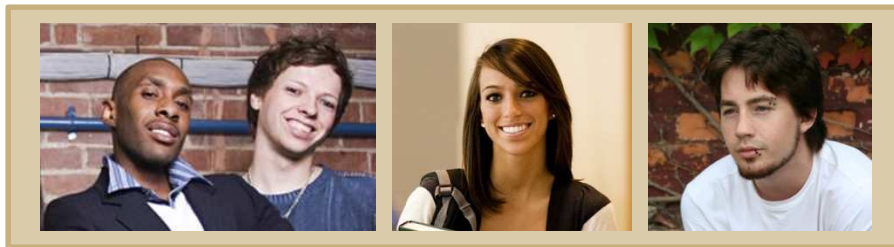




Oregon Youth Authority

Toward a Data-Driven & Outcome-Based Youth Reformation System

An Oregon Juvenile Justice Initiative



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Oregon Youth Authority

Mission, Vision and Values

The **mission** of the Oregon Youth Authority is to protect the public and reduce crime by holding youth offenders accountable and providing opportunities for reformation in safe environments.

The **vision** of the Oregon Youth Authority is that youth who leave OYA go on to lead productive, crime-free lives.

The **values** that guide the agency's decisions, actions and priorities are:

- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Accountability
- Respect





The Context of the Initiative

- Capitalize on the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS)
- Development of the OYA Performance Management System
- Identification of an opportunity to incorporate new research tools into existing statewide juvenile justice system
- Initiative established to define, conceptualize, and implement a youth reformation system



Driving Questions

- What should be the capacity of the state's current juvenile justice system today and in the future?
- Are the appropriate youth being served in the right environment within the system?
- What is the optimal length-of-stay for youth and how do we evaluate progress?
- What interventions do youth need to maximize opportunities for success?



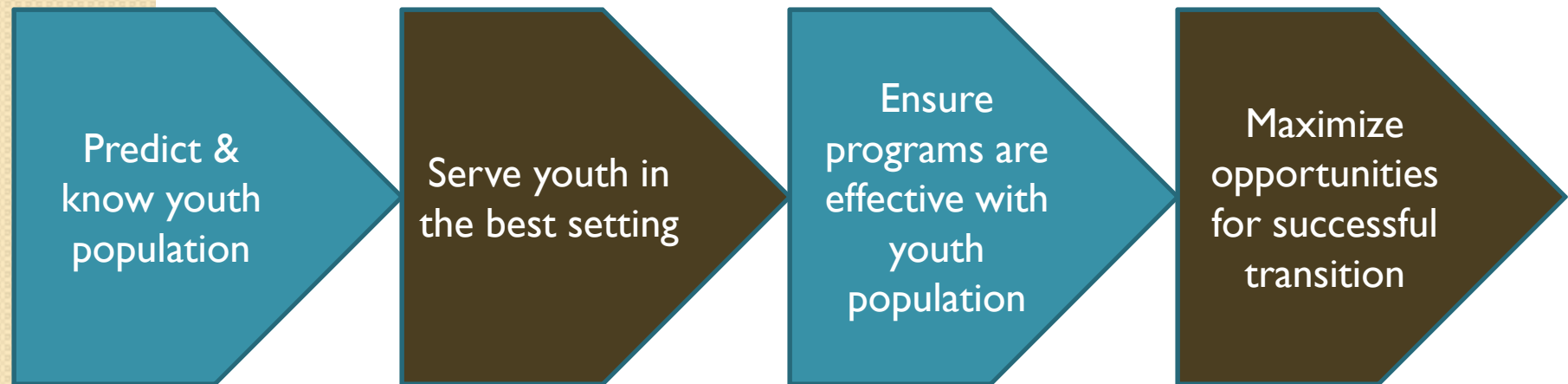
Driving Questions

- How do we thoughtfully align staff and provider strengths with the needs of youth to maximize opportunities for success?
- How do we leverage youth strengths to facilitate reformation and balance that with accountability?
- How do we integrate youth into their communities in ways that support success?
- How do we know taxpayer investments are providing the greatest return?



