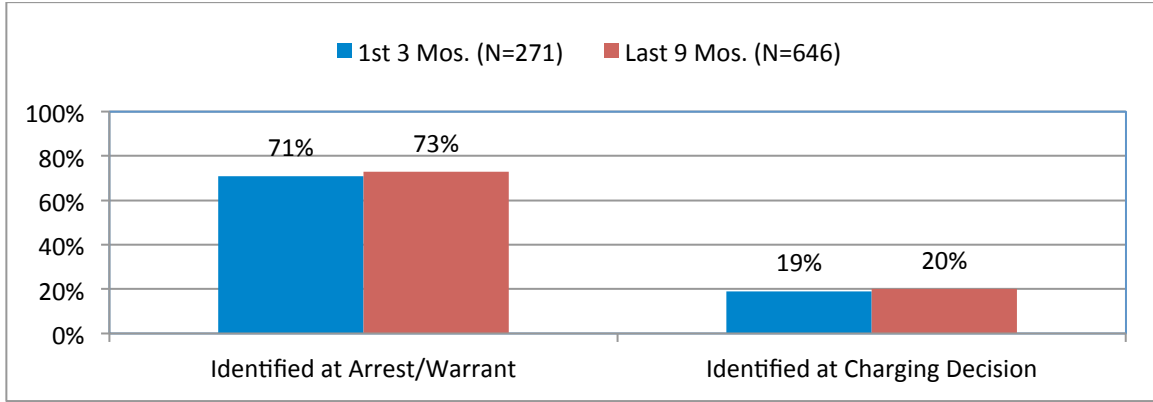
Early Identification of Dually-Involved Youth

One of the key components of the CYPM is to identify dually-involved youth as early in the juvenile justice process as possible. Pre-CYPM Youth were not included in this analysis because, for research purposes, sites were instructed to use their arrest date as the date they were identified as a dually-involved youth (i.e., since the CYPM did not apply to those youth, there was no way to identify when they were identified as dually-involved youth).

- 71% of CYPM Youth were identified at arrest or as a result of a warrant in the first 3 months of model implementation. This percentage remained virtually unchanged at 73% in the last 9 months of implementation.
- One-fifth of CYPM Youth were identified at the charging decision in both time periods. It should be noted that at least two sites limited their target population to dually-involved youth at this stage, which impacts the percentages in this category (i.e., identifying youth at arrest would not be a option in these sites).

Figure 3.2: Early Identification—

First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 9 Months of CYPM

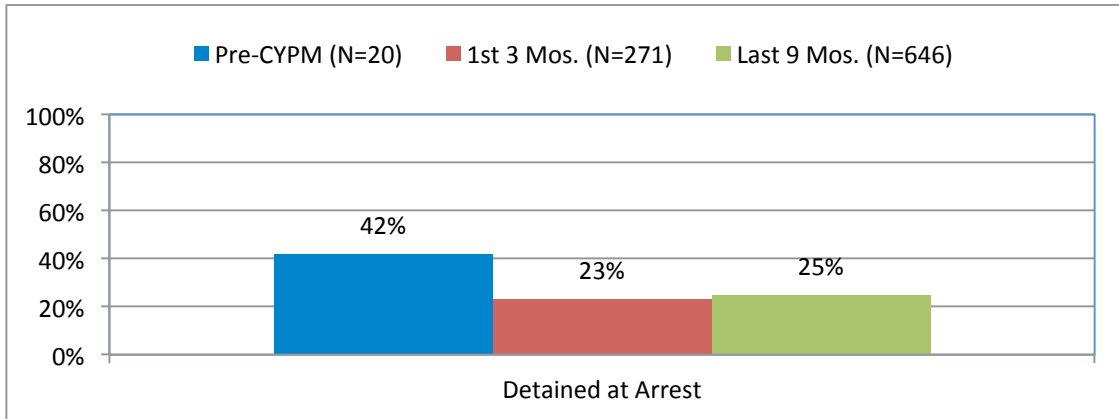


Detention of Dually-Involved Youth

Figure 3.3 shows the results for how many youth were detained at the time of arrest.

- 42% of Pre-CYPM Youth were detained after arrest/referral.
- 23% of CYPM Youth in the first 3 months of Model implementation were detained after arrest/referral, and 25% of CYPM Youth in the last 9 months of implementation were detained.

*Figure 3.3: Youth Detained After Arrest—
First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 9 Months of CYPM*

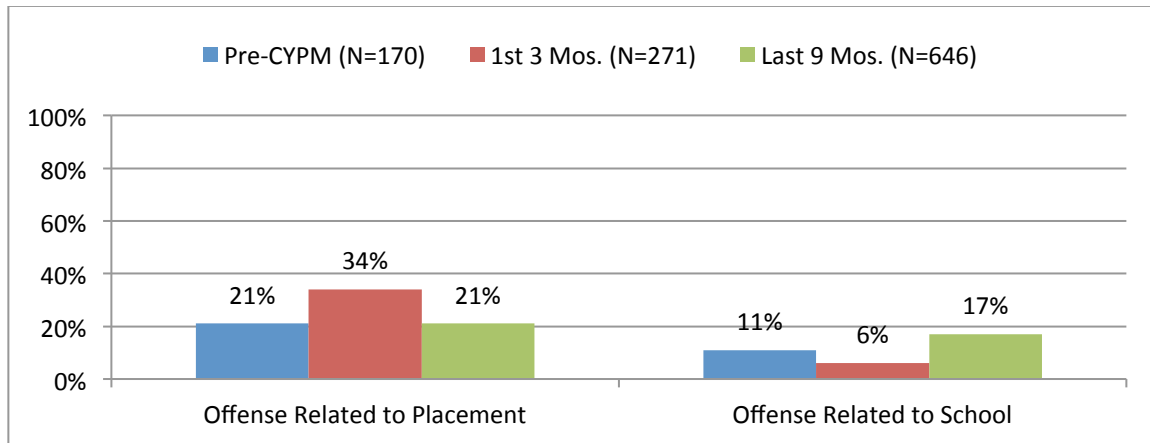


Arrests/referrals relationship to placement and school are captured in Figure 3.4. Findings show:

- 21% of Pre-CYPM Youth arrests were related to placement (or living situation) at the time of arrest, and 11% of their arrests related to school.
- 34% of CYPM Youth arrests were related to placement in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation and 21% were related to placement during the last 9 months.

