

1/27/10

**OVERVIEW:
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
PROGRAMS**

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION of JUVENILE JUSTICE

SEAN PARNELL, GOVERNOR

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February 2, 2010

The Honorable Hollis French
Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Alaska State Capitol, Room 417
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator French:

Listed below are responses to questions that were posed to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) on Wednesday, January 28, 2010, during the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing.

Senator Coghill: *It is his understanding that law enforcement is not referring all the youth that it could to the DJJ for minor consuming violations. If it did, DJJ would see its referral trends dramatically increase. Is this DJJ's understanding as well?* DJJ only has jurisdiction for minor consuming offenses when they rise to the habitual level—that is, a youth has to be cited for minor consuming three times before he is referred by law enforcement or the District Court to DJJ. First and second-time referrals for minor consuming are managed through District Courts. We are unable to locate statistics from District Court on the frequency of first- and second minor consuming citations statewide, but for DJJ to manage these violations would undoubtedly and dramatically increase the number of referrals we would need to manage, and require significantly more resources for the division. In addition, changes to the statutes surrounding minor consuming and juvenile delinquency would be needed, as these would be the only violations under the jurisdiction of the division. (The division currently manages offenses only when they rise to the misdemeanor or felony level, unless they occur as probation violations for youth already under our supervision.)

Out of the 7,692 offenses referred to DJJ in FY09, there were 117 (1.5%) alcohol related offenses (primarily “habitual minor consuming” but also a variety of others such as furnishing alcohol to a minor). Additionally, there were 469 (6.1%) probation or conduct violations related to alcohol and drug use.

Senator McGuire: *What neurological anomalies are we seeing with the 10 and under age group?* DJJ has no data readily available on neurological anomalies among its population. A mental health screening for youth at admission would assist us in getting an understanding of the frequency of these anomalies among our youth, so we will continue to explore the possibility of adding such a screen to our practice.

Currently, a mental health assessment required within seven days of institutionalization for youth. At that time we ask each institutionalized youth for a history of head injuries. If there is significant TBI this is noted as a DSM IV diagnosis (axis three, as it is a medical issue) and in our recommendations, we let the treatment team know what to look for with TBI and more effective ways of dealing with the resulting outcomes of TBI. This mental health assessment is presented and reviewed with the treatment team by the mental health clinician as part of our practice. The mental health clinicians who work at the Division have received training on TBI, and at McLaughlin Youth Center they work closely with Dr. Randy Moss, a psychiatrist who is able to assess TBI issues that our mental health clinicians think may be present. Over the years, youth have been sent to a neuropsychologist for specialized assessments and treatment suggestions. They have identified youth with TBI as a result of three- and four-wheeler accidents, abuse, and other issues. In addition, Dr. Moss has worked with the lead McLaughlin mental health clinician to provide training in TBI in March for all interested staff. This will be the second time staff have been offered TBI training, and the expectation is that this training will be offered at McLaughlin once each year.

Do you know the number of youth who also experience abuse/neglect? The division has actually been devoting considerable attention to this question recently. Last week, we pulled the current open supervision cases in the six pilot communities for the department's Families First project. The six locations are: Anchorage, Mat-Su, Fairbanks, Nome, Juneau and Sitka. Specifically, of the 1120 youth with open referrals or open supervision within the juvenile justice system, 24% also had an ORCA ID number. This means that the youth has had some current or past involvement with a child abuse or neglect case. The youth could be a sibling or a victim, or in a rare instance, possibly the natural child of a foster parent. This information is consistent with a recent informal survey of juvenile justice supervisors statewide, who estimated that that 10%-20% of the approximately 1,300 juveniles under division custody or supervision on any given day have current or recent involvement with the state's child protective services agency.

The division expects that the development of the Department of Health and Social Services's Master Client Index (MCI) will assist us in our desire to understand how many youth are involved with the juvenile justice and child protection systems, as well as other agencies in the department such as Public Assistance and Behavioral Health. We expect to refine our data-extraction methods as development of the MCI progresses.

In addition, both DJJ and the Office of Children's Services have made recent changes to their divisional databases to increase the ease with which staff may mutually access and share information through these IT systems.

Senator French: *It would be good to see the DJJ Recidivism further broken down by region. Please see below:*

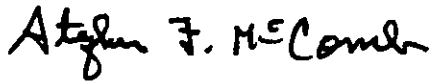
Senator Hollis French

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February 2, 2010

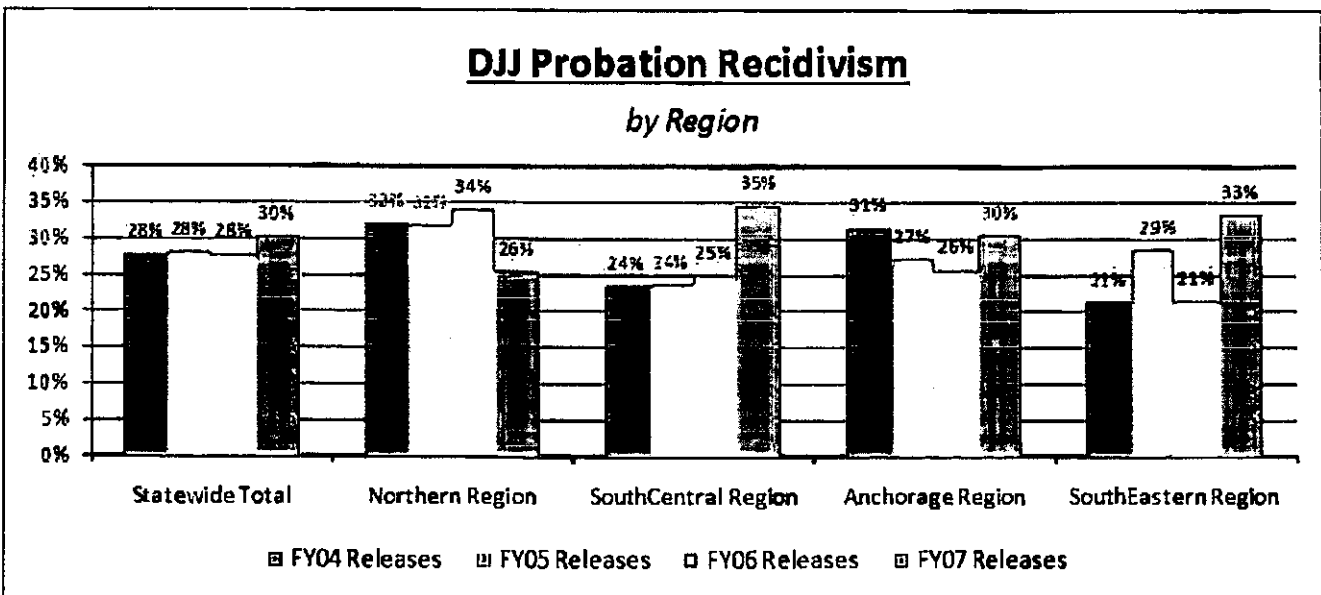
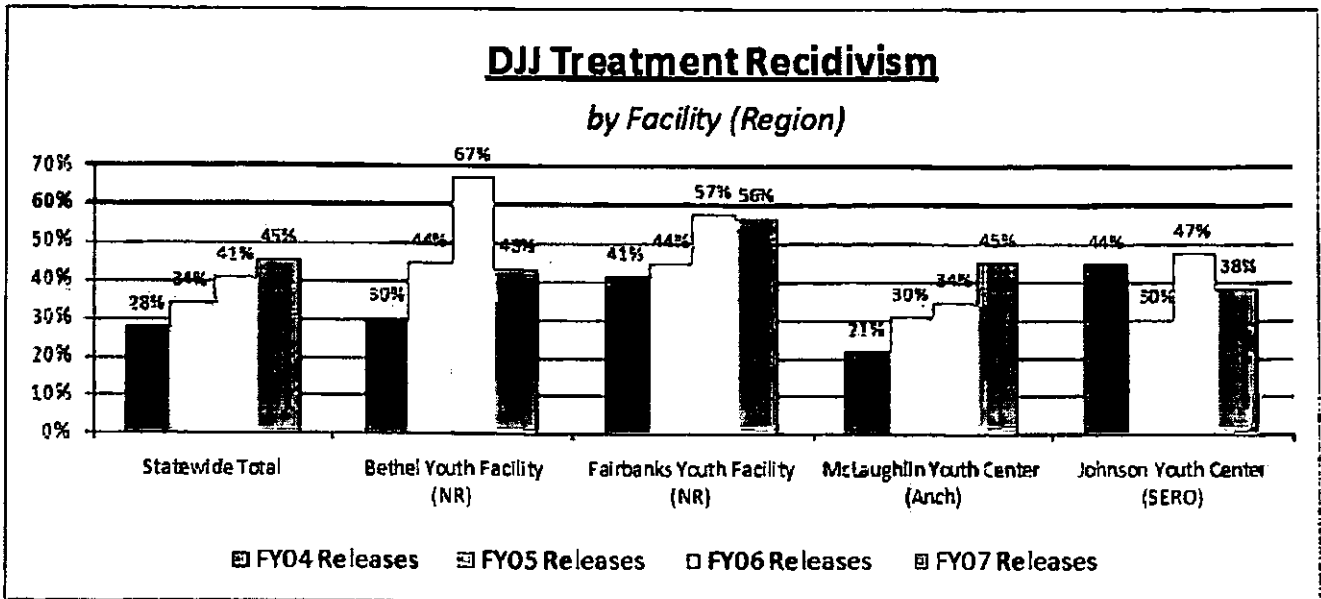
If you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (907) 261-4335 or via e-mail at Stephen.McComb@alaska.gov.

Sincerely,

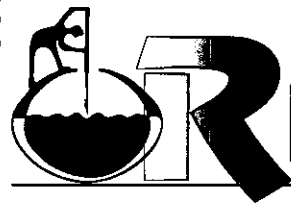
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen F. McComb". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "S" and "M".

Stephen F. McComb
Director

cc: Commissioner William H. Hogan
Deputy Commissioner Patrick Hefley
Assistant Commissioner Alison Elgee



What would be the cost for three positions to provide oversight and quality assurance for our evidence-based practices?: The division has determined that the position ranges would likely be one Range 21 position and two Range 20 positions. These positions would work to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of evidence-based programs such as Aggression Replacement Training, a curriculum proven to change behavior of youth demonstrating chronic violent behavior and aggressiveness; and the Youth Level of Service Inventory, an assessment tool highly effective in identifying those youth at high risk of reoffending. The cost for the three positions would be approximately \$350.0.



THE COST OF CRIME: COULD THE STATE REDUCE FUTURE CRIME AND SAVE MONEY BY EXPANDING EDUCATION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS ?

By Stephanie Martin and Steve Colt

Alaska's prison population is among the fastest-growing in the U.S., with five times more inmates in 2007 than in 1981. Spending for the state justice system has nearly doubled since 1981—but the crime rate has dropped only about 30%.

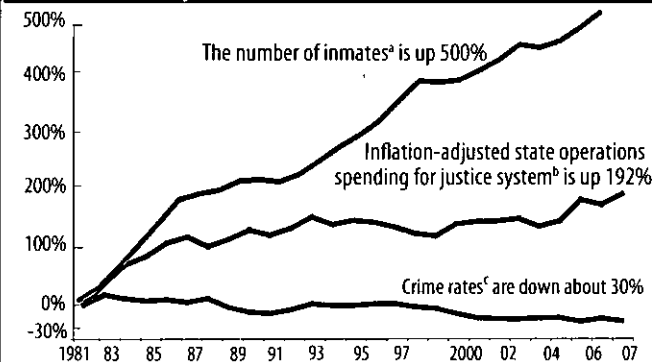
Here's the dilemma for the state, given the pattern shown in Figure 1: what can it do to hold down the number of inmates and stem the rising costs—while at the same time keeping the public safe and using tax dollars effectively?

Senator Hollis French asked ISER to project growth in the number of Alaska inmates and the associated costs—and then evaluate whether the state could reduce that growth by expanding intervention and prevention programs for people already in prison or at risk of ending up there. Alaska currently spends about \$17 million a year for such programs, but they aren't available to many of those who might benefit from them.

There are a wide range of such programs. But it is programs for adults who are already in prison or jail that have the most potential to save money and reduce crime in the next 20 years. That's because they can reach the most people.

We know that without any intervention, about two-thirds of those who serve their sentences and are released commit new crimes. Stopping at least some of them from committing more crimes would not only help improve public safety but also reduce growth in both the number of inmates and in spending.

Figure 1. Percentage Changes in Alaska Crime Rate, Spending for Justice System, and Number of Inmates, 1981-2007



^aInmates in prisons, jails, and halfway houses

^bSpending for Departments of Corrections, Public Safety, and Law; court system; Division of Juvenile Justice; Public Defender Agency; and Office of Public Advocacy. Does not include capital spending or payment on debt.

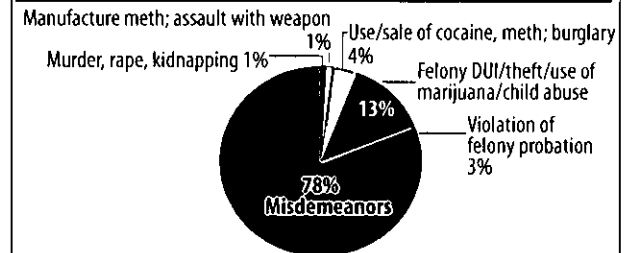
^cRates per 100,000 for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice; state budget documents; Alaska Department of Corrections

Also, most of those released committed misdemeanors (Figure 2). Those who commit the most serious crimes serve long sentences and make up a small share of those released in any given year.

To analyze which programs have the most potential to reduce crime and save the state money, we worked with the Alaska Criminal Justice Working Group and the Washington State Institute of Public Policy. That institute did a similar analysis for Washington state and provided us with data it collected from program evaluations nationwide (see back page). What did our study show?

Figure 2. Who Gets out of Jail or Prison in Alaska?
(Total Releases, 2002-2007: 82,339)



Source: Alaska Department of Corrections

• With no change in policies, the number of Alaska inmates is likely to double by 2030, from 5,300 to 10,500.

• If the state spent an additional \$4 million a year to expand programs it already has, the prison population in 2030 might be 10% smaller than projected—about 1,050 fewer inmates.

• The state would spend about \$124 million for expanded programs through 2030 but would avoid \$445 million in costs—a savings of \$321 million. It would save money by incarcerating fewer people and by delaying prison construction costs. (Figures 3 and 8).

• Education and substance-abuse treatment programs—in prison, after prison, and instead of prison—save the state two to five times what they cost and reach the most people. Programs for teenagers are also very effective at reducing crime and saving money, but they reach fewer people.

Figure 3. Potential Effects, Costs of, and Savings from Expanded Prevention or Intervention Programs

Immediate Costs

■ \$17 million: Current annual state spending on programs
■ \$4 million: Additional spending every year to expand programs

Long-Term Effects on Prison Population



By 2030, expanded programs could keep 1 in 10 people out of prison who would otherwise be there

Long-Term Savings (2009-2030)

Cost of expanded programs* \$124 million
Avoided inmate costs and delayed prison construction costs* \$445 million
Savings: \$321 million

*Assumes 2% annual inflation through 2030

WHY CONSIDER EXPANDING PROGRAMS?

In 1980, 2 in 1,000 Alaskans were behind bars; today that share is approaching 10 in 1,000. The sharp increase started in the 1980s, when the state government began collecting large oil revenues. The state used some of that money to expand police agencies, courts, and other parts of the criminal justice system statewide. Also in the 1980s, it made sentencing for the most serious felonies more uniform and stiffened sentences.

The crime rate in Alaska has declined since the 1980s. But the number of Alaskans in prisons, jails, and halfway houses has increased much faster, as have costs for the state justice system. Alaska's prisons are full, and the 1,500-bed prison scheduled to open in 2012 is projected to be full soon after it opens.

Locking people up is expensive, whether their crimes are major or less serious. Alaska spends on average \$44,000 a year per inmate in prisons, jails, and halfway houses. Adjusted for inflation, that's actually less than in the 1980s—but it's still a lot (Figure 4).

Studies in other states have shown that some intervention and prevention programs can help cut both costs and crime, either by keeping people who have served their sentences from committing new crimes after they're released, or preventing some people from going to prison in the first place.

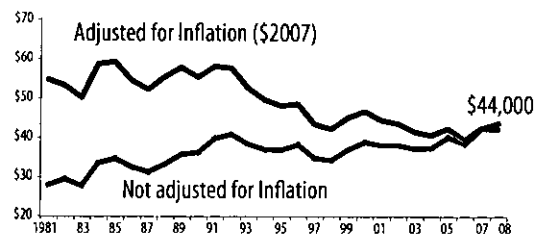
WHAT PROGRAMS DID WE ANALYZE?

The Alaska Criminal Justice Working Group gave us a list of programs to analyze. We looked for programs with the biggest potential payoff for the state—those that could reduce growth in both numbers of inmates and in spending for corrections, at a reasonable cost for the state.

Alaska already has a number of programs in place, and we found that expanding some of those would be most cost-effective. Table 1 lists the programs in our final analysis. As a guideline for what was a "reasonable" expansion, we used 10% to 20% of the eligible people not already served—except for very small programs that can't easily be expanded that much.

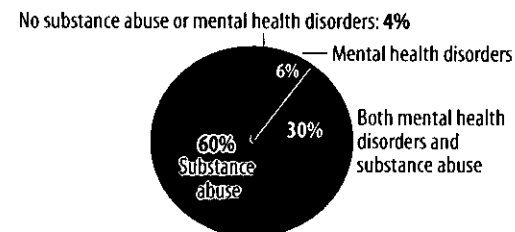
These programs would serve inmates, at-risk juveniles, and young children. They are all intended to reduce future crime in some way. Programs that treat substance-abuse or mental health disorders have been shown to reduce recidivism—and as Figure 5 shows, almost all current inmates have those disorders.

Figure 4. Annual State Costs Per Inmate,* 1981-2008
(In Thousands of Dollars)



*Average cost of incarcerating people in prisons, jails, and halfway houses.
Source: Alaska Department of Corrections

Figure 5. How Many Alaska Inmates Have Substance Abuse or Mental Health Disorders?