Creating an Ideal System

- The ideal system...
 - Enhances professional discretion
 - Connects intake decisions with youth outcomes at all points throughout the juvenile justice continuum
 - Matches staff and provider characteristics with youth needs
 - Includes a dynamic system of ongoing youth assessment
 - Provides metrics to gauge effectiveness



Right Youth, Right Placement, Right Services,
Right Length of Time, Right Transition Support



Building the System Using Research

- Risk Tools
 - OYA Recidivism Risk Assessment (ORRA)
 - OYA Recidivism Risk Assessment – Violent Crime (ORRA-V)
- Placement/Treatment Tools
 - Typologies



Defining the Assessments

- **ORRA:** OYA Recidivism Risk Assessment – predicts the likelihood a youth will recidivate with a felony conviction or adjudication within 36 months of commitment to probation or release from OYA close custody.
- **ORRA-V:** OYA Recidivism Risk Assessment –Violent Crime – predicts the likelihood a youth will be convicted or adjudicated for a violent felony crime within 36 months of commitment to probation or release from OYA close custody. Assesses for violent or threatening crimes that result in – or could result in – physical harm.



Types of Variables Considered for ORRA

- Prior weapon offense referral
- Total prior misdemeanor referrals
- Total prior felony referrals
- Total prior theft referrals
- Total prior runaway referrals