- 6% of the CYPM Youth arrests were related to school in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation and 17% were related to school during the last 9 months.

*Figure 3.4: Arrests/Referrals Related to Placement and to School—
Pre-CYPM v. First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 9 Months of CYPM*



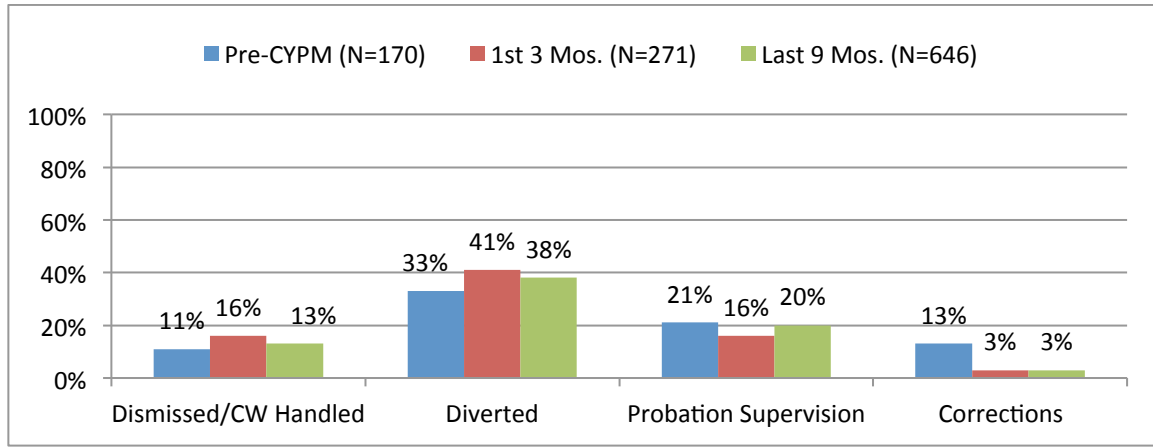
*Approximately 20% of the responses for placement-related offenses were “don’t know” across groups, and approximately 15% of the responses for school-related offenses were “don’t know” across groups.

Juvenile Justice Outcome

Juvenile justice outcomes for Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth over time are provided in Figure 3.5.

- Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to be diverted (33%), receive probation supervision (21%), be placed in corrections (13%), or have their case dismissed (11%). NOTE: 20% of outcomes for Pre-CYPM Youth were coded as “pending” by sites.
- 41% of CYPM Youth cases were diverted by the juvenile justice system in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to 38% in the last 9 months of implementation.
- 16% of CYPM Youth cases were dismissed or handled by the child welfare system by the juvenile justice system in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to 13% in the last 9 months of implementation.
- 16% of CYPM Youth cases received probation supervision in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to 20% in the last 9 months of implementation. CYPM Youth being placed in corrections remained steady across time at 3%.

*Figure 3.5: Juvenile Justice Outcomes—
Pre-CYPM v. First 3 Months of CYPM v. Second 9 Months of CYPM*



Summary

The findings in this chapter provide insight into practices over time (i.e., for youth processed in the first 3 months of the CYPM work compared to youth processed during the last 9 months of the CYPM work). Differences between Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth are also noted below when they occurred. As mentioned in Chapter 1, however, caution should be used in interpreting these results for evaluative purposes because, while Pre-CYPM Youth are similar in characteristics to CYPM Youth (CYPM Delinquent Youth in particular), they are not identical to them.

Key highlights from this chapter include the following:

- Almost all CYPM Youth received a promising practice, and this remained consistent across time.
- CYPM Youth were most likely to receive some type of interagency meeting or handling in a one judge/one family court, but the use of both practices decreased over time. The use of a specialized supervision unit, however, increased in the last 9 months of implementation.
 - Compared to Pre-CYPM Youth, CYPM Youth were three times more likely to receive a promising practice regardless of the timeframe. The improved access to promising practices for CYPM Youth was most notable for having an interagency meeting, hearing the case in a one judge/one family courtroom, and being placed in a specialized unit.
- Three-quarters of CYPM Youth were identified at arrest or as a result of a warrant. The majority of remaining youth were identified at charging, which was a focal point for the CYPM work in two sites.

- About one-quarter of CYPM youth were detained, and this remained consistent over time.
 - CYPM Youth were half as likely to be detained following arrest than Pre-CYPM Youth.
- Placement-related offenses decreased in the last 9 months of CYPM implementation, but school-related offenses increased.
- CYPM Youth were most likely to receive a diversionary option, probation supervision, or have their case dismissed or no action taken by the juvenile justice system. This remained consistent over time.
 - Compared to Pre-CYPM Youth, CYPM Youth were slightly more likely to be dismissed or receive diversion and less likely to receive probation supervision or placement in corrections.