Sources: Alaska Department of Corrections; Alaska Mental Health Trust

Table 1. Current Size and Potential Expansion of Intervention and Prevention Programs^a

Programs	Currently serve	Reasonable expansion	Potentially eligible (2008)
Prison-based programs			
Education (adult basic; vocational)	More than 1,000	500	Almost all inmates (4,500)
Substance-Abuse (residential; intensive outpatient)	Close to 500	500	90% of inmates (approximately 4,000)
Sex-offender treatment ^b	0	50	10% of 500 eligible inmates
Transition from prison			
Transition for inmates with mental health disorders (Institutional Discharge Project)	70	100	36% of inmates (1,600)
Alternatives to incarceration			
Mental health, drug, alcohol courts; electronic monitoring; residential substance-abuse treatment	500	500	Approximately 5,000 ^c
Juvenile offenders			
Aggression replacement training; family therapy; residential treatment; institutional transition	Approximately 500	1,000	Approximately 3,000
Prevention			
Head Start for 3- and 4-year olds from low-income families ^d	3,025	450	Approximately 8,000 ^e

^aPrograms included in our final analysis are those for which we found evidence that expansion would have significant pay-offs for the state at a reasonable cost. We evaluated additional programs not included here, either because there wasn't sufficient evidence to assess their effectiveness or because they weren't feasible to implement in Alaska at this time.

^bTo effectively reduce crime, sex offender treatment programs need to be offered in both prison and the community. Treatment is currently available only in the community, so the number served in prison is currently zero—but there are proposals to add treatment in prison.

^cPeople facing low-level charges and with substance-abuse problems.

^dHead Start is a federal program, but the state supplements federal money and Governor Sarah Palin has proposed additional state funding.

^eWe assume all children from families with up to double the poverty-level income would be eligible.

We looked at but excluded other programs from our final analysis. The criminal justice working group decided that a few programs, while effective elsewhere, wouldn't be feasible to implement in Alaska at this time. For other programs, there wasn't enough available evidence to judge how effective they were in saving money or reducing crime, or the available evidence showed them to be largely ineffective.

How Do the Programs Compare?

As Figure 3 (front page) shows, expanding programs to serve more of the eligible people would save the state about \$321 million and reduce the projected number of inmates 10% by 2030. Figures 6 and 7 show how the various programs contribute to costs, savings, and reductions in the number of Alaskans behind bars.

- *Education and substance-abuse treatment programs for inmates save two to four times what they cost, reduce recidivism by about four percentage points, and can reach the most people.*

- *Intervention programs for juveniles who have committed crimes are very effective at saving money and reducing recidivism, but they serve a much smaller number of people.*

- *Programs that set up transition services for inmates with mental-health disorders coming out of prison are among the most effective—but they can't readily be expanded to serve the many people who could benefit from them.*

- *Alternatives to prison for some people charged with lesser offenses save the state money right away, and almost all reduce recidivism. The exception is electronic monitoring, which is inexpensive but hasn't been shown to reduce future crime.*

- *Treatment programs for sex offenders do reduce crime, but they are very expensive and so don't save the state money.*

- *Programs that prevent future crime by helping very young at-risk children are the most effective. But the effects of spending for those programs aren't apparent until many years later.*

Figure 6. How Effective Are Various Programs at Saving Money and Reducing Crime?

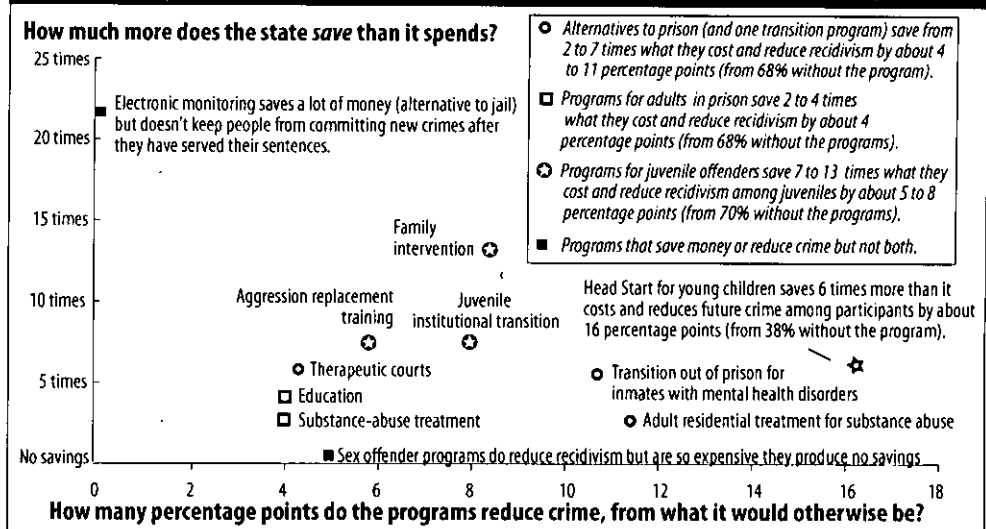
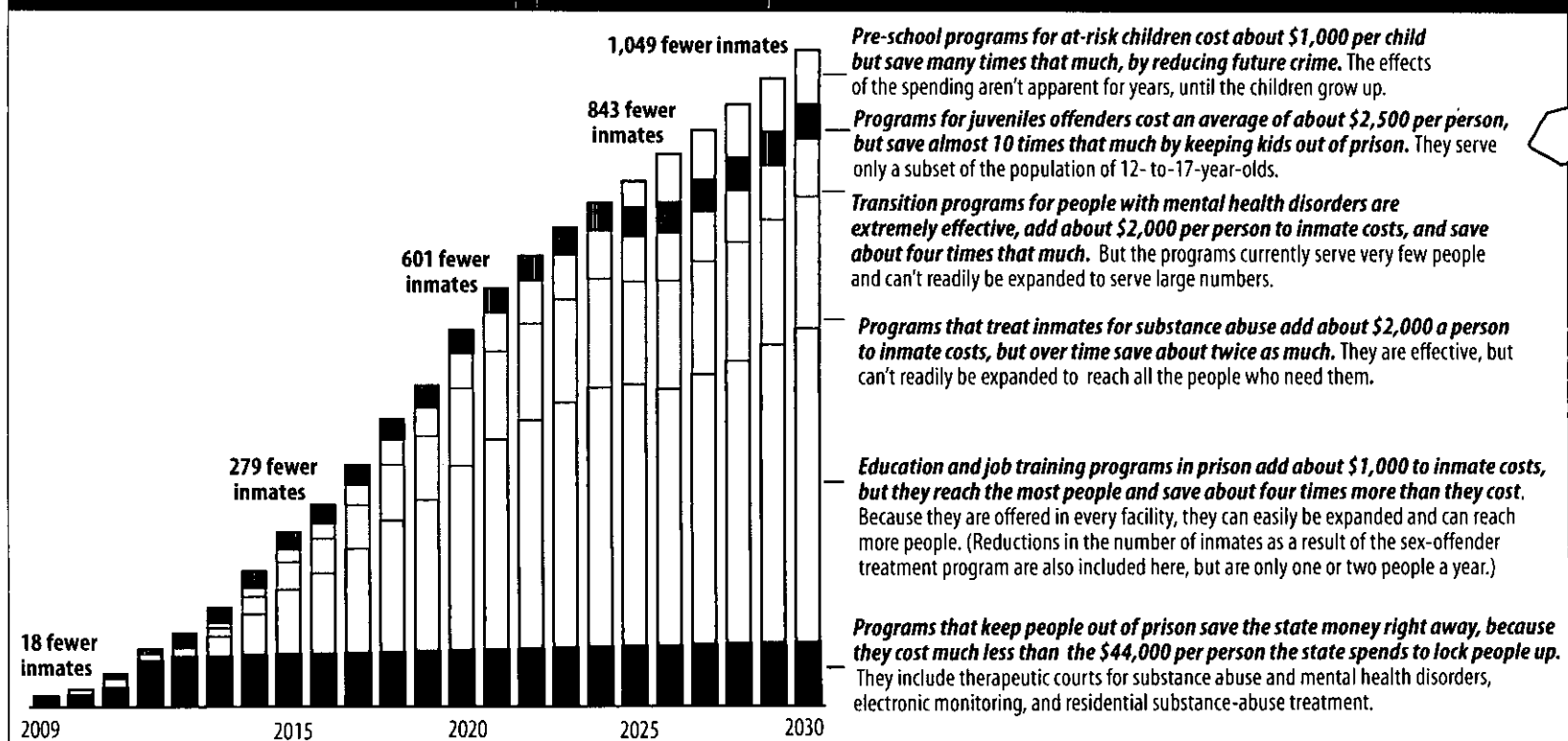


Figure 7. How Would Expanding Specific Programs Contribute to Reducing Growth in Numbers of Inmates?



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Figure 8 shows how Alaska's corrections system got where it is and where it's likely to go—if intervention and prevention programs are kept at their current levels, and if the most effective programs are expanded to serve more of the eligible people.

We found that the state could both reduce the number of Alaskans in prison or jail and save considerable money over the next 20 years, by adding about \$4 million a year to the \$17 million it currently spends to keep people from returning to prison—or prevent them from ever going there at all.

Spending more for these programs even as oil prices and state revenues are falling may not seem like a good idea. But Alaska also needs to look to the future—and over time the benefits of strategically expanding those programs that reduce crime and keep more Alaskans out of prison far outweigh the costs.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Our job was to assess whether specific programs could reduce long-term state spending for corrections by reducing growth in the number of inmates. As a starting point, we needed evaluations of how effective various programs are at reducing future crime.

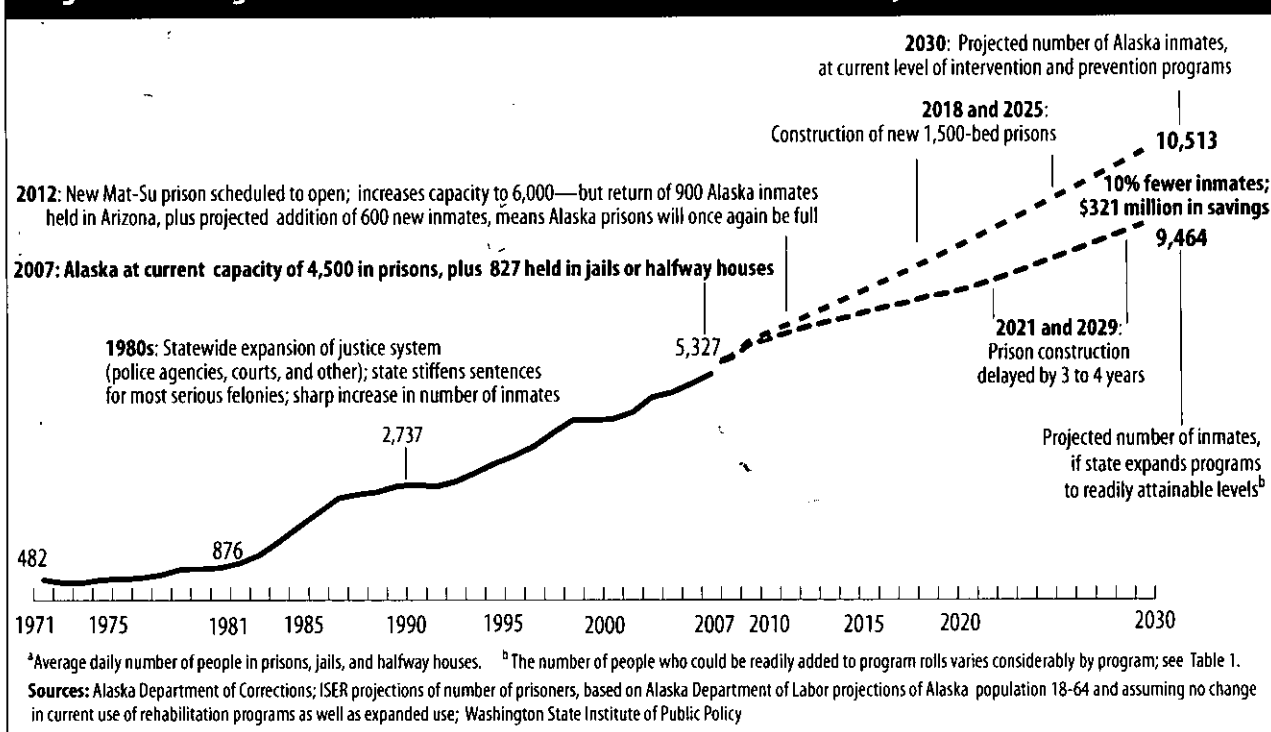
But except for some of the therapeutic court programs, most programs in Alaska have not been rigorously evaluated. Therefore, we used results of a Washington state assessment that systematically reviewed 571 program evaluations from around the country.

To be included, evaluations had to have carefully designed control groups, replicable results in multiple settings, and long-lasting effects. This method is evidence-based public policy, which merges research and practice. It is similar to clinical trials in medicine. Keep in mind that this is a new field, and only about 10% of programs in place nationwide have been evaluated at this standard.

With data from rigorous evaluations, the Washington State Institute of Public Policy created a model that estimated the effects of programs on recidivism—and then combined those results with a cost-benefit analysis to estimate the long-term effects on state spending and inmate populations.

We combined the institute's estimates of recidivism with Alaska data on program costs, eligible groups, and state population to estimate long-term effects on crime and state spending.

Figure 8. Average Number of Alaska Inmates,^a 1971-2007, and Projected Number, 2008-2030



The authors thank the members of the Alaska Criminal Justice Working Group for their help in identifying programs to evaluate and for comments on drafts of this publication. The Alaska Legislature funded this group in 2007 and authorized the Alaska Judicial Council to act as its staff.

The group is chaired by a justice of the Alaska Supreme Court and Alaska's lieutenant governor. Other members include top policy-makers from the departments of Corrections, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, and Law, as well as the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority; the heads of the Alaska Public Defender Agency and the Office of Public Advocacy; the administrative and deputy directors for the Alaska Court System; the executive director of the Judicial Council, the U.S. attorney, and Anchorage's police chief.

This group meets monthly to talk about long-term justice issues, as well as to resolve any inter-branch issues that come up among the many agencies and organizations that deal with aspects of Alaska's justice system.

The authors also thank Elizabeth Drake and Steve Aos of the Washington State Institute of Public Policy for developing the methods and models we used and for helping us apply them to Alaska. For more information go to www.wsipp.wa.gov.

This research summary and many other publications on a wide range of topics are available on ISER's Web site:

www.iser.uaa.alaska.edu


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Division of Juvenile Justice

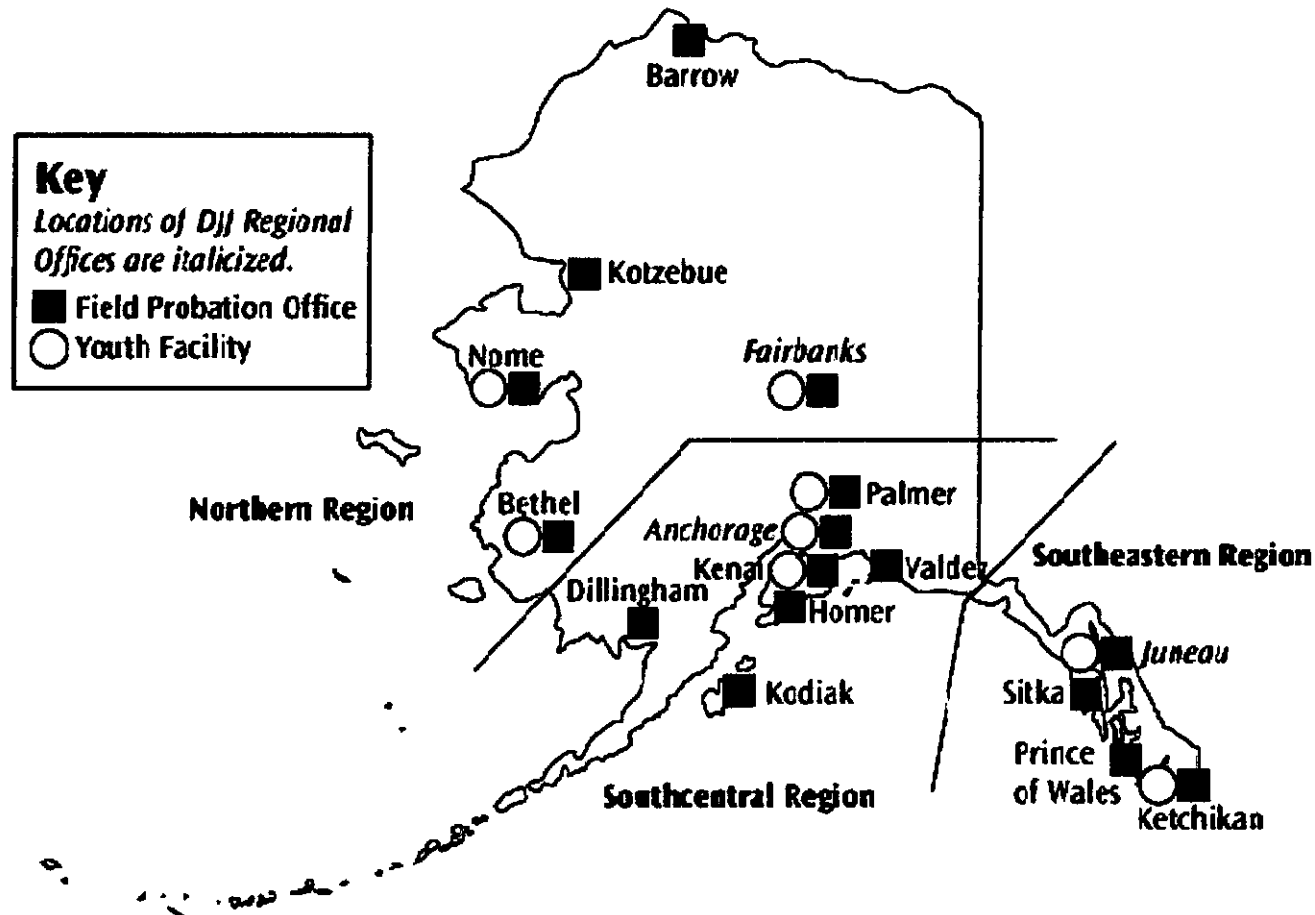
Juvenile Justice Overview

Senate Judiciary Committee

January 27, 2010



Map of DJJ Locations



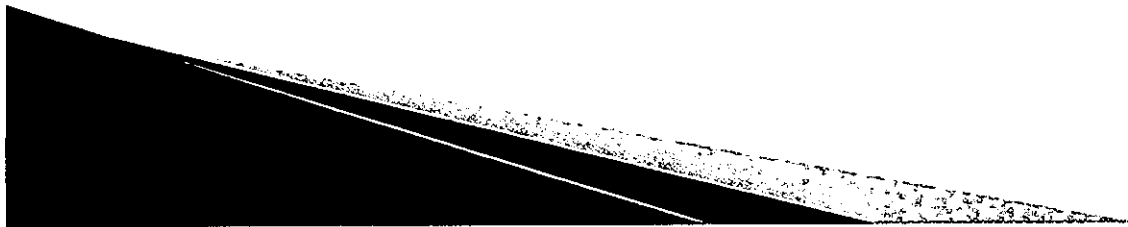
Division of Juvenile Justice

- ▶ DJJ is an agency within the Department of Health & Social Services
- ▶ Our Mission is based on a Restorative Justice Philosophy:
 - Hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior.
 - Promote the safety and restoration of victims and communities.
 - Assist offenders and their families in developing skills to prevent crime.