Using Risk Information

Johnny



10% increase in Risk

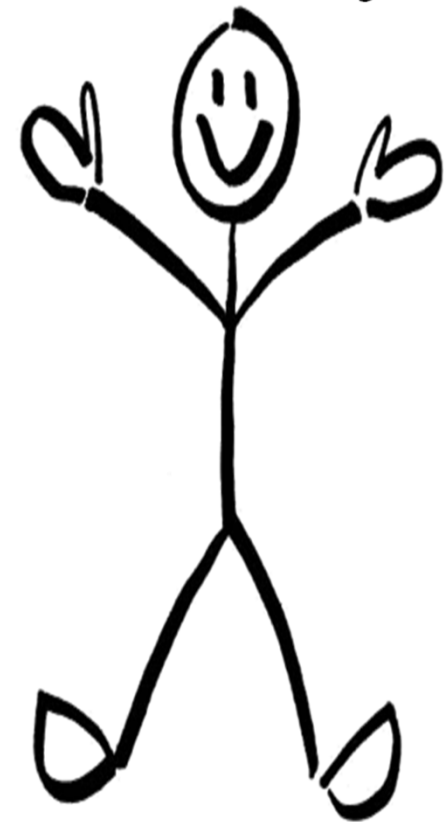
Age 15

Male

3 Runaways

**1 Prior Felony
Drug Referral**

Jimmy



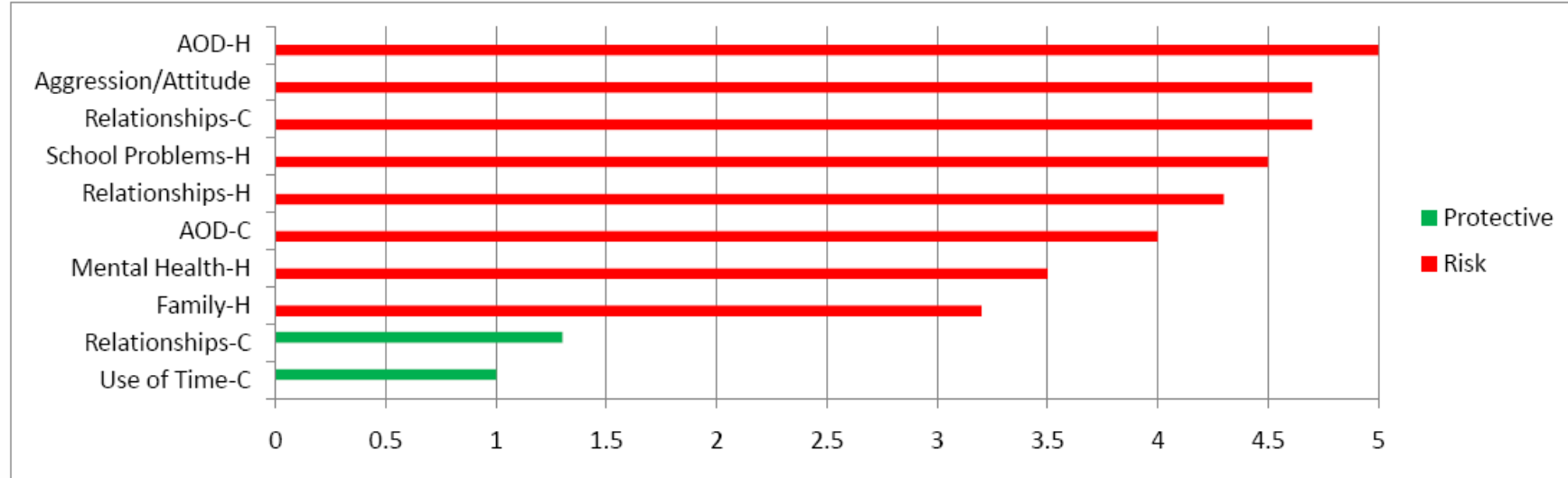


Typologies

- Factors based on the OYA Risk/Needs Assessment conducted at intake or prior to commitment
- Six Typology Groups (males only)
 - Identified as A through F

Type	Description
Type A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few or no protective factors present ▪ High history of and current AOD use ▪ Poor relationships and relationship skills ▪ High level of aggression and attitude issues ▪ Education issues are very prominent ▪ High need of mental health follow-up
Type B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderate protective factors present ▪ High history of AOD use and moderate current AOD use ▪ Poor relationships and relationship skills ▪ Moderate level of aggression and attitude issues ▪ Education issues are very prominent ▪ Low need of immediate mental health follow-up
Type C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderate protective factors present ▪ Low to moderate AOD use both currently and historically ▪ Moderate difficulty with relationships and relationship skills ▪ Moderate level of aggression and attitude issues ▪ History of mental health ▪ Education issues are very prominent ▪ High need of immediate mental health follow-up
Type D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few or no protective factors present ▪ Low to no current or historical AOD use ▪ No obvious needs factors present ▪ Further assessments needed ▪ Determine eligibility for community placement or close custody if stabilization is required
Type E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High protective factors present ▪ Low current or historical AOD use ▪ Little difficulty with relationships and relationship skills ▪ Low to moderate level of aggression and attitude issues ▪ Low need for immediate mental health follow-up ▪ Education issues are moderately prominent ▪ Responsivity issues
Type F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few or no protective factors present ▪ Moderate current and historical AOD use ▪ Moderate difficulty with relationships and relationship skills ▪ High level of aggression and attitude issues ▪ Education issues are very prominent ▪ Responsivity issues ▪ Moderate need for immediate mental health follow-up

TYPOLGY A



ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS: This youth should be referred for a comprehensive psychological assessment.

TREATMENT APPROACH: This youth will require an approach that is founded on rapport building and motivation enhancement. The data suggests that this sort of youth resorts to aggression and drug use as a means of coping. Helping this sort of youth adopt pro-social problem solving and adaptive coping skills should be priority and when accomplished should help several of the other risk and protective factors. Programs will feel the pressure to place youth in isolation, and while that may be necessary at times, it is likely to exacerbate the youth's poor problem solving skills.

CASE PLAN ESSENTIALS: This sort of youth will need to endorse their program requirements. Contracting with the youth may be a technique that will help gain endorsement from the youth and foster motivation. The typology data indicate that this youth has little in the way of supportive relationships for assistance. Much effort needs to be devoted to helping the youth establish positive relationships with adults within the program and in the community.

TREATMENT PROTOCOL:

COURSE OF TREATMENT 15-18MOS

COURSE OF TREATMENT (SO) 18-24MOS

FOCUS	BEHAVIOR STABILIZATION	CRIMINOGENIC Risk	DRUG AND ALCOHOL	MENTAL HEALTH / TRAUMA	SO TREATMENT
INTERVENTION	ART + Social Skills + MET	COB	Pathways to Self Discovery + RP	As needed As determined	Kaufman
DURATION	6-9mos	5-6months	5-6mos	Ongoing	9-18mos



