



Center for Juvenile Justice Reform

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**Final Data Report for the
The Crossover Youth Practice Model in
King County, Washington¹**

2010/2011 Cases

Fall 2012

**Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
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¹ This 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.

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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 13 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.

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 and are subsequently arrested and enters 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 summer and fall of 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 10-17. 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 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 were also 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. For more details on the selection and data collection processes, please see Appendix A.

Data Collection in King County

CYPM data collection began on September 1, 2010 in King County, Washington. The target population for implementation of the CYPM included open/founded dependency youth who have been arrested, including cases sitting with the prosecutor.

In total, King County identified 92 CYPM treatment youth over the course of one year—20 of these youth were selected as Individual Youth for more in-depth data collection and tracking. Additionally, they randomly selected 20 comparison youth with filed-on offenses between September 2007 and December 2007. Table 1.1 displays the distribution of these youth by pathway. As shown in this table, all Pre-CYPM Youth, CYPM Youth, and CYPM Individual Youth had an open child welfare cases with subsequent delinquency.

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 them 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.

**Table 1.1: Summary of Dually-Involved Youth Pathways across
CYPM Youth and Pre-CYPM Youth (N=112)**

CYPM Youth (N=92)	Freq	%
Pathway 1: Open child welfare case with subsequent delinquency	92	100
CYPM Individual Youth (N=20)	Freq	%
Pathway 1: Open child welfare case with subsequent delinquency	20	100
Pre-CYPM Youth (N=20)	Freq	%
Pathway 1: Open child welfare case with subsequent delinquency	20	100

Overview of the Current Report

The CYPM is focused on two different sets of “clients.” The first set of clients is child welfare and juvenile justice personnel in an attempt to improve system 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 clients for the CYPM. The purpose of this report is to summarize findings as they relate to both system change and individual improvement in outcomes. This report is divided into three additional chapters. 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 clients), documenting how much the system did to improve practice for dually-involved youth, and Chapter 4 assesses outcomes for the CYPM Youth who were handled within the context of new or revised practices and policies (i.e., dually-involved youth). Taken together, this report begins 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. 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 Pre-CYPM group in most if not all sites show significant differences from the CYPM group. We decided to retain the results for Pre-CYPM Youth in this report because they provide some insight into practice prior to the CYPM implementation, but we do not consider them a comparison group in the truest sense of the research methodology.
2. 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 combined with limited application of the selection to certain pathways by jurisdictions 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.

3. 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.
4. 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 define the general principle of such variables, but sites were instructed to further define the variable based on jurisdictional standards and maintain that definition throughout data collection.

Chapter 2

Who are Dually-Involved Youth?

This chapter provides an overview of socio-demographic information related to Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth (all CYPM Youth identified as well as Individual Youth). First, the characteristics for all Pre-CYPM and CYPM Youth will be presented and then additional results for the Individual Youth and Pre-CYPM Youth will be reviewed.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Figure 2.1 displays the breakdown of gender and race/ethnicity across the general population for the target area, the child welfare population on a day selected by the site, the juvenile justice population on the day selected by the site, and dually-involved youth identified as part of the CYPM work.⁵ The significance of these data is that they provide an estimate of overrepresentation or underrepresentation of system populations compared to the general population.⁶ 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:

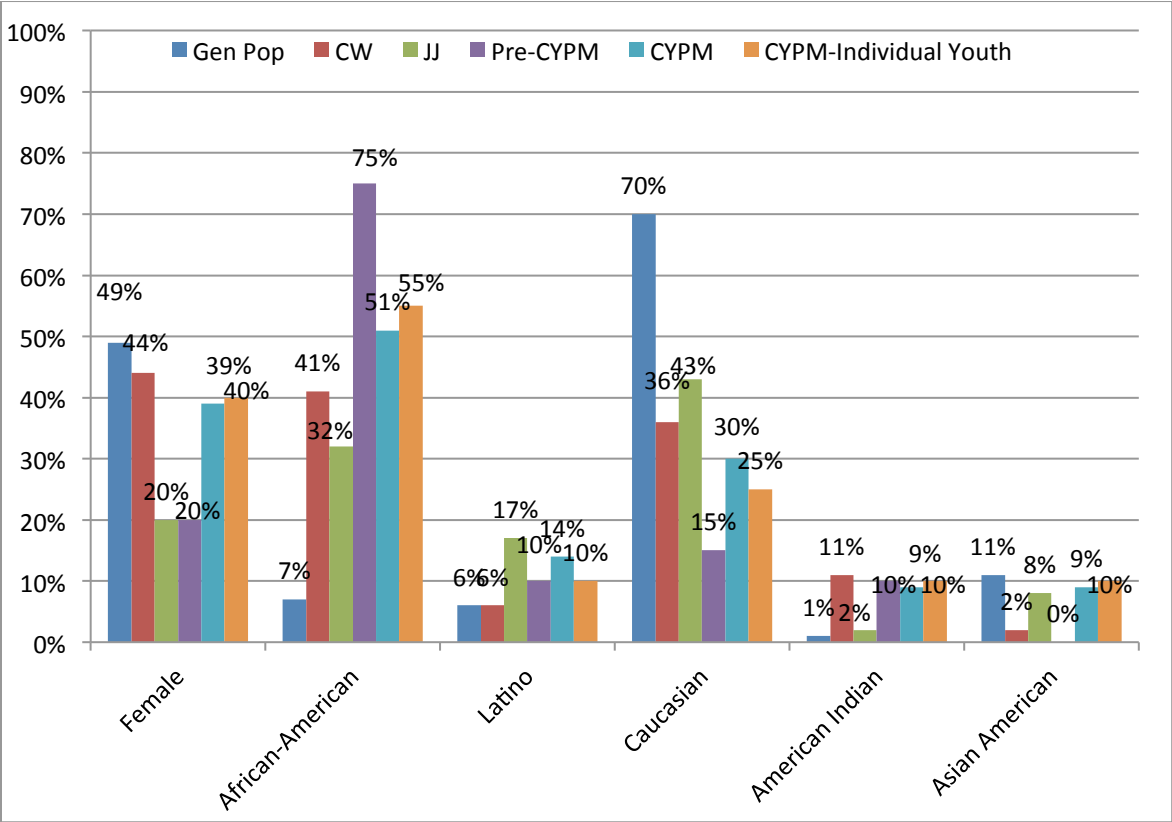
- Compared to the general population, females are slightly underrepresented in the child welfare and juvenile justice populations; however, dually-involved youth are more likely to be female compared to the juvenile justice population, with the exception of Pre-CYPM Youth (20% in the juvenile justice Baseline Data compared to 20%, 39% and 40% for Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth, and CYPM Individual Youth, respectively).
- African-Americans are overrepresented in both child welfare and juvenile justice populations compared to the general population (41% and 32% compared to 7% respectively). The amount of overrepresentation increases in the dually-involved populations—75% of Pre-CYPM Youth, 51% of CYPM Youth, and 55% CYPM Individual Youth.
- Compared to the general population, Latino youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice population. While, Latino youth are also overrepresented among Pre-CYPM Youth, CYPM Youth, and CYPM Individual Youth the amount of overrepresentation is less.
- Caucasians are underrepresented relative to the general population in all groups.

⁵ Figure 1 includes Baseline Data as well as data collected on CYPM youth and Pre-CYPM youth. The Baseline Data (i.e., snapshot data) is reflective of youth between the ages of 10 and 18.

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.

- Asian-Americans are underrepresented relative to the general population in all groups; however, Asian-Americans are slightly underrepresented in the juvenile justice population and among CYPM Youth and Pre-CYPM Youth.
- American-Indians are overrepresented relative to the general population in the juvenile justice population and in all dually-involved groups.
- 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 average rounded age for Pre-CYPM Youth, CYPM Youth, and CYPM Individual youth was 15.

Figure 2.1: Comparison of Gender and Race/Ethnicity Using Baseline Data, Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth Data (in Percentages)⁷

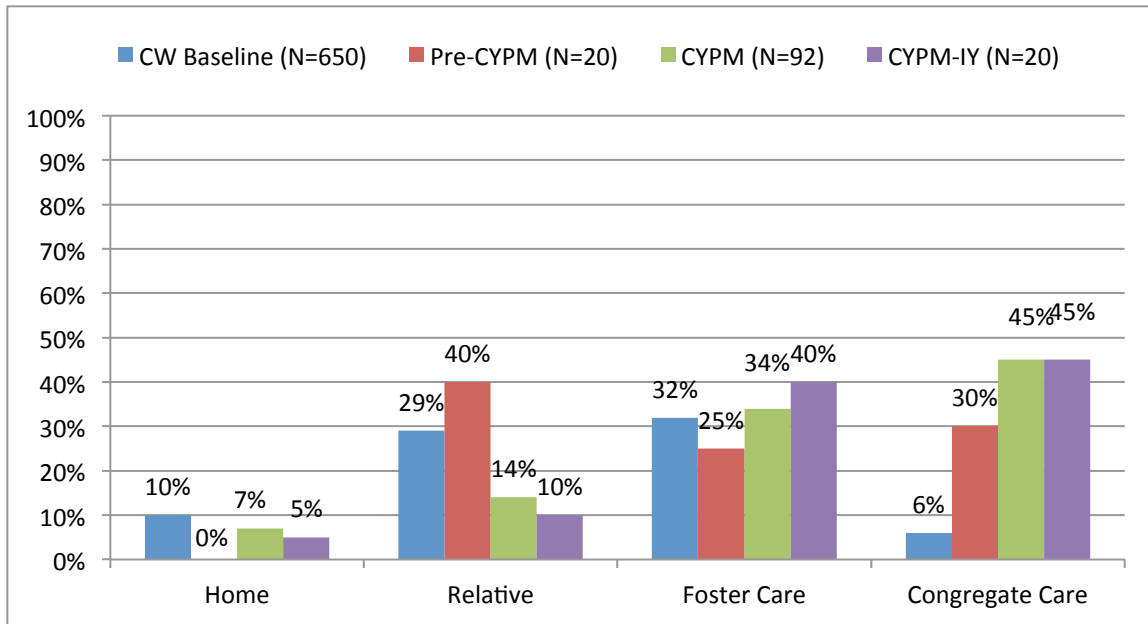


⁷ The general population data were provided by sites and were based on census data for their target area. The child welfare and juvenile justice baseline data were based on a one-day snapshot of cases in both systems prior to the start of the CYPM work. The total number of youth in each group is as follows: general population (N=174,163); child welfare snapshot (N=650); juvenile justice snapshot (N=1,543); CYPM (N=92); CYPM Individual (N=20); and comparison (N=20).

Living Situation

The living situation at the time of arrest was captured for Pre-CYPM and 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: Comparison of Living Situation Using Baseline Data, Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth Data



*Percentages do not sum to 100% because “residential treatment facility/hospital” and “other” living situations are not shown.

The following results for living situation are found in Figure 2.2:

- Overall, dually-involved youth were less likely to live at home at the time of arrest than child welfare cases in the Baseline Data (10% of Baseline Data child welfare cases, no Pre-CYPM Youth, 7% of CYPM Youth, and 5% of CYPM Individual Youth).
- While Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to live in relative care compared to child welfare cases in the Baseline Data (29% of Baseline Data child welfare cases compared to 40% of Pre-CYPM Youth), CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth were less likely to live in relative care (14% and 10% respectively).
- Pre-CYPM Youth were less likely to live in foster care compared to child welfare cases in the Baseline Data (32% of Baseline Data child welfare cases compared to 25% of Pre-CYPM Youth), CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth were more likely to live in foster care (34% and 40% respectively).

