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Oklahoma's Juvenile Justice: Disproportionate Minority Placement Among Oklahoma's
Juveniles

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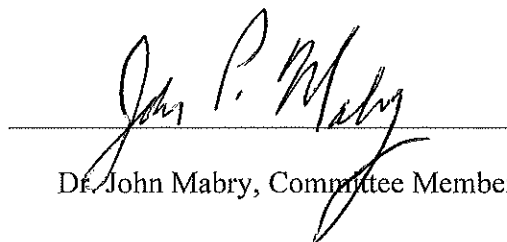
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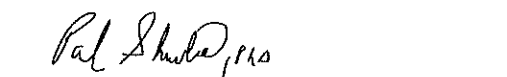
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Abstract

America has a long history of placing a disproportionate number of minorities in the criminal justice system. Disproportionate incarceration/placement rates occur in both the adult and juvenile justice systems. This study investigates minority juvenile placement rates compared to non-minority post-adjudication rates to determine disproportionality. The Office of Juvenile Affairs in Oklahoma provided archival data to determine disproportionate placement rates by race in Oklahoma. Using logistic regression, after controlling for risk score, age, and gender (all of which predicted placement), identification as Black predicted placement in a medium/secure facility. No other race findings were significant.

Keywords: Adjudication, Disproportionate, Placement

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to the fight for equality in the legal system, my friends, family, Dr. Alicia Limke-McLean, the Office of Juvenile Affairs and my loving fiancé Christina Sharp. This would not be possible without your love and support.

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Oklahoma's Juvenile Justice: Disproportionate Minority Placement Among Oklahoma's Juveniles

The United States of America has a disproportionate rate of juvenile minorities in post-adjudication centers (Piquero, 2008). Disproportionate minority contact is defined as a ratio of a given minority population in comparison to their representation in the juvenile justice system (Puzzanchera, & Robson, 2014). White juveniles represent 76% of the total juvenile population in the U.S. but only represent 64% of juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system. In contrast, Black juveniles comprise only 16% of the U.S. juvenile population but represent 33% of the juveniles in the juvenile justice system (Campbell et al, 2018). The Black juvenile post-adjudication rate is more than double the percentage of Black juveniles in the United States. White juveniles are underrepresented by 12% whereas Black juveniles are overrepresented by 17%. Black youth are twice as likely to be arrested, 2.50 times more likely to be arrested for property crimes, and 269 times more likely to be arrested for a curfew violation than White juveniles. According to the Office of Juvenile Affairs in Oklahoma, for every White juvenile arrested, 2.54 Black juveniles are arrested (Appendix A). Overall, in Oklahoma, minority juveniles in general have a 39% higher arrest rate than White juveniles. Specifically, Asian and Hispanic juveniles have a lower arrest rate than White juveniles in Oklahoma whereas Black and Native American juveniles have a higher arrest rate than White juveniles.

The only factors that should be taken into account for juvenile justice should be legal factors. Unfortunately, this is not the case for many Black juveniles. On average minorities, Black juveniles are overrepresented at every aspect of the juvenile justice system from arrest all the way to placement (Fix, 2017). The overrepresentation of

minority juveniles in the juvenile justice system can best be described with disproportionate minority contact. Minorities come into contact with the juvenile justice system at a disproportionate rate in every facet of the legal system (Huizinga et al., 2007). Coming in contact with law enforcement can undoubtedly lead to disproportionate post-adjudication rates but it does not explain if minority juveniles are being detained in more secure facilities for similar crimes when they have similar legal backgrounds as White juveniles who commit the same crimes.

Disproportionate placement does not just occur in the juvenile justice system (Fix, Cyperski, & Burkhart, 2017). Minorities are also disproportionately represented in the adult legal system. This disproportionality could be because juveniles who are placed in post-adjudication centers are more likely to have a mental illness, receive poorer education, and are 13.5% more likely to be rearrested after being in a post-adjudication center, making the disproportionality at the juvenile level continue into adulthood because of the experiences of the juvenile justice system itself (Fix, 2018). Because minorities are in contact with the legal system at a ratio not consistent with the population (i.e., disproportionate contact), they are exposed to these side effects at a higher percentage than non-minority individuals. This exposure, along with the other previously mentioned reasons, inevitably leads to adult minorities to have a disproportionate amount of contact with the justice system and explains why minority individuals they are incarcerated at a disproportionate rate, especially within the Black community. Thus, disproportionate contact during juvenile years may have lasting consequences into adulthood.