Youth Reformation System

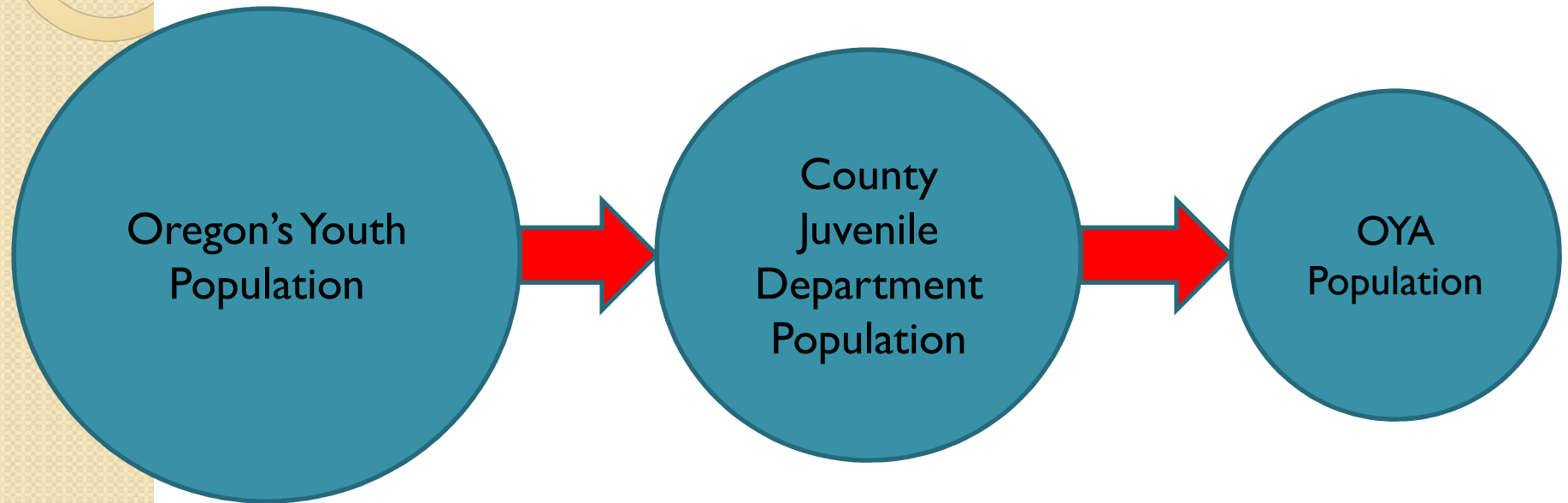
1. Population Forecast
2. Placement and Treatment
3. Program Evaluation Continuum
4. Community Context



I. Population Forecast - Guiding Principles

- Accurate estimate of bed need
- Couple resources with outcomes
- Identifying the best placement for each youth

Forecasting bed need





2. Placement and Treatment - Guiding Principles

- Principles of effective intervention
- Effective treatment mitigates risk
- Data-driven, outcome-based decision-making
- Youth development approach



Placement and Treatment

- Placing the right youth on the right path in an effort to attain the best outcome for each youth
- Serve youth in way which effectively minimize recidivism and maximize positive youth outcomes
- Develop new services or enhance existing services based of youth needs



Youth Development Approach

- Asserts that even the most disadvantaged youth can develop positively if connected to the right environment and experiences
 - Opportunities
 - Supports
 - Positive roles
 - Positive relationships



Youth Development Approach

- Learning/Doing
 - Developing new skills and competencies
 - Actively using new skills
 - Taking on new roles and responsibilities
 - Developing self-efficacy and personal confidence
- Attaching/Belonging
 - Becoming an active member of pro-social group(s)
 - Developing and enjoying the sense of belonging
 - Placing a high value on service to others and being part of a larger community

Outcome Domains

Six Practice Domains

Work

- Job experience
- Apprenticeships
- Job preparedness
- Income and independence

Education

- Literacy
- Credentials
- Learning skills
- Career planning

Relationships

- Communication skills
- Conflict resolution
- Family systems
- Intimacy and support

