

# Arrowhead Juvenile Center

## 2003 Treatment Analysis

Prepared January 2005

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## Arrowhead Juvenile Center 2003 Treatment Analysis Executive Summary

During 2003, 166 juveniles (150 male; 16 female) were placed in an Arrowhead Juvenile Center treatment program a total of 198 times. Participant demographics were collected and short- and long-term programs were evaluated to measure effectiveness of programming and services

### Participant Characteristics

- The majority of youth were male, white, between 16 to 18 years old, and from Duluth
- 90% were male; 58% were white and 39% were Native American; the average age at intake was 15.8
- 53% were assessed as having a high or very high risk to re-offend
- 38% had a felony adjudication before the age of 15
- YLS results suggest that areas to be addressed include antisocial peer associations, leisure/recreation deficits, and family/parenting issues

### Program Characteristics

- 7,110 bed days were used during 2003 with an average daily population of 19.5
- 49% of intakes were for long term placements and 51% were for short term placements

### Outcomes

- 63% of placements resulted in a new adjudication/conviction
- 18% of placements resulted in a new felony or gross misdemeanor person adjudication/conviction
- 61% occurred in the first six months (28% in the first three months)

### Recommendations

- Investigate reasons and implement program strategies that address the increase in youth of color.
- Implement strategies that reduce negative peer associations, improve recreational deficits and improve parenting/family issues.
- Identify potential reasons for the reduction in re-offenses during the first three months after discharge.
- Continue to improve analytic techniques to better understand the nature of AJC recidivism.
- Investigate reasons participants feel that staff do not fully understand their problems and implement strategies to help staff relate to participants.

## Table of Contents

<b>Future Directions 2002</b>	.....	4-5
<b>Participant Characteristics</b>		
Demographics	.....	6
Risk (including YLS-CMI)	.....	7-9
Gender Comparisons	.....	10
<b>Program Characteristics</b>		
Program Characteristics	.....	11-12
Days of Care	.....	13
<b>Recidivism</b>		
Definition and Overall Results	.....	14
Cross Tab Analysis	.....	15-16
<b>Participant Satisfaction</b>		
Cognitive Skills	.....	17
Anger Management	.....	18
Sex Offender Programming	.....	19
Exit Survey	.....	20
<b>Recommendations</b>	.....	21

## Recommendations/Future Directions for 2002

In the 2002 AJC Treatment Report, several recommendations were made and a series of questions were posed based on the data. The information below provides information on the progress made in these areas.

### Recommendations/Questions

### Progress/Answer *(Information provided by AJC)*

- ☞ Articulate current services and philosophical approach to serving youth of color. Measure and assess services. Identify goals and objectives and incorporate into future planning efforts.
  - Address large Native American makeup of female youth in treatment.

1. Presented material to probation, ARC Board and Advisory Board.
2. Made juvenile females a priority in the ARC plan and the ARC Female Offender Program committee.
3. FonduLac Health Services and AJC working directly with female treatment group.

- ☞ Investigate reasons why low-risk girls are being placed in a high security facility and the appropriateness of such placement.

1. In 2003, 54% of female clients placed at AJC were assessed as low to moderate risk to re-offend (65% in 2002), suggesting that placement decisions for girls were more appropriately aligned with risk than in the past.
2. Built in the use of the YLS-CMI risk score for the intake screening criteria.

- ☞ Articulate how current services are addressing the need to reduce negative peer relations, leisure/recreation deficits, and family/parenting deficits as identified by the YLS. Measure and assess services. Identify goals and objectives and incorporate into future planning efforts.
  - Implement an electronic case management tool that is directly linked to YLS results.

1. YLS-CMI is available from CSTS on all 30+ day treatment clients and the domains are prioritized and form the treatment plan.
2. Efforts to coordinate JAIMS and CSTS to better share information.
3. Technical committee work and training is being done to have the electronic case management tool that is directly linked to YLS results.

## Recommendations/Future Directions for 2002

☞ Articulate optimal usage and judge annual results based on this number. Continue to conduct bed flow analyses to better understand how the facility is being use on a daily basis.

1. There was an increase in bed days in 2003 from 2002 (629 day increase), however, optimal usage should still be determined.
2. Analysis on bed flow is continuously documented; treatment at 80-85% and detention at 60%; overall out-of-home placement costs are down.
3. Available bed days are advertised on corrections web sites.

☞ Explore and implement intervention/transition strategies during the first three months after discharge in order to reduce recidivism.

1. An aftercare cognitive group has been implemented with an ongoing after-release strategy to continue to reinforce social skills.
2. The use of furloughs for 3 months after release has been established on designated high risk cases.

☞ Condense pre/post test materials to reduce duplication of efforts and paperwork and to streamline analysis.

1. A single instrument is being developed to evaluate all of AJC programming and will include published scales where appropriate. (Sex offender assessment will not change at this time.)

☞ AJC should explore national and state recidivism levels in order to develop realistic internal targets.

1. Requested assistance from Research Department to assist with this.

## Participant Characteristics

### Findings

- The typical treatment client was from Duluth, male, white, and 16-18 years old.
- Youth of color were over-represented in placement.
- Since 2001, AJC is serving more males and more youth of color.

### Future Directions...

- AJC and Court & Field services should determine reasons for the growth in youth of color, including and investigation of data entry practices by AJC and Court & Field to rule out data inconsistencies.

