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JUVENILE COURT I

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JUDGE
65TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT**

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JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER

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DEPUTY CHIEF
FINANCE AND OPERATIONS

COMMISSIONERS' COURT MEETING (November 30, 2009)

1. **BUDGET**

Our department has received, signed and submitted documentation needed to access Grant C funds in the amount of \$357,700.00 which will be utilized for the Texas Youth Commission Diversion Program. EPMH/MR will be providing services through the Border Children's Mental Health Collaborative.

2. **UTEP INTERSHIP PROJECT**

The UTEP PhD and Masters Students completed the first phase of assessing the Juvenile Probation Department's Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP), Special Needs Diversionary Program (SNDP) and the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). All programs are reporting success in various areas. Program evaluations have been attached for review (each attached separately). Phase two of the assessment is of the Department's Intake Unit, Challenge Leadership Academy and the Caseworker5 Information System. Results of this evaluation and recommendations will be presented in mid December 2009.

3. **GRANTS PARTNERSHIP**

The Juvenile Probation Department has begun referring youth and families to the El Paso Housing Authority Self Sufficiency, Intensive Case management/Wraparound Project funded through Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the amount of \$545,000.00 over the next three years. The Department has collaborated with the Anthony Housing Authority in the completion of the 2009 Unification Program. The Anthony Housing Authority is requesting 25 additional Housing Vouchers for youth and families involved in our system that meet eligibility requirements. The Department is also collaborating with the El Paso Independent School District on a grant through the Texas Bar Association, in the amount of \$20,000.00, in order to establish a Library in the Detention and Challenge Leadership Academy.

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4. **EDUCATION**

Mrs. Alicia Loya, Principal of the Delta Academy has established a vocational program, through the Center for Career and Technology Education Center. Currently, youth from the Challenge Leadership Academy and SHOCAP are participating and will receive their certifications in May 2010. Mrs. Loya has also been able to provide the GED students at Delta Academy with breakfast and lunch, through the school lunch program from Jefferson/Silva High School.

5. **HUMAN RESOURCES**

Mr. Javier Valdez was hired as the Department Human Resources Manager
Ms. Kim Shumate was promoted to Director of Probation Services
Ms. Martha Matta retired as Director of Detention

6. **PRESENTATIONS**

SHOCAP Officer Gilbert Magallanez was a featured speaker at Prairie View A & M University, Criminal Justice Department for Masters and PhD candidates.
Topic: Gangs on the Border, SHOCAP and Juvenile Law.

Title IV-E Case Manager Jimmy Olivas was a featured speaker at the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission's Title IV-E Conference. Topic: Selecting and monitoring IV-E Residential Placements.

Chief Juvenile Probation Officer Roger Martinez was a featured speaker at the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission's Title IV-E Conference. Topic: Border Children's Mental Health Collaborative.

Chief Juvenile Probation Officer Roger Martinez was a featured speaker and panelist for the 9th Annual Partners in Prevention Conference, Texas Department of Family and Protective Services. Topic: Shaking the Money Tree/Funding in the Round.

7. **LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD VISIT**

The Legislative Budget Board (LBB) visited our community during the week of November 16-20, 2009. The purpose of the visit was to collect data from the department and community stakeholders in regards to at-risk youth services within El Paso County. The Exit Interview rendered positive outcomes which will be published in Fall 2010 in preparation for the 82nd Legislative session. The resounding theme of the LBB regarding El Paso County was, "It is obvious this community cares for their children".

8. **RECOGNITION**

On November 18, 2009, the Department received an "Above and Beyond Award" from the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. On the same date, the El Paso County Juvenile Probation Department received a United States Flag, which was flown over Camp Delaram, in the Helmand Province of Afghanistan on 12th July 2009, honoring the El Paso County Juvenile Probation Department from the Rocket Battery D, 2nd Battalion, 14th Marines, 2nd Marine expeditionary brigade/Afghanistan Operation Enduring Freedom".