Community

- Civic engagement
- Community leadership
- Service
- Responsibility

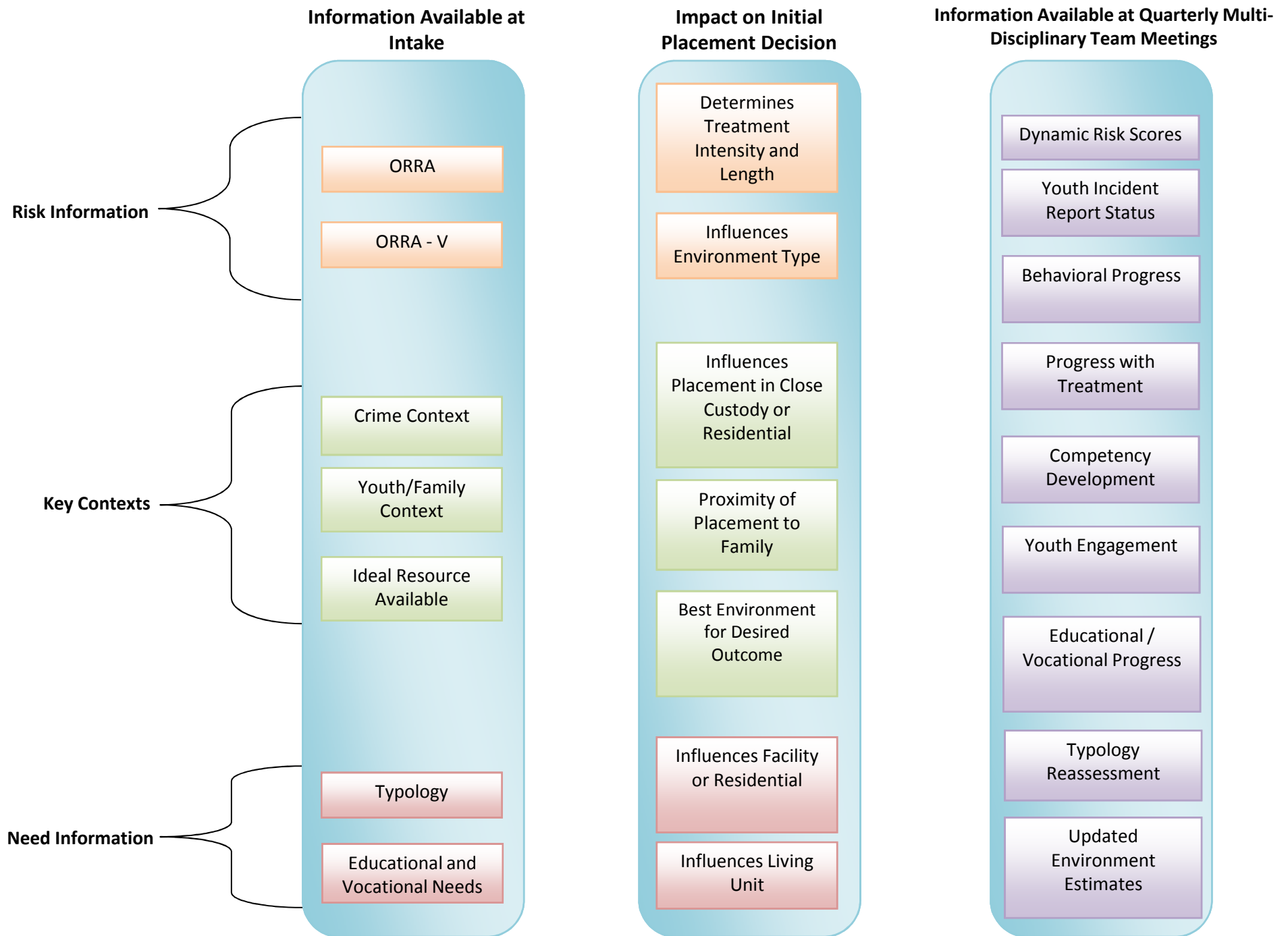
Health

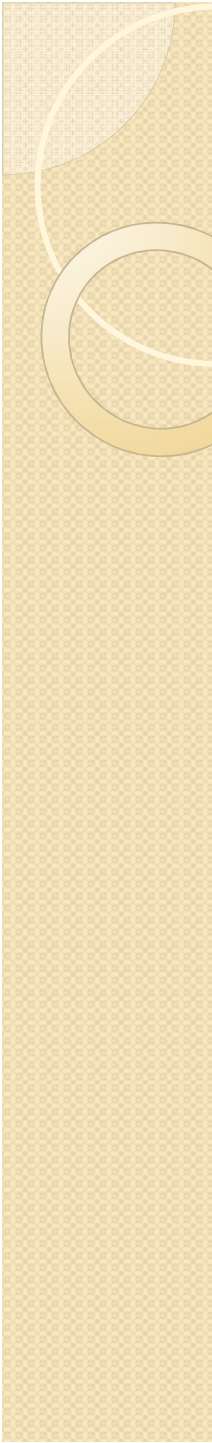
- Physical activity
- Diet and nutrition
- Behavioral health
- Lifestyle and sexuality