Fix (2018) proposed four possible reasons why disproportionate minority contact exists. The first possible explanation is differential selection that is either intentional or unintentional. Differential selection occurs when someone at any level of the justice system is harsher on a minority than a non-minority when they have committed the same crime, have the same arrest record, and were in the same geographical location. The second possible explanation is called "Justice by Geography" which means that police are more likely to arrest someone in the "hood" (i.e., a low-income neighborhood) than in a rich neighborhood. "Justice by Geography" is connected to the third possible reason which is stereotypes. It is possible that police officers intentionally or unintentionally arrest juveniles in poorer neighborhoods because they fit the police officers' stereotypes of a possible criminal. The fourth possible reason for disproportionate minority contact is the difference in social/economic opportunities. Juveniles from poorer neighborhoods have fewer opportunities such as growing up in a lower socioeconomic class, attending schools with less resources, and growing up without a father more so than juveniles from more wealthy communities. Juvenile minorities, especially Black juveniles, on average live in poorer neighborhoods and have lower socioeconomic statuses than non-minority juveniles (Mode, Evans, & Zonderman, 2016).

Differential Selection

Differential selection can best be described as unconscious or conscious bias. Race, gender, and crime severity all predicted adjudication and judicial review (Leiber & Peck, 2015). Females are 25% more likely to have their cases dropped than males. Black juveniles receive harsher judicial decision placed on them for a misdemeanor than White juveniles. Crime severity was the best predictor in judicial harshness. There are also

inequities in the judicial decision making for Black juveniles compared to White juveniles, especially when crime severity is high. As crime severity increases, so too did judicial decision disparities in regards to race (Leiber & Peck, 2015).

Differential selection has also been examined by interviewing law enforcement officers and probation officers. Law enforcement agents argued that Black juveniles have a tendency to have a delinquent demeanor and this demeanor is what is responsible for the disproportionate contact Black juveniles face in the legal system. This mindset already places Black juveniles in a category of having delinquent like features. Similarly, probation officers attributed the disproportionate number of Black juveniles on their caseload to Black juveniles having more negative attitudes and showing negative personality traits more than White juveniles. In contrast, probation officers describe their White juvenile clients as having legal issues due to their social environment (Piquero, 2008).

"Justice by Geography"

According to the U.S. Department of Justice (2019), Black juveniles comprise 10.5% of the juvenile population in Oklahoma and Hispanic juveniles comprise 17.7% of Oklahoma's juvenile population. Both proportions are significantly lower than the national statistics. Nationally, Black juveniles represent 15.2% of the juvenile population and Hispanic juveniles represent 25.6% of the U.S. juvenile population. However, Oklahoma is the 20th most diverse state in terms of the total population (Race and Ethnicity in Oklahoma, 2019). According to the United States Census in 2010, an overwhelming majority of Black individuals in Oklahoma live in metropolitan areas

whereas White, Hispanic, and Native American individuals live in both rural and urban areas of Oklahoma.

Because more people live in urban areas than rural areas, more police officers will patrol urban areas than in rural areas. Rural areas cover more territory and typically are not as well funded as urban police precincts (Weisheit, Falcone, & Wells, 1994).

Therefore, there are more police per square mile in urban areas than in rural areas. Thus, juveniles in urban areas are more likely to have contact with the police than juveniles who live in rural areas. More contacts mean more possible arrests. More arrests mean more juveniles in post-adjudication centers. Shook and Goodkind (2009) found race and geography have a clear relationship. White juveniles from suburban areas are much less likely to be arrested than White and Black juveniles from urban areas. In addition, White youth from suburban areas are less likely to be arrested than Black youth from the suburban areas. This disproportionate arrest rate suggests that although geography does play a role in who is more likely to be arrested by it does not account for all of the factors that go into whether or not a juvenile of any race will be arrested. "Justice by Geography" could be an explanation for the disproportionate amount of minority juveniles in post-adjudication centers but does not explain every aspect of the disproportionality.

Stereotyping

Law enforcement agents, police officers, and probation officers are more likely to assign negative traits, culpability, and predicted recidivism to juveniles as well as assign harsher punishments to juveniles when they are primed to think that the juveniles are Black than when they received no racial prime (Leiber & Jamieson, 1995). That is, from

the moment of decision to arrest, police officers are already showing negative attitudes towards Black juveniles based on stereotypes of Black juveniles being criminals.