During 2003, 166 juveniles were placed in Arrowhead Juvenile Center (AJC) treatment programs a total of 198 times. Nine placements began in 2002 and carried over into 2003. The majority was male (90%) and white (58%) and the average age was 15.8. The majority were from Duluth (49%) and Virginia (22%).

Youth of color were significantly over-represented at AJC compared to youth of color residing in all ARC counties according to the 2000 U.S. Census<sup>1</sup>(42% at AJC versus 8% countywide). It should be noted that the total number of clients of color jumped dramatically in 2003 (43% from 28%). Race/ethnicity data was collected using the JAIMS system in 2003 rather than the CSTS system used in 2001 and 2002 suggesting inconsistency in data collection/entry methods practiced by the probation department and AJC. It is strongly recommended that the discrepancy be further investigated to determine if the differences were due to inconsistencies in data entry or due to a major shift in ethnic representation.

Demographics		2003 (Clients=166)	2002 (Clients=149)	2001 (Clients=149)
Gender	Male	90% (150)	87%	83%
	Female	10% (16)	13%	17%
Ethnicity	White	58% (96)	73%	72%
	Nat Am	39% (64)	20%	20%
	Af Am	3% (5)	7%	7%
	Hisp	1% (1)	1%	1%
	Unk	--	--	8
Age at Placement	12-13	8% (14)	9%	7%
	14-15	25% (41)	28%	26%
	16-18	67% (111)	64%	68%
	Average	15.8	15.7	15.9
County of Origin <sup>2</sup>	Duluth	49% (81)	42%	49%
	No. St. Louis	32% (53)	38%	30%
	Virginia	22% (37)		
	Hibbing	10% (16)		
	Carlton	10% (17)	14%	11%
	Koochiching	2% (4)	2%	2%
	Lake	2% (3)	1%	3%
	Cook	4% (6)	0	1%
	Itasca	1% (2)	3%	3%

Source: CSTS (all '01 and '02 data and county data for '03) and JAIMS (2003 data for gender, ethnicity, age at placement)

<sup>1</sup> Minnesota Planning Department (www.mnplan.state.mn.us)

<sup>2</sup> At this stage in the JAIMS data collection policy, it is not possible to differentiate clients from the Virginia or Hibbing offices without linking the database to CSTS or creating a special table that recodes every city in northern St. Louis County. This is neither convenient nor easily managed by end-users. It is strongly recommended that representatives on the JAIMS statewide committee work to create a method to collect this information in an easy and efficient manner.

## Participant Characteristics (Risk)

### Findings

- 53% of 2003 AJC youth were assessed with a high or very high risk to re-offend.
- Youth admitted to AJC first entered the court system as young as 9 years old with an average age of 13.1.
- 69% were adjudicated with a felony prior to entering placement.
- 38% had been adjudicated with a felony before the age of 15.
- 34% had been adjudicated with two or more felonies prior to placement.
- Risk levels remained relatively stable from 2001 to 2003

Overall, at least half of all clients had a high to very high risk to re-offend, more than three-quarters had committed their first offense by the age of 14, and almost three-quarters had at least one prior or current felony conviction.

Demographics		2003 (Clients=164*)	2002 (N=149)	2001 (N=149)
Risk Level	Low (0-8)	6 % (8)	3%	6%
	Moderate (9-22)	41 % (51)	43%	38%
	High (23-34)	47 % (59)	48%	50%
	Very High (35-42)	6 % (7)	6%	6%
	No YLS	39	20	29
Age at First Offense	8-10	12% (20 )	11%	NA
	11-12	27% (44)	39%	NA
	13-14	36% (59)	31%	NA
	15-16	21% (34)	16%	NA
	17	4% (7)	3%	NA
	Average	13.1	12.7	NA
Prior**Felony Adjudication	Yes	69% (114)	72%	73%
	No	31% (50)	28%	27%
Age of First Felony (prior to placement)	No prior felony	31% (50)	28%	NA
	10-12	13% (21)	12%	NA
	13-14	25% (41)	25%	NA
	15-16	26% (42)	28%	NA
	17	6% (10)	8%	NA
	Average	14.1	14.3	
Total Prior** Felonies	No prior felony	31% (50)	28%	NA
	1	35% (57)	41%	NA
	2-3	27% (45)	19%	NA
	4+	7% (12)	12%	NA

Source: CSTS (offense data) & YLS database (YLS data)

\*Data not available for clients on per diem basis (Itasca County)

\*\*Prior felony includes a current felony that led to placement.