Creativity

- Personal expression
- Visual arts
- Performing arts
- Language arts

From Butts et. al., 2010

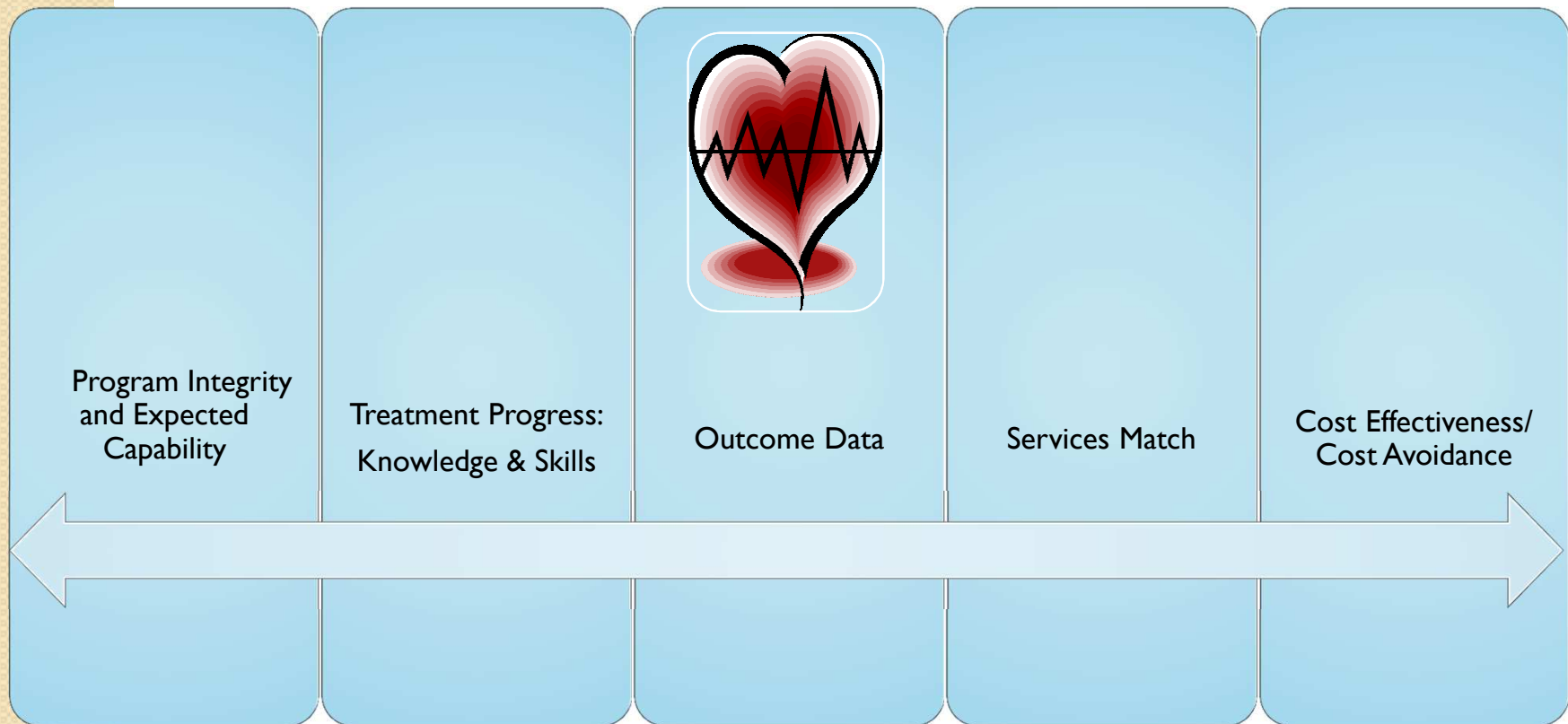




3. Program Evaluation Continuum - Guiding Principles

- Rapid response for emerging issues
- Data-informed decisions
- Efficient resource allocation
- Planful transitions for youth in close custody