The findings presented in this chapter lay the foundation for evaluating the impact of the CYPM on system practices. However, these results must be interpreted with caution because the practices and policies implemented varied across sites. To be fully understood, these findings should be considered within the context of the sites' work in their respective jurisdictions; otherwise, findings may be interpreted incorrectly (both in positive and negative ways). With careful consideration of the results combined with the practice, more conclusions regarding effectiveness are possible.

In the next chapter, we turn our attention to individual youth outcomes over time. Ideally, any evidence of improved system change translates to improved outcomes for the youth impacted by those changes.

Chapter 4

Pre/Post Comparisons for CYPM Individual Youth: Are Dually-Involved Youth Better Off?

The final question examined in this report is: Did outcomes improve for dually-involved youth? As mentioned in Chapter 1, dually-involved youth are the second set of CYPM customers targeted by the CYPM. This question is based on the assumption that if system practices are effectively changed according to the CYPM, then dually-involved youth should have improved outcomes over time. Several key outcomes were tracked for all Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth for one year or until both their child welfare and juvenile justice cases were closed—whichever came first.⁹ These outcomes included:

- Case closure status
- Types of services received
- Living situation
- Permanency goal
- Family and non-family support
- Involvement in pro-social activities
- Education performance
- Behavioral health
- Recidivism.

This chapter summarizes the change between the outcomes measured at the time the youth was identified (arrest for Pre-CYPM Youth) and at case closures or one year (whichever came first). This tracking measure is also referred to as the “post-test” measure for ease of reading.

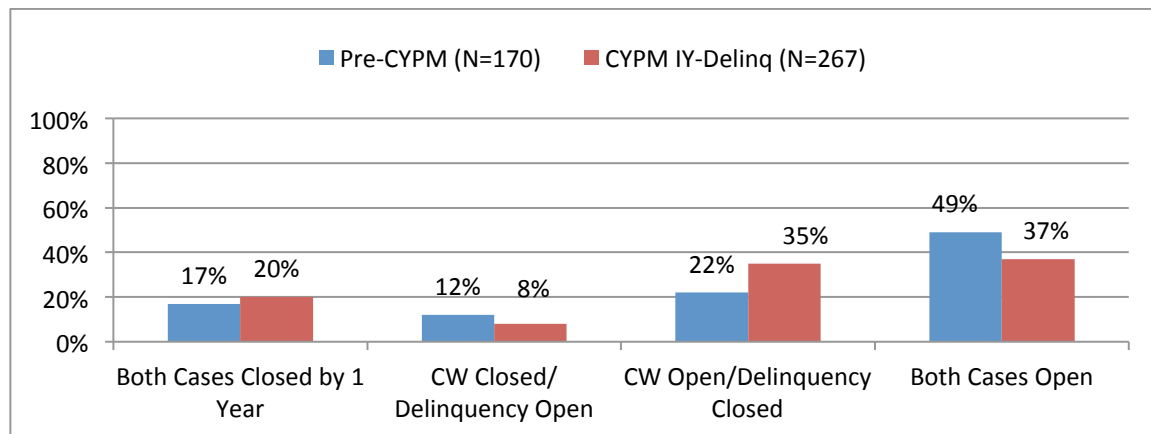
Status of Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Cases

Figure 4.1 shows a breakdown of Pre-CYPM and CYPM cases that were closed prior to one year in child welfare and/or juvenile justice. Figure 4.1 shows the following:

- 17% of Pre-CYPM Youth cases were closed within 1 year of being identified as a dually-involved youth; 12% had delinquency cases open only; 22% of child welfare cases were open but their delinquency cases were closed; and 49% of these youth had cases open in both systems within this timeframe.
- 20% of CYPM Individual Youth cases were closed within 1 year of being identified as a dually-involved youth; 8% had delinquency cases open only; 35% of child welfare cases were open but their delinquency cases were closed; and 37% of these youth had cases were open in both systems within this timeframe.

⁹ Data were collected by sites at six months and one year. For analysis, one year measures were combined with six month measures for cases that were closed at six months or earlier.

Figure 4.1: Status of Child Welfare and Delinquency Cases Up to One Year After Identification as a Dually-Involved Youth—Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



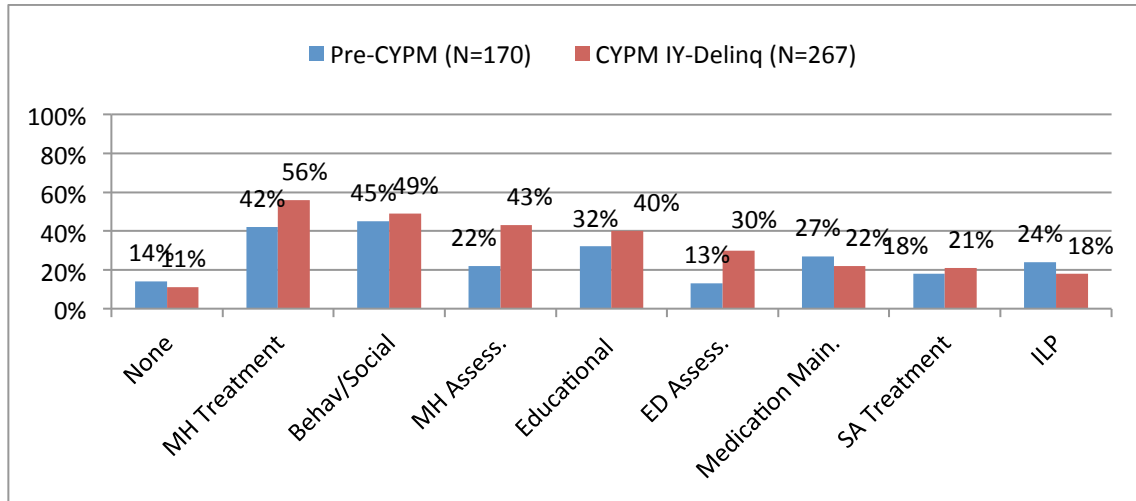
Services Received

The services received were tracked for each youth during this time. Services received were measured by domains (e.g., mental health treatment) rather than the specific type of service given (e.g., Multi-Systemic Therapy). Figure 4.2 provides a distribution of services received across Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth. It should be noted that youth could receive multiple services; therefore, the percentages across services do not sum to 100%.