## Participant Characteristics (Youth Level of Service Inventory)

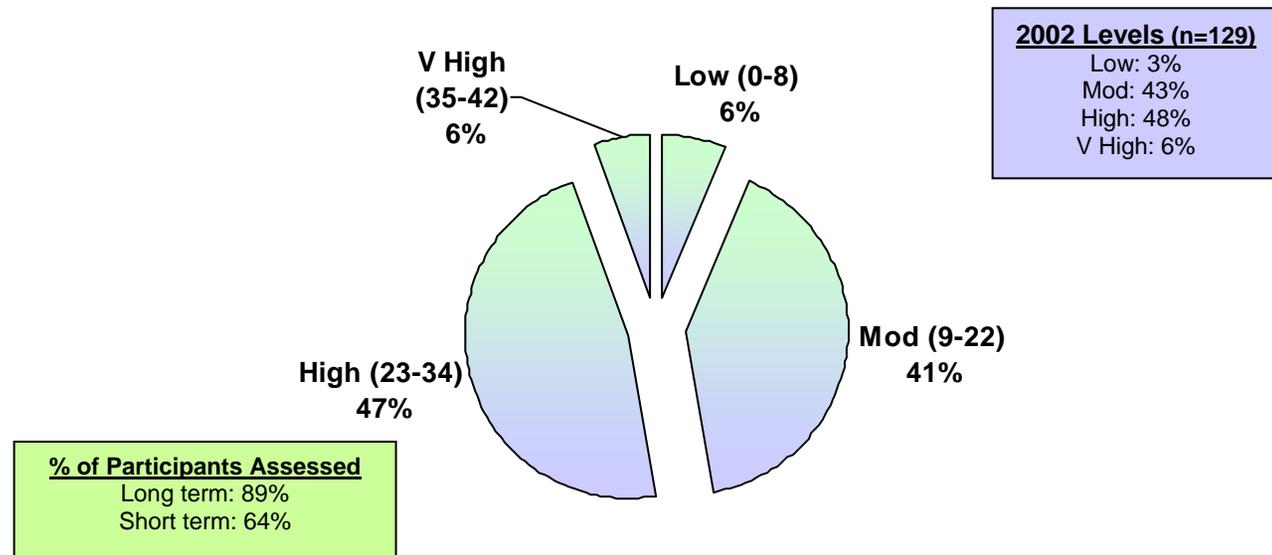
### Findings

- 53% of clients were identified as having a high or very high risk to re-offend.
- Similar risk levels were found in 2002.

AJC youth are assessed for risk using the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLS). The YLS is a risk assessment and case management tool used by the probation department to determine appropriate juvenile services and possible juvenile placement. The completed assessment is sent with the juvenile to AJC and used by corrections staff to deliver appropriate services.

One hundred twenty-five (76%) juveniles were assessed prior to entering AJC. Of this group, 53% were identified as high or very high risk to re-offend. Similar results were found in 2002. While 53% may seem like a low number of higher risk youth in a high security placement, it is important to remember that these results are based on the entire AJC treatment population including short-term placements. Other factors may also contribute to the placement decision, including prior offense history and severity of current offense.

### YLS Risk Level for 2003 AJC Treatment Youth (n=125)



## Participant Characteristics (Youth Level of Service Inventory)

### Findings

- The top three risk areas for youth included relations with anti-social peers, lack of leisure/recreation activities, and issues with family/parenting.

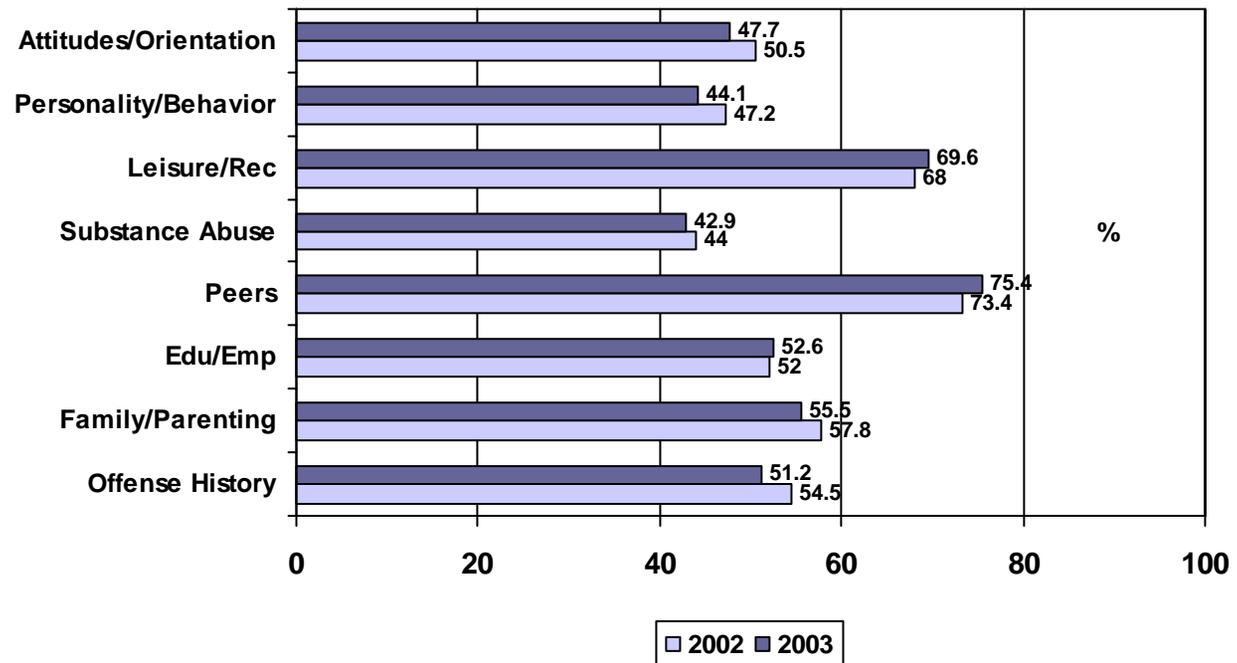
### Future Directions...

- AJC should use YLS data to identify additional services related to reducing negative peer associations, leisure/recreation deficits, and family/parenting deficits in order to reduce overall risk.