- Child welfare cases in the Baseline Data were less likely to live in congregate care than dually-involved youth—30% of Pre-CYPM Youth, 45% of CYPM Youth, and 45% of CYPM Individual Youth, compared to 6% of child welfare cases in the Baseline Data.
- At the time of arrest, 30% of Pre-CYPM Youth were AWOL; 20% of CYPM Youth were AWOL; and 5% of CYPM Individual Youth were AWOL (results not shown in figure).

Permanency Goal

Figure 2.3 displays the results for the permanency goal at the time of arrest/referral for these youth. All child welfare Baseline Data cases and all dually-involved youth were court-involved cases rather than preventive/voluntary cases involved in child welfare and were subject to having a permanency plan.

Figure 2.3: Comparison of Permanency Goals at Time of Arrest/Referral for Pathway 1 Youth Only for Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth

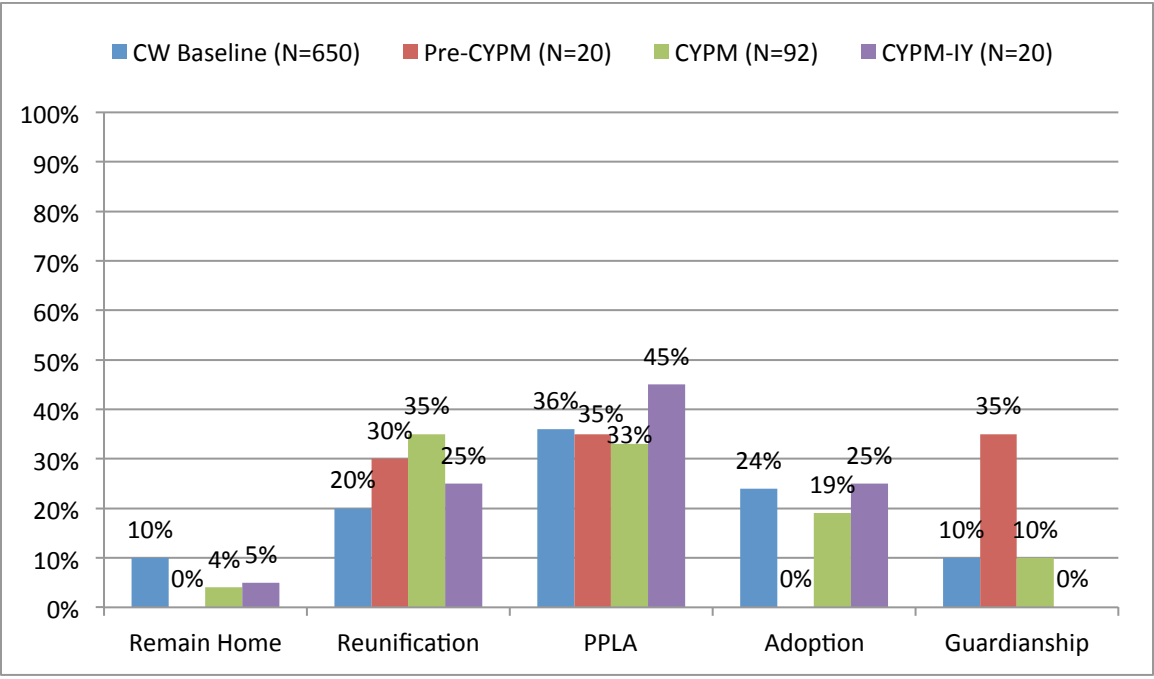


Figure 2.3 displays these results.

- Compared to child welfare cases in the Baseline Data, Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to have reunification and guardianship as permanency goals and less likely to have remain at home, permanent planned living arrangement, and adoption as goals.
- Compared to child welfare cases in the Baseline Data, CYPM Youth were more likely to have reunification as a permanency goals and less likely to have remain at home, permanent planned living arrangement, and adoption as goals.

- The average length of time in child welfare at the time of arrest was 7.19 years (standard deviation=4.67 years) for Pre-CYPM youth and 5.24 years (standard deviation=3.85 years) for CYPM Individual Youth.

Juvenile Justice System-Related Characteristics

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

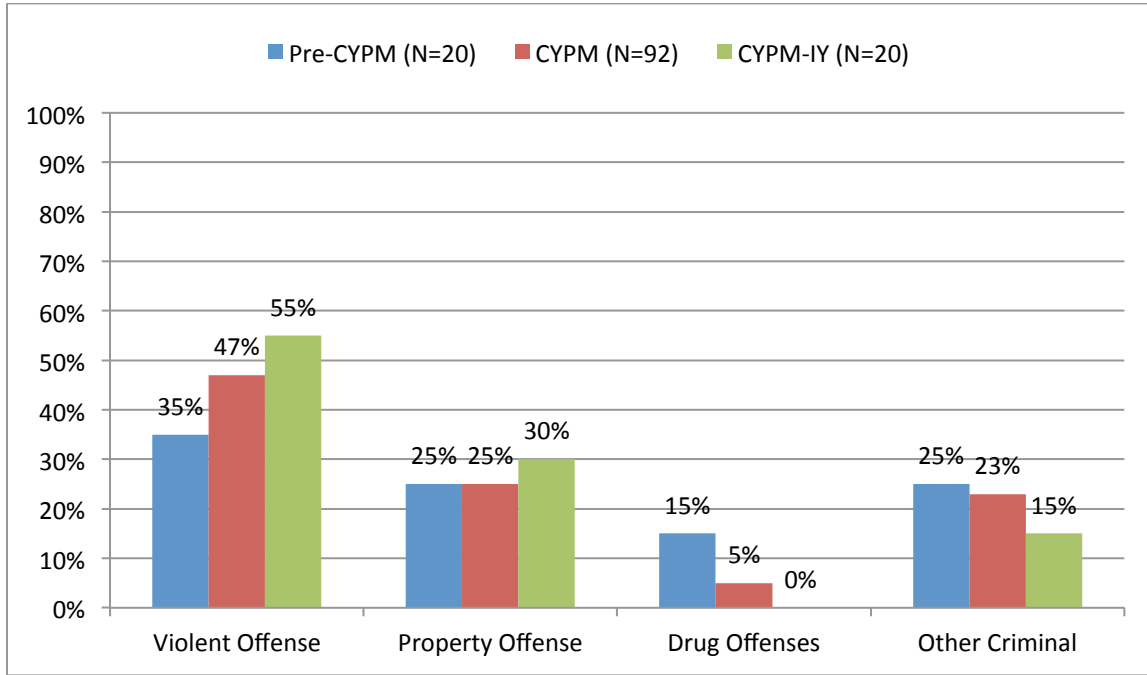
Arrest Charge Information and Relationship to Placement

Figures 2.4 and 2.5 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.

The findings in Figure 2.4 show:

- Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to be charged with a violent offense (35%), followed by a property offense (25%) and other criminal offense (25%).
- CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth were most likely to be charged with a violent offense (47% and 55% respectively), followed by property offenses (25% and 30% respectively).
- Although not shown in the figure, 57% of violent charges for Pre-CYPM Youth, 67% of violent charges for CYPM Youth, and 73% for CYPM Individual Youth were related to some type of assault charge.

Figure 2.4: Most Serious Arrest Charge for Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth

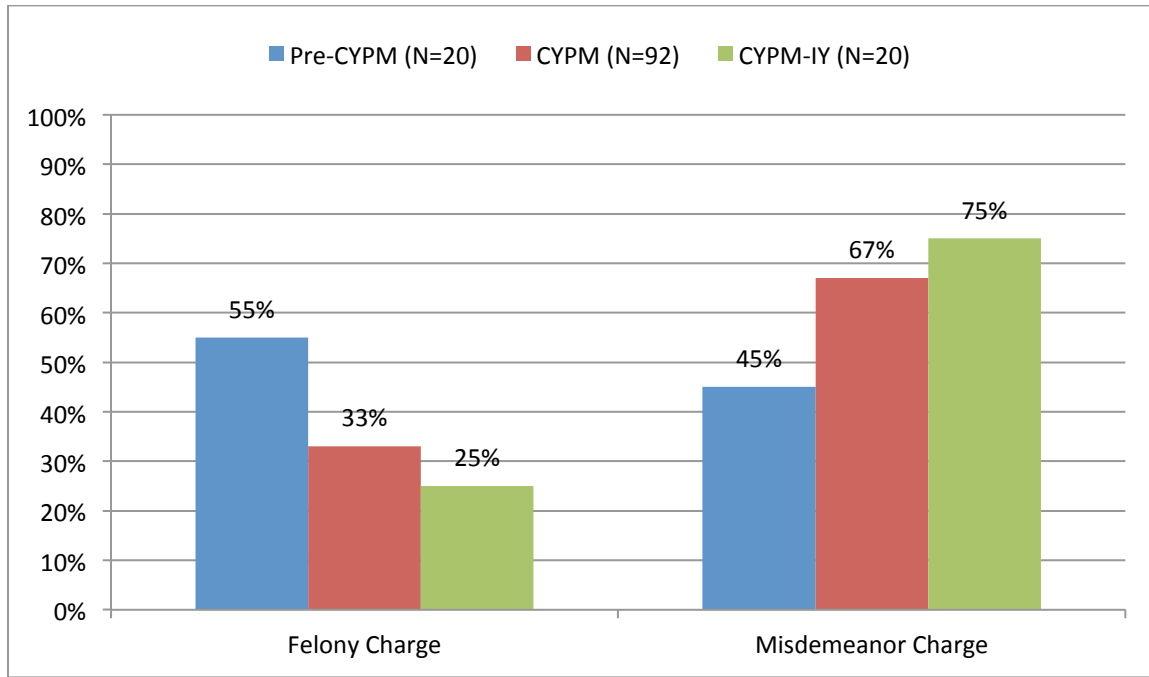


*Other offenses include charges such as: Malicious mischief, indecent liberties, reckless burning, and escape.

The findings in Figure 2.5 show:

- 55% of charges were felony charges for Pre-CYPM Youth.
- 33% of CYPM Youth were charged with felonies.
- 25% of CYPM Individual Youth were charged with felonies.