Findings from this figure include:

- 14% of Pre-CYPM Youth received no services within the follow-up time period. Of the services received, Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to receive behavioral health/social interventions (45%) followed by mental health services and further assessment (42% for treatment, 27% for medication maintenance, and 22% for assessment), educational services (32% and 13% for educational assessment), and independent living program services (24%).
- 11% of CYPM Individual Youth received no services within the follow-up time period. Of the services received, these youth were most likely to receive mental health related services (56% mental health services, 43% assessment, and 22% medication maintenance), behavioral health/social interventions (49%), and 40% education-related services.
- Both groups were least likely to receive substance abuse treatment—18% for Pre-CYPM Youth and 21% for CYPM Individual Youth.

Figure 4.2: Services Received Up to One Year After Identification as a Dually-Involved Youth—Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



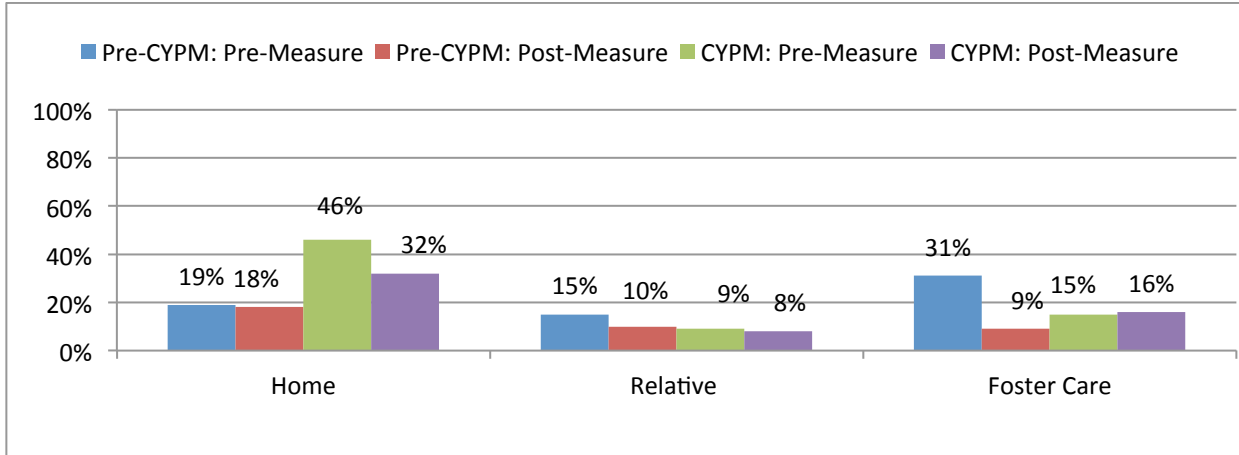
Living Situation

The measures for living situation at the time youth were arrested as well as the tracking measure for living situation —also referred to as the “post-test” measure— are compared in Figure 4.3a and Figure 4.3b for both groups.

Taken together, these figures indicate the following:

- Pre-CYPM Youth were less likely to live with a relative (15% compared to 10%) or in foster care (31% compared to 9%) at post-test than at the time of arrest or referral. The percentage of youth living at home remained essentially the same—19% compared to 18%—over time.
- CYPM Individual Youth were less likely to live at home at post-test than at the time of identification as a dually-involved youth (46% compared to 32%), but they were equally likely to live with a relative (9% compared to 8%) or in foster care (15% compared to 16%) at post-test. *NOTE: It is important to note that CYPM Youth include pathways in which youth were not part of the child welfare system at the time they were identified; thus, the percentage of youth living at home would, by definition, be high at the time they were identified as a dually-involved. Upon entry into the child welfare system, issues of child safety may have required an out-of-home placement, which would be reflected in the post-test.*

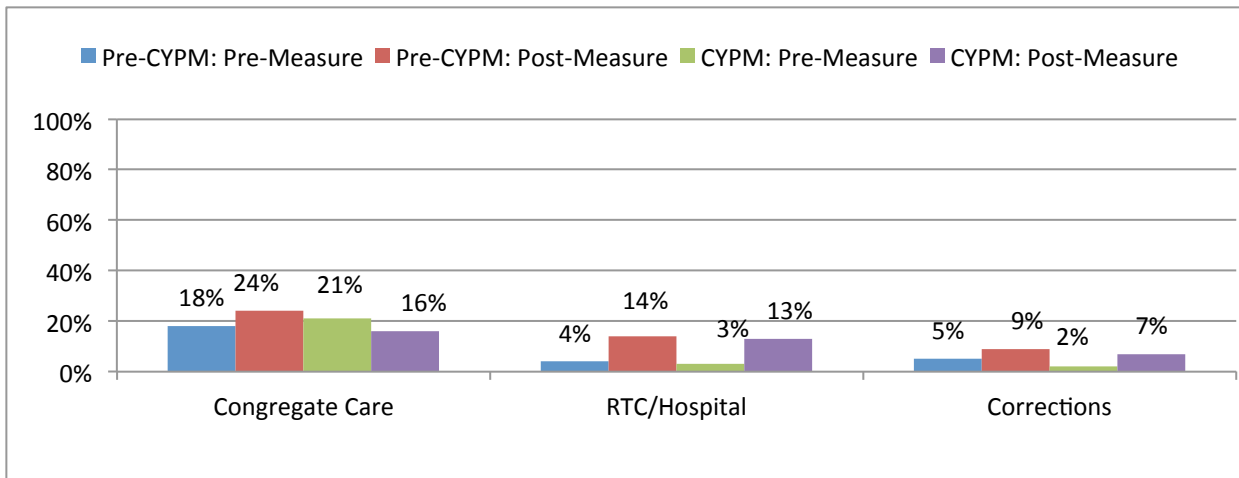
Figure 4.3a: Living Situation at Arrest and at “Post-Test”
For Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