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Special Needs Diversionary Program: An Evaluation of Outcomes

2009 Summer Internship Report

Omar Rivera and Yvette Valenzuela

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Summary of Key Findings

- Over the course of SNDP enrollment, the number of referrals juveniles received changed significantly. Specifically, the number of referrals increased from the 1st to the 3rd month of enrollment but then decreased from the 3rd to the 5th month of enrollment.
- Juveniles received a larger number of referrals during the first three months after discharge than during the second three months after discharge.
- Juvenile referrals decreased significantly from the first three months of program enrollment to the first and second three months after program discharge.
- Predictors of juvenile recidivism after program discharge included juveniles' age at first referral and whether or not juveniles had tested positive for illegal substances. The earlier that juveniles were referred to EPJPD, the more referrals they received three months after discharge. Juveniles who tested positive for illegal substances during enrollment received more referrals three months after discharge.
- The only significant predictor of adult recidivism after program discharge was the number of referrals received during the 2nd month of program enrollment. As the number of referrals received during the 2nd month of program enrollment increased, the number of adult offenses increased.
- The only correlate of discharge status (successful VS unsuccessful) was parental involvement in the criminal justice system. Juveniles whose parents were involved in the criminal justice system were more likely to be unsuccessfully discharged.

I. Introduction

Program Description

Previously referred to as the Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments (TCOOMI), this program provides four to six months of intensive probation supervision along with in-home counseling services for youth with diagnosed mental health problems. The goal of this program is to serve the needs of children who are at risk of being removed from their homes due to mental health issues that result in the behaviors that make them unmanageable in their home and/or community environments.

Scope of This Report

This report examines the characteristics and outcomes of juveniles who were enrolled in the program during or after June 2007 and had been discharged from the program as of April 2009 ($N = 39$). The number of juveniles decreases over time, as fewer and fewer juveniles are eligible for longer term follow-ups.

Discharge Status

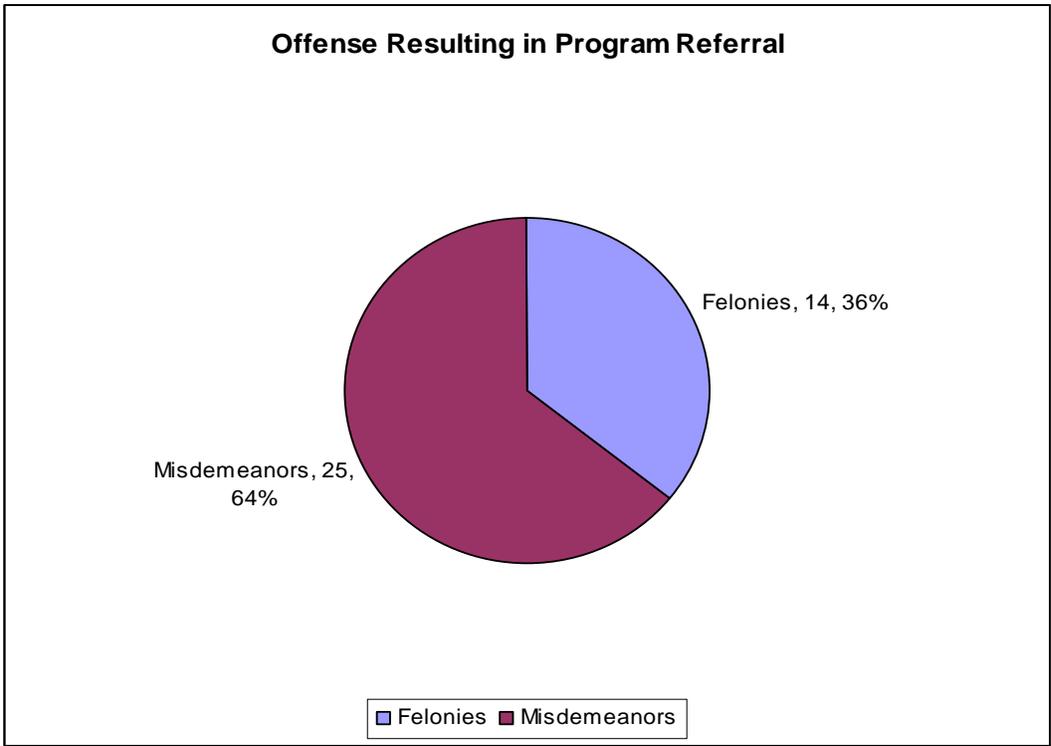
To be successfully discharged from SNDP, juveniles must complete probation conditions during the period served and transition to community services at the end of the service period. Participants who abscond, are placed out of home, are committed to TYC, or otherwise fail to meet the conditions for success are unsuccessfully discharged.