Overview of what we'll cover today

- Juvenile Delinquency Trends, Recidivism, Areas needing Focus
- Key Programs
 - YLS: Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (This is the youth version of the LSI)
 - PbS: Performance-based Standards
 - ART: Aggression Replacement Training



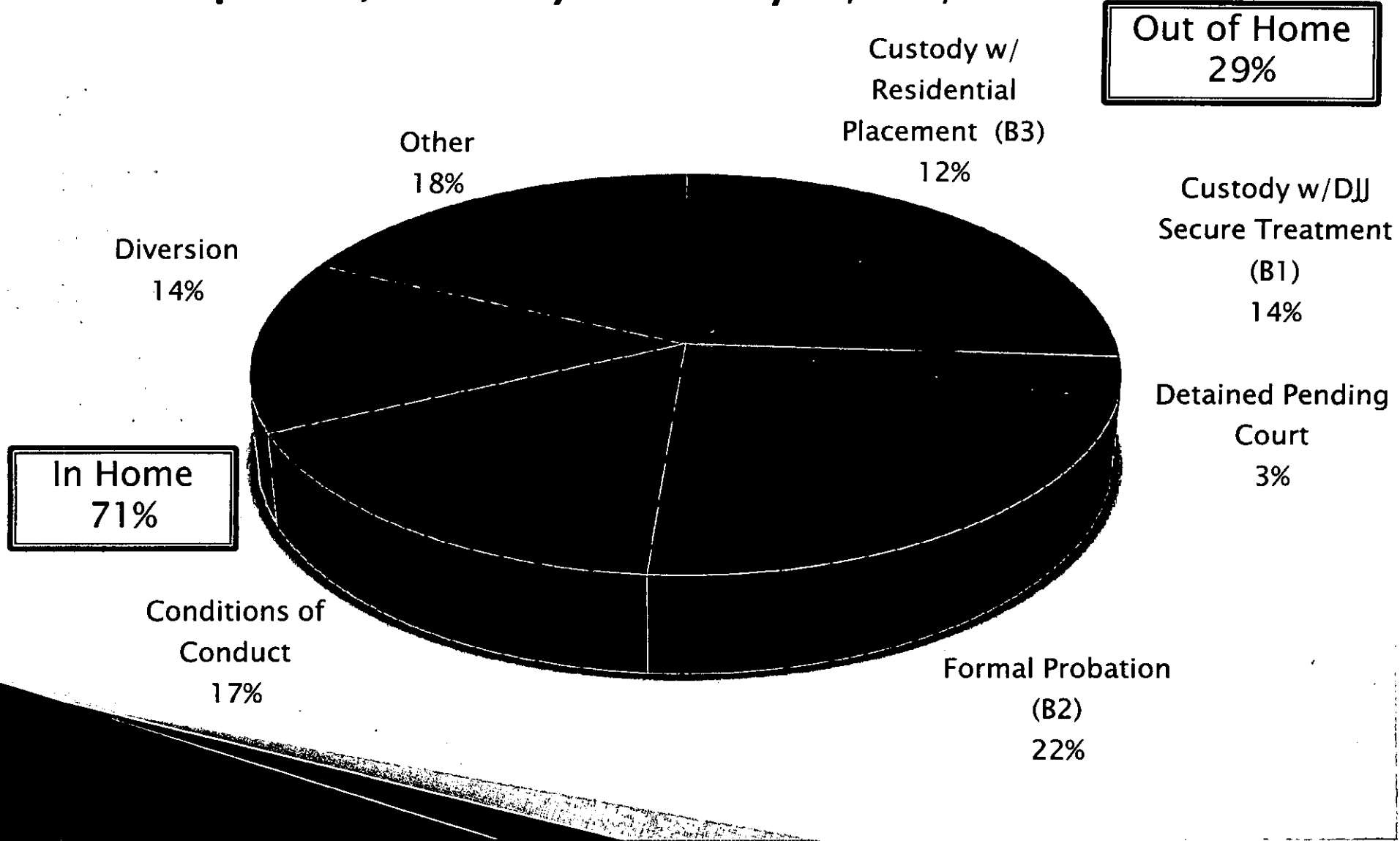
How does a youth enter our system?

- By committing an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult.
- Less serious offense & low risk/needs,
Informal sanctions
- More serious offense & higher risk/needs,
Go to Court with possible outcomes of:
 - Formal Probation
 - Custody with possible Residential Placement
 - Institutionalized DJJ Treatment (with appropriate Transitional Services)



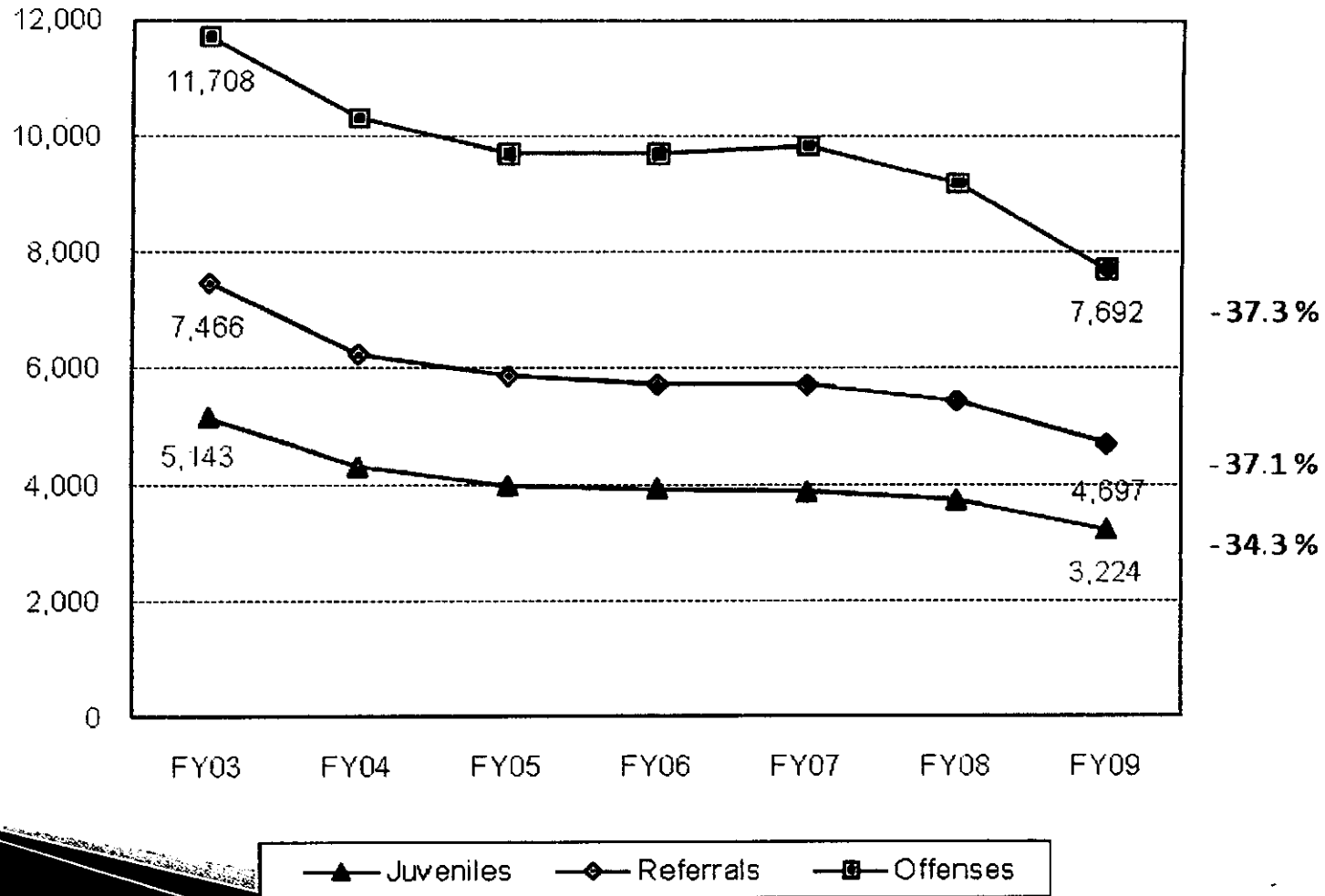
Juveniles on Supervision

a snapshot, as of yesterday 1/26/2010



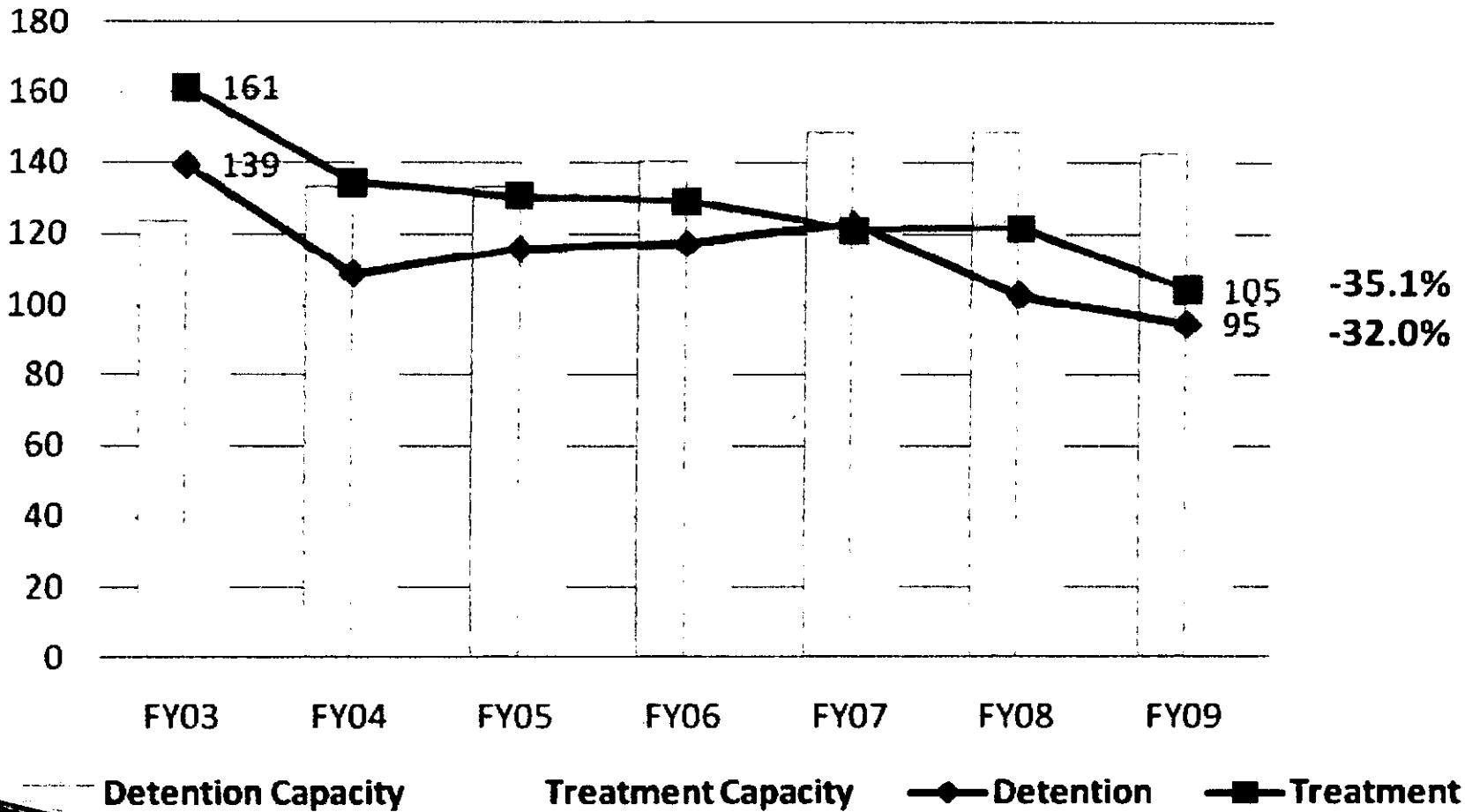
DJJ Referral Trends

Unique Juveniles, Referrals and Offenses
by Fiscal Year



Facility Utilization

DJJ Facility - Average Daily Population



Some Juvenile Demographics

<u>RACE</u>	Alaska Native / Native American	African American	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	White / Caucasian	Multi-Racial	Other/ Unknown	Regional Count of Referrals	Hispanic (info only)
Anchorage	17%	16%	4%	5%	39%	13%	6%	1,875	6%
Northern Region	63%	4%	0%	1%	26%	3%	2%	1,118	1%
SouthCentral Region	13%	1%	2%	1%	71%	6%	6%	1,020	3%
SouthEast Region	34%	2%	2%	1%	51%	5%	6%	684	2%
Statewide %	30%	8%	2%	3%	45%	8%	5%		4%
Statewide Count	1,396	383	103	122	2,091	371	231	4,697	164

<u>Gender of Juvenile at Referral</u>	
Male	73%
Female	27%

<u>Age of Juvenile at Referral</u>	
Younger than 10	1%
10 - 12	6%
13 - 14	20%
15 - 17	69%
18+	4%

Percentages shown are from FY09 but are indicative of typical
FY09 total Referral count was 4697

What kind of Offenses are committed?

<u>TYPES OF OFFENSES</u>	
Against Persons	16%
Against Property	42%
Public Order	6%
Drug & Alcohol	8%
Weapon	1%
Misc. Offenses	27%

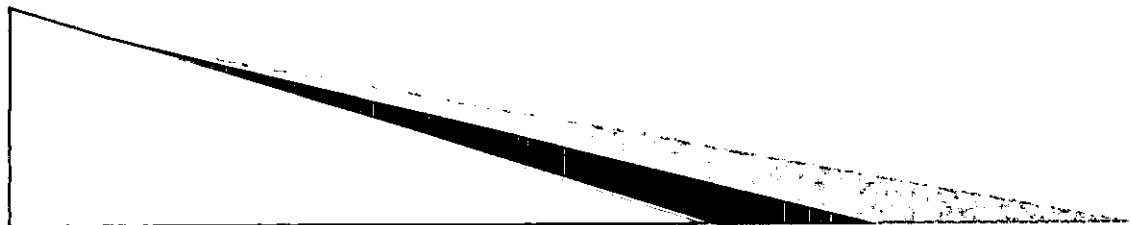
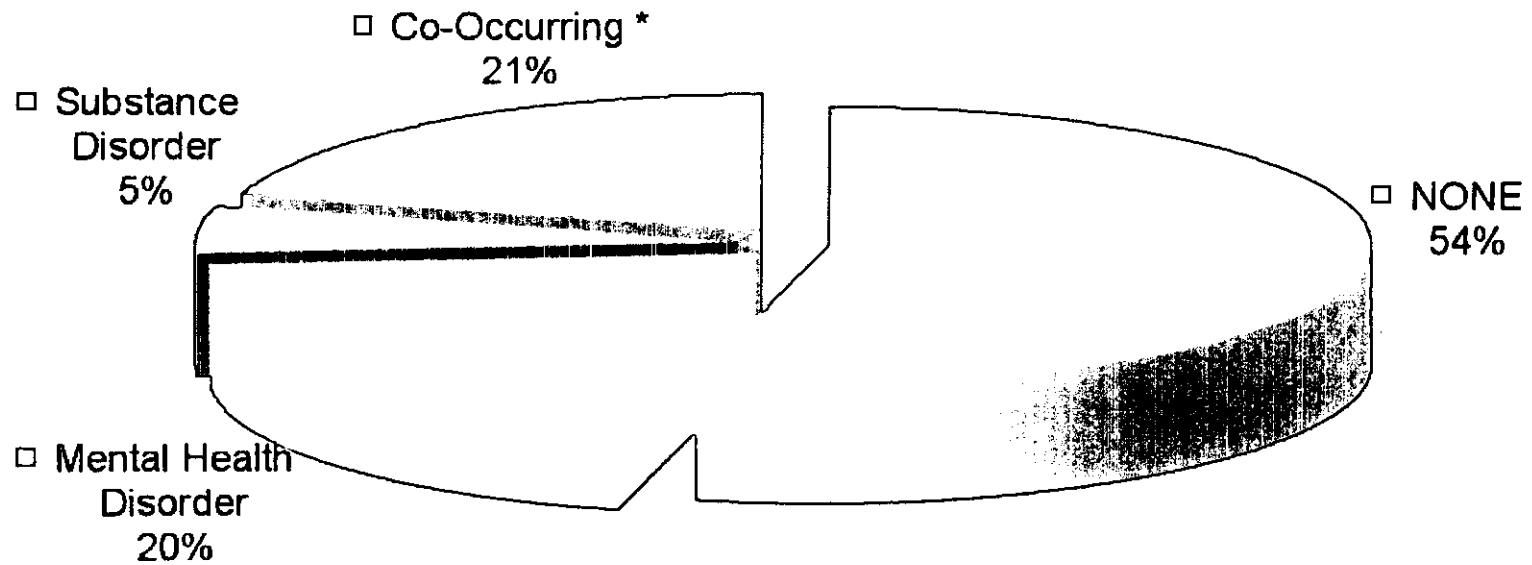
<u>CLASS OF OFFENSES</u>	
Felony	24%
Misdemeanor	49%
Violation/Other	1%
Conduct/Probation Violation	26%