Additional findings related to living situation are presented in Figure 4.3b:

- Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to live in congregate care (18% compared to 24%), in residential treatment centers (4% compared to 14%), or in correctional facilities (5% compared to 9%) at post-test.
- CYPM Individual Youth were less likely to live in congregate care (21% compared to 16%) at post-test, but they were more likely to live in residential treatment centers (3% compared to 13%), or in correctional facilities (2% compared to 7%) at post-test.

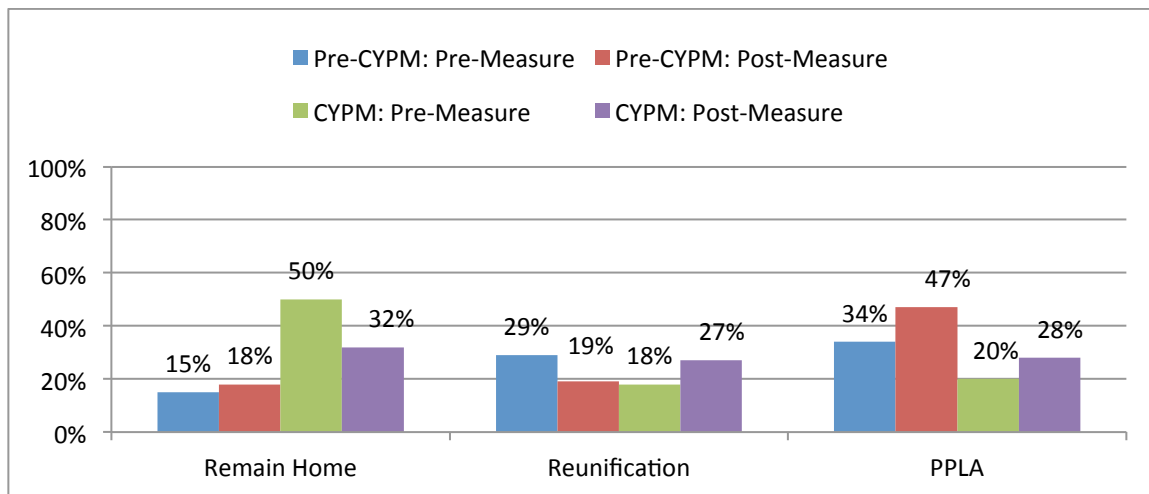
Figure 4.3b: Living Situation at Arrest and at “Post-Test”
For Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



Permanency Goal

- Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to have permanent planned living arrangement (PPLA—34% compared to 47%) as a permanency goal at post-test. They were also slightly more likely to have remain at home as a goal, but they were less likely to have reunification (29% compared to 19%) as a goal at post-test.
- CYPM Individual Youth were more likely to have permanent planned living arrangement (PPLA—20% compared to 28%) and reunification (18% compared to 27%) as permanency goals at post-test. They were less likely to have remain at home as a goal during this timeframe (50% compared to 32%--NOTE: Please see comment in above section about living at home for CYPM Youth).

Figure 4.4: Permanency Goal at Arrest and at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



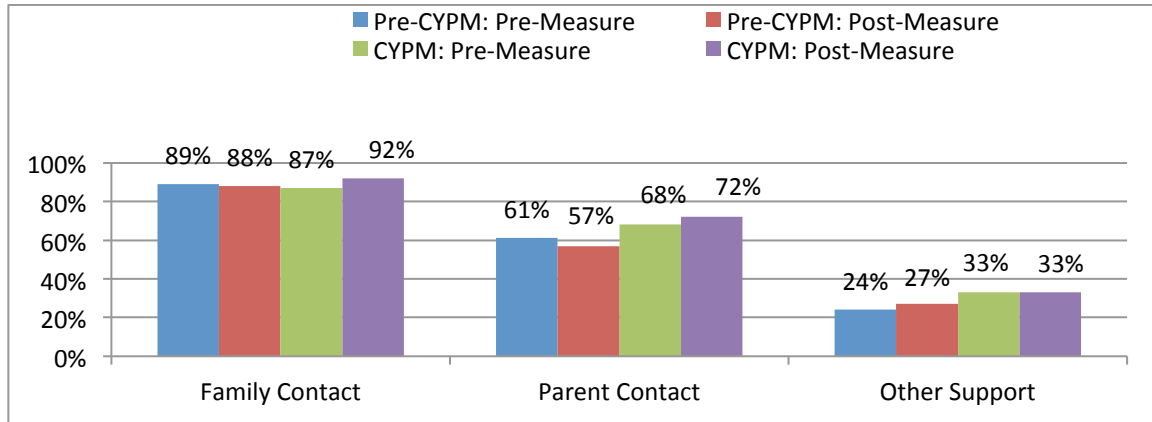
Contact with Family and Non-Family Support Systems

The measures for contact with family and non-family support systems at the time youth were arrested as well as the tracking measure—also referred to as the “post-test” measure—are compared in Figure 4.5 for both groups.