Figure 2.5: Type of Arrest Charge—Felony, Misdemeanor, or Status for Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth



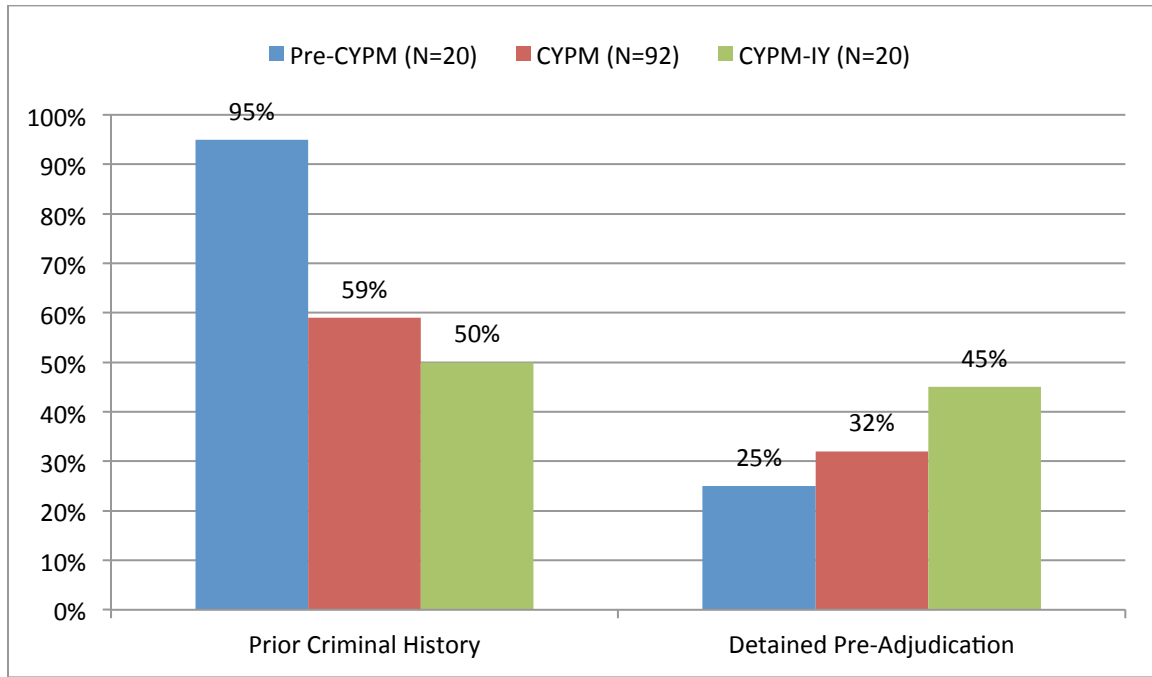
*Responses for whether charges were related to placement or a school setting were “don’t know” for all Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth.

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:

- 95% of Pre-CYPM Youth had a prior criminal history and 25% of these youth were detained after their arrest.
- 59% of CYPM Youth had a previous criminal record at the time of their identification and 32% of CYPM Youth were detained after their arrest.
- 50% of CYPM Individual Youth had a previous criminal record at the time of their identification and 45% of CYPM Individual Youth were detained after their arrest.

Figure 2.6: Previous System Involvement and Pre-Adjudication Detention Status across Pre-CYPM, CYPM, and CYPM Individual Youth

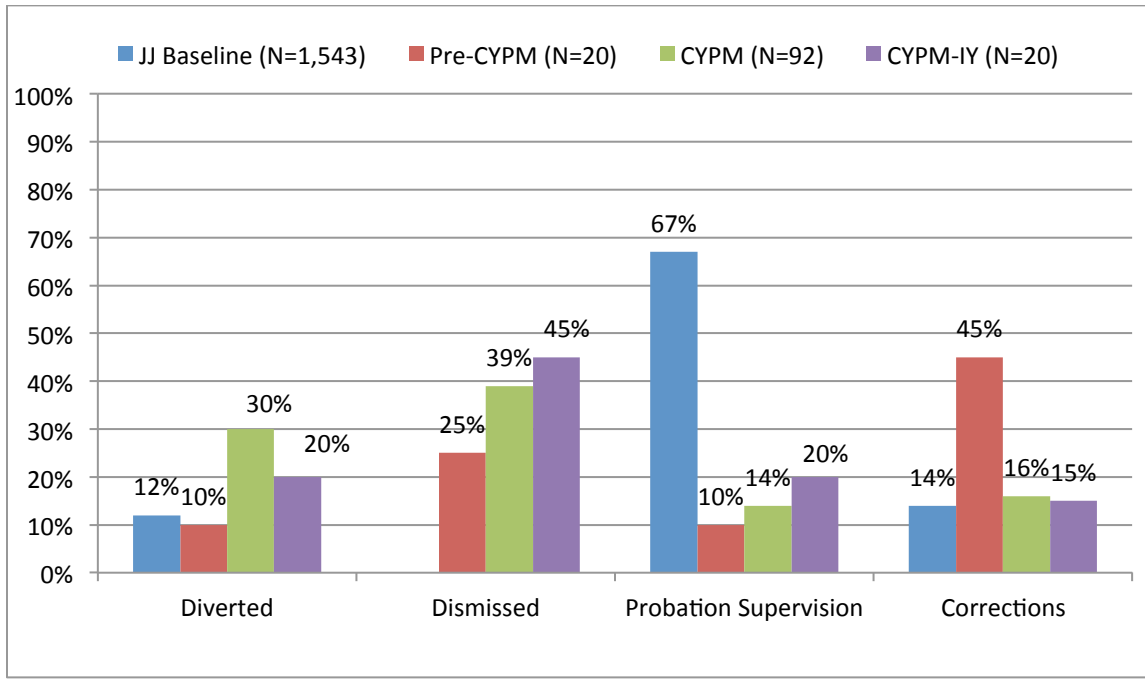


Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As part of juvenile justice processing, each youth will receive an outcome ranging from no charge/dismissal to diversion to home on probation to correctional facility placement—and many 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:

- 12% of youth in the Juvenile Justice Baseline Data were diverted, 67% were placed on probation supervision, and 14% were placed in a correctional facility.
- 10% of Pre-CYPM Youth were diverted, 25% had their case dismissed, 10% were placed on probation supervision, and 45% were placed in a correctional facility.
- 30% of CYPM Youth were diverted, 39% had their case dismissed, 14% were placed on probation supervision, and 16% were placed in a correctional institution.
- 20% of CYPM Individual Youth were diverted, 45% had their case dismissed, 20% were placed on probation supervision, and 15% were placed in a correctional institution.

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



*Percentages do not add up to 100% because pending cases and other dispositions are not included.

** Baseline data capture active cases only and do not measure dismissed cases. For this reason, no comparison is available and presented in this figure.

CYPM Individual Youth and Pre-CYPM Analyses

In the sections that follow, analyses are limited to CYPM Individual Youth because the more in-depth data collection was completed on those cases and all of the comparison youth. The groups were designed in the overall study to be similar in size—approximately 20 youth in each group. 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 for each figure below.

Additional Child Welfare Characteristics

Figure 2.8 captures the reasons for child welfare involvement for Pre-CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth. The reasons represent the court substantiated reasons for child welfare involvement. Sites were asked to translate statutory code reasons into the categories of neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and other. It is important to note that reasons may fall into multiple categories; thus, the percentages across categories do not add up to 100%.

- 70% of Pre-CYPM Youth were involved in the child welfare system due to substantiated neglect followed by physical abuse (40%).

- 80% of CYPM Individual Youth were involved in the child welfare system due to substantiated neglect followed by physical abuse (35%).

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

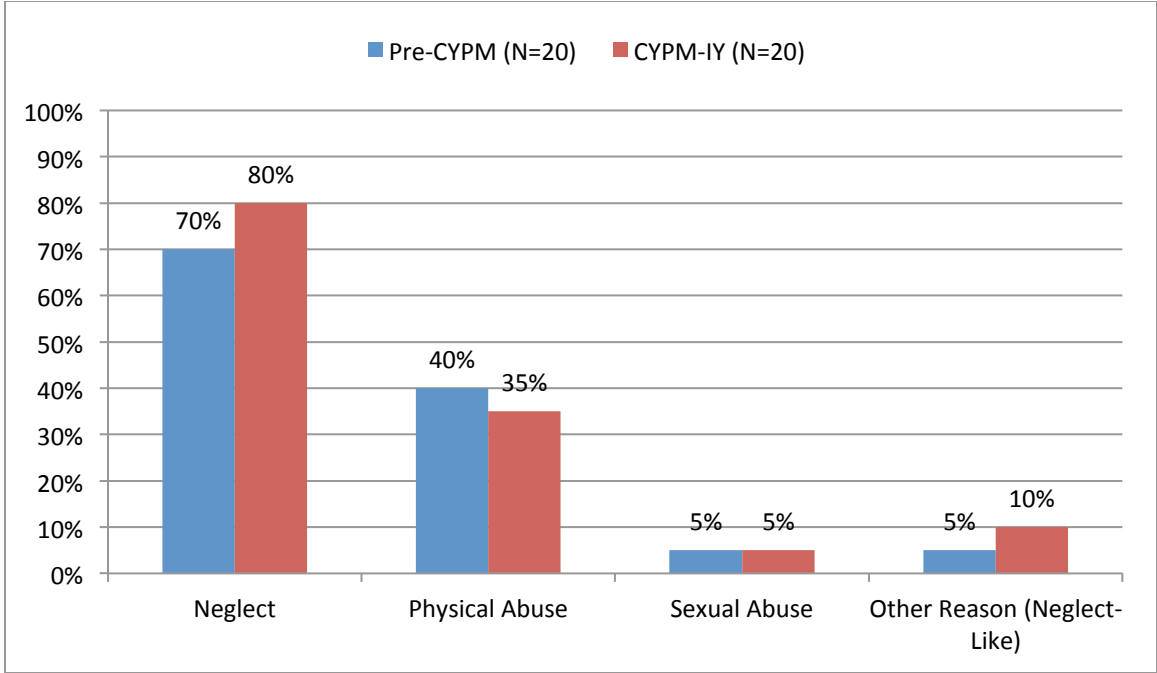
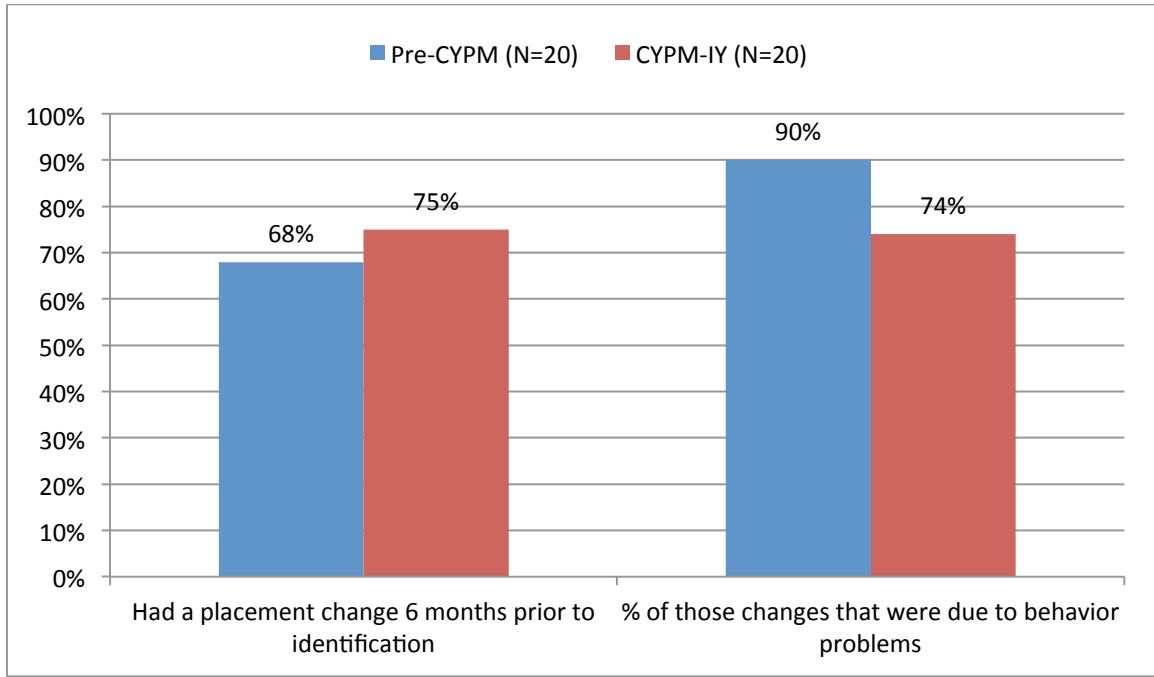


Figure 2.9 illustrates the prevalence of placement changes and what proportion of placement changes was due to behavioral problems.