The YLS is comprised of eight domain areas including: offense/disposition history, family/parenting, education/employment, peer relations, substance abuse, leisure/recreation, personality/behavior, and attitudes/orientation. By looking at the individual domain areas, AJC can focus broadly on the overall needs of their clients.

According to the inventory results, the main areas of concern included peer relations (75% of all available items were checked), leisure/recreation (70%) and family/parenting (56%). Similar results were found in 2002.

**YLS Domain Areas for '03 & '02 AJC Treatment Clients (n=125 & 129)**



## Participant Characteristics (Gender Comparisons)

### Findings

- Females were more likely to be of color than males.
- Females placed were younger than males.
- Males were more likely to have a prior felony conviction and have higher risk scores.
- Females placed in 2003 were younger and assessed at a higher risk than females placed in 2002 or 2001.

### Future Directions...

- AJC should articulate how it serves the diversity of its female population.
- From a system-wide perspective, we should investigate why girls in placement are so much more likely to be of color than their male counterparts.

Females placed in 2003 were more likely to be of color and younger than males. Males were more likely have a prior felony adjudication, and at a younger age and were more likely to have higher risk scores.

While girls continue to have lower risk scores than boys, girls had higher risk scores in 2003 (46%) than in 2002 (35%), suggesting that placement decisions are being reserved for more serious female offenders.

Demographics (x Gender)		2003		2002 M/F	2001 M/F
		Male (n=48)	Female (n=16)		
Ethnicity	White	62%	19%	74% - 65%	73% - 64%
	Native American	35%	69%	18% - 30%	18% - 24%
	African American	2%	13%	7% - 5%	8% - 12%
	Hispanic	1%	0	1% - 0	1% - 0
Age at Placement	12-13	7%	19%	8% - 15%	7% - 4%
	14-15	22%	50%	26% - 35%	24% - 35%
	16-18	71%	31%	66% - 50%	69% - 62%
Felony Adjudication Prior to Age 15	Under 15	39%	25%	36% - 35%	NA
	Over 15	35%	6%	34% - 35%	NA
	No prior felony	26%	69%	29% - 30%	NA
Risk Level*	Low (0-8)	6%	8%	3% - 6%	5% - 9%
	Moderate (9-22)	40%	46%	40% - 59%	38% - 39%
	High (23-34)	47%	46%	50% - 35%	52% - 45%
	Very High (35-42)	6%	0	7% - 0	5% - 9%
	No YLS	38	3	17 - 3%	25 - 4

\*Data not available for clients on per diem basis (Itasca County)

## Program Characteristics

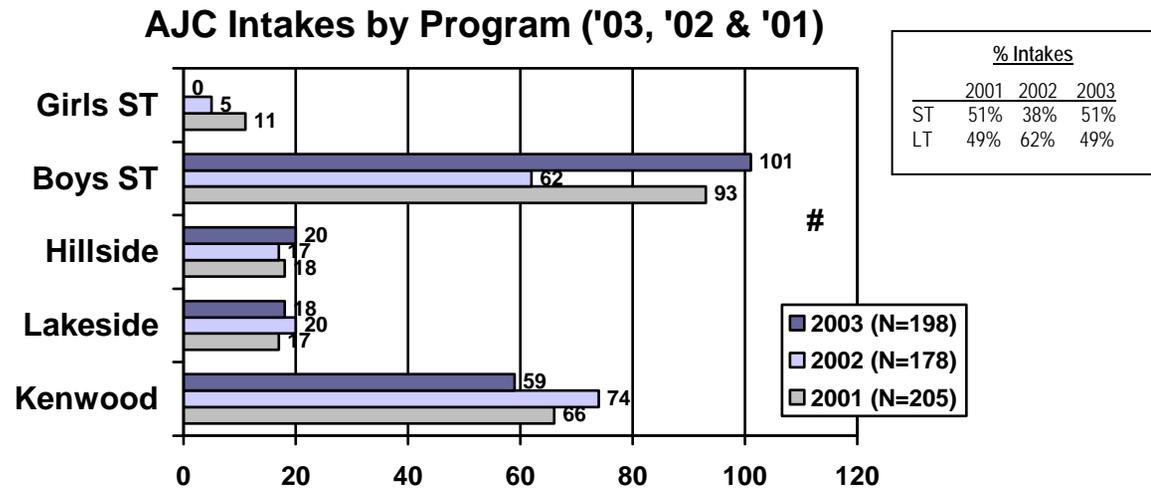
### Findings

- There was a substantial increase in the number of boys' short-term intakes and a drop in the number of boys' long-term intakes in 2003.

AJC provides three types of residential treatment: short-term, long-term, and sex offender long-term. Treatment programming is categorized into five groups:

- **Kenwood: 30+ day boys programming** (cognitive, empathy, and social skills)
- **Lakeside: 120-day boys sex offender programming** (addressing denial)
- **Hillside: 30+ day girls programming** (cognitive, emotional, and self-efficacy skills)
- **Boys Short Term: Under 30-day programming** (short-term consequence and risk screening)

Juveniles were placed in AJC treatment programs in 2003 a total of 198 times representing an increase from 178 intakes in 2002. There was a 63% increase in the number of short-term male intakes and a 25% decrease in the number of long-term male intakes. Female long-term and male sex offender intakes remained stable.