The results in this figure show:

- Contact with family stayed about the same across time for Pre-CYPM Youth (89% to 88%; contact with parents decreased from 61% to 57%; and contact with other, non-family support increased slightly from 24% to 27%).
- Contact with family increased from 87% to 92% for CYPM Individual Youth as did contact with parents—68% to 72%. Contact with other non-family support remained the same at post-test (33%).

Figure 4.5: Contact with Family and Other, Non-Family Support at Arrest and at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



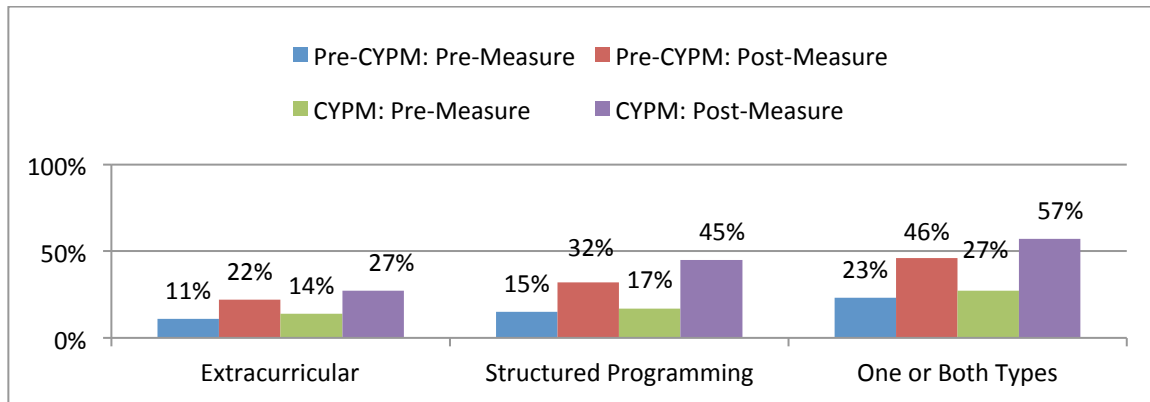
*Parents include adopted parents, step-parents, and biological parents. Other non-family support includes foster parents, friends of the family, mentors, teachers, non-relative adults, etc.

Involvement in Pro-Social Activities

The results displayed in Figure 4.6 across both Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth show:

- There was an increase in the percentage of Pre-CYPM Individual Youth involved in extracurricular activities (11% to 22%), in structured programming (15% to 32%) and in both types (23% to 46%) at post-test.
- There was an increase in the percentage of CYPM Individual Youth involved in extracurricular activities (14% to 27%), in structured programming (17% to 45%) and in both types (27% to 57%) at post-test.

Figure 4.6: Involvement in Pro-Social Activities at Arrest and at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



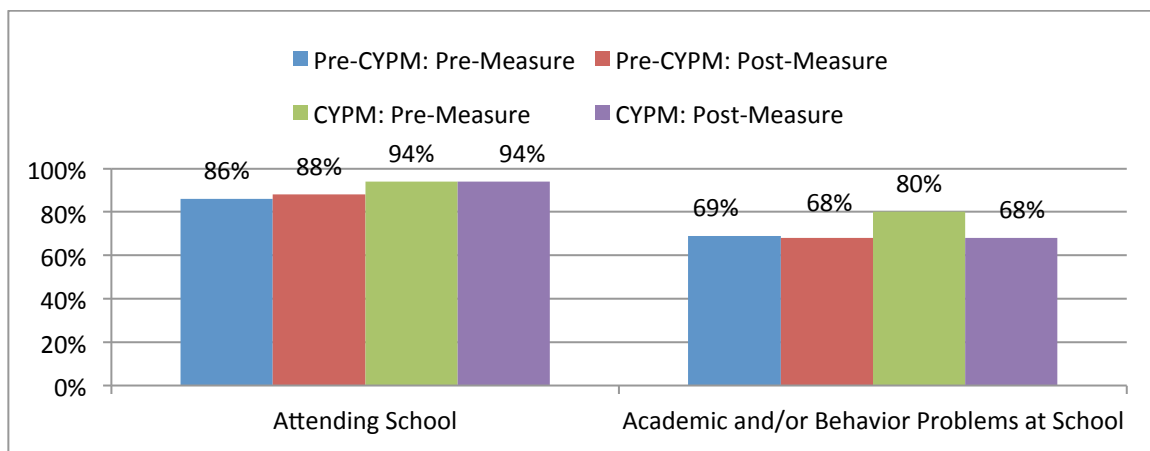
*Extracurricular activities include sports, dance, and art program whereas structured programming refers to mentoring, afterschool programming, etc.

Educational Performance

The measures for educational performance at the time youth were arrested as well as the tracking measure—also referred to as the “post-test” measure—are compared in Figure 4.7 for both groups.

- The percentage of Pre-CYPM Youth attending school stayed about the same across time (86% compared to 88%) as did the percentage of youth who were experiencing academic or educational problems (69% compared to 68%).
- The percentage of CYPM Individual Youth attending school stayed the same across time (94%), but the percentage of these youth experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems decreased from 80% to 68% over time.

Figure 4.7: School Enrollment and Performance at Arrest and at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



Behavioral Health

The measures for behavioral health are slightly different from the other outcomes at post-test. Since mental health and substance abuse problems may have been identified after a youth’s arrest/identification as dually-involved youth—the period in time when the initial data were collected—the measures at post-test for mental health and substance abuse are independent of the initial measures. The post-test measures asked sites to (1) evaluate whether they had a mental health or substance abuse problem, and (2) assess whether the problem(s) had gotten worse, stayed the same, or gotten better for those with a mental health and/or substance abuse problem.