Similarly, probation officers have a large influence in juveniles' futures. If probation officers have a stereotype that Black individuals have high recidivism rates simply based on race, they are being unfair to Black juveniles because they are less likely to advocate for their release than if they do not hold stereotypes against Black juveniles. Stereotyping – although similar to differential selection – includes action (decisions influenced by stereotypes) that go beyond the unconscious or conscious differential selection.

Race affects two out of the three court proceedings (Peck & Jennings, 2016). Black juveniles experience harsher treatment at intake and judicial proceedings than White juveniles. However, Black juveniles are shown more leniency at adjudication than White juveniles because Black juveniles are more likely to be adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent than as a youthful offender. Most of the racial biases seem to be unintentional and subtle (Leiber & Jamieson, 1995).

Stereotyping can be detrimental in many different ways. Whenever juveniles are labeled a “delinquent”, they are more likely to act that way according to the labeling theory (Bernburg et al., 2006). The labeling theory states that individuals are likely to act in ways consistent with how they have been classified. For instance, if juveniles have been labeled as a law-breakers for most of their lives, they are more likely to act in a way that reinforces that label than if they had not been previously labeled as law-breakers (Bernburg, 2019). When juveniles are labeled with delinquent-like titles, they are more likely to reach out to gangs and to delinquent peers than when they are not labeled as such (Bernburg et al., 2006). Moreover, when police officers label specific certain races

as having more delinquent features than other races, officers are more likely to arrest minority juveniles of that race than they would if they did not use that label (Bernburg, 2019). Stereotypes racially bias decisions at almost every level of the judicial system (Peck & Jennings, 2016).

Difference in Opportunity

The biggest difference generationally between White juveniles and Black juveniles is access to resources, especially money (Herring & Henderson, 2016). In 2016, the median income for a White family in the United States was \$65,000; in contrast, the median income for a Black family in the United States was \$39,500 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2017). White and Hispanic juveniles who are raised in the 25th percentile of yearly income average in the 45th to 46th percentile when they are adults and Asian juveniles raised in the 25th percentile average over the 50th percentile as adults. For Black and Native American juveniles raised in the 25th percentile, this potential increase in income is not true. Black and Native American juveniles who grow up in the 25th percentile of total income suffer greatly when compared to White and Asian Juveniles by the age of 30. Furthermore, Black juveniles who are born in the 1st percentile of economic wealth are just as likely to fall to the bottom 25th percentile of wealth distribution as they are to remain in the top 1st percentile. White juveniles are five times more likely to retain their wealth status than Black juveniles (Chetty et al., 2020).

This gap in economic prosperity has resulted in purported explanations of the racial wealth gap like residential segregation, discrimination, and nuclear family differences (Chetty et al., 2020). One of the few areas where White and Black wealth distribution is generationally the same is in places where Black families are living in

White neighborhoods with low discrimination rates and where fathers are present in the homes, suggesting that wealth is associated with other factors that are related to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. For example, growing up in a home without a father is associated with a lack of wealth (Massey & Denton, 1993). Juveniles who grow up without a father in the home on average make less money when they are older, are more likely to be incarcerated, and have higher unemployment rates than juveniles who grow up in homes with a father present. Where someone lives also predicts how much money they make. Black and White families tend to live in very different neighborhoods (Massey & Denton, 1993). However, 98.7% percent of White juveniles grow up with more household income than Black juvenile households, even when they grow up in similar neighborhoods and have similar family structures (Chetty, et al. 2020).

Black juveniles are subject to growing up with less opportunities such as education and lower socioeconomic status. Due to the cycle of incarceration they are also more likely to grow up without a father (Currence & Johnson, 2003). In addition, Black juveniles have less access to proper medical care than White juveniles (O'Brien et al., 2020). Opportunity gaps have a positive effect on mortality rates. In short, the fewer opportunities juveniles have, the more likely they are to die at young age, live in poverty, and have contact with the legal system.