Program Overview	
Juveniles Referred	110
Juveniles Accepted	72
Juveniles Enrolled	53
Juveniles Discharged	39
Average Number of Days Enrolled	160.7 ($SD = 46.1$)
Median Number of Days Enrolled	182
Shortest Supervision	20
Longest Supervision	217
Successful Discharges	32 (82%)

- The median number of days that juveniles were enrolled in the program was 182.
- The majority of juveniles (82%) were successfully discharged from the program.

Commitments After SNDP	Frequency	Percent
Texas Youth Commission (TYC)	0	0%

- No juveniles were committed to TYC



- Over 60% of juveniles were referred to the program on a misdemeanor offense and over 30% were referred to the program on a felony offense.
- The most common offenses that resulted in program referral were Assault Causes Bodily Injury and Assault Causes Bodily Injury Family Violence.

II. Participant Characteristics

Demographics

In line with El Paso County demographic information, Hispanics accounted for 92% of all juveniles enrolled in the program. Roughly half of all juveniles were female (51%) and the average age at enrollment was 14.7 years.

Demographics At Enrollment		
	Frequency	Percent
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	36	92.3%
African-American	2	5.1%
White, Non-Hispanic	1	2.6%
Gender		
Male	19	48.7%
Female	20	51.3%
Age		
Average	14.7 years (<i>SD</i> = 1.5)	
Range	12 to 17 years	

Global Assessment Functioning scores were positively skewed, so the median score of 58 represents the central tendency of the distribution better than the mean score. Although the program requires that juveniles have a GAF score below 50 to be enrolled, the median score was significantly greater than 50, $t(36) = 3.25, p = 0.002$. WASI and WASI-2 scores were one standard deviation below the standardized average IQ score of 100.

Demographics At Enrollment	
Global Assessment of Functioning ($n = 37$)	
Average	56.7 ($SD = 12.3$)
Median	58
Range	15 to 77
Intelligence Quotient (IQ)	
WASI ($n = 23$)	
Average	84.17 ($SD = 7.5$)
Range	67 to 95
WASI 2 ($n = 16$)	
Average	82.6 ($SD = 11.3$)
Range	62 to 106

- The average GAF score was significantly higher than 50.
- The average IQ score was below the standardized average of 100.

School Demographics		
	Frequency	Percent
Current Type of School		
Regular	24	61.5%
Alternative	9	23.1%
Graduated Alternative	3	7.7%
Received GED	1	2.6%
Graduated College	1	2.6%
Charter	1	2.6%
Years Behind in School		
Average	0.50 years ($SD = 0.914$)	
Range	0 to 3 years	

- Just over 60% of juveniles were attending regular school and just under a quarter of juveniles were attending alternative school.
- On average, juveniles were half a year behind in school.

Mental Health Needs

All juveniles ($N = 39$) had at least one Axis I diagnosis at enrollment, and none had a substance abuse diagnosis.