- 68% of Pre-CYPM Youth experienced a placement change in the 6 months prior to being identified as a dually-involved youth, and 90% of these changes were due to behavior problems.
- 75% of CYPM Individual Youth experienced a placement change in the 6 months prior to being identified as a dually-involved youth, and 74% of these changes were due to behavior problems.

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

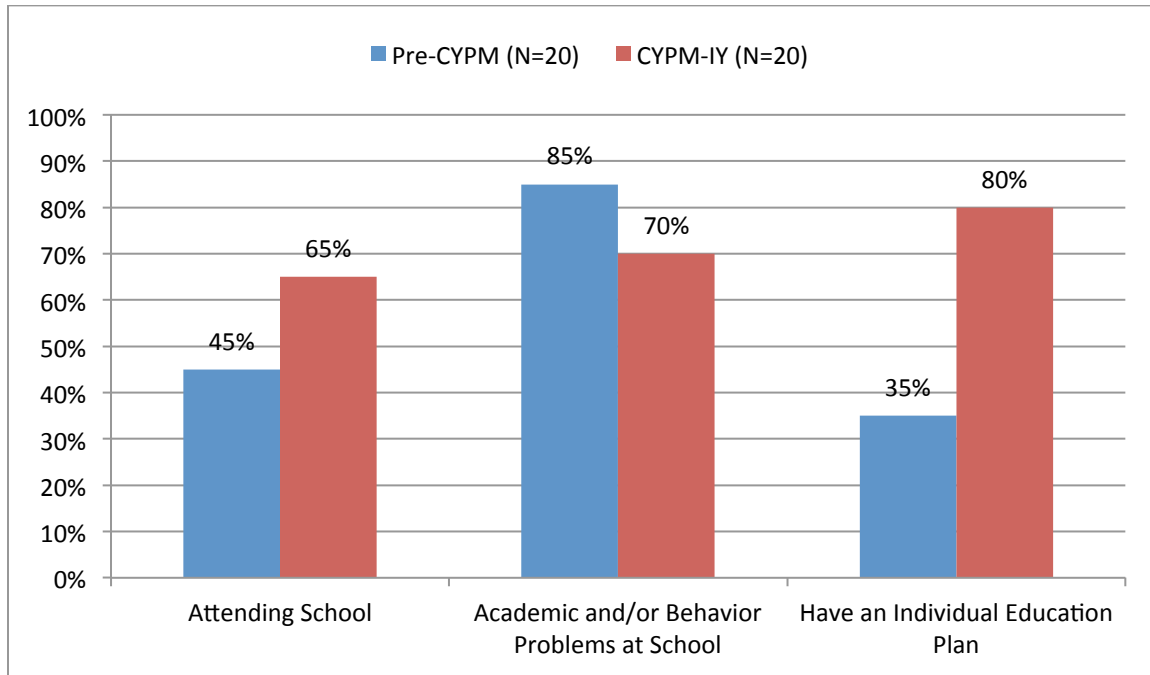


Education

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.

- 45% of Pre-CYPM Youth were attending school at the time of arrest. 85% of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school, and only 35% had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs.
- 65% of CYPM Individual Youth were attending school at the time of arrest. 70% of these youth were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school, and 80% had an Individual Education Plan for special education needs.

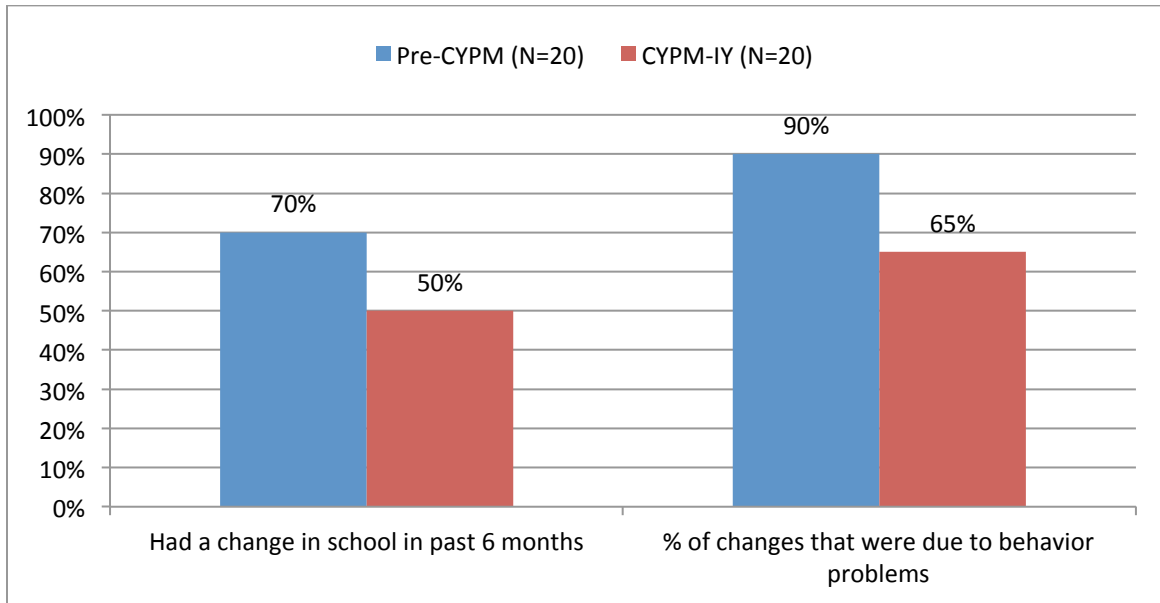
Figure 2.10: School Enrollment and Performance—
Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth



Results presented in Figure 2.11 indicate the following:

- 70% of Pre-CYPM Youth experienced a school change in the 6 months prior to arrest, and 90% of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- 50% of CYPM Individual Youth experienced a school change in the 6 months prior to arrest, and 65% of these changes were due to behavioral problems.

*Figure 2.11: School Changes—
Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth*

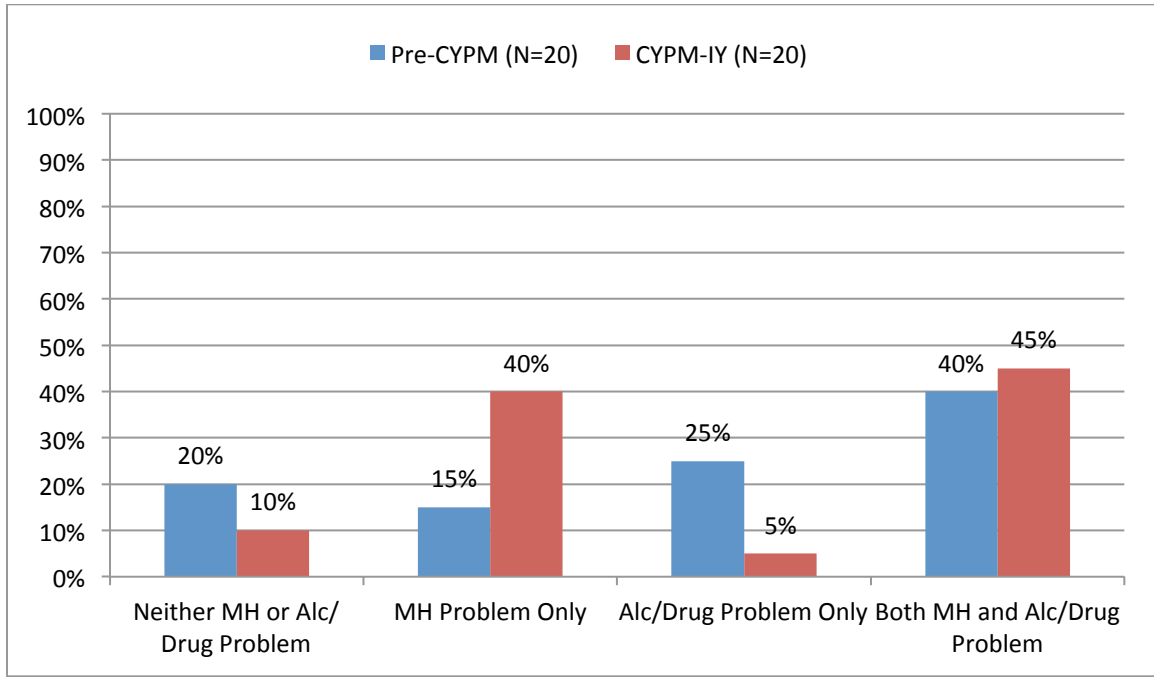


Behavioral Health

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.

- 20% of Pre-CYPM Youth had no indication of mental health and/or substance abuse problems at the time they were identified as dually-involved; 15% were experiencing some level of mental health problem at the time of their arrest; 25% had a substance abuse problem; and 40% had co-occurring problems (i.e., both mental health and substance abuse problems).
- 10% of CYPM Individual Youth had no indication of a mental health or substance abuse problem at the time they were identified as dually-involved; 40% were experiencing some level of mental health problem at the time of their arrest; 5% had a substance abuse problem; and 45% had co-occurring problems.

Figure 2.13: Presence of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Problems—
Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth



The results presented in this chapter provide an overview of dually-involved youth characteristics. Three groups of dually-involved youth were presented in this chapter (Pre-CYPM, CYPM, CYPM Individual Youth), but the differences in their selection prevent an equivalent comparison for evaluation purposes. Consequently, the current summary of dually-involved youth characteristics is limited to the entire population of CYPM Youth identified for this study and to CYPM Individual Youth for additional characteristics not captured on all CYPM Youth.

Based on CYPM Youth data, key highlights from this chapter include:

- More CYPM and CYPM Individual Youth were female than in the juvenile justice population.
- African-American youth were overrepresented among CYPM Youth. The amount of overrepresentation was larger than that found in the juvenile justice population.
- Nearly one-half of CYPM Youth lived in congregate care at the time of arrest followed by living in foster care.
- The permanency goals for the majority of CYPM Youth were reunification and permanent planned living arrangement.

- CYPM Youth were most likely to be arrested for a violent charge. For those youth charged with a violent charge, two-thirds of these charges were related to some type of assault.
- Regardless of charge type, approximately one-third of the charges were for felony charges.
- More than one-half of CYPM Youth had a previous criminal history at the time of the offense. About two-thirds of these youth were detained at the time of their arrest.
- CYPM Youth were most likely to have their case dismissed as a juvenile justice processing outcome.