Source: JAIMS

## Program Characteristics

### Findings

- Boys in short-term programming tended to be younger and lower risk than boys in long-term programming.
- While 47% of girls in long-term programming scored a low to moderate risk to re-offend (compared to 62% of boys), this figure represents a drop from 67% in 2002.

The table below provides data on selected client characteristics of the various treatment programs. Boys placed in short-term treatment tended to be younger and a lower risk to re-offend than boys placed in long-term treatment. This finding suggests that boys are being placed appropriately as one would expect youth in short-term programming to be newer to the correctional system (i.e. younger) and to be a lower risk than youth in long-term programming.

While a large percentage of girls scored low to moderate risk to re-offend (47%), this is down from the 2002 figure of 67%, suggesting that placement decisions were being reserved for more serious female offenders than in previous years.

2003 Program (# Intakes)		Boys Short Term (101)	Boys LT Kenwood (59)	Boys SO Lakeside (18)	Girls LT Hillside (20)
<b>Gender</b>	Male	100% (101)	100% (59)	100% (18)	0
	Female	0	0	0	100% (20)
<b>Ethnicity</b>	White	65% (66)	59% (35)	56% (10)	15% (3)
	Native Am	32% (32)	41% (24)	39% (7)	75% (15)
	Afr Am	2% (2)	0	6% (1)	10% (2)
	Hisp	1% (1)	0	0	0
<b>Age</b>	12-13	9% (9)	2% (1)	17% (3)	15% (3)
	14-15	26% (26)	20% (12)	28% (5)	55% (11)
	16-18	65% (66)	78% (46)	56% (10)	30% (6)
<b>YLS</b>	Low (0-8)	6% (4)	2% (1)	12% (2)	6% (1)
	Mod (9-22)	39% (26)	36% (19)	35% (6)	41% (7)
	High (23-34)	46% (31)	51% (27)	53% (9)	53% (9)
	V High (34-42)	9% (6)	11% (6)	0	0
	Unk	34	6	1	3

## Program Characteristics (Days of Care)

### Findings

- 198 placements occurred in 2003 for a total of 7,110 days (8,345 days including carry over from 2002 and 2004).
- During 2003, the Lakeside program (male sex offender) placements lasted an average of 106 days followed by 58 days for male long-term program.
- The overall average length of stay remained stable from 2002 to 2003 with an increase in the number of bed days for boys short-term and sex offender programming which largely contributed to the additional 629 bed days from '02 to '03.

During 2003, 198 intakes accounted for 7,110 bed days from 1/1/2003 to 12/31/2003 (8,345 days including carry over days from 2002 and into 2004). Kenwood accounted for the greatest number of bed days used. The average length of stay was the longest for Lakeside (106) followed by Kenwood (58). Duluth utilized the largest percentage of bed days (51%).

There was an increase of 629 bed days from 2002. The increase in bed days appears to be due to boys short-term and boys sex offender programming.

Office (# Intakes)	Days of Care 1/1 – 12/31/03 (Avg)	DOC Incl Carry Over in '02/'04 (Avg)	Days of Care 1/1 – 12/31/03 (Avg)			
			Kenwood 8-bed	Lakeside 6-bed	Hillside 4-bed	Boys ST 4-bed
<b>Avg Daily Pop 2003</b>	19.5 ADP	-----	9.4 ADP	5.2 ADP	2.1 ADP	2.7 ADP
<b>Duluth</b> n=103	3,609 (35)	4,362 (42)	2,006 (61)	646 (108)	465 (39)	492 (9)
<b>Virginia</b> n=45	1,147 (26)	1,170 (26)	232 (46)	384 (128)	217 (36)	314 (10)
<b>Hibbing</b> n=17	855 (50)	1,202 (71)	581 (73)	131 (44)	96 (48)	47 (12)
<b>Carlton</b> n=17	745 (44)	852 (50)	314 (39)	389 (130)	0	42 (7)
<b>Lake</b> n=3	73 (24)	78 (26)	59 (59)	0	0	14 (7)
<b>Cook</b> n=6	167 (28)	167 (28)	118 (59)	0	0	49 (12)
<b>Kooch</b> n=4	164 (41)	164 (41)	135 (68)	0	0	29 (15)
<b>Itasca</b> n=3	350 (117)	350 (117)	0	350 (117)	0	0
<b>Total</b> n=198	7,110 (36)	8,345 (42)	3,445 59 plcts (58)	1,900 18 plcts (106)	778 20 plcts (39)	987 101 plcts (10)
<b>2002*</b>	6,481 (36)	7,799 (44)	3,366 (45)	1,672 (84)	859 (51)	545 (9)

Source: JAAMS

\* In 2002, 39 bed days were used for girls' short-term programming

# Recidivism

## Findings

- Recidivism was defined as any non-traffic offense occurring after discharge resulting in an adjudication, conviction, or admission of guilt.
- 63% of placements resulted in a new conviction; 18% resulted in a new felony conviction.
- 28% of the first new offenses occurred within three months of discharge.
- Recidivism increased from 59% in '02 to 63% in '03, however, new felonies decreased.