Percentages shown are from FY09 but are indicative of typical



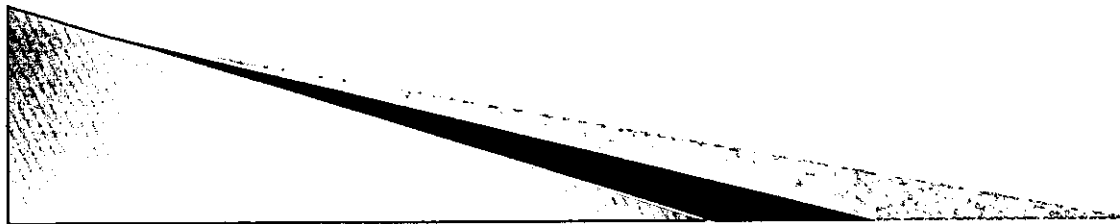
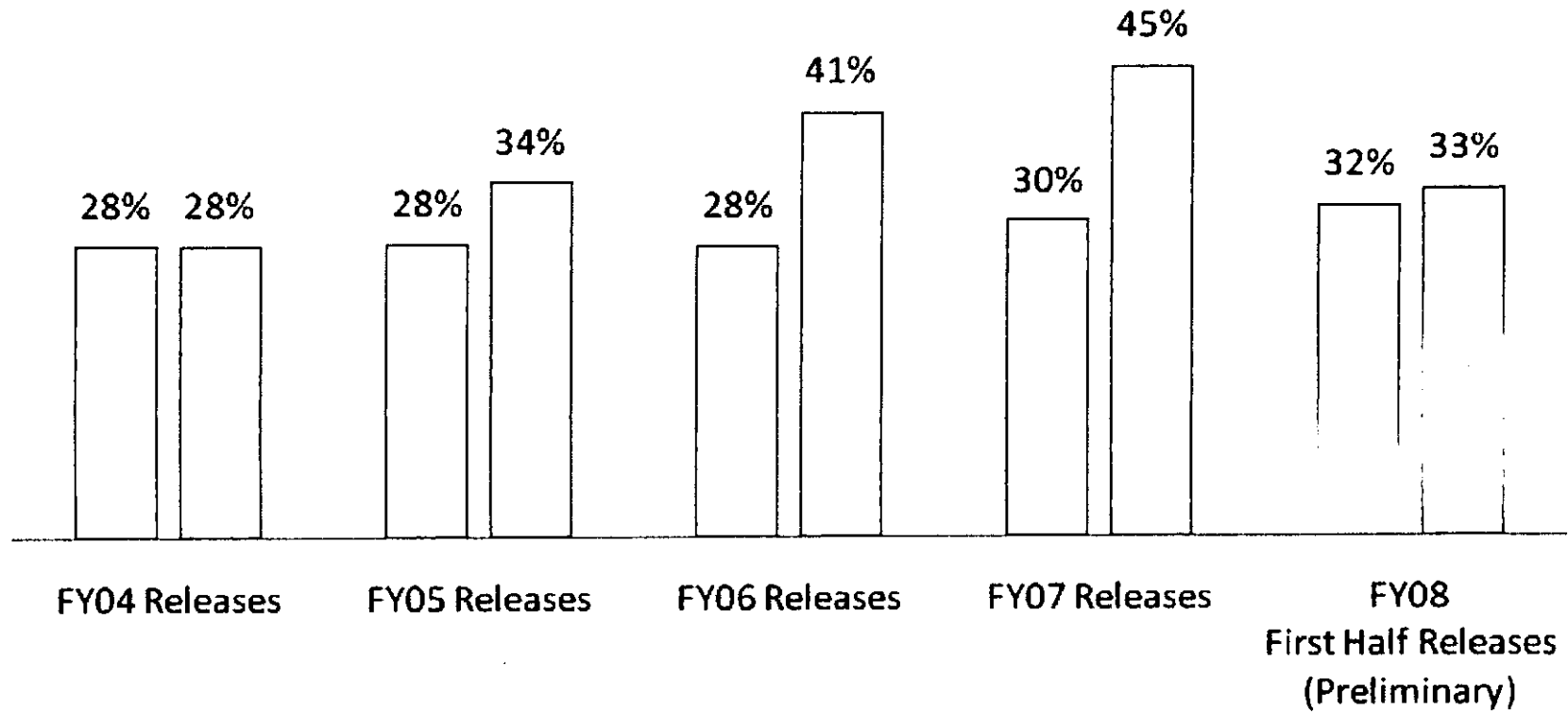
DJJ Youth with Behavioral Health Diagnoses (DSM IV)

FY09 Clients - Type of Diagnosis

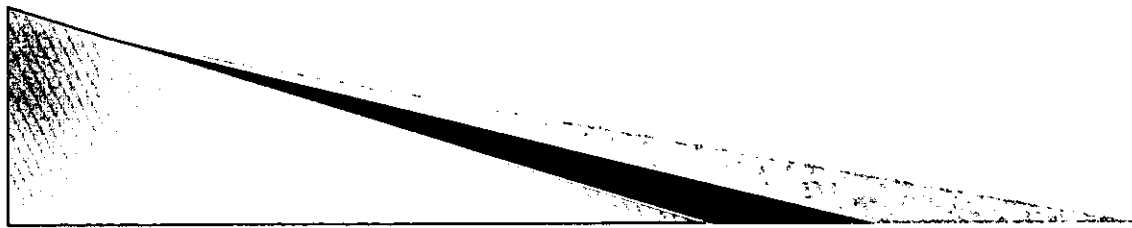
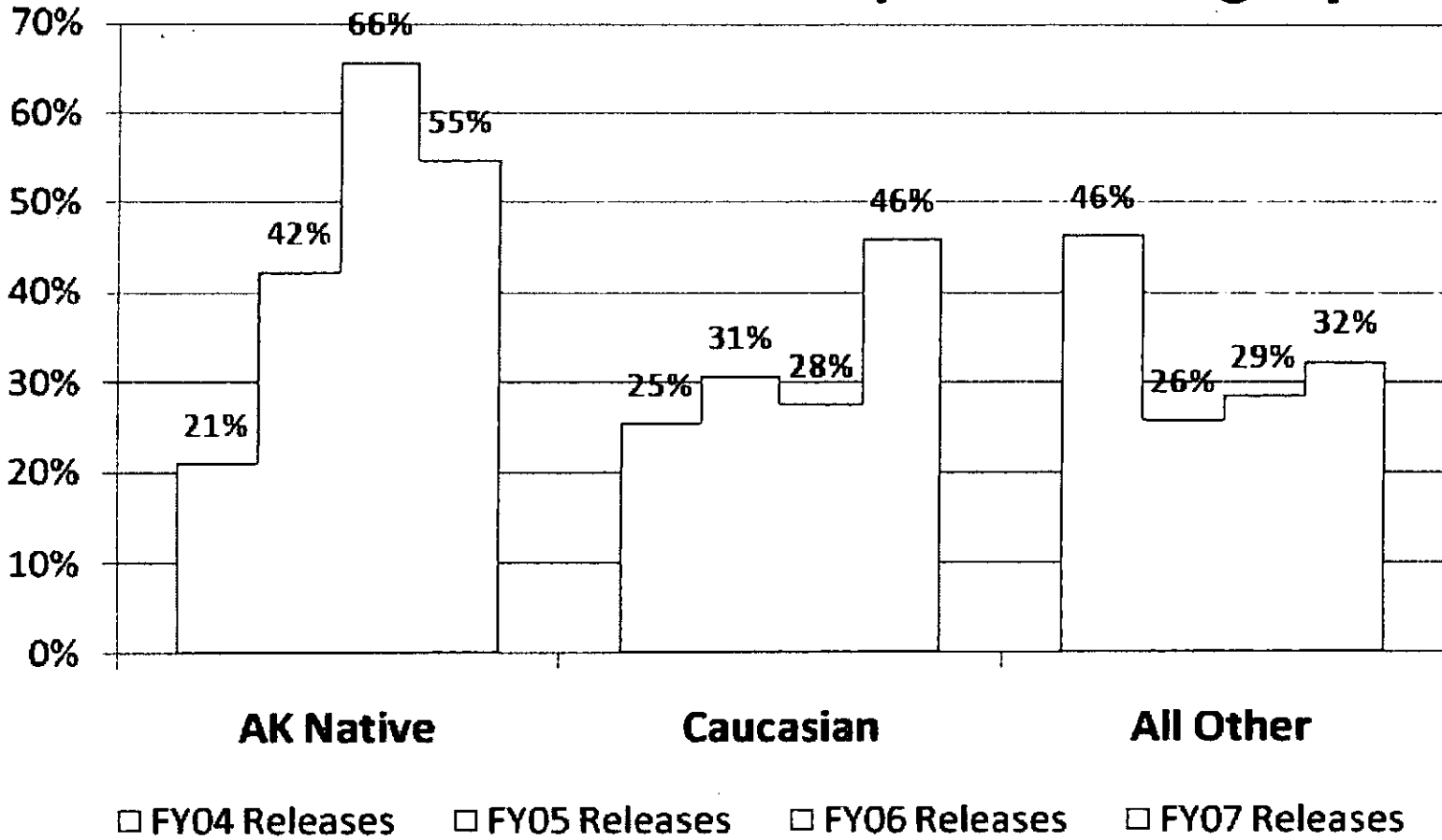


DJJ Recidivism

□ Probation □ Treatment



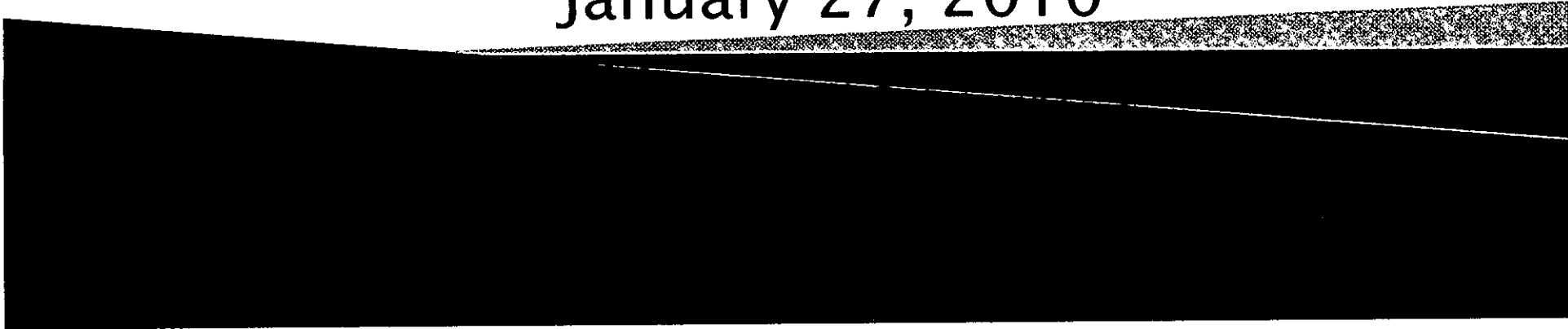
Treatment Recidivism by Race Category



The Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory

“The YLS”

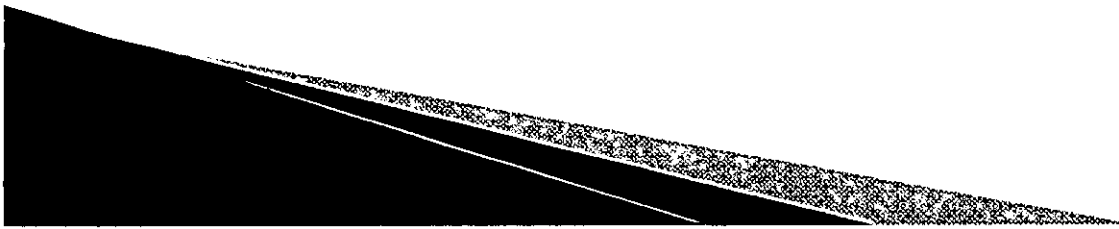
Juvenile Justice Overview
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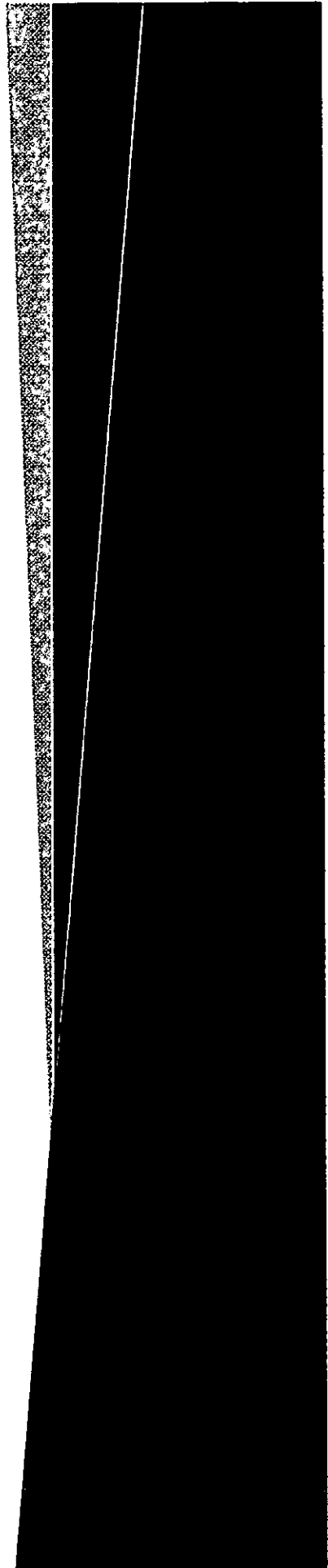
Objective:

To emphasize:

- The importance and value of effective assessment of juveniles
- The potential that the YLS holds for Alaska



**What puts a youth at
increased risk for
delinquent behavior?**



These are strong risk factors for delinquent behavior:

- ▶ A history of offending
- ▶ Substance abuse
- ▶ Challenging family circumstances
- ▶ Few leisure activities, interests
- ▶ Difficulties in education, employment or personality
- ▶ Pro-criminal behavior
- ▶ Poor peer relations
- ▶ Pro-criminal attitudes

These are NOT strong risk factors for delinquent behavior:

Socio-economic
status

▶ Learning disabilities

▶ Abusive parents

▶ Low self-esteem

Personal distress

Mental illness

Family structure

Risk factors for delinquency are
both
STATIC and DYNAMIC

A youth CAN'T change his offense history,
and previous educational failures

But MAY be able to change some family
circumstances, his educational goals,
friendships, substance abuse habits, etc.

Appropriate Assessment of Juveniles:

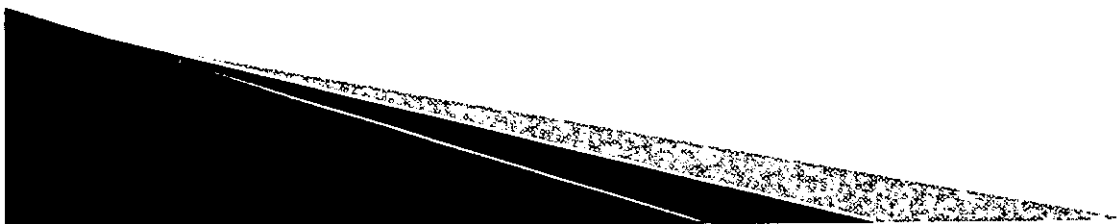
- ▶ Reduces bias in determining risk

- ▶ Helps better utilize resources
 - Guides decision making
 - Improves placement of offenders

- ▶ Can lead to enhanced public safety

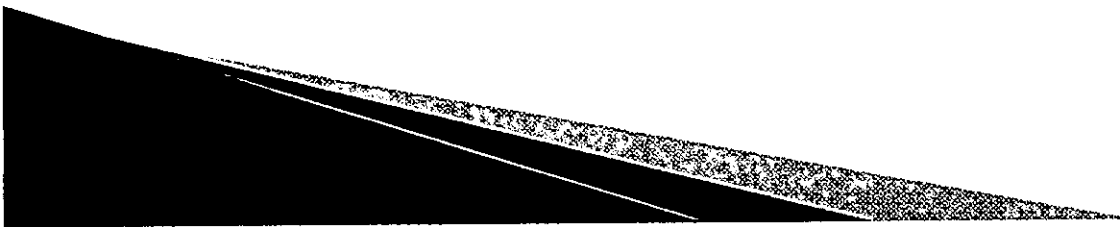
Why the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS)?

- ▶ Measures the major risk and need factors for delinquency
- ▶ Extensive validation studies
- ▶ Case management flows from results



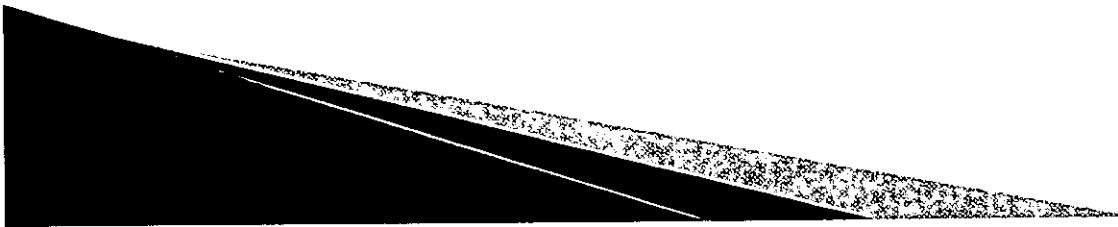
Features of the YLS

- ▶ Completed after In-Depth Interviews with Youth, Parents, and others familiar with youth
- ▶ 42 Questions on the Major Risk Factors
- ▶ Strict scoring criteria to limit subjectivity
- ▶ Allows professional discretion to adjust final risk/need level



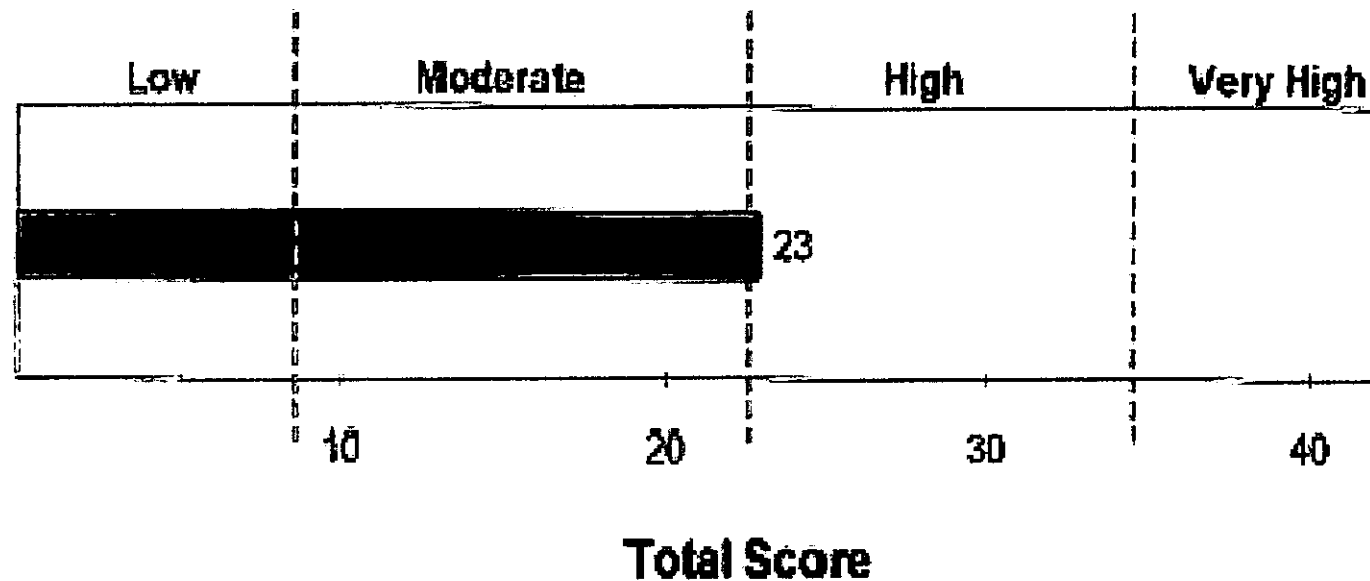
The YLS in Alaska

- ▶ Introduced in 2005 Statewide
- ▶ Youth are assessed with the YLS if they've been adjudicated delinquent in Court and are at least 12 years old.
- ▶ Youth are RE-assessed every 6 months that they remain on probation supervision or following release from a secure or non-secure residential program.