When additional characteristics for CYPM Individual Youth were examined, the following was found:

- Neglect was the most often cited reason for involvement in the child welfare system, followed by physical abuse.
- Approximately three-quarters of CYPM Individual Youth had a placement change within 6 months prior to being identified as dually-involved, and three-quarters of these changes were due to behavioral problems.
- Approximately two-thirds of CYPM Individual Youth were attending school, and nearly three-quarters were experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems at school.
- One-half of CYPM Individual Youth had a change in schools 6 months prior to being identified as dually-identified, and nearly two-thirds of the changes were due to problem behavior.
- Nearly all CYPM Individual Youth had a mental health problem or a substance abuse problem.

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 “clients” in this chapter are the systems themselves via the work completed with system personnel to change policies and procedures.

An Assessment of Trends

Moving to the quantitative data, we use trends to determine whether system practices changed over time after the CYPM was implemented. To assess trends, the year of accrued cases was split into two time periods:

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

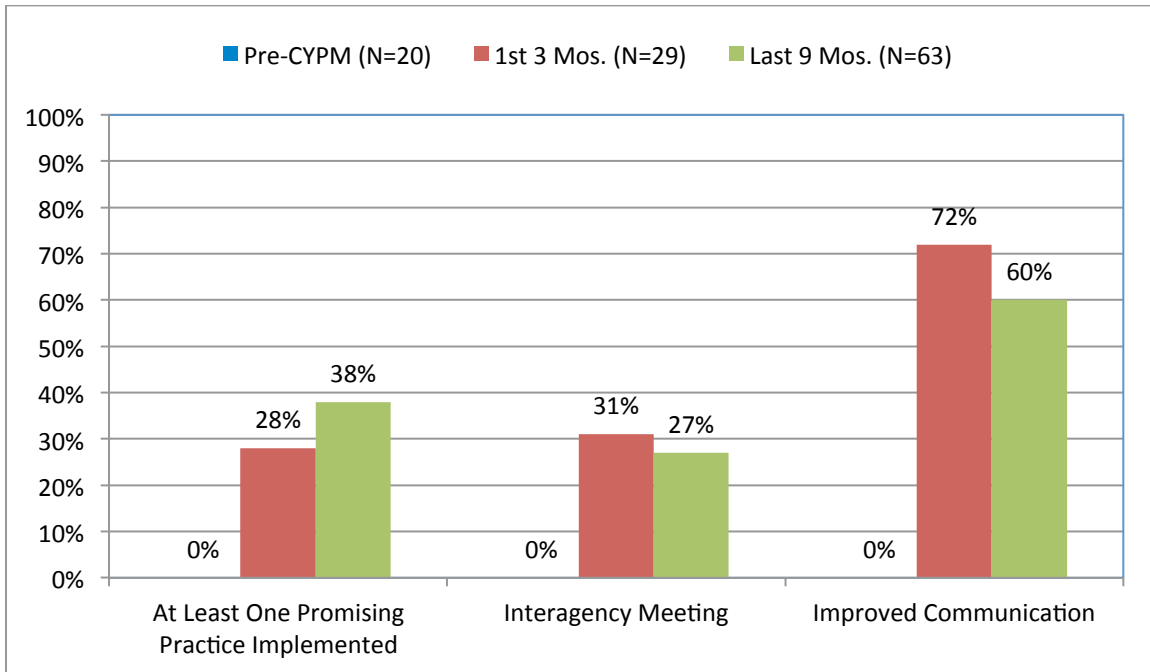
Additionally, when data were available, results were also provided for the Pre-CYPM group. However, as mentioned at the end of Chapter 1, caution must be taken when using the Pre-CYPM group as a true comparison group because there are some important descriptive differences in the populations. Nonetheless, the Pre-CYPM data in combination with the trend data provide insight into the CYPM’s impact on practice.

Promising Practices

Figure 3.1 shows how many promising practices were utilized for CYPM Youth over time.

- No Pre-CYPM Youth received a promising practice for dually-involved youth.
- 28% of CYPM Youth in the first 3 months of implementation and 38% of CYPM Youth in the last 9 months of Implementation received a promising practice. These youth either received some type of interagency meeting or received improved communication through emails, phone calls, and/or informal meetings.

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



Early Identification of Dually-Involved Youth

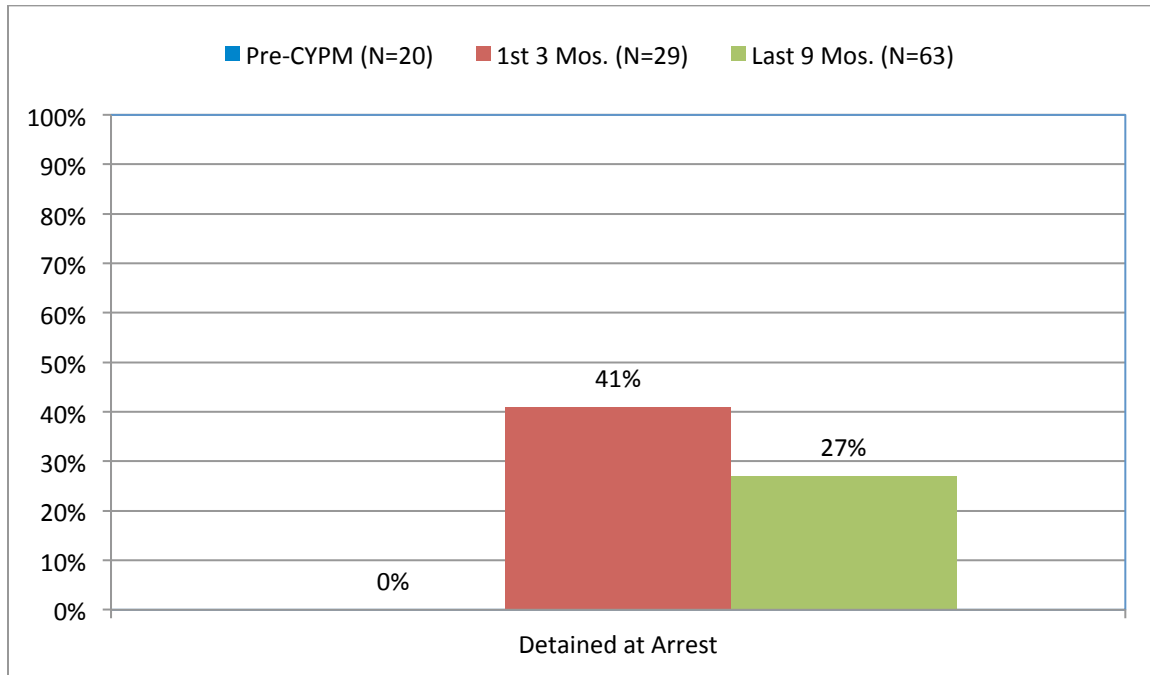
One of the key components of the CYPM is to identify dually-involved youth as early in the juvenile justice process as possible. King County reported identifying all CYPM Youth at arrest/referral, so no chart is presented to show differences in findings.

Detention of Dually-Involved Youth

Figure 3.2 shows the results for how many youth were detained at the time of arrest.

- No of Pre-CYPM Youth were detained after arrest/referral.
- 41% of CYPM Youth in the first 3 months of Model implementation were detained after arrest/referral, and 27% of CYPM Youth in the last 9 months of implementation were detained.

*Figure 3.2: Percentage of Youth Detained After Arrest—
First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 9 Months of CYPM*

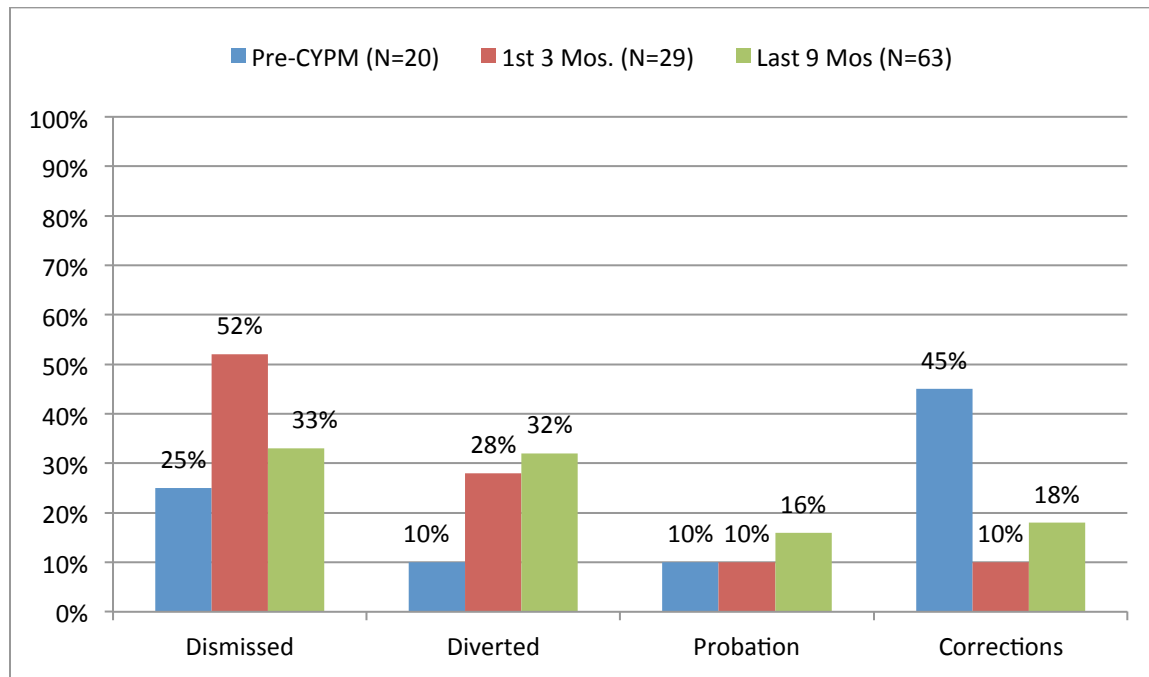


Juvenile Justice Outcome

Juvenile justice outcomes for Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Youth over time are provided in Figure 3.3.

- 25% of Pre-CYPM Youth had their case dismissed, 10% were diverted, 10% were placed on probation supervision, and 45% were placed in a correctional facility.
- 52% of CYPM Youth cases in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation had their case dismissed compared to 33% in the last 9 months of implementation.
- 28% of CYPM Youth cases were diverted in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to 32% in the last 9 months.
- 10% of CYPM Youth cases were placed on probation supervision in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to 16% in the last 9 months.
- 10% of CYPM Youth cases were placed in a correctional facility in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to 18% of youth placed in in the last 9 months of implementation.

Figure 3.3: Juvenile Justice Outcomes—
Pre-CYPM v. First 3 Months of CYPM v. Last 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). Per the cautionary notes in previous chapters, the Pre-CYPM Youth are included for a general comparison but direct comparisons are not appropriate given the differences in the two populations.