## Future Directions...

- AJC should explore changes in services that may have contributed to the lower incidence of felony re-offenses as well as the lower incidence of re-offenses occurring in

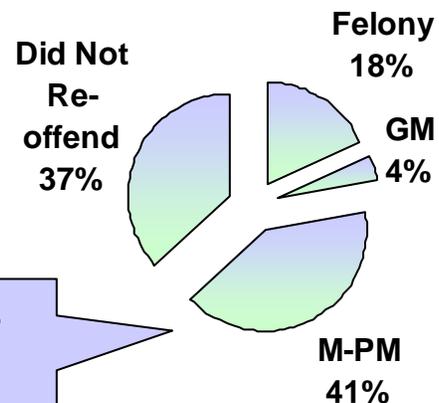
To determine recidivism rates, re-offense information was collected on September 19, 2004 using CSTS in all ARC Counties. Any new non-traffic offense (but including DUI) occurring after placement and resulting in an adjudication, conviction or admission of guilt (i.e., diversion) was included in the recidivism calculation. *(For reporting purposes, the term 'conviction' will be used to describe any new conviction, adjudication, or admission of guilt for any new felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or petty misdemeanor.)*

A total of 130 out of 198 placements were analyzed. To be included in the analysis, only those placements associated with ARC youth (per diem youth were excluded) with a discharge date at least one year prior to the offense analysis were considered.

Of the 130 placements analyzed, sixty-three percent resulted in a newly convicted offense representing an increase from 59% in 2002. However, the incidence of new felonies dropped from 24% in 2002 to 18% in 2003. Twenty-eight percent of the first new offenses occurred within three months of placement discharge, which was a substantial drop from the 44% rate found in 2002.

**OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE: 63%**

### Highest Re-offense Resulting in Conviction AJC 2003 (n=130)



### Elapsed Time to First New Conviction (n = 82)

Less than 3 Months: 28%  
3 to 6 Months: 33%  
6 Months or Longer: 39%

### 2002/2001 (n=141/186)

Felony: 24 / 22%  
GM: 4 / 9%  
M-PM: 31 / 38%  
No Re-Offense: 41 / 31%  
.....  
Re-offense in first 3 months:  
2002: 44%  
2001: 41%

the first 3 months.

## Recidivism - Cross Tabs

### Findings

- Boys and girls were as likely to be convicted of a new offense, with more boys being more likely to commit more serious offenses.
- White and Native American youth were as likely to be convicted of a new offense with Native American youth more likely to commit more serious offenses.

### Future Directions...

- Future recidivism analyses should include subsequent non-AJC placement activity.

Recidivism results were cross analyzed with a variety of client characteristics. The results should be viewed as informational. Future annual reports should include these analyses in order to identify any long-term trends.

Based on the analysis, it appears that boys and girls are just as likely to re-offend and be convicted with boys committing more serious offenses. White and Native American youth also were as likely to re-offend and be convicted although Native Americans were more likely to commit more serious offenses.

Not surprisingly, 88% of clients with a 'very high' risk were reconvicted with 38% being convicted of a new felony offense. What is not as clear, however, is why 'moderate' risk clients re-offended more than 'high' risk clients and were just as likely to re-offend as 'very high' risk clients. It is possible that the higher risk youth were more likely to be placed in a non-AJC facility upon discharge from AJC thus decreasing their chances of re-offending within the timeframe of the study. It is recommended that future analyses include data on subsequent non-AJC placement activity.

<b>GENDER (n=130)</b>	<b>No Re-Offense</b>	<b>F/GM-person</b>	<b>Other Re-Offense</b>
Male (119)	37%	22%	41%
Female (11)	36%	9%	55%

<b>ETHNICITY (n=130)</b>	<b>No Re-Offense</b>	<b>F/GM-person</b>	<b>Other Re-Offense</b>
White (73)	37%	16%	47%
Af Am/Asian Am (3)	67%	0%	33%
Native Am (54)	35%	28%	37%

<b>YLS RISK LEVEL (n=101)</b>	<b>No Re-Offense</b>	<b>F/GM-person</b>	<b>Other Re-Offense</b>
Low (4)	50%	0%	50%
Moderate (34)	32%	35%	32%
High (55)	42%	20%	38%
Very High (8)	13%	38%	50%

## Recidivism - Cross Tabs

### Findings

- Boys in sex offender treatment were the least likely to commit a new offense.
- Boys in short-term programming were the most likely to re-offend but less likely to commit serious offenses.

### Future Directions...

- Conduct a multi-year recidivism analysis (2001-2002-2003) to identify long-term trends in demographic and social characteristics as well as trends in effective treatment characteristics such as optimal program length.

Recidivism results were cross-analyzed with a two program characteristics – treatment type and length of long-term treatment. Again, the results should be viewed as informational. Future annual reports should include these analyses in order to identify any long-term trends.

Based on the analysis, youth in the sex offender program re-offended at a low rate (28%), a finding that is consistent with sex offender re-offense patterns. Boys in short-term programming appeared to be more likely to re-offend than boys in long-term programming, however, they were less likely to commit more serious crimes.

The length of time served in long-term programs was analyzed for recidivism. At this stage, the numbers are too small to draw any relevant conclusions. It is recommended that program length data from previous studies be combined for a larger analysis. This analysis is critical to determine the *optimal length of time* for a program to be effective.