Current Study

The Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) is responsible for most children in Oklahoma when they come in contact with the law. There is a five-step process for a juvenile to be placed into OJA custody. First, an arrest must occur. According to the OJA, between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, there were 11,033 juveniles arrested in the

state of Oklahoma (see Appendix A). Of those juveniles arrested, 5,563 were White, 2,447 were Black, 1,094 were Hispanic, 1,825 were Native American, and the remaining juveniles were Asian or “Other.” Black juveniles and Native American juveniles were arrested disproportionately compared to White juveniles. Second, there has to be a decision to file a charge by the District Attorney. In FY2019, all juvenile arrests were referred to juvenile court in Oklahoma. Third, The District Attorney must file charges. In FY2019, 1,767 White juveniles (31.76% of those arrested), 1,179 Black juveniles (48.18% of those arrested), 440 Hispanic juveniles (40.22% of those arrested), 730 Native Americans juveniles (40.00% of those arrested), and 38 Asian juveniles had charges filed against them. Fourth, the juvenile must be adjudicated, have a formal decision to receive either a misdemeanor or a felony, and become either a juvenile delinquent or a youthful offender. Juvenile delinquents typically have less severe crimes than youthful offenders. In FY2019, 2,372 juvenile cases resulted in delinquent findings. Of these adjudications, 1,007 (42.45%) juveniles were White, 639 (26.94%) were Black, 256 (10.79%) were Hispanic, 443 (18.68%) were Native American, and 27 (1.14%) were Asian. Fifth, OJA staff members must conduct a risk assessment, a standardized score that predicts recidivism, and place the juveniles in post-adjudication centers.

There are three levels of post-adjudication placements for juveniles in the state of Oklahoma. The first, and least secure, placement is a community/home placement. In the community/home placement, juveniles are placed either in their home, relatives’ home, or foster care. Of the 2,372 juveniles adjudicated in FY2019, 1,484 (62.56%) were placed in community/home probationary post-adjudications. Of these, 642 (43.26%) were White juveniles, 391 (26.35%) were Black juveniles, 166 (11.19%) were Hispanic juveniles,

272 (18.33%) were Native American juveniles, and 13 (0.88%) were Asian juveniles. This style of care is used most often and is less traumatizing for the juvenile than the other two higher levels of post-adjudication centers. The second placement is level E. In a level E placement, juveniles are placed in a minimum secure facility. These level E facilities are designed as group homes. Although juveniles are not free to leave these facilities, there are no barriers to prevent them from leaving (such as fences). These facilities are more restrictive and provide behavioral interventions provided by the state than community/home placements. Finally, the most secure post-adjudication centers are medium secure facilities. These facilities have similar security aspects as adult prisons. Medium secure facilities are used to rehabilitate youth with the highest risk scores. These facilities typically have juveniles with the most trauma and being in these facilities can be traumatic in itself. In FY2019, 206 (8.68%) adjudicated juveniles were placed in either a level E or medium secure facility. Of those juveniles, 50 (24.27%) were White, 112 (54.37%) were Black, 14 (6.80%) were Hispanic, and 30 (14.56%) were Native American. There were also 17 separate cases transferred to adult court. All of these placements are used by the OJA reduce the likelihood of recidivism in adulthood.

Purpose/Question/Hypothesis

This project's goal is to determine if minority juveniles are being placed in higher level post-adjudication centers disproportionately compared to non-minority juveniles. The data will help provide empirical evidence for future research and aid in the discussion on how to better Oklahoma's juvenile justice system. To do this, the project will address the following question: Are minority juveniles receiving disproportionate placement in post-adjudication centers when controlling for age and risk score? It is

expected that minority juveniles (especially Black juveniles) will be placed in higher secure facilities at a disproportionately high rate compared to juveniles of other races.

Method

Participants and Procedure

This study used archival data from the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) in Oklahoma. This data included demographic information and risk scores determined by the OJA from January 2015 to December 2019. All data was made de-identified by the OJA.

Demographics. Demographic information was collected by the OJA for all juveniles in this study. The demographic information included age, race, and gender. This information is gathered at many different points in the juvenile justice process. 2,487 juveniles were included in the analysis: 2,186 males and 301 females.

Risk score. The juveniles risk scores also come from the OJA. OJA uses the Youth Level Service - Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) to determine a juvenile's risk score (Hoge & Andrews, 1996; Appendix B). The YLS-CMI is a 42-point test that determines a juvenile's likeliness for recidivism. This test is administered by a trained professional at OJA. Risk scores were coded by OJA professionals into four different categories (1, 2, 3, 4), such that 1 represents the lowest level of risk and 4 represents the highest level of risk. Risk score considers prior and current offences, family circumstances, education/employment, peer relations, substance abuse, leisure activities, behaviors, and attitudes.

Placement. Placements were coded in a categorical manner (1, 2). Juveniles that received a Level E placement as their highest level of placement were coded as a 1. Juveniles that received a medium secure placement were coded as a 2. The data provided

by the OJA did not include juveniles who were placed in community settings. Placement is determined by risk score, age, absent without leave history, number of crimes, psychological and developmental history, substance abuse, and prior OJA placements.