Key highlights from this chapter include the following:

- Approximately one-quarter of CYPM Youth received a promising practice in the first 3 months of CYPM implementation compared to more than one-third in the last 9 months. These youth received improved communications or some type of interagency meeting.
- All CYPM Youth were identified at [arrest/referral](#) throughout the year.
- CYPM Youth in the last 9 months of implementation were less likely to be detained at arrest than CYPM Youth in the first 3 months.
- CYPM Youth in the last 9 months were less likely to have their case dismissed, and more likely to be diverted, placed on probation supervision, or placed in a correctional facility than CYPM Youth in the first 3 months of implementation and more likely to be placed in congregate care or corrections.

The findings presented in this chapter may provide evidence that the CYPM work is impacting practice in desirable ways, but in isolation from the work actually completed in the site, we cannot conclude that they are evidence of effectiveness. An essential next step requires the site to consider these findings in the context of the policies and protocols implemented as part of their CYPM implementation. 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.

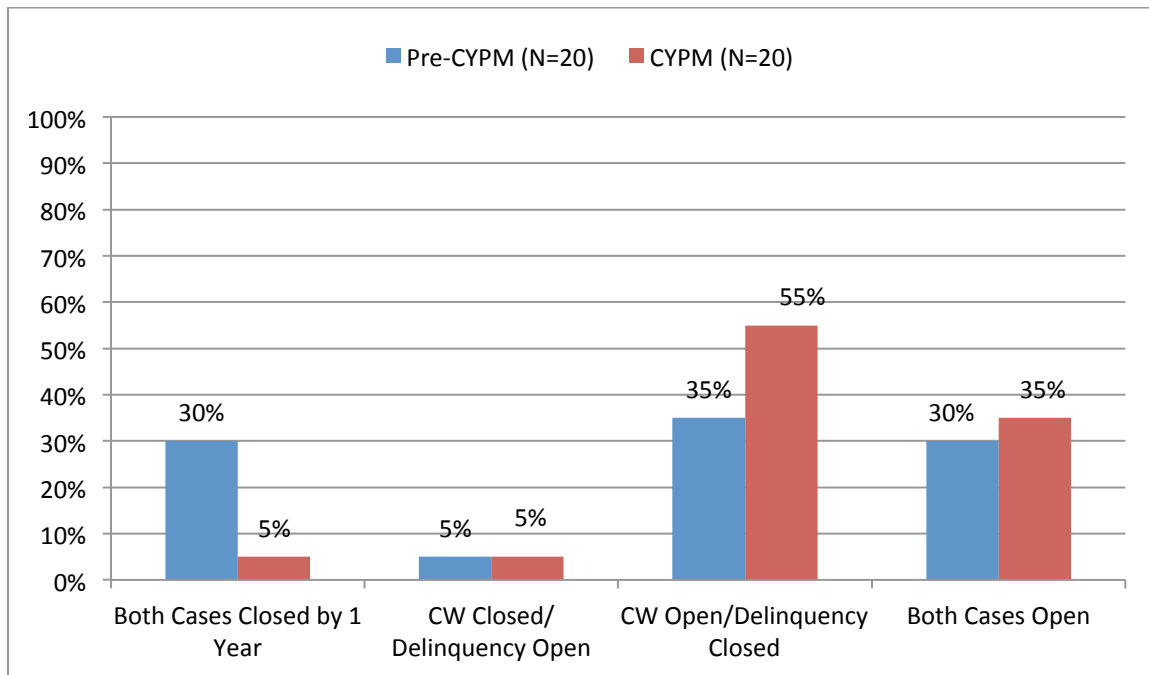
Chapter 4

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

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.⁸ These outcomes included: services received, living situation, permanency goal, family and positive adult contact, involvement in pro-social activities, education performance, behavioral health, and recidivism. The only exception to this rule was for recidivism. Recidivism of delinquency was measured for all youth at six months and one year after they were identified as dually-involved youth.

This chapter summarizes the change between the outcomes measured at the time the youth was identified 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. 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: Status of Child Welfare and Delinquency Cases Up to One Year After Identification as a Dually-Involved Youth—Pre-CYPM v. CYPM Individual Youth



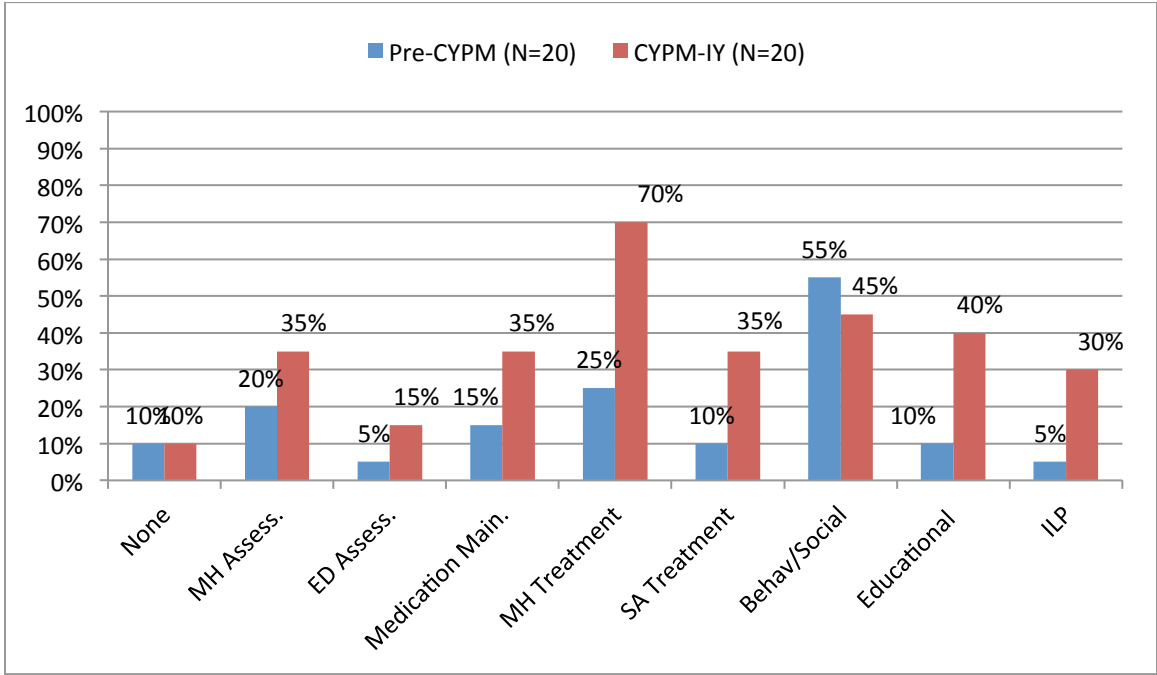
⁸ Data were collected by sites at six months and one year. For analysis, one-year measures were combined with six month measures for cases that were closed at six months or earlier.

- 30% of the Pre-CYPM Youth cases were closed within 1 year of being identified as a dually-involved youth; 5% had delinquency cases open only; 35% of child welfare cases were open but their delinquency cases were closed; and 30% of these youth had cases were open in both systems within this timeframe.
- 5% of CYPM Individual Youth cases were closed within 1 year of being identified as a dually-involved youth; 5% had delinquency cases open only; 55% of child welfare cases were open but their delinquency cases were closed; and 35% of these youth had cases were open in both systems within this timeframe.

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%.

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



Findings from this figure include:

- 90% of Pre-CYPM Youth received some type of service within the follow-up time period. Of the services received, Pre-CYPM Youth were most likely to receive behavioral/social intervention (55%), mental health treatment (25%), and mental health assessment (20%).

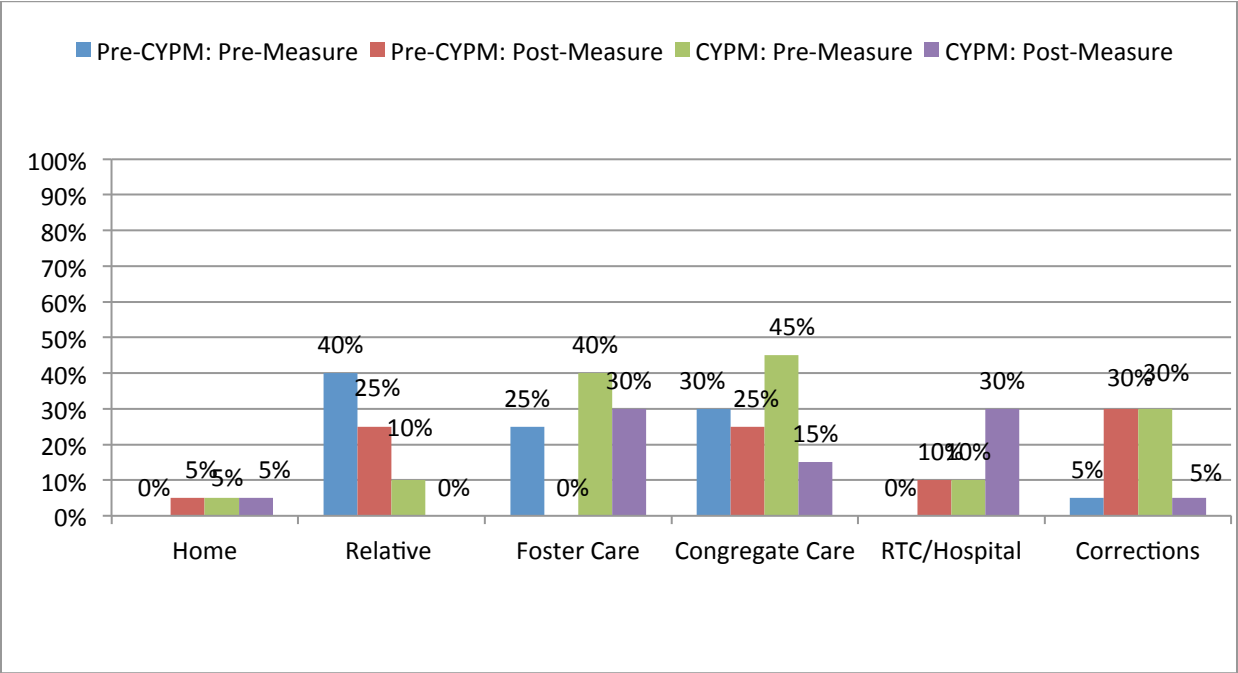
- 90% of CYPM Individual Youth received some type of service within the follow-up time period. Of the services received, these youth were most likely to receive mental health treatment (70%), behavioral/social intervention (45%), and education services (40%).

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 4.3 for both groups.

- Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to live at home, in a residential treatment center or hospital, or in a correctional facility at post-test, and less likely to live in relative care, foster care, or congregate care at post-test.
- CYPM Individual Youth were more likely to live in a residential treatment center or hospital at post-test, and less likely to live in relative care, in foster care, in congregate care, or in a correctional facility at post-test.