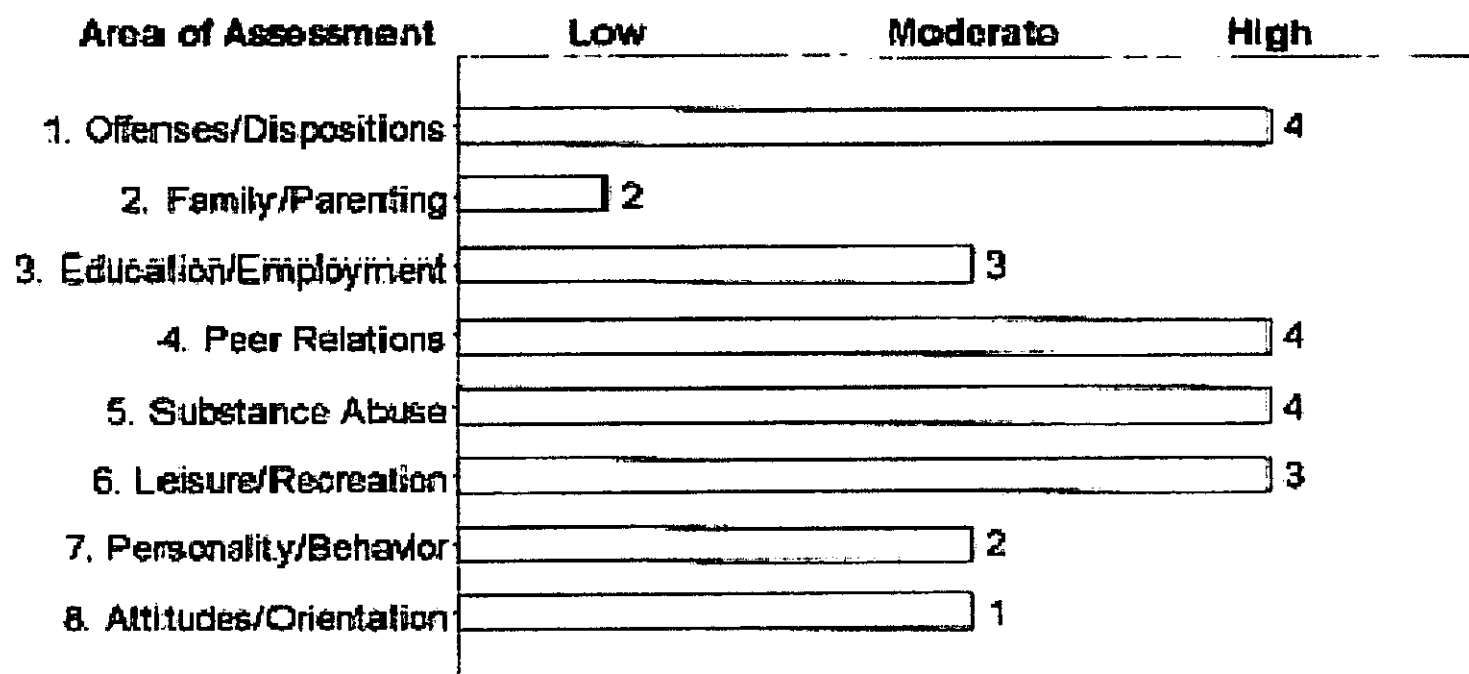
Overall Assessment Based on YLS/CMI Total Risk/Need Level

The graph below displays the YLS/CMI Total Score and indicates the classification level associated with that score (using standard cut-off scores).

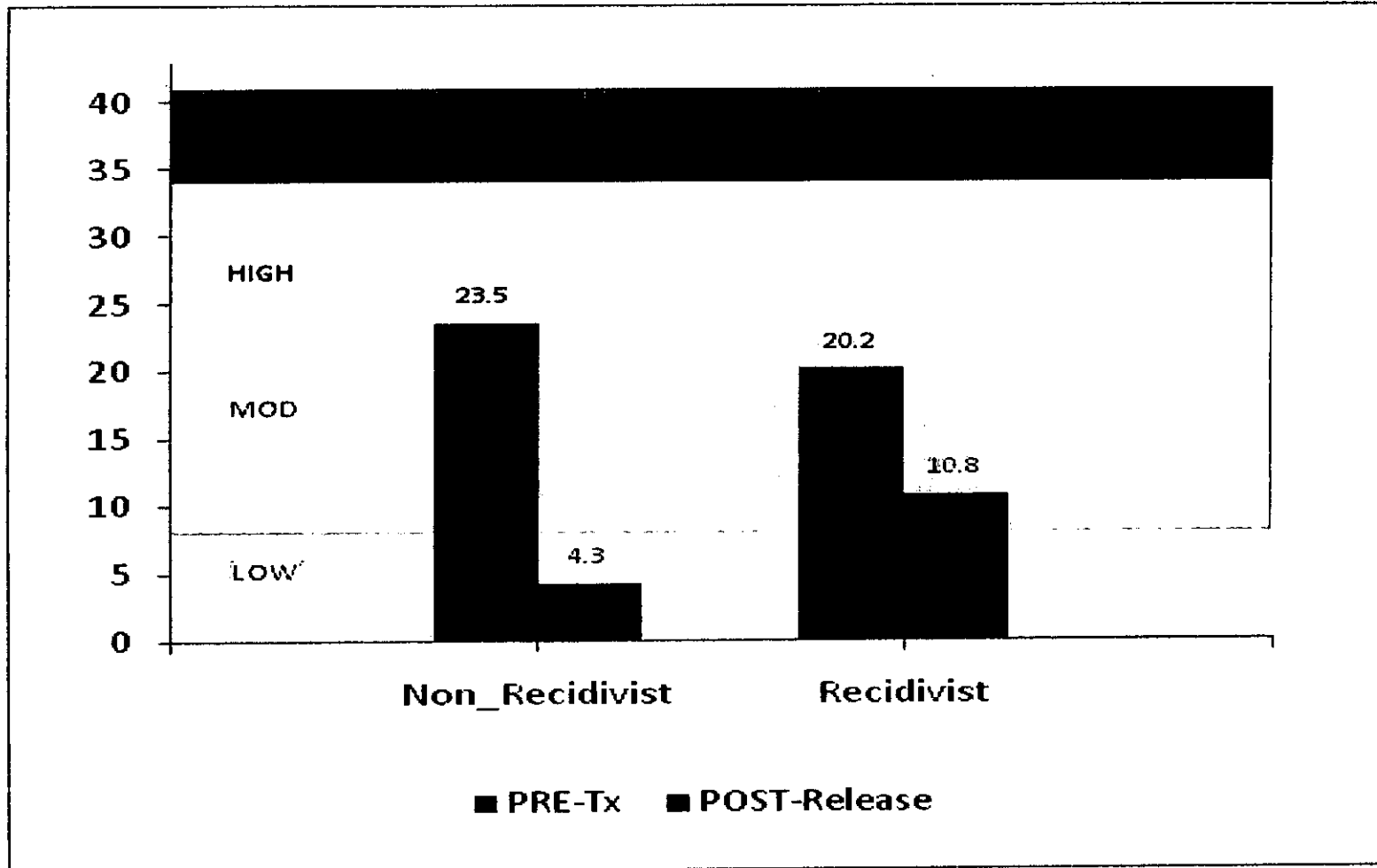


Assessment of Risks and Needs

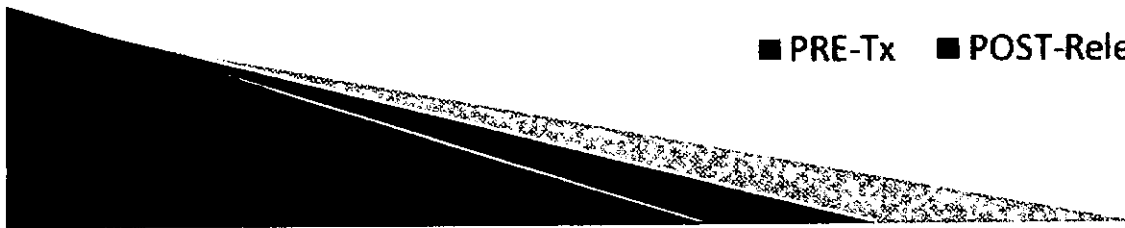
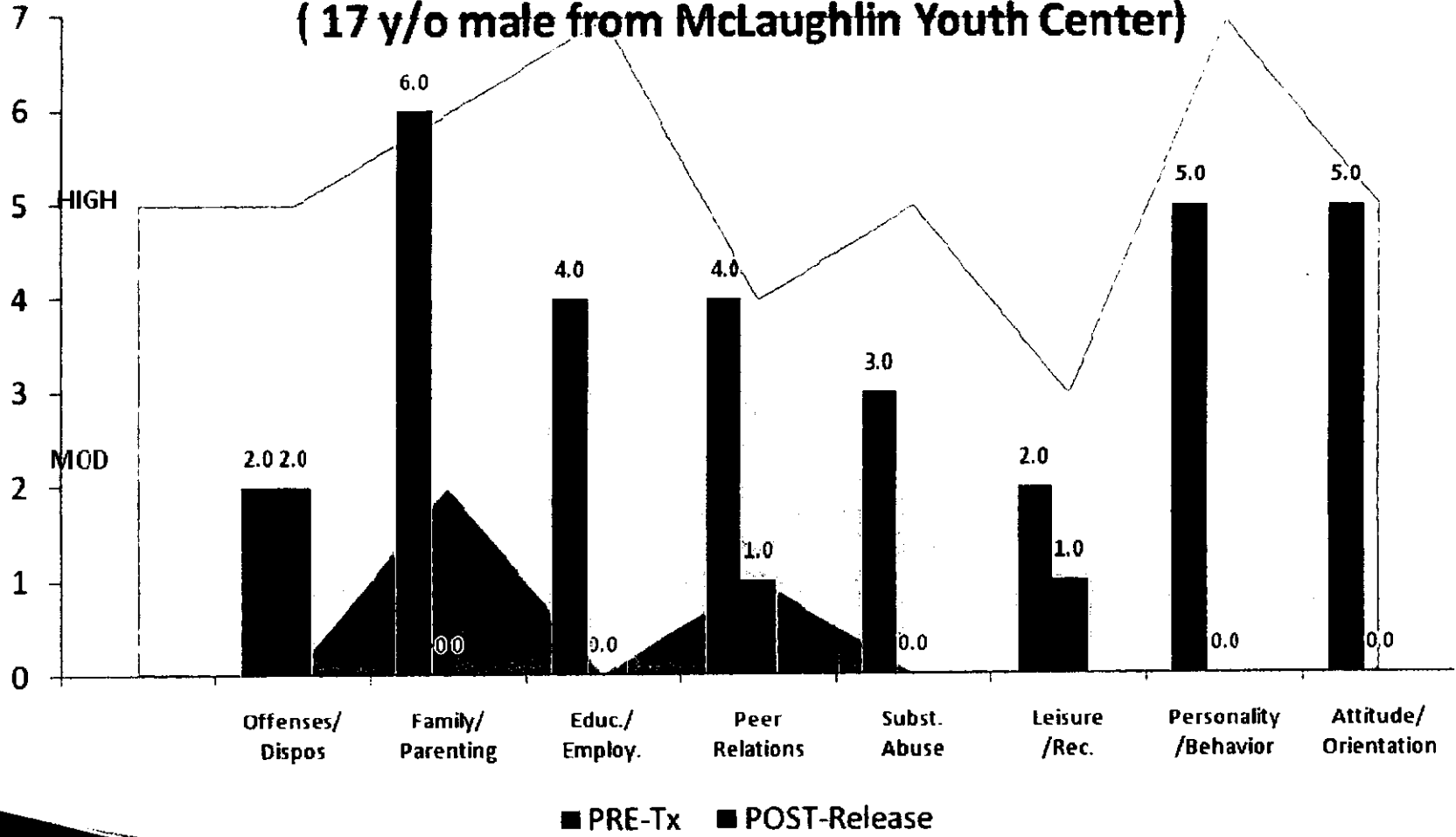
The graph below displays the risk level for each area of assessment (using standard cut-off scores).



Average TOTAL Scores Pre-Treatment and Post-Release

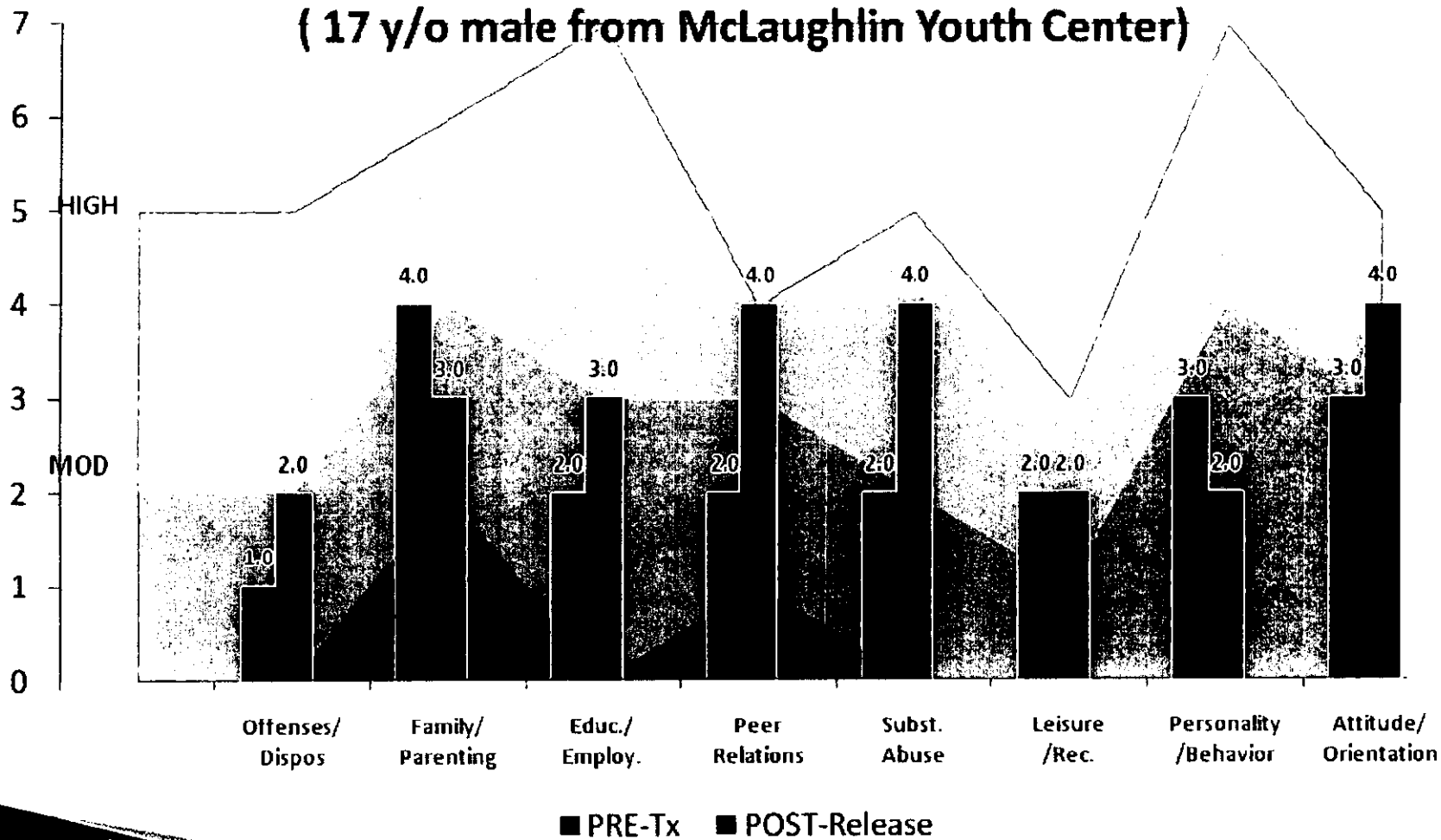


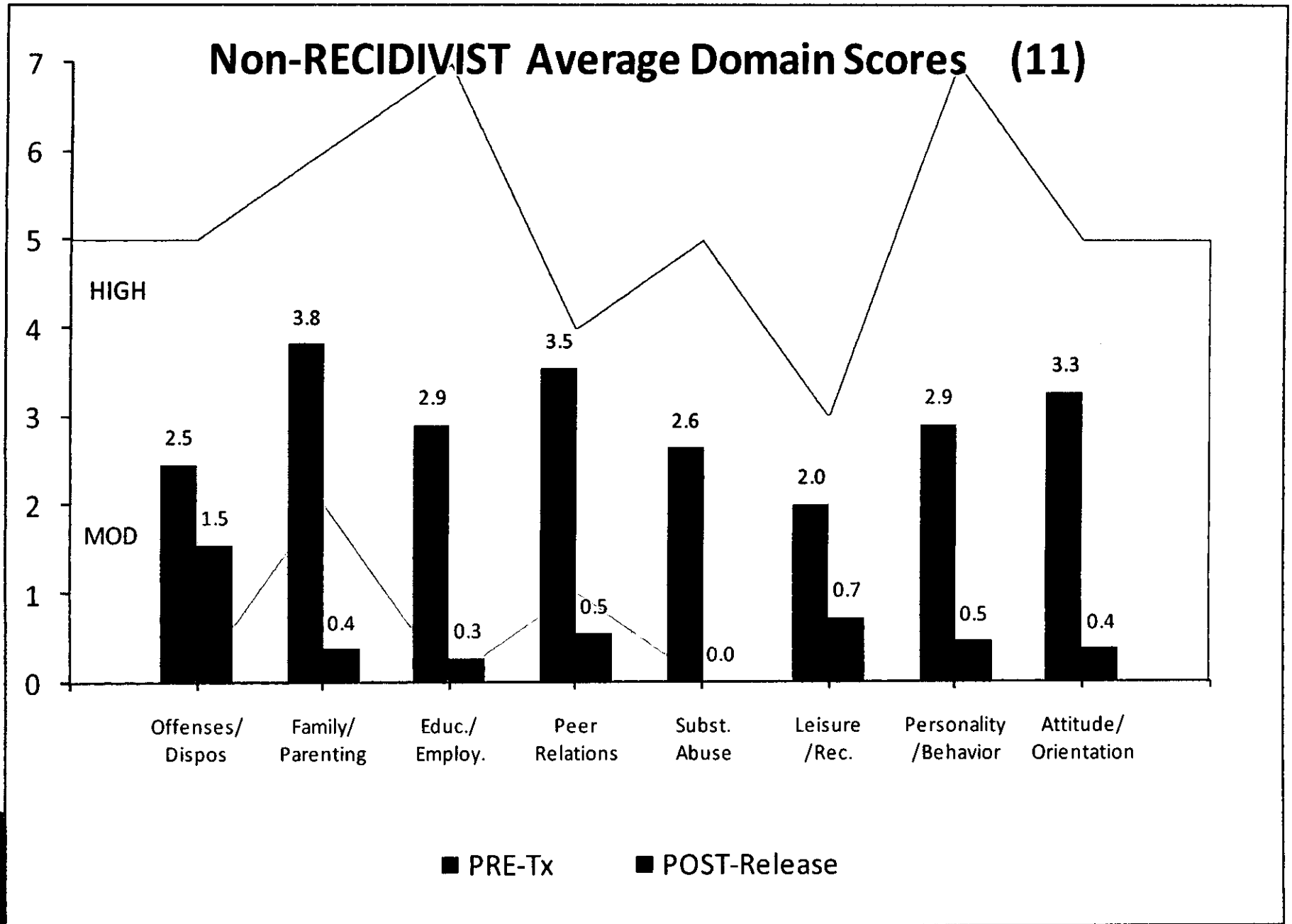
Non-RECIDIVIST (17 y/o male from McLaughlin Youth Center)