Results

Over the data's five-year period, there was a total of 2,487 juvenile cases that resulted in placement at either a Level E facility or a Medium Secure facility. Level E had 2,004 (80.6%) juvenile cases whereas Medium Secure had 483 (19.4%) juvenile cases. Males accounted 2,186 (87.9%) of all the juvenile cases who received placement. Of the cases, 874 (35.1%) were White juveniles, 273 (11.0%) were Hispanic juveniles, 28 (1.1%) were "Other" race juveniles, 383 (15.4%) were Native American juveniles, 5 (0.2%) were Asian juveniles, and 924 (37.2%) were Black juveniles. Of the cases, 11 (0.04%) were twelve years old, 61 juvenile cases (2.5%) were thirteen, 214 juvenile cases (8.6%) were fourteen, 453 juvenile cases (18.2%) were fifteen, 801 juvenile cases (32.2%) were sixteen, 861 juvenile cases (34.6%) were seventeen and 86 juvenile cases (3.6%) were eighteen at the time of their admittance. There were 94 missing data points for a total of 2,581 juveniles in this study. See summary in Table 1.

A logistical regression was used to determine if minority juveniles are disproportionately placed in higher level post-adjudication centers when controlling for age, gender, and risk score. That is, age, gender, and risk score were entered on Block 1 of the analysis. All covariates significantly predicted placement, such that as age and risk score increased, likelihood of placement at medium secure increased. Males were more likely to be placed in medium secure facilities than females. Race was dummy coded for the purpose of the analysis and was entered on Block 2. Identification as a Black juvenile

significantly predicted being placed in a more secure post-adjudication centers, $\chi^2(1, N = 2,497) = 61.99$, Nagelkerke $R^2 = .04$, $p < .001$.

Discussion

The goal of the is project was to determine if minority juveniles received higher placements disproportionately compared to White juveniles when controlling for age and risk score. It was hypothesized that minority juveniles will be placed in more secure facilities at a disproportionately higher rate compared to non-minority juveniles. Results partially support this hypothesis. Although Black juveniles were disproportionately placed into more secure facilities, this was not the case for juveniles of other racial/ethnic minority groups.

Black juveniles are overrepresented in Oklahoma's Juvenile Justice system and the results of this study show they are receiving higher levels of placement than any other race when controlling for age and risk score. Discrepancy in the legal system begins at arrest and much can be explained through Differential Selection, Stereotyping, Justice by Geography and difference in opportunities both socially and economically (Chetty et al., 2020; Fix, 2018). However, the results of this study suggest that even when controlling for other steps of the process, disproportional placement post-adjudication still occurs for Black juveniles. More research should be conducted on why this step of the process includes additional disproportionality beyond what can be explained through the arrest process.

Many attempts have been made to restore equality to the juvenile justice system. One of the most popular is restorative justice practices. Restorative justice practices focus on putting the offender back into the community and allowing the community members

to decide what the offender needs to do to right their wrongs (Rodriguez, 2007). However, this method has not been shown to have long term success and the only notable success it has accounted for is in low level offenders, with short criminal records and mostly in females (Bergseth & Bouffard, 2007). This practice has little effect on more serious juvenile offenders and still does not account for all of the disproportionate number of Black juveniles receiving higher placements. A twofold approach is suggested to tackle this problem, both societally and in juveniles in post-adjudication placements.

First, from a societal perspective, Black juveniles must be given the same opportunities White juveniles more often receive. This includes better education, higher family income, and higher rates of fathers in the home. Black juveniles on average live in poorer neighborhoods with worse schools (Currence & Johnson, 2003). The average Black household made a little over half of the income as an average White household according to U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, (2017). By not having high levels of education, growing up in urban areas and growing in a lower social-economic status, Black juveniles are at a higher risk of coming in contact with the justice system than White juveniles. When placed in a facility, Black juveniles are 13.5 times more likely than White juveniles to be arrested again (Fix, 2018). This means they are more likely to have contact with the adult justice system and go to prison. This then leads to more Black juveniles growing up without a father. The cycle must be stopped on a societal level and have efforts/policies in place to attempt to correct the disproportionate number of juveniles that have contact with the justice system. It should also be noted that the justice system is vast comprised of White individuals. By bringing diversity to the justice system and placing people with similar background in positions of power this

disproportionate effect can be turned in the right direction. By making these changes individuals working in the justice system can lower the disproportionate rates of juveniles receiving higher levels of placement.