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



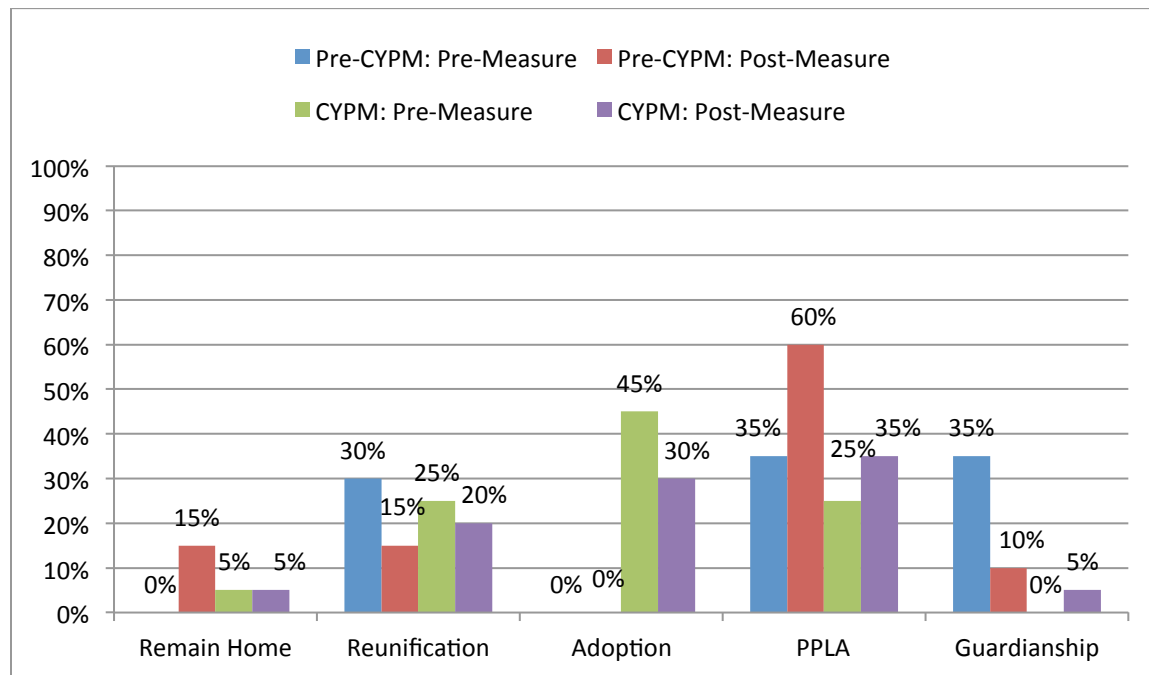
*Percentages do not add to 100% because “other living situation” is not shown.

Permanency Goal

The measures for permanency goal at the time youth were arrested as well as the tracking measure for permanency goal —also referred to as the “post-test” measure—are compared in Figure 4.4 for both groups.

- Pre-CYPM Youth were more likely to have remain at home and permanent planned living arrangements (PPLA) as permanency goals at post-test, and less likely to have reunification and guardianship as goals during this timeframe.
- CYPM Youth were more likely to have permanent planned living arrangement and guardianship as permanency goals at post-test, and less likely to have reunification and adoption as goals at post-test.

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



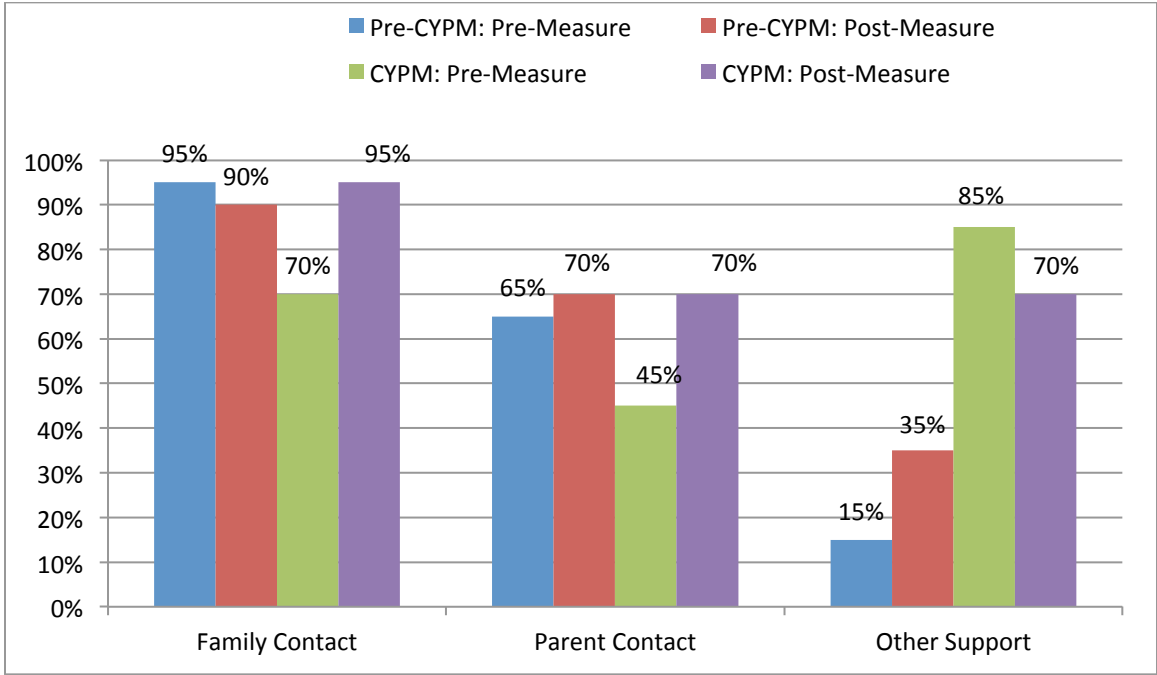
Contact with Family and Non-Family Support Systems

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 for across both Pre-CYPM Youth and CYPM Individual Youth show:

- Contact with family (95% compared to 90%) decreased for Pre-CYPM Youth at post-test, and contact with parents (65% compared to 70%) and contact with other, non-family sources of support increased (15% compared to 35%).
- Contact with family (70% compared to 95%) and contact with parents (45% compared to 70%) increased for CYPM Individual Youth at post test and contact with non-family sources of support decreased (85% compared to 70%) for CYPM Individual Youth at post-test.

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



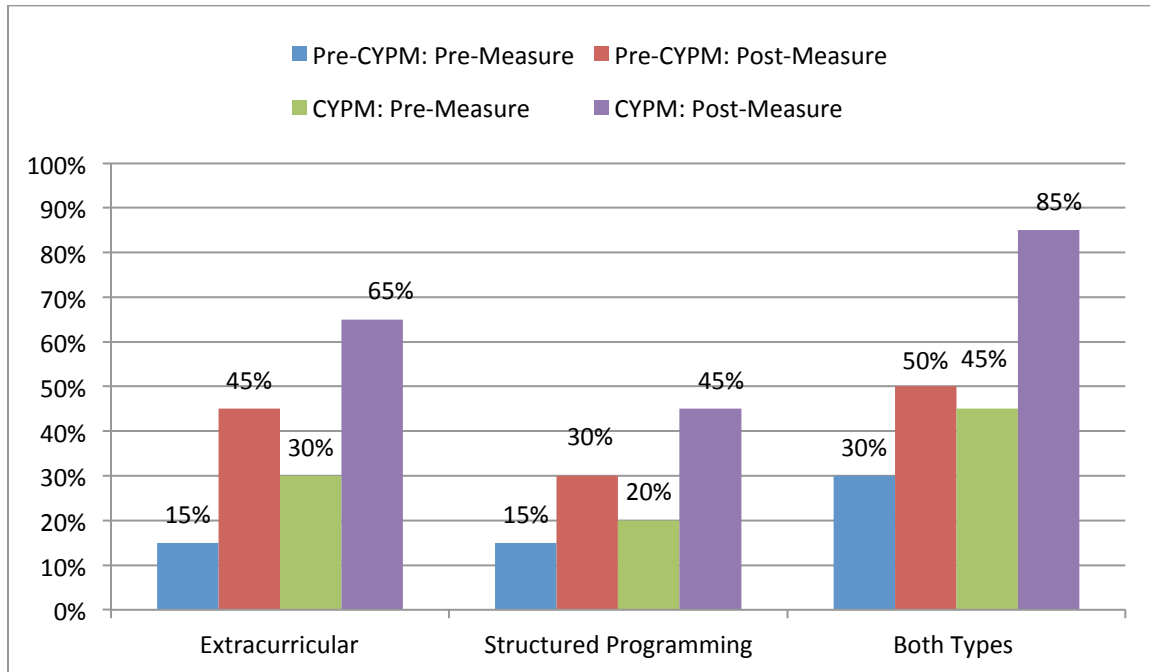
*Parents include adopted parents, step-parents, and biological parents. Other support includes foster parents, friends of the family, non-relative adults, etc.

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 Youth involved in extracurricular activities (15% to 45%), in structured programming (15% to 30%) and in both types (30% to 50%).
- There was an increase in the percentage of CYPM Individual Youth involved in extracurricular activities (30% to 65%), in structured programming (20% to 45%) and in both types (45% to 85%).

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



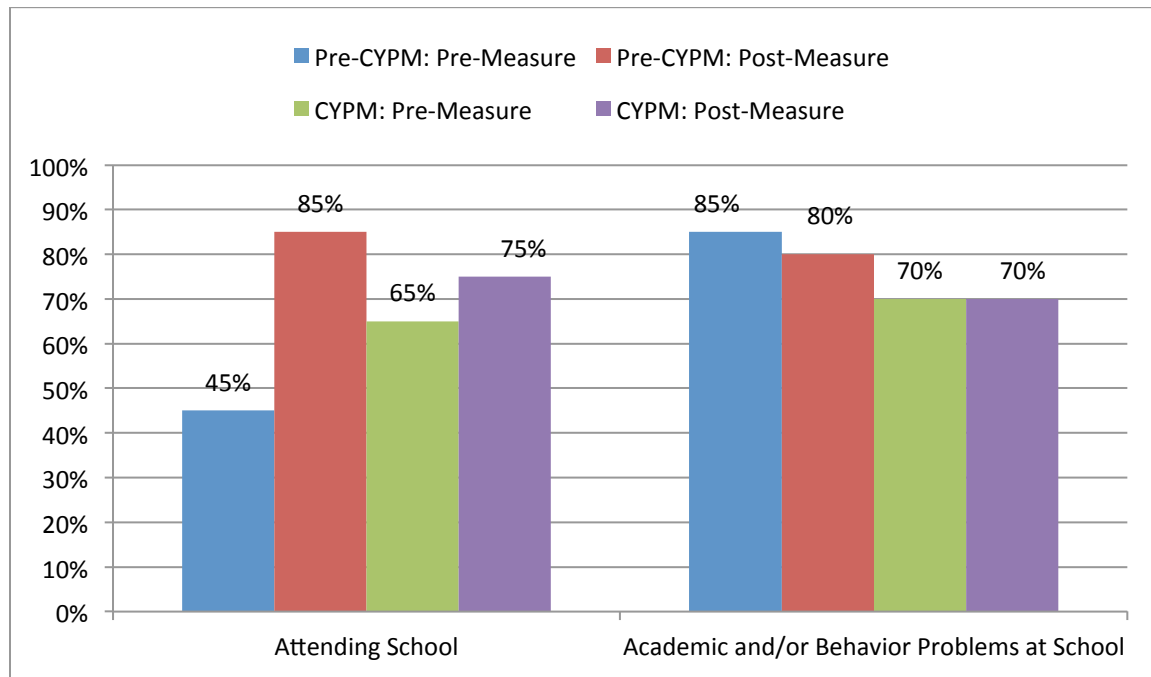
*Extracurricular activities include sports, dance, and art program whereas structured programming refers to mentoring, afterschool programming, etc.