Mental Health Needs		
	Frequency	Percent
Primary Axis I Diagnosis		
Disruptive Behavior	13	33.3%
Dysthymic Disorder	6	15.4%
Conduct Disorder	5	12.8%
Major Depressive Disorder	4	10.3%
Adolescent Anti Social Behavior	3	7.7%
Bipolar Disorder	2	5.1%
Impulse Control Disorder	2	5.1 %
Dysthymia (Probable)	1	2.6%
Attention Deficit Disorder	1	2.6%
Oppositional Defiant Disorder	1	2.6%
Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder	1	2.6%
Treated for Mental Health Issues Prior to Enrollment*	37	97.4%

* Data only available for $N = 38$

- A third (33%) of juveniles were diagnosed with Disruptive Behavior.
- Under the category of Disruptive Behavior Disorders, 13% of juveniles were diagnosed with Conduct Disorder and 5% were diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder or Oppositional Defiance Disorder.
- Dysthymic Disorder was observed in 15% of juveniles.
- Overall, 97% of juveniles had received mental health treatment prior to enrollment.

III. Criminogenics

Juvenile Need/Risk Indicators

Unless otherwise stated, available risk/need indicator data was collected for all 39 discharged juveniles. In addition to the risk/need indicators listed below, the area of town where juveniles reside may be associated with increased risk. The highest concentration of juveniles is in the 79924 zip code.

Risk/Need Indicators		
	Frequency	Percent
Individual		
Tested Positive for Illegal Substances	14	35.9%
Are Teenage Parents	1	2.6%
Victims of Sexual Abuse*	2	5.1%
Exhibited		
Aggressive/Angry Behavior*	23	59.0%
Assaultive/Violent Behavior*	6	15.4%
Lack of Problem Solving Skills*	17	43.6%
Lack of Communication Skills*	19	48.7%
Poor Impulse Control*	16	41.0%
Substance Abuse*	20	51.3%
Suicidality*	15	38.5%
Runaway Tendencies*	11	28.2%
Threatening Behavior*	3	7.7%
School		
Behavioral Problems in School*	19	48.7%
School Truancy*	10	25.6%
Peer		
Negative Peer Associations (<i>n</i> = 38)	29	76.3%
Influenced by a Gang (<i>n</i> = 33)	10	30.3%
Involved in the Community	3	7.7%

* Issues reported in Pinnacle Treatment Plan

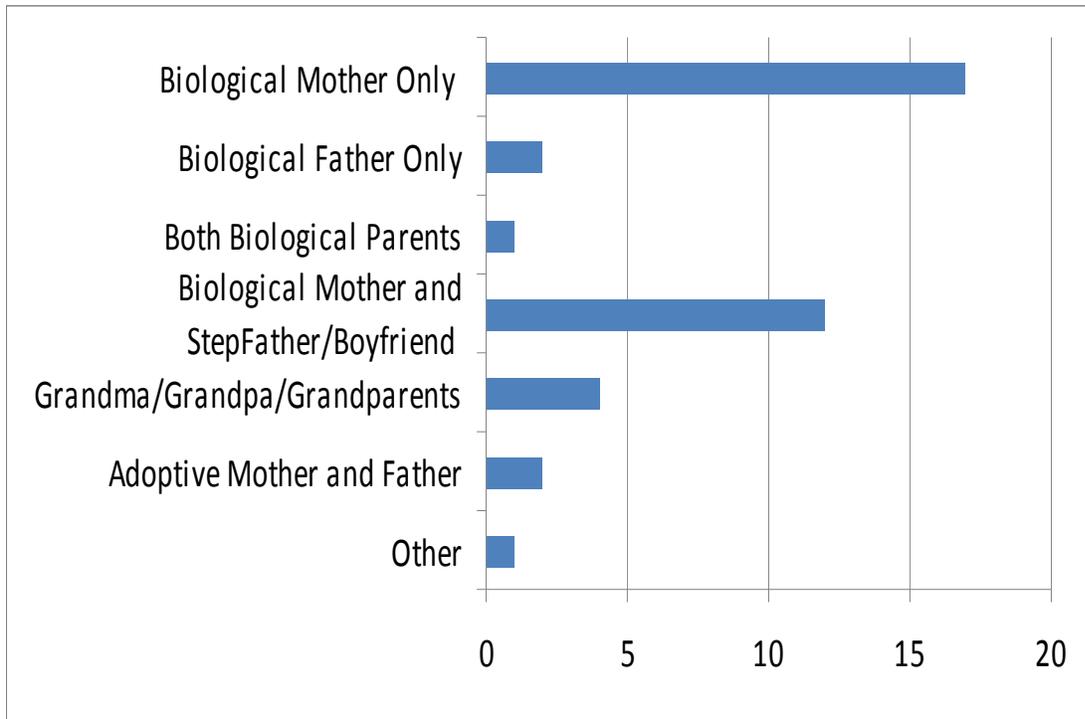
- Just over a third of juveniles tested positive for illegal substances.
- According to Pinnacle reports, the majority of juveniles exhibited aggressive and or angry behavior, just over half of juveniles suffered from substance abuse, and just under half of juveniles lacked problem solving and communication skills.
- According to Pinnacle reports, almost half of juveniles demonstrated behavioral problems in school.
- Just over three fourths of juveniles had negative peer associations, but less than one third were deemed to be influenced by a gang.