Second, when juveniles are placed in post-adjudication centers, they must receive better education, mental health care, and trauma intervention. Being in a juvenile post-adjudication facility can be traumatic in itself and high levels of trauma is associated with having contact with the justice system (Espinosa, Sorensen, & Lopez, 2013). By reducing trauma, individuals working in the juvenile justice system can hopefully reduce the likelihood of recidivism or at least not increase it. By educating youth, individuals working in the system can equip them with the knowledge they need to obtain a job and change delinquent behavior.

Finally, providing juveniles with proper mental health care would reduce recidivism (Cottle, Lee, & Heilbrun, 2001; Lamberti, 2016). Proper mental health care is essential to reduce the cycle of arrest and placement for juveniles and adults. By making these societal and juvenile post-adjudication center changes Black juveniles will not only be less likely to receive disproportionately higher placement than White juveniles but be properly represented in the juvenile justice system as a whole.

Limitations and Future Direction

One limitation of the current study is the caution regarding the generalization of findings to other states or countries. Every jurisdiction has its own unique demographics and laws, including its own processes involved in the juvenile justice system. Therefore, the results of this study could be quite different in locations outside of Oklahoma. It is also possible that if data from juveniles placed in community settings were present, the

results of this study could change; specifically, only juveniles adjudicated with felonies and removed from the home were included in this study. Moreover, although the risk score considers a variety of factors related to recidivism, each of these factors was not independently included in the analysis to examine which best predicts placement. It is also worth noting that a proportion of cases involving Native American juveniles may not be reported to or handled by the OJA in Oklahoma. That is, tribes have the authority to adjudicate their own juveniles if they choose; therefore, a lack of disproportionality regarding Native American juveniles may be misleading.

Future research should include independent factors of risk and placements inside the home. Research should also extend this work to other jurisdictions. Then, researchers and individuals in the system are tasked with how to correct this issue at each stage of the system, including post-adjudication placement. It is expected that research examining the heterogeneity of the backgrounds of those making placement decisions (among other factors) will predict disproportionality differences between jurisdictions.

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Table 1

Nominal Regression to Determine Percentages of Juveniles in Placement: Type of Facility, Gender, Race and Age at Admittance.

		N (Marginal Percentage)	
Facility Type	Level E	2004	(80.60%)
	Medium Secure	483	(19.40%)
Gender	Male	2186	(87.90%)
	Female	301	(12.10%)
Race	White	874	(35.10%)
	Hispanic	273	(11.00%)
	“Other”	28	(1.10%)
	Native	383	(15.40%)
Age	Black	924	(37.2%)
	Asian	5	(0.20%)
	12.00	11	(.04%)
	13.00	61	(2.50%)
	14.00	214	(8.60%)
	15.00	453	(18.20%)
	16.00	801	(32.20%)
	17.00	861	(34.6%)
	18.00	86	(3.50%)
Total		2487	

Appendix A: FY2019

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED
 State : Oklahoma
 County : Statewide

Reporting Period 7/1/2018
 through 6/30/2019

	Total		Black or	Hispanic	Asian	Native	Hawaiian	American	Other/	All
	Youth	White	African- American	or Latino		Islanders	or other	Indian or	Mixed	Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	428,260	250,891	43,375	70,902	11,178	0	51,914	0	0	177,369
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,033	5,563	2,447	1,094	94	0	1,835	0	0	5,470
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	11,033	5,563	2,447	1,094	94	0	1,835	0	0	5,470
4. Cases Diverted	3,442	1,883	567	325	27	0	640	0	0	1,559
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	987	370	344	108	13	0	152	0	0	617
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	4,154	1,767	1,179	440	38	0	730	0	0	2,387
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,372	1,007	639	256	27	0	443	0	0	1,365
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1,484	642	391	166	13	0	272	0	0	842
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	206	50	112	14	0	0	30	0	0	156
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	17	5	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	12

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed? Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Item 1.Population: | Item 2.Arrest: |
| Item 3.Referral: | Item 4.Diversion: |
| Item 5.Detention: | Item 6.Petitioned: |
| Item 7.Delinquent: | Item 8.Probation: |
| Item 9.Confinement: | Item 10.Transferred: |

Appendix B: (YLS/CMI) Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory


Example

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0™ (YLS/CMI 2.0™)