TREATMENT GROUP (n=130)	No Re-Offense	F/GM-person	Other Re-Offense
Boys Long Term (38)	42%	29%	29%
Boys Sex Offender (7)	71%	14%	14%
Girls Long Term (11)	36%	9%	55%
Boys Short Term (74)	31%	19%	50%

LONG-TERM LENGTH of TREATMENT (n=56)	No Re-Offense	F/GM-person	Other Re-Offense
Less than 1 month (3)	0%	33%	67%
Less than 2 months (35)	43%	23%	34%
Less than 3 months (8)	38%	25%	38%
Less than 4 months (2)	100%	0%	0%
Less than 5 months (5)	40%	0%	60%
Less than 6 months (2)	100%	0%	0%
Less than 7 months (1)	100%	0%	0%

## Internal Programming - Cognitive Skills

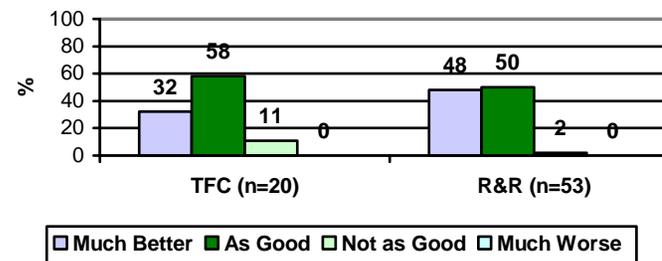
### Findings

- 89% of cognitive skills participants reported their group experience as much better or as good as other programs.
- TFC participants identified making the most improvement in controlling anger and other emotions while making the least amount of improvement in patience and tolerance of others.
- R&R participants identified making the most improvement in thinking about problems while making the least improvement in handling stress more effectively.

Participants were assessed using a series of pre/post test instruments developed for the cognitive programs, anger management, and the sex offender program. Self-report information is provided in this report.<sup>3</sup>

AJC delivers two cognitive skills programs: Thinking for a Change (TFC) and Reasoning & Rehabilitation (R&R). When asked to rate their experiences, most participants reported that the groups were much better or as good as other programs. Participants reported making substantial improvements in a variety of areas including controlling anger and other emotions (80% for TFC) and thinking about problems (87% R&R).

Participant Self-Ratings Cog Skills 2003



Participants reported making substantial improvements in... <sup>4</sup>	TFC		R&R	
	2003 (N=20)	2002 (N=34)	2003 (N=53)	2002 (N=62)
Conversations with friends and others	55%	57%	47%	49%
Controlling anger and other emotions	85%	89%	70%	61%
Handling stress more effectively	65%	50%	43%	44%
Thinking about problems	65%	82%	87%	86%
Not jumping to conclusions	75%	57%	77%	76%
Setting goals and planning life more effectively	75%	68%	57%	61%
Considering others' perspectives and why they react	60%	64%	62%	49%
Patience and tolerance of self and others	45%	54%	57%	39%
Ability to make better choices	80%	75%	79%	63%
Feeling better about self	60%	64%	55%	46%

<sup>3</sup> The impact of the program on cognitive and behavioral change was not analyzed for this report. A new assessment tool is being developed for this purpose. Also, highlights of the actual analysis are included in this report while more complete information was provided to AJC program staff.

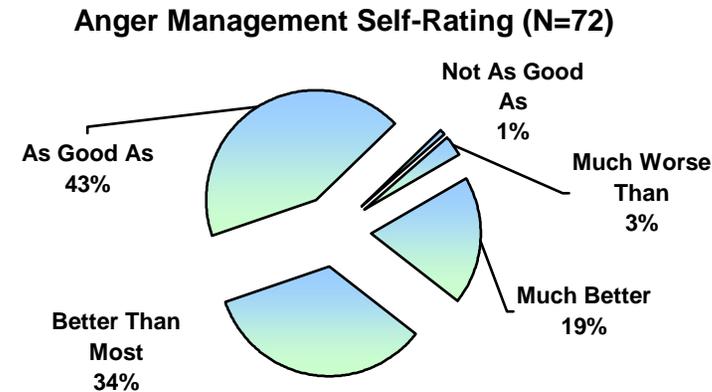
<sup>4</sup> The total number of clients served by these programs is larger than the number of clients who completed the pre- and/or post-test materials.

## Internal Programming - Anger Management

### Findings

- 96% of participants rated their experience in Anger Management as much better, better, or as good as other programs.
- Participants reported improvement in a variety of areas related to their physical and emotional well-being, as well as their self-concept.

Ninety-six percent of participants rated the Anger Management group as much better, better, or as good as other programs and identified many areas of improvement. For instance, participants were less likely to choose being unhappy and insecure on the post-test and more likely to choose calm and successful.



Describe Yourself (N=72)			
IMPROVEMENT			NO IMPROVEMENT or NEGATIVE IMPACT
<u>Physical</u>	<u>Emotional (cont)</u>	<u>Self-Concept (cont)</u>	<u>Physical</u>
Stomach Trouble	Unhappy	Successful	No Appetite (none)
Tired	Angry	Respectful	Energetic (none)
Nightmares	Fearful	Friendly	Insomniac
Drug Abuse	Calm	Powerful	Relaxation
Alcohol Use	Temperamental	Polite	<u>Emotional</u>
Sleepy	Abused	Decisive	Suicidal (none)
Headaches	Stressed	Out of Control	<u>Self-Concept</u>
	Depressed	Ambitious	Social (none)
	Lonely	Educated	Work
	Insecure	Outgoing	Shy (none)
	Nervousness	Self-controlled	
	Guilty	Thoughtful	
	Sexual		

## Internal Programming - Sex Offender Program

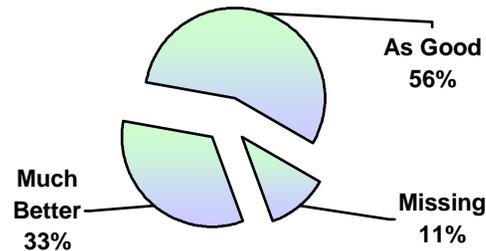
### Findings

- 89% of participants rated the sex offender program as much better or as good as other programs.
- Participants reported making the most improvement in their understanding of how their sexual actions were wrong.
- Participants were more likely to indicate that their actions harmed others at the end of the program.