Figure 4.8 reports the results for mental health problems:

- 33% of Pre-CYPM Youth had no mental health problems at post-test. Mental health problems worsened for 9% of these youth, stayed the same for 26% of the youth, and improved for 31%.
- 19% of CYPM Individual Youth had no mental health problems at post-test. Mental health problems worsened for 6% of these youth, stayed the same for 24% of the youth, and improved for 51%.

Figure 4.8: Status of Mental Health Problems at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth

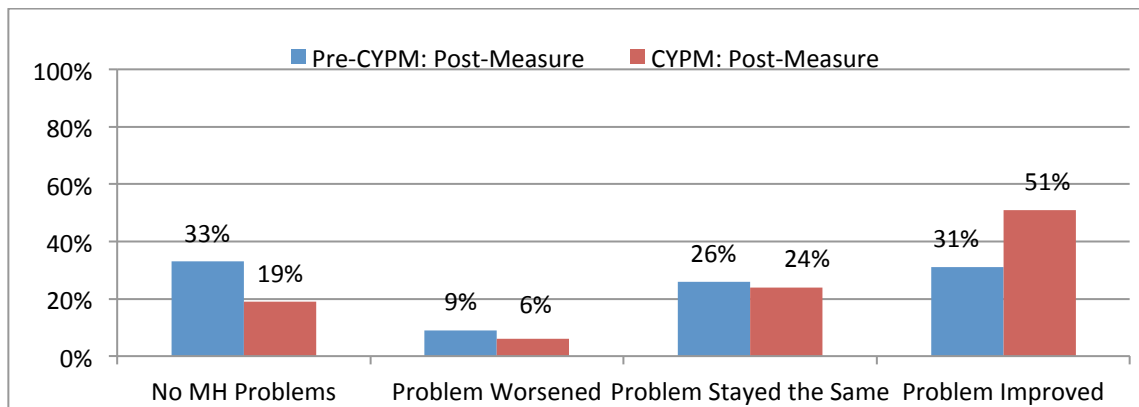
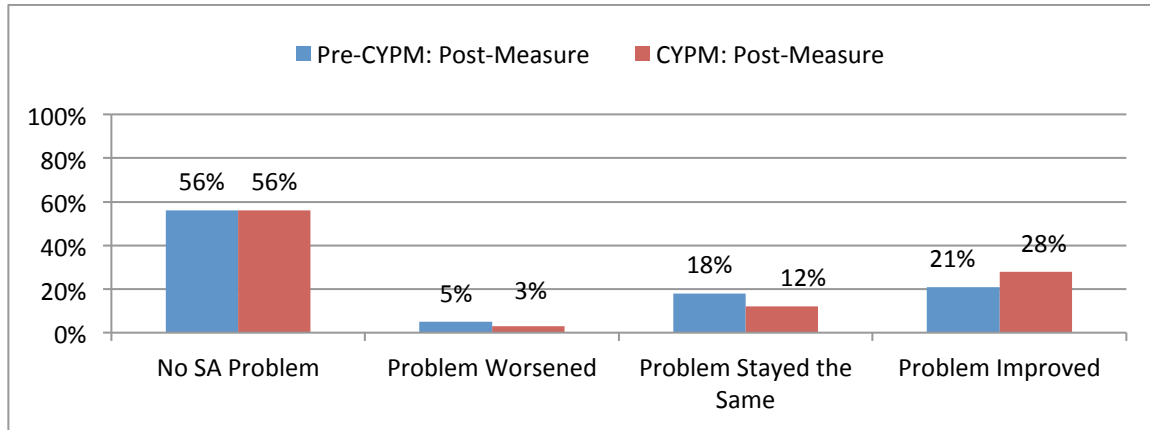


Figure 4.9 reports the results for substance abuse problems.

- 56% of Pre-CYPM Youth had no substance abuse problems at post-test. Substance abuse problems worsened for 5% of these youth, stayed the same for 18% of the youth, and improved for 21%.
- 56% of CYPM Individual Youth had no substance abuse problems at post-test. Substance abuse problems worsened for 3% of these youth, stayed the same for 12% of the youth, and improved for 28%.

Figure 4.9: Status of Substance Abuse Problems at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