Figure 3.1. Sally's YLS/CMI 2.0 Form Part I

YLS/CMI 2.0™ <small>Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0</small>		By Robert D. Hoge, Ph.D., D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., & Alan W. Leschied, Ph.D.	
Name of Assessed: <u>Sally</u>	Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F	Age: <u>15</u>	
Setting: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community <input type="checkbox"/> Custodial			
Date of Birth: <u>02 / 11 / 1994</u>	Today's Date: <u>05 / 13 / 2009</u>		
Part I: Assessment of Risks and Needs			
The YLS/CMI 2.0™ is a quantitative screening survey of attributes of juvenile offenders and their situations relevant to decisions regarding level of service, supervision, and programming. Within each subscale, use an "X" to mark all items that apply to the juvenile being assessed. If the subscale is considered to be an area of strength for the juvenile, indicate with a checkmark in the "Strength" box. The items are explained in Appendix A of the User's Manual. For any omitted items, circle the item letter.			
1. Prior and Current Offenses/Dispositions:		Comments:	
a. Three or more prior convictions	<input type="checkbox"/>	First offense (assault)	
b. Two or more failures to comply	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Prior probation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Prior custody	<input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Three or more current convictions	<input type="checkbox"/>		
		Source(s) of information:	
		Parents; youth	
2. Family Circumstances/Parenting:		Comments:	
a. Inadequate supervision	<input type="checkbox"/>	Positive and supportive family environment	
b. Difficulty in controlling behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recent parental separation	
c. Inappropriate discipline	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Inconsistent parenting	<input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Poor relations (father-youth)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
f. Poor relations (mother-youth)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Strength <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Source(s) of information:	
3. Education/Employment:		Comments:	
a. Disruptive classroom behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	No performance/behavior problems	
b. Disruptive behavior on school property	<input type="checkbox"/>	Participates in activities	
c. Low achievement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well liked	
d. Problems with peers	<input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Problems with teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>		
f. Truancy	<input type="checkbox"/>		
g. Unemployed/not seeking employment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Strength <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Source(s) of information:	
		School; parents	
4. Peer Relations:		Comments:	
a. Some delinquent acquaintances	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Some delinquent friends	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c. No/few positive acquaintances	<input type="checkbox"/>		
d. No/few positive friends	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Strength <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Source(s) of information:	
		Parents; youth	
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Figure 3.2. Sally's YLS/CMI 2.0 Form Part I (Continued)




By Robert D. Hoge, Ph.D., D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., & Alan W. Leschied, Ph.D.

Fourth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0

Within each subscale, use an "X" to mark all items that apply to the juvenile being assessed. If the subscale is considered to be an area of strength for the juvenile, indicate with a checkmark in the "Strength" box. For any omitted items, circle the item letter.

Part I: Assessment of Risks and Needs (Continued)

<p>5. Substance Abuse:</p> <p>a. Occasional drug use <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Chronic drug use <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. Chronic alcohol use <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Substance abuse interferes with life <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Substance use linked to offense(s) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Strength <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comments:</p> <p>Source(s) of information: Parents; youth</p>
<p>6. Leisure/Recreation:</p> <p>a. Limited organized activities <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Could make better use of time <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. No personal interests <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Strength <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comments: Active girl Interest in sports and church activities</p> <p>Source(s) of information: Parents; youth</p>
<p>7. Personality/Behavior:</p> <p>a. Inflated self-esteem <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Physically aggressive <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. Tantrums <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Short attention span <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Poor frustration tolerance <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>f. Inadequate guilt feelings <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>g. Verbally aggressive, impudent <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Strength <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comments: Recent depression over parents' breakup, otherwise intelligent Mature young woman</p> <p>Source(s) of information: Parents; school; victim</p>
<p>8. Attitudes/Orientation:</p> <p>a. Antisocial/procriminal attitudes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Not seeking help <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. Actively rejecting help <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d. Defies authority <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. Callous, little concern for others <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Strength <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Comments: Displays prosocial values and beliefs; willing to accept help</p> <p>Source(s) of information: Parents; youth</p>



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Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0™ (YLS/CMI 2.0™)

Figure 3.3. Sally's YLS/CMI 2.0 Form Part II

YLS/CMI 2.0™

By Robert D. Hoge, Ph.D., D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., & Alan W. Leschied, Ph.D.

Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0

Part II: Summary of Risks and Needs

Check the first two pages of the assessment for omitted (circled) items. If more than four (4) items are omitted, the test should be considered invalid, and more information should be obtained before scoring. Sum the total number of items marked with an "X" within each subscale and mark the risk/need level for each. Then sum the number of Xs in Column A and in Column B. Use the combined total to complete the Overall Total Score at the bottom of the page, which is used to complete the Total Risk/Need Level box. Checkmarks in the boxes labeled "S" indicate a strength. The table below can be used for a summary.

Scores	Prior and Current Offenses	Family	Education	Peers	Substance Abuse	Leisure/ Recreation	Personality/ Behavior	Attitudes/ Orientation
Low	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moderate								
High								
Strength		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

Column A Column B

1. Prior and Current Offenses/Dispositions

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0)
 Moderate (1-2)
 High (3-5)

[] [S]

5. Substance Abuse

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0)
 Moderate (1-2)
 High (3-5)

2. Family Circumstances/Parenting

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0-2)
 Moderate (3-4)
 High (5-6)

[] [S]

6. Leisure/Recreation

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0)
 Moderate (1)
 High (2-3)

3. Education/Employment

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0)
 Moderate (1-3)
 High (4-7)

[] [S]

7. Personality/Behavior

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0)
 Moderate (1-4)
 High (5-7)

4. Peer Relations

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0-1)
 Moderate (2-3)
 High (4)

[] [S]

8. Attitudes/Orientation

Risk/Need Level:
 Low (0)
 Moderate (1-3)
 High (4-5)

Total Risk/Need Levels

Custodial Male:
 Low (0-19)
 Moderate (20-29)
 High (30-36)
 Very High (37-42)

Custodial Female:
 Low (0-19)
 Moderate (20-29)
 High (30-36)
 Very High (37-42)

Community Male:
 Low (0-9)
 Moderate (10-21)
 High (22-31)
 Very High (32-42)

Community Female:
 Low (0-8)
 Moderate (9-19)
 High (20-28)
 Very High (29-42)


[0] + [0] = [0]

Column A Total Column B Total YLS/CMI 2.0 Total Score

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Figure 3.4. Sally's YLS/CMI 2.0 Form Parts III-IV



By Robert D. Hoge, Ph.D., D. A. Andrews, Ph.D., & Alan W. Leschied, Ph.D.

Part III: Assessment of Other Needs and Special Considerations

1. Family/Parents

<input type="checkbox"/> Chronic History of Offenses	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial/Accommodation Problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Abusive Mother
<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional Distress/Psychiatric	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncooperative Parents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Family Trauma (specify): <i>Parents separated</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug/Alcohol Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Ethnic Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Marital Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/> Abusive Father	

Comments: _____

2. Youth

<input type="checkbox"/> Adverse Living Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Gang Involvement	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Management Skills
<input type="checkbox"/> Anxious	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Intelligence/ Developmental Delay	<input type="checkbox"/> Shy/Withdrawn
<input type="checkbox"/> Communication Problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Self-Esteem	<input type="checkbox"/> Suicidal Ideation/Attempts or Self-Injury
<input type="checkbox"/> Cruelty to Animals	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Assault on Authority Figures	<input type="checkbox"/> Manipulative	<input type="checkbox"/> Third Party Threat
<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural/Ethnic Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Bullying	<input type="checkbox"/> Parenting Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Underachievement
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depressed	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Escape	<input type="checkbox"/> Peers Outside Age Range	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim of Bullying
<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnosis of Conduct Disorder/ Oppositional Defiant Disorder	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Fire Setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim of Neglect
<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnosis of Psychosis	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Running Away	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor Problem-Solving Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> Victim of Physical/Sexual Abuse
<input type="checkbox"/> Engages in Denial	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Sexual/Physical Assault	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor Social Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> Witness of Domestic Violence
<input type="checkbox"/> Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)	<input type="checkbox"/> History of Weapons Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Mental Health Issues (specify below)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial/Accommodation Problems	<input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate Sexual Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> Protection Issues	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify below)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Racist/Sexist Attitudes	


Comments: (Note any special cultural/ethnic or gender-related responsivity considerations) _____

Part IV: Final Risk/Need Level and Professional Override

Taking into account all available information, provide your estimate of the risk level for this case. If your risk estimation differs from that of the inventory, please provide reasons why.

<p>Part II Risk/Need Level</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Very High	<p>Use the professional override?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Final YLS/CMI 2.0 Risk/Need Level</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Very High
---	---	---

Reasons for override: _____



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