Program Evaluation Continuum



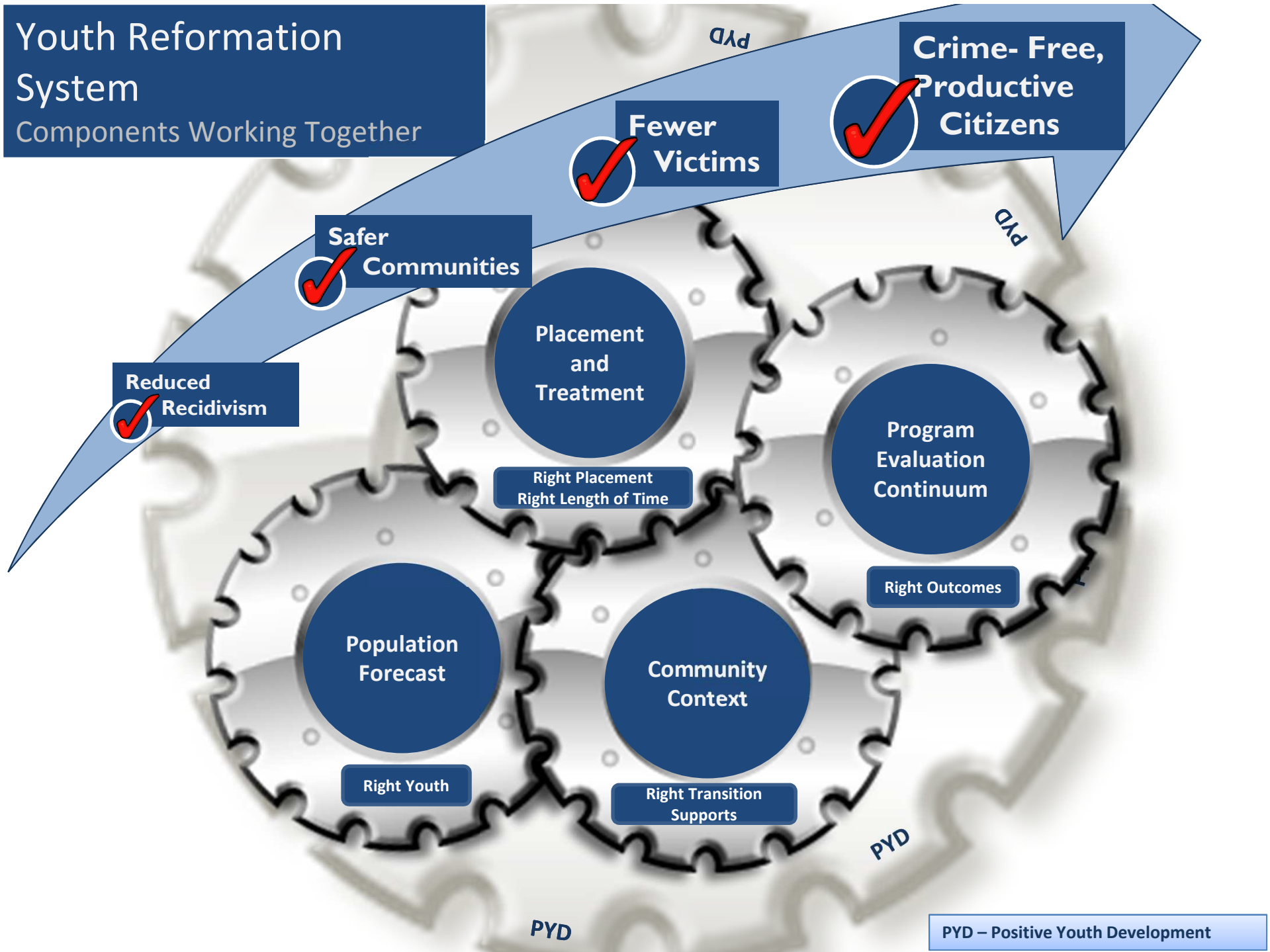


4. Community Context

- Understand correlates of juvenile recidivism not currently recognized by the system
 - Connecting to DHS and OHA
- Identify environments that are “healthy” or “unhealthy” in supporting transitioning youth
 - Reducing recidivism
 - Healthy living indicator
- Use information in transition planning
- Share relevant information with communities

Youth Reformation System

Components Working Together





Thank you! Questions?