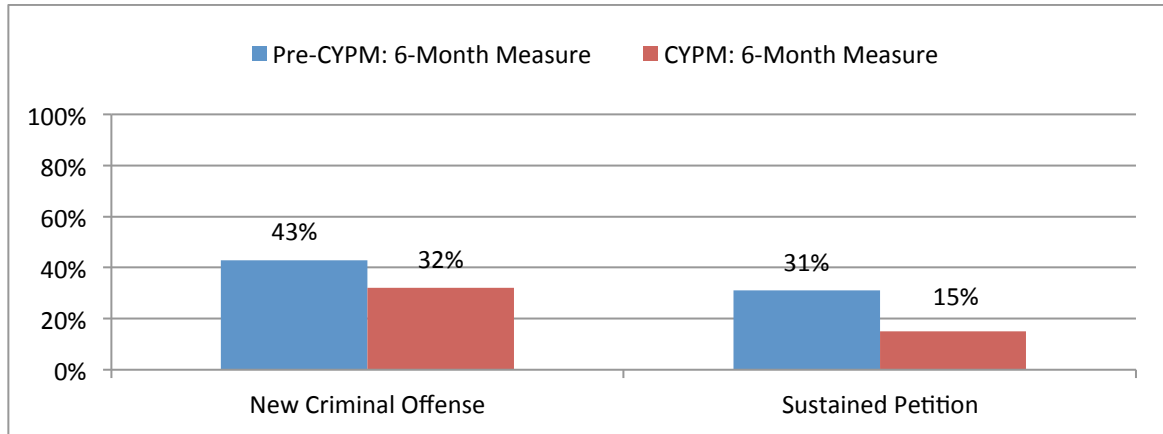
Recidivism

The measures for recidivism are different from the other outcomes presented in this chapter. At six months and one year after the youth was identified as dually-involved (arrest for Pre-CYPM Youth), sites were asked to indicate whether each youth in both groups (1) had been arrested and (2) had any sustained petitions during those timeframes for juvenile criminal charges and adult criminal charges. This is not a comparison measure to the time of arrest, but rather a measure of criminal activity for the tracking periods. Although sites were asked to report these measures at 6 months and 1 year, significant amounts of data were missing for the 1 year measures and for adult measures, rendering them useless for analysis. As a result, only new juvenile arrests and sustained petitions at 6 months are reported.

Figure 4.10 displays the following results:

- 43% of Pre-CYPM Youth had a new arrest and 31% of youth had a sustained petition at 6 months after their arrest/referral.
- 32% of CYPM Individual Youth had a new arrest and 15% had a sustained petition at 6 months after they were identified as a dually involved youth.

Figure 4.10: New Arrests and Sustained Petitions at 6 Months for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth



Summary

The results in this chapter compare change in key individual youth outcomes after they were identified as dually-involved youth. As discussed in earlier chapters, the Pre-CYPM group is not an equivalent group to the CYPM Individual Youth and cannot be directly compared. As a result, only the pre/post results for the CYPM Individual Youth are summarized below.

Data compared at the time CYPM Individual Youth were identified and at case closures or 1 year after they were identified (whichever came first) showed the following:

- Just over three-quarters of the CYPM Individual Youth had cases open at post-test. One-third of the cases were open only in child welfare, and another third were open in both systems.
 - CYPM Youth were more likely to have one or both cases closed at post-test than Pre-CYPM Youth.
- Almost all of CYPM Individual Youth received some type of service within the follow-up time period. Of the services received, these youth were most likely to receive mental health related services, behavioral/social interventions, and educational services/assessments.
 - CYPM Youth were more likely to receive mental health assessments and services as well as educational assessments and services than Pre-CYPM Youth, but Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to receive independent living program services than CYPM Youth.
- CYPM Individual Youth were less likely to live at home or in congregate care at post-test. They were more likely to be living in a residential treatment center and slightly more likely to be in a correctional facility. They remained equally likely to live with a relative or in foster care.

- Pre-CYPM Youth were less likely to live at home, with a relative, or in foster care. They were more likely to live in congregate care, in a residential treatment center, or in a correctional treatment facility.
- CYPM Individual Youth were more likely to have reunification or permanent planned living arrangement as permanency goals at post-test. They were less likely to have remain at home as a goal during this timeframe.
 - Overall, a higher percentage of CYPM Youth had remain at home as a permanency goal compared to Pre-CYPM Youth.
 - As a group, Pre-CYPM were more likely to have remain at home as a permanency goal at post-test and were less likely to have reunification and permanent planned living arrangement as goals.
 - However, the percentage of youth who have permanent planned living arrangement as a permanency goal both started and remained at a lower percentage for CYPM Youth than for Pre-CYPM Youth.
- Contact with family and parents increased for CYPM Individual Youth, and it remained the same for other, non-family sources of support.
 - Parent and family contact for CYPM Youth increased at post-test, but parent contact decreased and family contact remained unchanged at post-test for Pre-CYPM Youth.
- Involvement in extracurricular activities and structured activities increased for CYPM Individual Youth at post-test.
 - Involvement increased for both groups at similar rates, but the increase in structured activities at post-test was greater for CYPM Youth than Pre-CYPM Youth.
- The percentage of CYPM Individual Youth attending school remained the same at post-test, but the percentage of these youth experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems decreased over time.
 - Academic and behavioral problems for Pre-CYPM Youth remained the same over time while the percentage of these problems among CYPM Youth decreased.
- About one-fifth of CYPM Individual Youth did not have a mental health problem at post-test. For those with mental health problems, these problems either stayed the same or improved at post-test.
 - Pre-CYPM Youth were less likely to have mental health problems at post-test; however, CYPM Youth were more likely to show improvement in this area.

- Slightly more than half of CYPM Individual Youth did not have a substance abuse problem at post-test. For those with substance abuse problems, it was more likely that the problem had improved or stayed the same at post-test.
 - The trends related to substance abuse were similar for both groups, but slightly more CYPM youth showed improvement in this area at post-test.
- Approximately one-third of CYPM Individual Youth had a new arrest within 6 months of being identified as a dually-involved youth, and half of these new arrests resulted in a sustained petition.
 - The recidivism rate was 11% lower for CYPM Youth than Pre-CYPM Youth when measured by receiving a new criminal charge within 6-months after they were identified as a dually-involved youth.
 - The recidivism rate was 16% lower for CYPM Youth than Pre-CYPM youth when measured by having a sustained charge 6-months after they were identified as a dually-involved youth.

Taken together, the findings presented throughout this report begin documenting positive trends related to the Crossover Youth Practice Model. While these findings provide unique insight into one year of CYPM work, a year is arguably too short to fully implement some of the CYPM initiatives and to quantify their true impact on practice as well as individual outcomes. Thus, we hope that CYPM sites will use the data presented in this report to evaluate their progress to date and to improve their work as it grows and matures. Additionally, we strongly encourage sites implementing the CYPM to both maintain and strengthen on-going data collection on key indicators and identify a comparable comparison group to better measure the impact of the CYPM work on system change and improved outcomes for dually-involved youth over time.