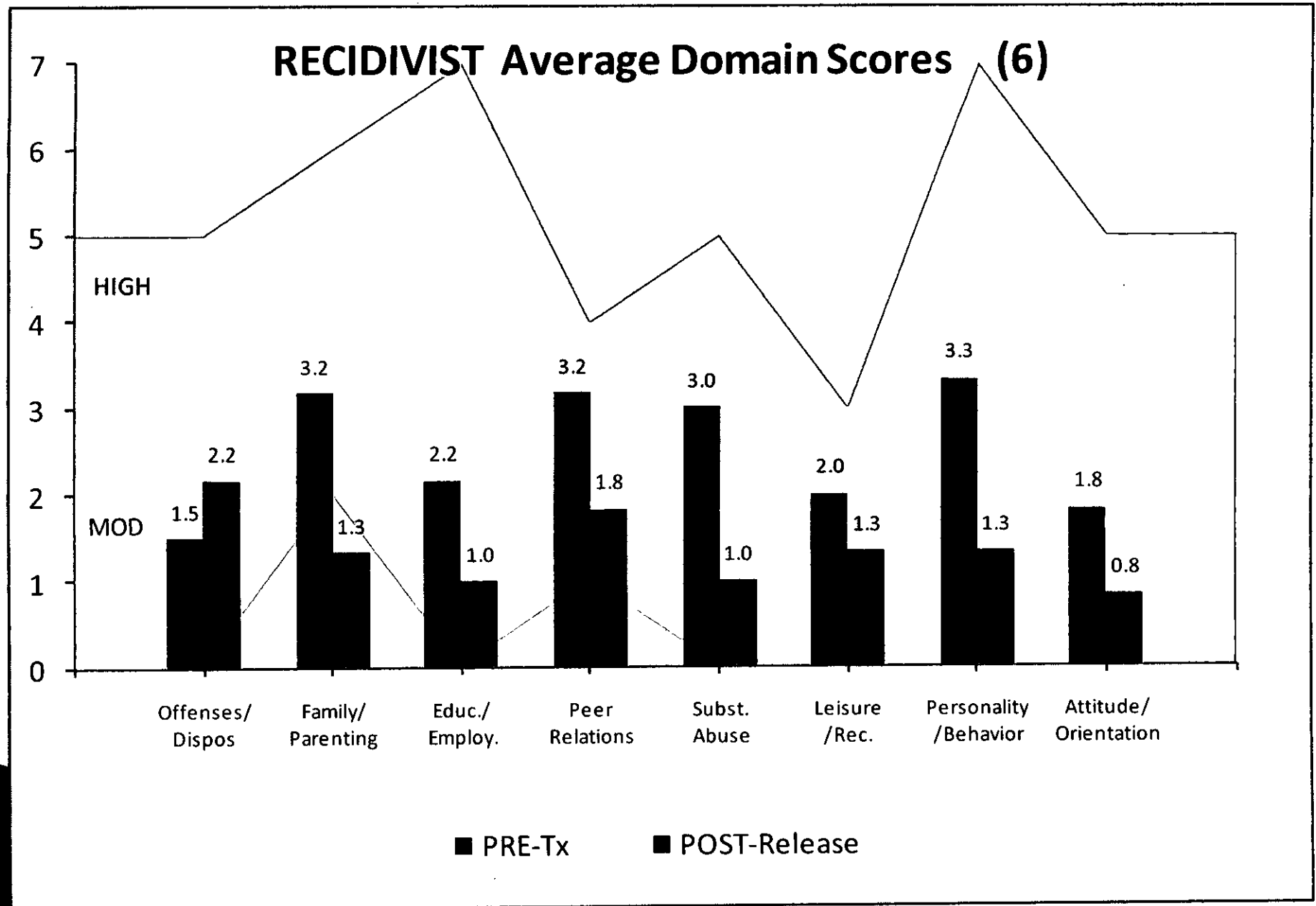


RECIDIVIST

(17 y/o male from McLaughlin Youth Center)



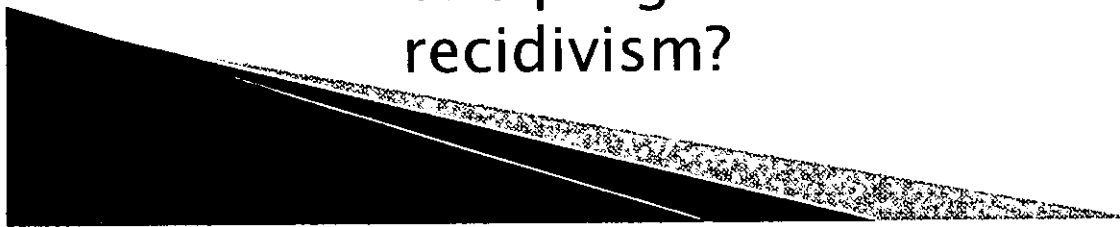


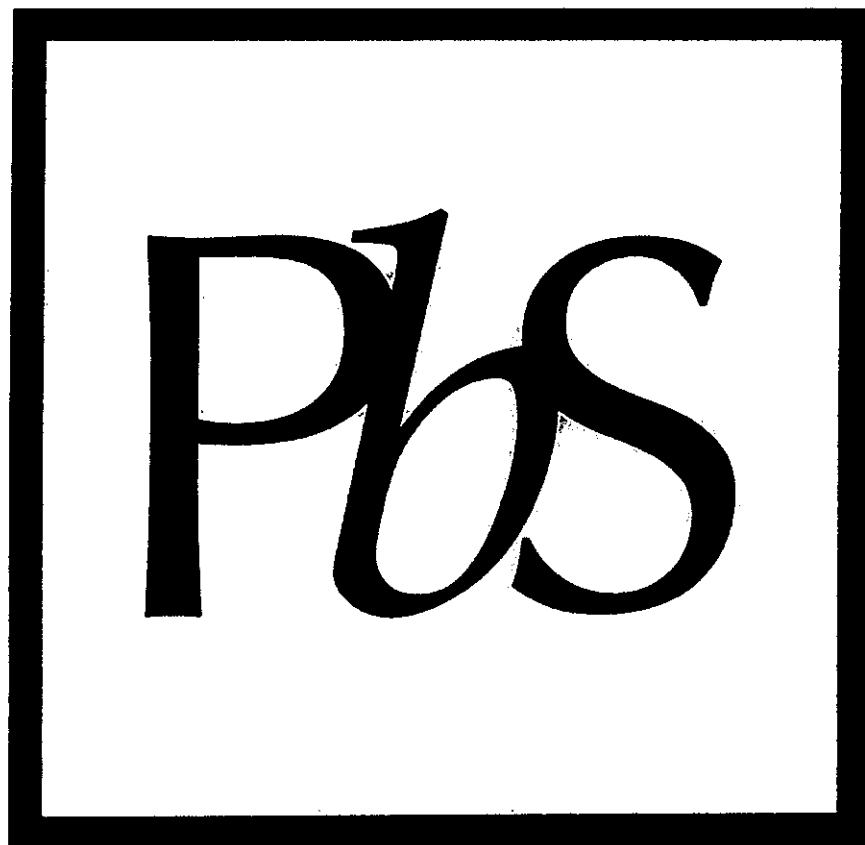


YLS: Next Steps

- ▶ Quality Assurance Needs
 - Is it being performed correctly?
 - Is it being performed according to policy?
 - Would two assessors score the same youth the same way?
 - Are staff adequately trained?

- ▶ What more can the YLS tell us about:
 - The differences between youth who reoffend and those that don't?
 - The programs that Alaska may need to decrease recidivism?





Performance-based Standards

Safety and Accountability for Juvenile
Corrections and Detention Facilities

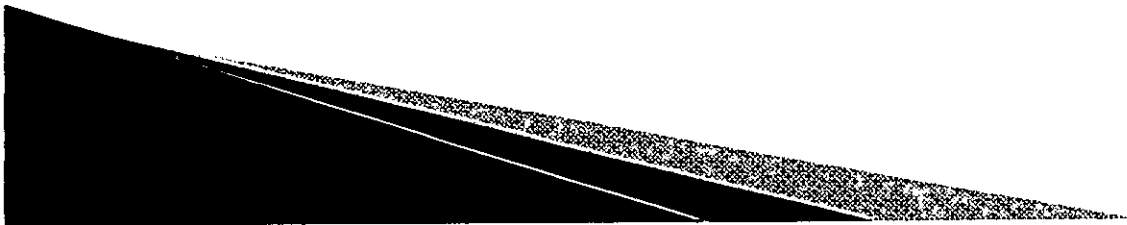


PbS Timeline:

1994 – Conditions of Confinement Study

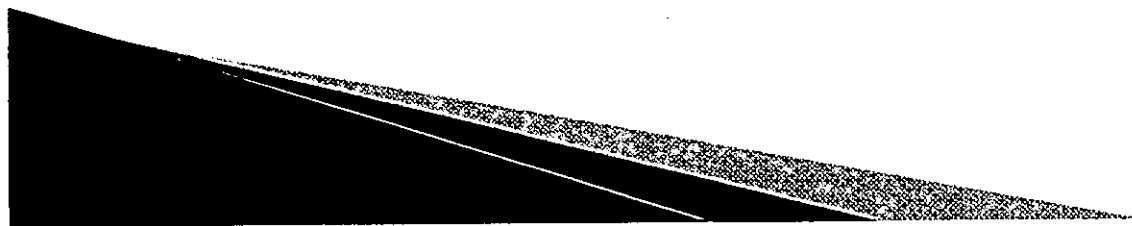
1998 – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) developed Performance-based Standards (PbS) – a nationally-recognized improvement program

2004 – Alaska joins PbS



PbS outcome measures

- Safety
- Security
- Order
- Health and Mental Health Services
- Justice and Legal Rights
- Programming
- Reintegration Planning



A Three-step Continuous Improvement Process

1. Data Collection

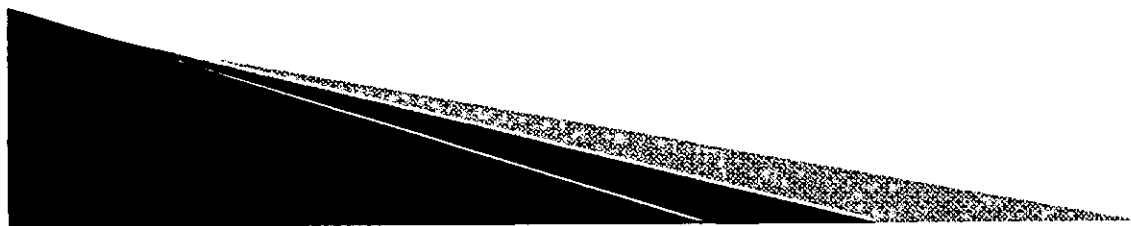
- ▶ Youth Records
- ▶ Surveys
- ▶ Incident Reports

2. Performance Reports

- ▶ Bar Graphs and Summary Reports

3. Facility Improvement Process

- ▶ Facility Improvement Plan (FIP)
- ▶ Web site



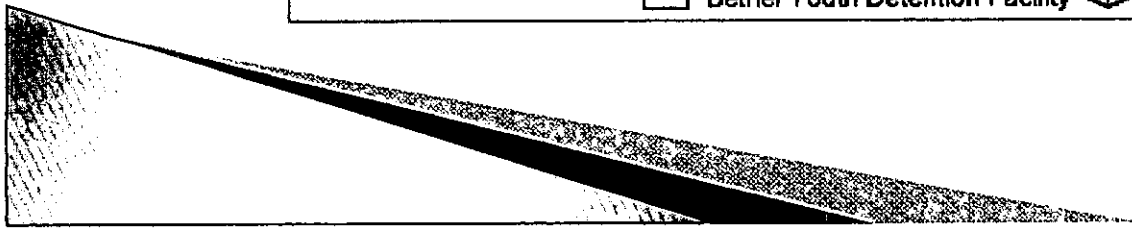
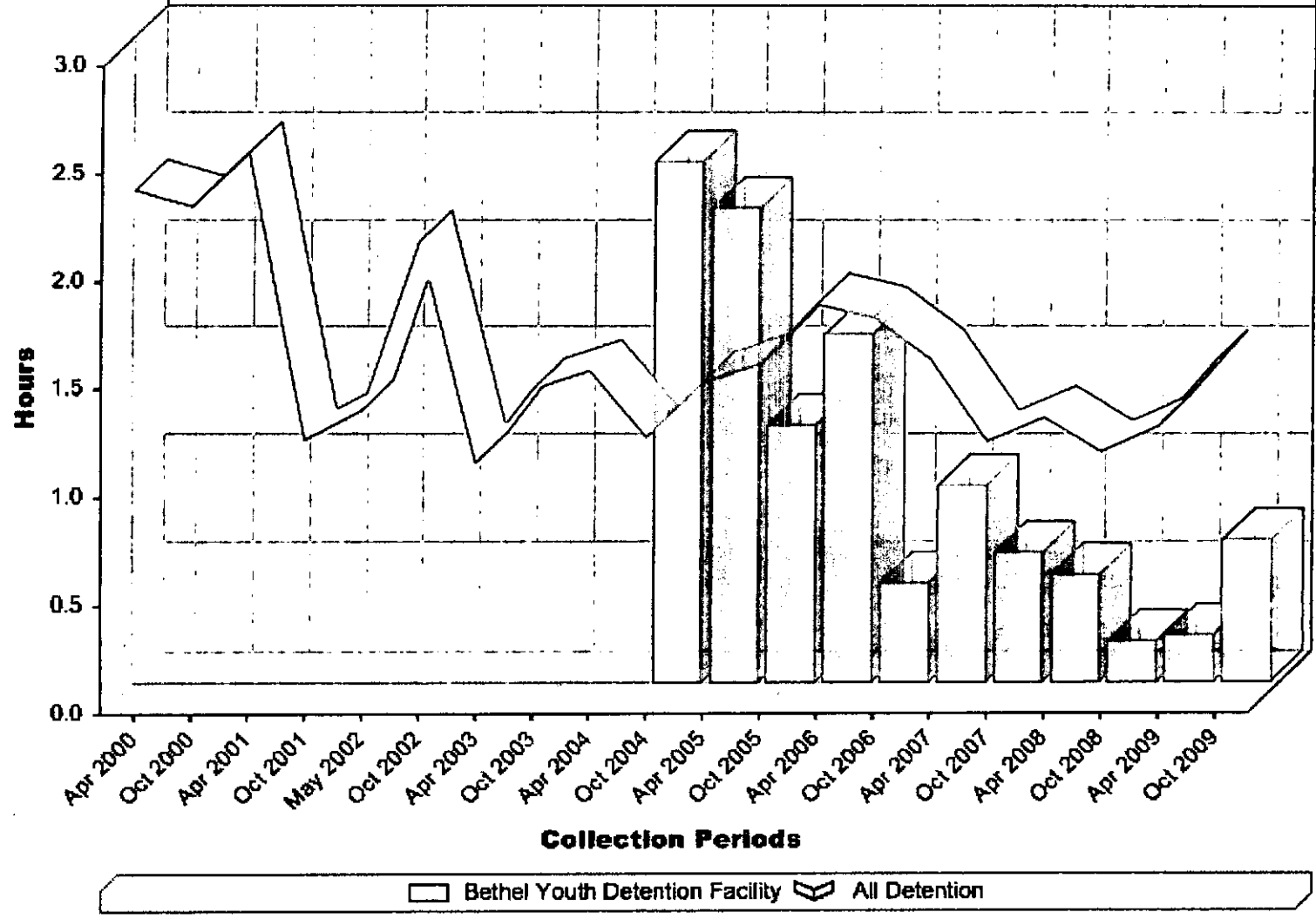
Data Collection