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 increased from arrest to post-test (45% to 85%), and the percentage of these youth experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems decreased from 85% to 80% over time.
- The percentage of CYPM Individual Youth attending school increased from 65% to 75%. The percentage of these youth experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems remained stable at 70%.

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

- 50% of Pre-CYPM Youth had no mental health problems at post-test. Mental health problems worsened for 10% of these youth, stayed the same for 20% of the youth, and improved for 20%.
- 15% of CYPM Individual Youth had no mental health problems at post-test. Mental health problems worsened for 10% of these youth, stayed the same for 35% of the youth, and improved for 40%.

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

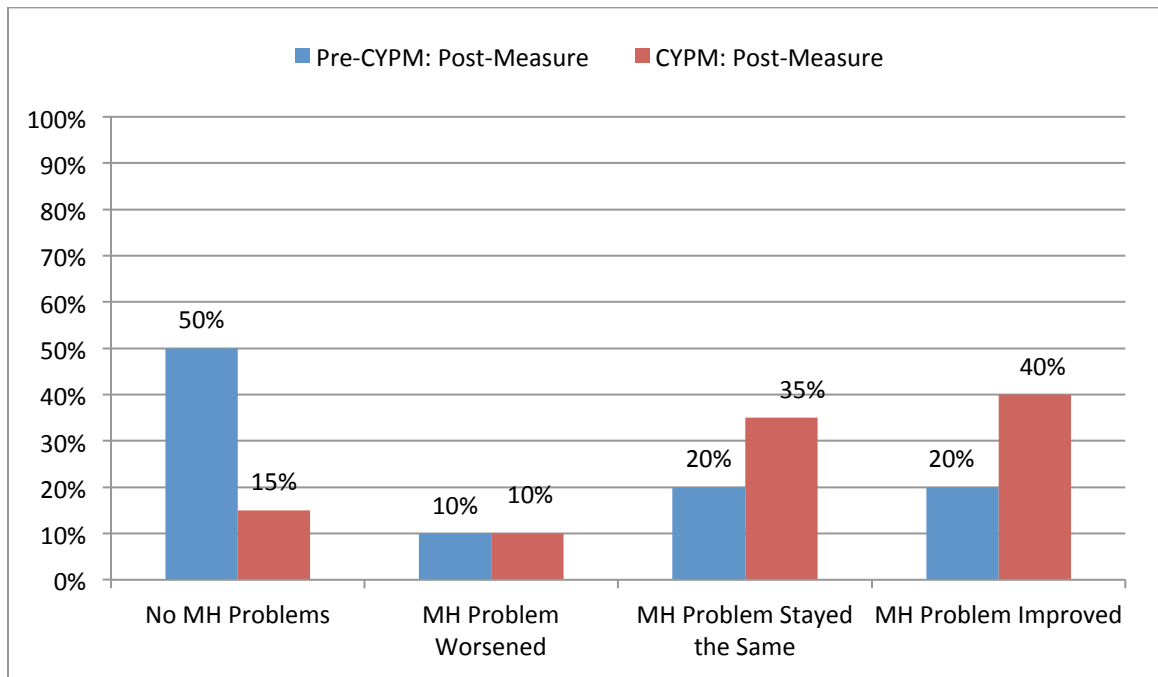
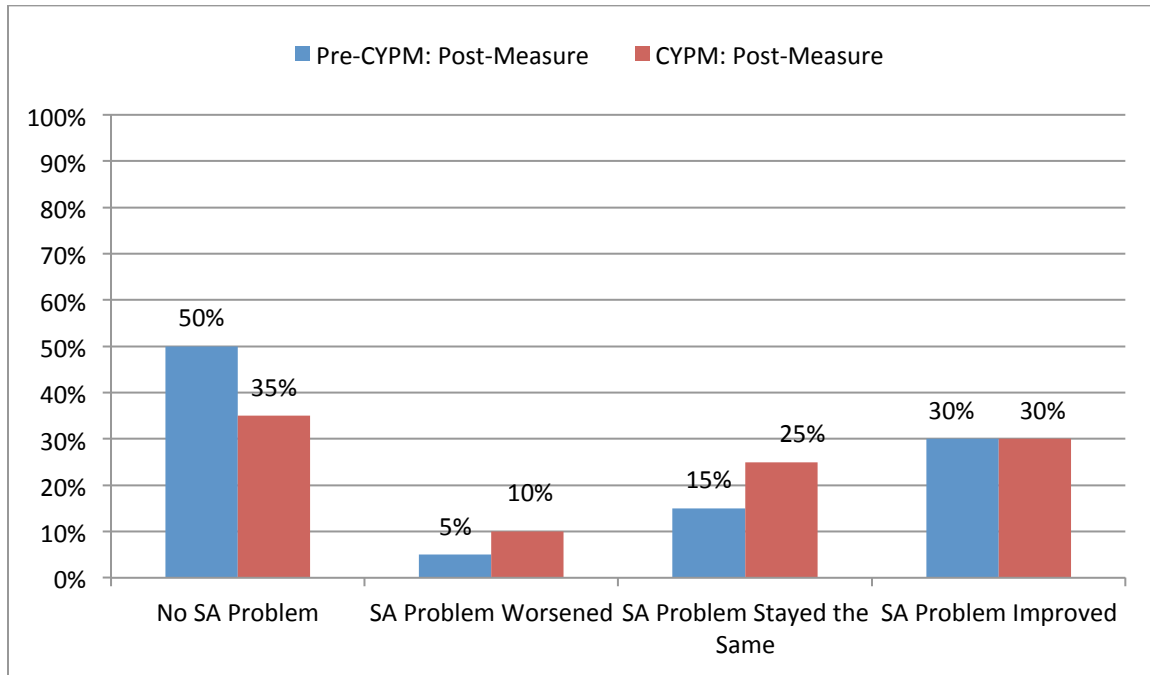


Figure 4.9 reports the results for substance abuse problems.

- 50% of Pre-CYPM Youth did not have a substance abuse problem at post-test. 30% of youth had improvements with substance abuse problems at post-test, while 15% of the substance abuse problems remained the same, and 5% of the substance abuse problems worsened.
- 35% of CYPM Individual Youth did not have a substance abuse problem at post-test. 30% of youth had improvements with substance abuse problems at post-test, while 25% of the substance abuse problems remained the same, and 10% of substance abuse problems worsened.

Figure 4.9: Status of Substance Abuse Problems at “Post-Test” for Pre-CYPM v. 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: New Arrests and Sustained Petitions at 6 Months for CYPM Individual Youth

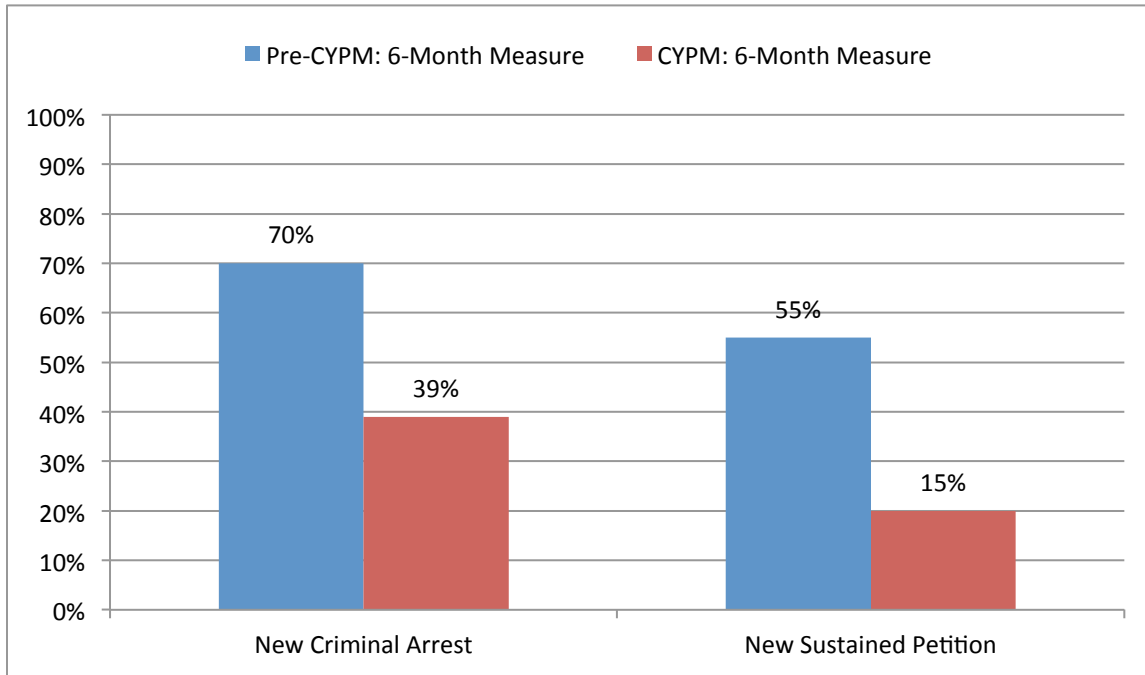


Figure 4.10 displays the following results:

- 70% of Pre-CYPM Youth had a new arrest at 6 months after their arrest/referral, and 55% had a new sustained petition.
- 39% of CYPM Youth had a new arrest at 6 months after they were identified as a dually-involved youth, and 15% had a new sustained petition at 6 months after they were identified as a dually involved 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:

- The majority of CYPM Individual Youth had cases open at post-test. Approximately one-third of youth had cases open in both systems.

- Nearly all 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 treatment, behavioral/social intervention, and education services.
- CYPM Individual Youth were more likely to live in a residential treatment center or hospital or other living situations at post-test, and less likely to live in relative care, in foster care, in congregate care, or in a correctional facility.
- CYPM Youth were more likely to have permanent planned living arrangement and guardianship as permanency goals at post-test, and less likely to have reunification and adoption as goals at post-test.
- Contact with family and contact with parents increased for CYPM Individual Youth at post test, while contact with non-family sources of support decreased for CYPM Individual Youth at post-test.
- There was an increased in the percentage of CYPM Individual Youth involved in extracurricular activities and in structured programming.
- The percentage of CYPM Individual Youth attending school increased from arrest to post-test and the percentage of these youth experiencing academic and/or behavioral problems remained the same.
- Less than one-fifth of CYPM Individual Youth did not have a mental health problem at post-test. Two-fifths of CYPM Individual Youth had improvements with mental health problems at post-test, while approximately one-third of the mental health problems remained the same, and mental health problems worsened for few youth.
- Approximately one-third of CYPM Individual Youth did not have a substance abuse problem at post-test. Nearly one-third of youth had improvements with substance abuse problems at post-test, while one-quarter of the substance abuse problems remained the same, and few substance abuse problems worsened.
- Nearly two-fifths of CYPM Youth had a new arrest at 6 months after they were identified as a dually-involved youth, and one-fifth had a new sustained petition.

Taken together, the findings presented throughout this report begin documenting positive trends related to the Crossover Youth Practice Model. They also underscore the importance of collecting data to assess whether the Model is able to improve interagency communication and collaboration for dually-involved youth. 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 maintain 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.