Nine youth participated in the pre- and post-testing for the Lakeside sex offender program. Of this group, 89% rated the program as much better than or as good as other programs. Participants reported making improvements in a variety of areas, in particular understanding how their sexual actions were wrong.

When asked if their actions harmed others at the beginning of the program, 64% indicated 'yes' at the beginning of the program while 89% indicated 'yes' at the end of the program.

**Client Self-Rating of Sex Offender Program (N=9)**



Participants reported making improvements in...	2003 (N=9)	2002 (N=12)
Self-esteem	67%	67%
Controlling anger	56%	75%
Development in social skills	78%	58%
Awareness of alcohol and drug abuse	56%	67%
Learning compassion for others	56%	67%
Understanding how their sexual actions were wrong	100%	83%

Did Your Actions Harm Others?		
YES	Pre	64%
	Post	89%

# Exit Survey

## Findings

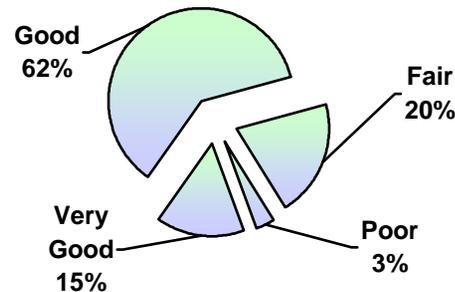
- 77% of program participants rated their stay at AJC as good or very good
- 87% of participants felt good or very good about themselves compared to when they first entered AJC.
- 34% rated AJC staff as having a very good understanding of their problems

## Future Directions...

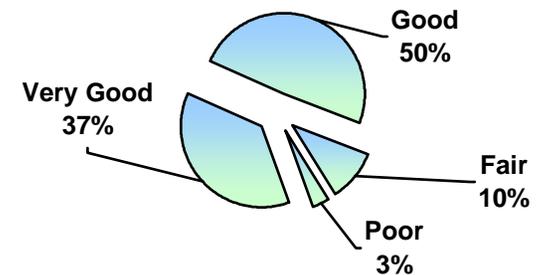
- More attention should be given to understanding why participants would identify 'some' or 'only a few' staff as understanding their problems.

Fifty-nine youth completed the Exit Survey upon discharge from AJC. Overall, participants appeared to be satisfied with their experience although only one-third rated their overall stay, their feelings about themselves, and their perceptions of staff as very good.

**Overall, how would you rate your stay at AJC 2003? (N=59)**



**How do you feel about yourself as a person compared to when you first came to AJC 2003?**



Did AJC staff have a good understanding of your problem?	
34%	A very good understanding
51%	Some staff understood
10%	Only a few staff understood
5%	Staff did not understand

## Recommendations

**Finding:** The representation of youth of color was substantially higher in 2003 compared to 2002/2001, suggesting either a shift in the racial makeup of AJC or a discrepancy in data collection practices between Court & Field and AJC.

- Recommendation:**
- Conduct a comparison study - select 50-100 clients out of JAAMS who are entered as a client of color and compare against CSTS data.
    - If the analysis indicates a discrepancy in data entry practices, implement a data clean-up process.
    - If the analysis indicates no discrepancy, continue to follow recommendations from the 2002 report (articulate how current services and philosophical approach serve youth of color, measure and assess practices, and identify goals and objectives for future planning efforts).

**Finding:** Negative peer associations, recreational deficits, and parenting/family issues continue to be the most significant need areas in reducing risk to re-offend.

- Recommendation:**
- Continue to follow recommendation from the 2002 report (articulate services, measure and assess, identify goals and objectives for future planning, and implement electronic case management tool).

**Finding:** Participants in 2003 were less likely to re-offend in the first three months than participants in '02/01.

- Recommendation:**
- Identify potential reasons for this change, including intervention/transition strategies that may have been implemented during this time or changes within the community (social/political) that may have had an impact.

**Finding:** Our understanding of recidivism is incomplete without knowledge of subsequent non-AJC placements and our understanding of the optimal treatment length is not possible without larger treatment numbers to analyze.

- Recommendation:**
- Include broader placement data into the AJC analysis to build another risk variable into the analysis (prior placements = more risk) and to control for subsequent placements when analyzing recidivism.
  - Conduct a multi-year recidivism analysis (2001-2002-2003) to identify long-term trends in demographic and social characteristics as well as trends in effective treatment characteristics such as optimal program length.

**Finding:** Sixty-six percent of respondents on the Exit Survey indicated that some, only a few, or no staff understood their problems.

- Recommendation:**
- Revise Exit Survey to include an open-ended question to collect examples of why participants feel staff does not understand their problems.
  - Share results with staff and brainstorm/prioritize ways staff can improve relations with participants.