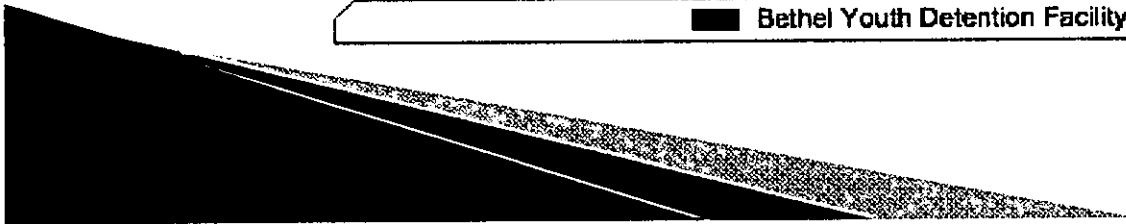
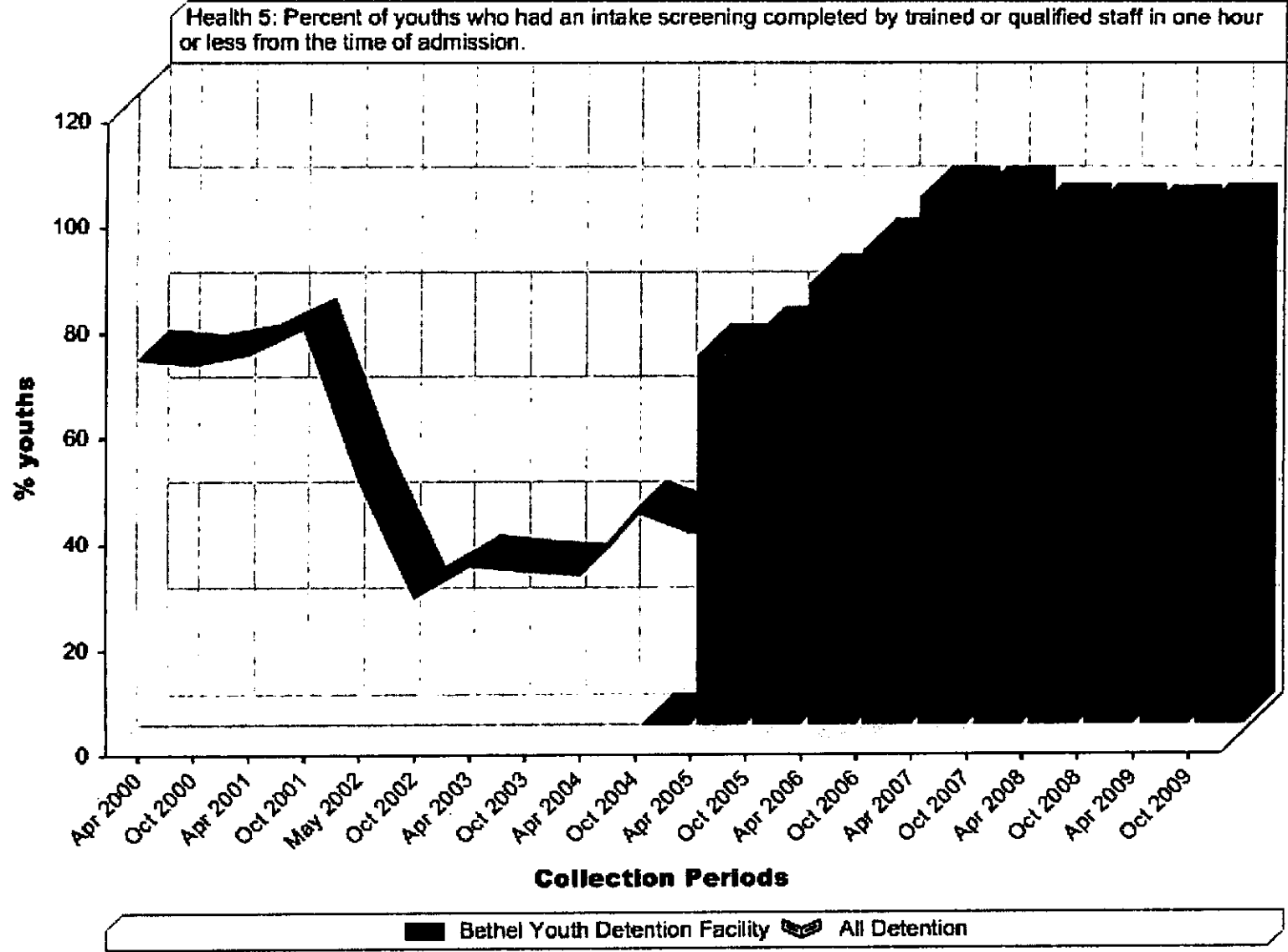
Site Report and Analysis

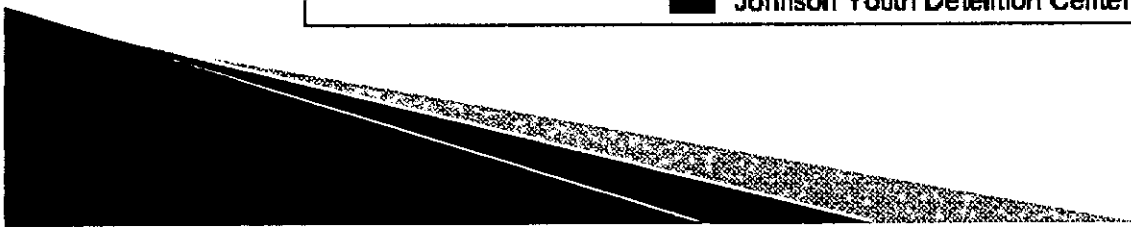
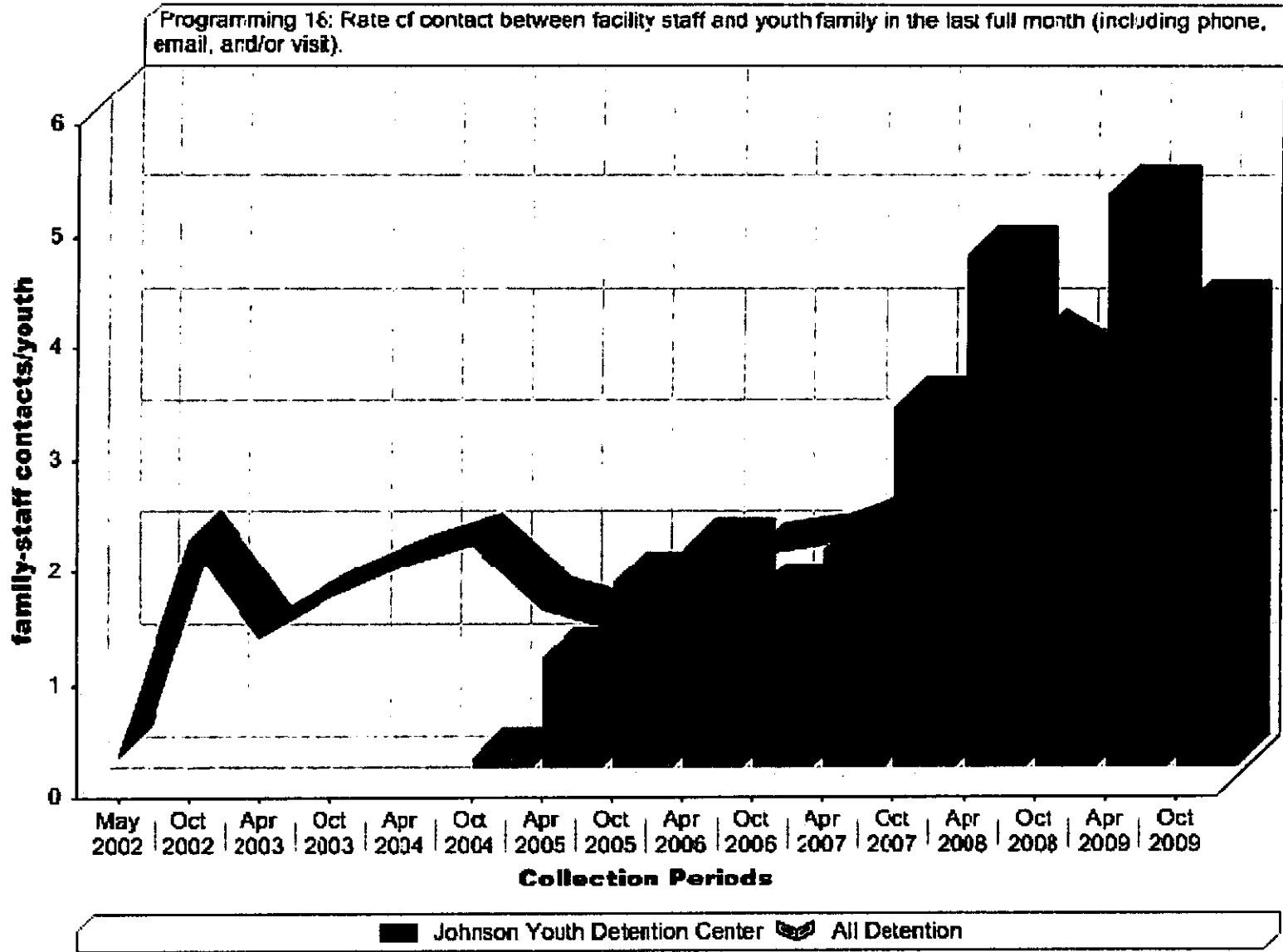
Facility Improvement Plans

The PbS six-month data collection and improvement cycle

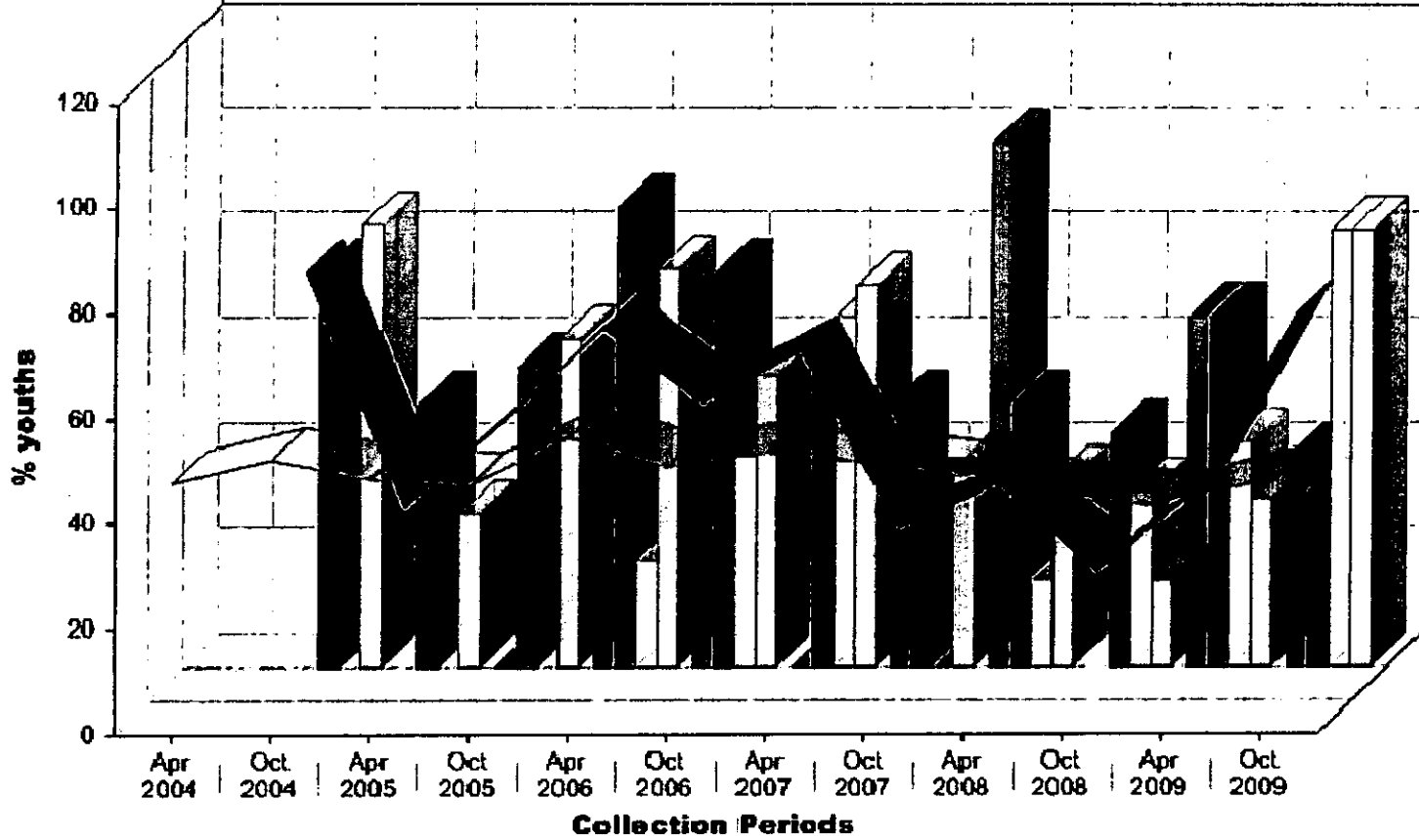
Order 12: Average number of idle waking hours per day. Hours youth spend in their rooms or dormitories during an average 24 hour period not including 8 hours for sleeping.



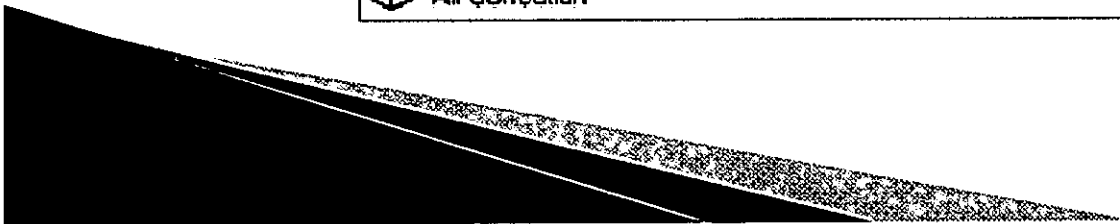


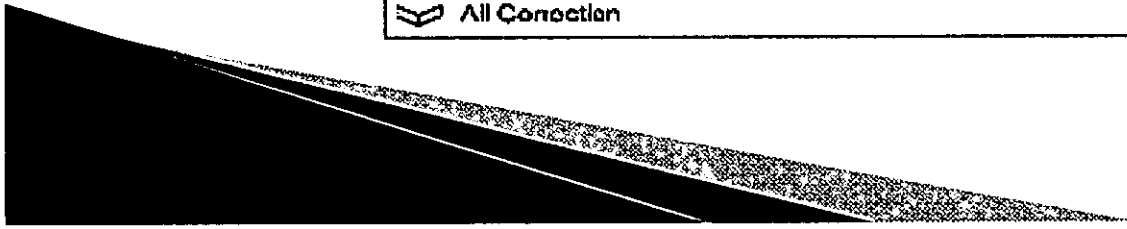
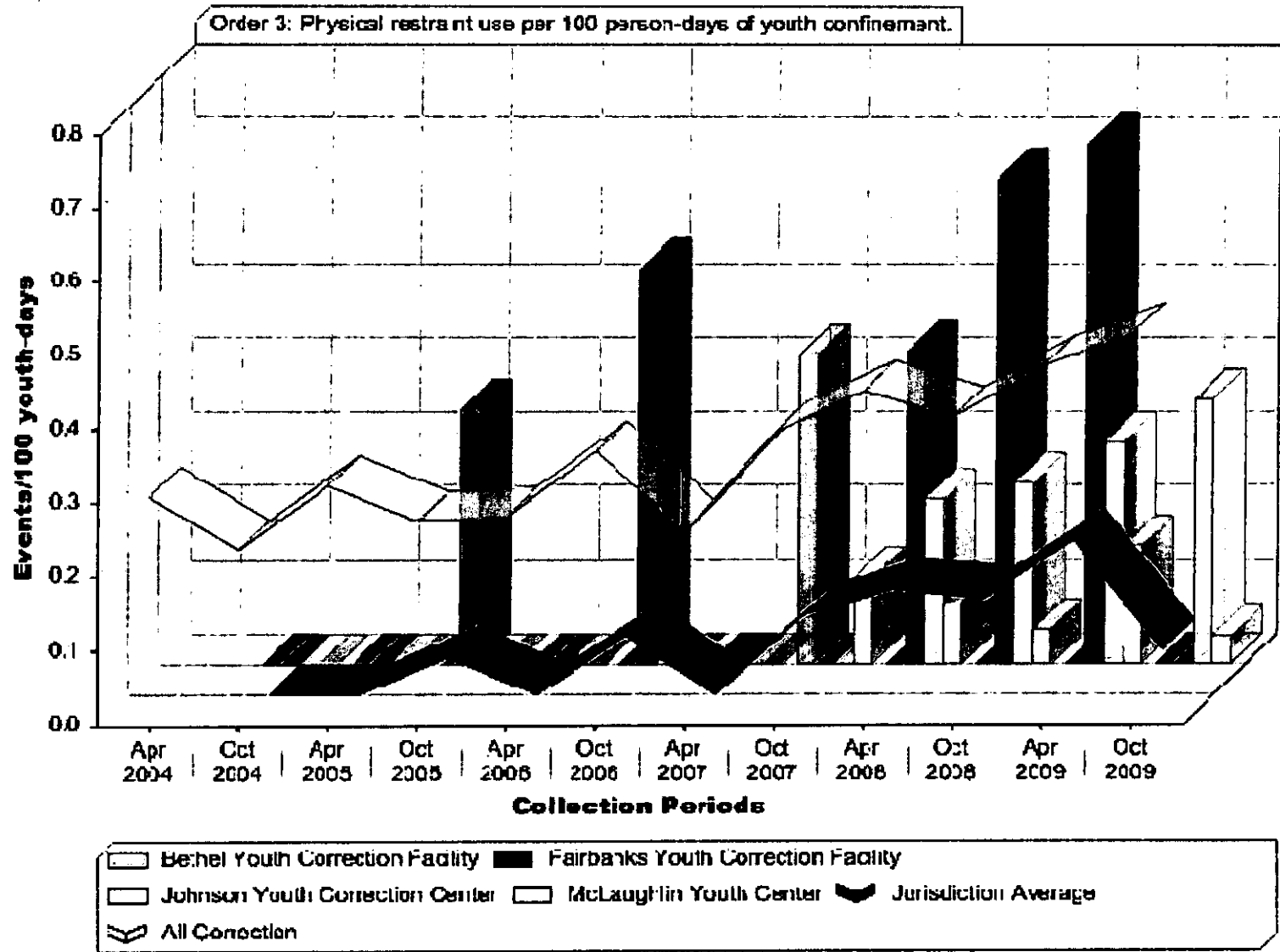


Programming 1: Percent of youths confined for over 6 months whose math scores increased between admission and discharge.



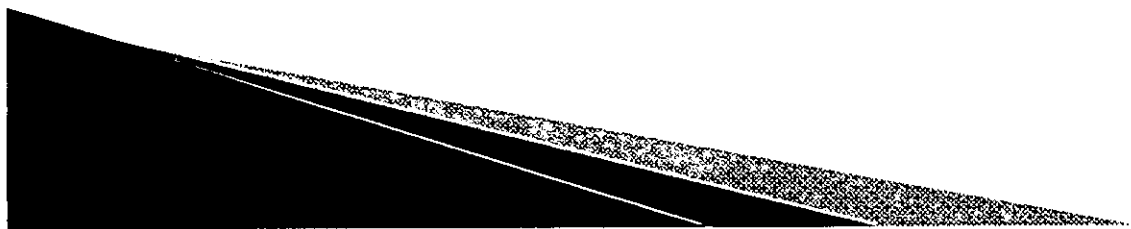
- Bethel Youth Correction Facility
- Fairbanks Youth Correction Facility
- Johnson Youth Correction Center
- McLaughlin Youth Center
- Jurisdiction Average
- All Correction





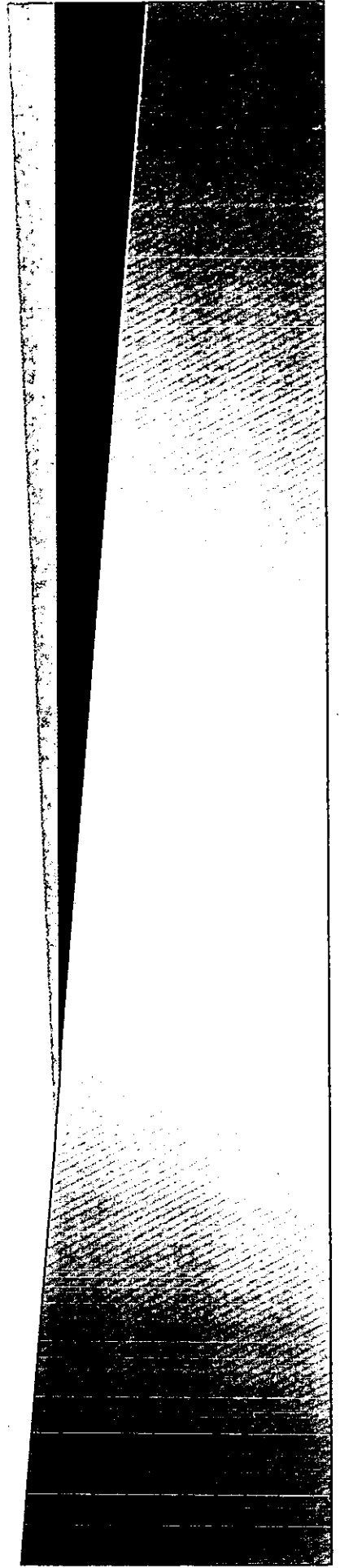
Alaska notes:

- ▶ Nome Youth Facility – PbS newsletter
- ▶ Bethel Youth Facility – award for excellence
- ▶ Fairbanks Youth Facility – Level 4 status
- ▶ 5 of 12 Alaska sites achieved L3 status on 2009
- ▶ Recognition of Alaska's FIP process for suicide policy and intake screening



Welcome

**Introduction to
AGGRESSION REPLACEMENT
TRAINING®**



What is Aggression Replacement Training[®]

- ▶ ART[®] is a cognitive behavioral, multi-modal curriculum comprised of three interdependent components:
 - Structured Learning Training (SLT)
 - Anger Control Training (ACT)
 - Moral Reasoning (MR)



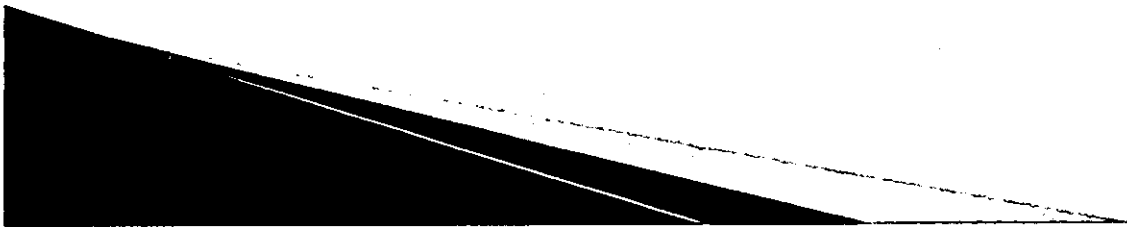
Research on effectiveness

- ▶ ART[®] is a model program as rated by The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/mpg.html>

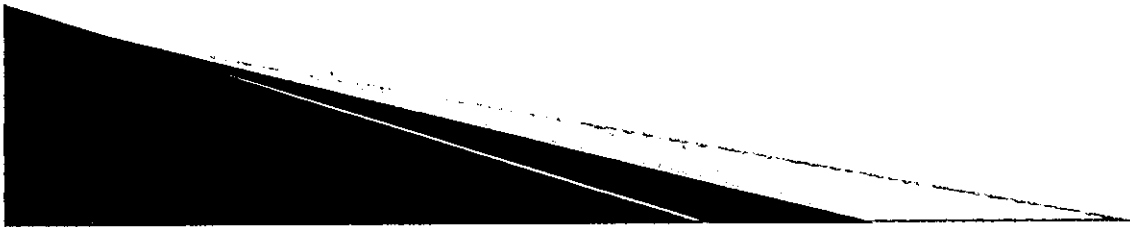
- ▶ Washington State Institute for Public Policy

www.wsipp.wa.gov



Washington State outcomes

When competently delivered, Aggression Replacement Training (ART) has positive outcomes with estimated reductions in 18-month felony recidivism of 24 percent and a benefit to cost ratio of \$11.66.




Alaska Juvenile Justice

Began training ART[®] facilitators in 2004

Have since trained more than 80 facilitators

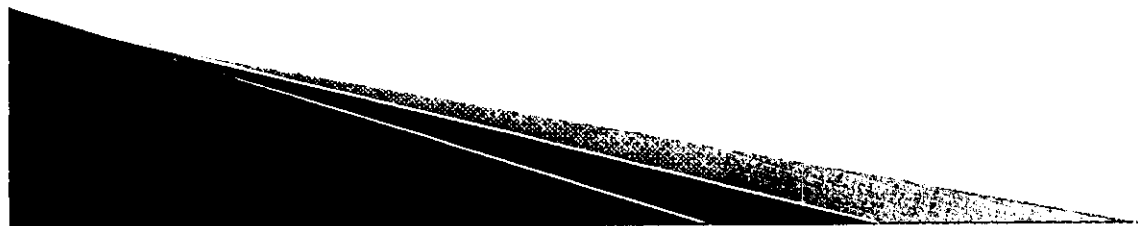
Classes have been attended by more than 400 youth

Classes are offered to youth in DJJ care in Nome, Fairbanks, Bethel, Anchorage, Ketchikan and Juneau.



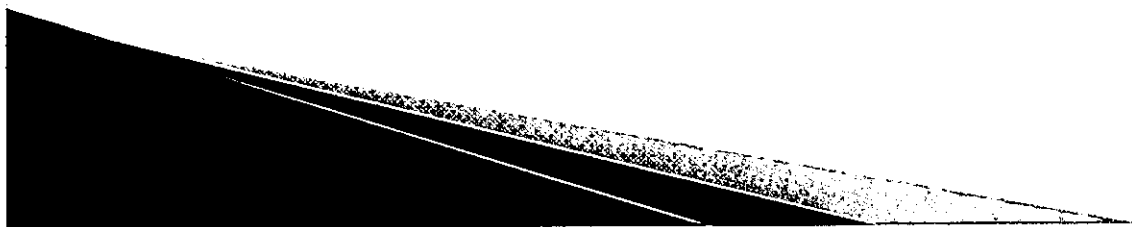
Aggression Replacement Training® (ART®)

- STRUCTURED LEARNING TRAINING (SLT)
(Behavioral Component)
- ANGER CONTROL TRAINING (ACT)
(Affective Component)
- MORAL REASONING (MR)
(Values Component)



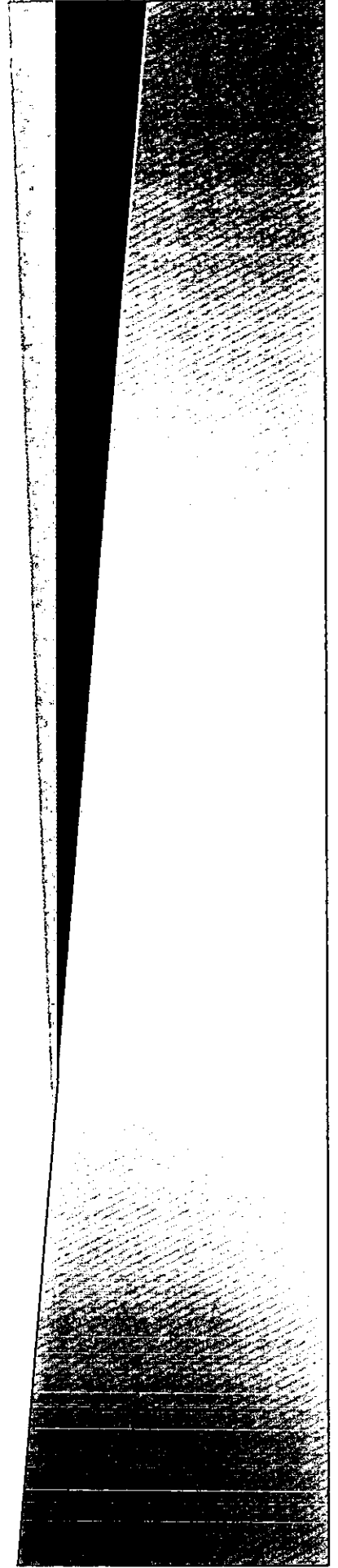
Aggression Replacement Training[®] Classes

- ▶ 10 weeks
- ▶ 3 classes per week
- ▶ 8 to 12 participants
- ▶ Closed classes
- ▶ Interactive
- ▶ Prescriptive Program for aggressive and violent youth




Structured Learning Training

The Behavioral Component of ART®

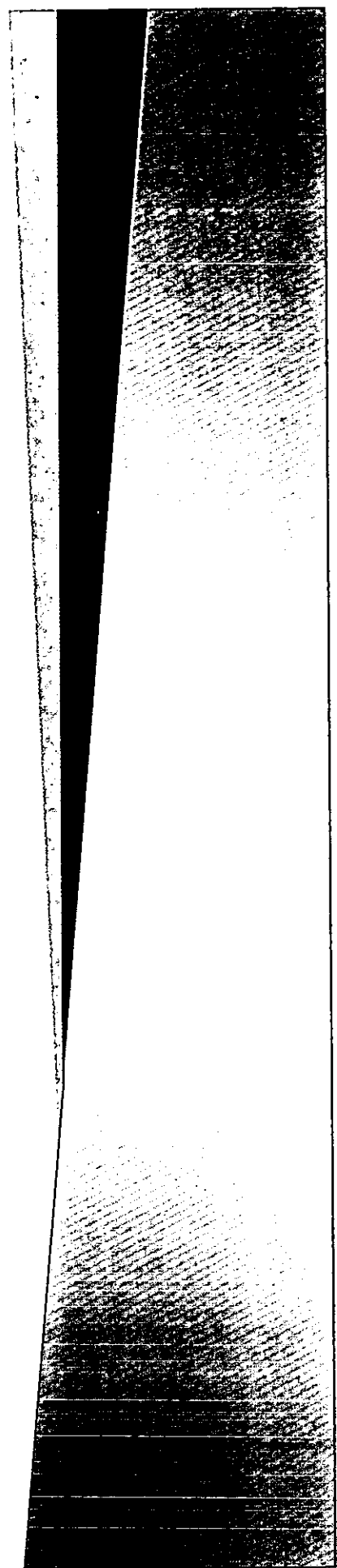


STRUCTURED LEARNING CURRICULUM

- Making a complaint
 - Understanding the feelings of others
 - Getting ready for a difficult conversation
 - Dealing with someone else's anger
 - Keeping out of fights
 - Helping others
 - Dealing with an accusation
 - Dealing with group pressure
 - Expressing affection
 - Responding to failure
- 

Anger Control Training

The Affective (Emotional) Component of ART®



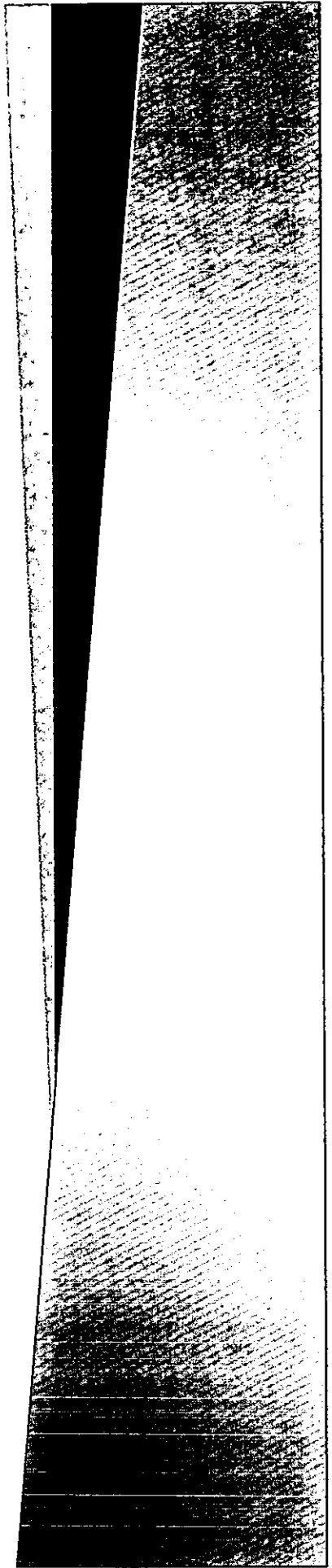
Goals and Objectives of ACT

- ▶ To help make the arousal of anger in chronically aggressive clients a less frequent occurrence.
- ▶ To provide clients with the means to learn self-control when their anger is aroused. (Whereas SLT teaches clients what to do in angry producing situations...ACT teaches them what *not* to do.)



Moral Reasoning

The Cognitive Component of ART®



Moral Reasoning

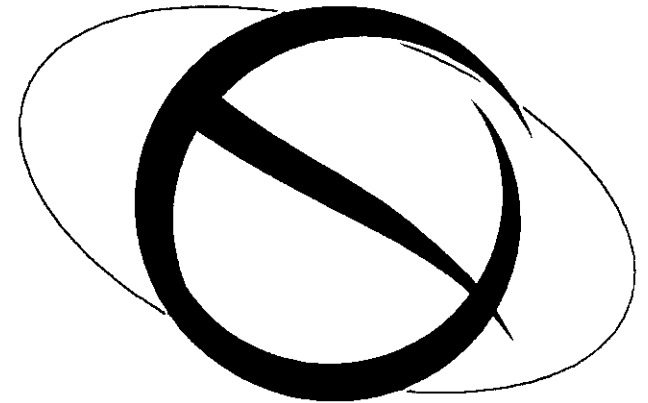
The Social Decision-Making Meeting

- ▶ The goal of the meeting is to facilitate the natural adolescent growth of moral-cognitive development so youth will make more mature decisions in social situations.
- ▶ The purpose is not to teach morality or values.



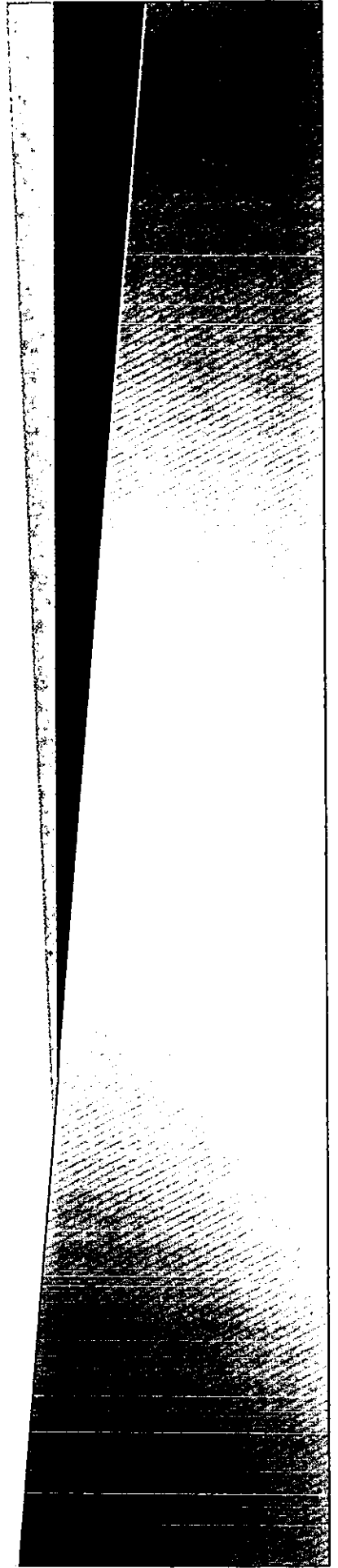
What ART[®] is NOT

- ▶ Traditional Psychotherapy
- ▶ Group Guidance or Advice Giving
- ▶ Values Training or Clarification
- ▶ Content Specific Education





Implementation



Facilitator Training

- ▶ ART® Institute is a 5 day training.
- ▶ Participants are certified to teach ART® and any of the three components.
- ▶ Annual Refresher Training for Facilitators
- ▶ Quality Assurance



Quality Assurance for ART®

- ▶ Provide all three ART® Components
- ▶ Complete Program
- ▶ Trained ART® Facilitators
- ▶ Observe Groups
- ▶ Provide Feedback



QUALITY ASSURANCE EFFORTS

- ▶ The key to reducing recidivism is to deliver the research-based program competently
 - Pick the best people to facilitate the program
 - Ensure proper training
 - Referring appropriate youth
 - Ensure the program is delivered with fidelity to the model
 - Assessment of facilitators skills
 - Providing statewide guidelines for the Program