Risk/Need Indicators		
	Frequency	Percent
Family		
Family Involvement with EPJPD (<i>n</i> = 36)	6	16.7%
Family Involvement with the Criminal Justice System	26	66.7%
Child Protective Services Notified (<i>n</i> = 34)	21	61.8%
Family Conflict*	10	25.6%
Parent/Guardian Employed	28	71.8%
Monthly Household Income (<i>n</i> = 26)		
Average	\$1940.24 (<i>SD</i> = \$1519.35)	
Median	\$1552.50	
Range	\$400 to \$7115	

* Issues reported in Pinnacle Treatment Plan

- Two thirds of juveniles had family members that were involved with the Criminal Justice System at some point.
- Family protective services had been notified of family problems in the homes of two thirds of juveniles.
- According to Pinnacle reports, just over a fourth of juveniles were deemed to have conflict in their families.
- Almost three fourths of juveniles lived with a parent or guardian that was employed.
- Although the average family had a monthly income was \$1940, average monthly income is not necessarily a reliable indicator of financial support since family size and employment status can fluctuate rapidly over time.

Risk/Need Indicators		
	Frequency	Percent
Family		
Resides with		
Biological Mother Only	17	43.6%
Biological Father Only	2	5.1%
Both Biological Parents	1	2.6%
Biological Mother and Step Father/Boyfriend	12	30.8%
Grandma/Grandpa/Grandparents	4	10.3%
Adoptive Mother and Father	2	5.1%
Other	1	2.6%



- The majority of juveniles resided with their biological mother only.
- Out of 39 discharged juveniles, 12 resided with their biological mother and step father or mother’s boyfriend.
- A very low percent (2.6%) of discharged juveniles resided with both biological parents.

Foster Care Risk Assessment

The case files of all juveniles included in this report were examined to determine if existing risk factors signaled the need for foster care placement. The table below shows the number and percent of juveniles who received the Foster Care Risk Assessment. Some case files did not have the Foster Care Risk Assessment as part of their records. Therefore, the table below represents the data available for 22 juveniles that had the Foster Care Risk Assessment in their case file.

Foster Care Risk Assessment		
	Frequency	Percent
Child Aggression	5	22.7%
Victim of Physical, Sexual, or Emotional Abuse	10	45.5%
Mental Health Needs	22	100%
Suicidality	9	40.9%
Substance Abuse	3	13.6%
Prior Out of Home Placements	4	18.2%
Allegations of Neglect or Abuse	3	13.6%
Parental Domestic Violence	0	0%

Foster Care Risk Assessment data were only available for $n = 22$ juveniles

- Every one of these 22 juveniles had mental health needs.
- Almost half of these juveniles were victims of physical, sexual or emotional abuse.
- 41% of these juveniles were deemed to be at risk for suicide.
- Just under one fifth of these juveniles had been placed out of home in the past.
- Records indicated that there were no incidents of parental domestic violence.

Prior Criminal Behavior

To examine criminal behavior prior to program enrollment, juvenile justice records were collected for all 39 discharged participants.

Outcomes Prior to Enrollment		
	Total Number Of	Average Number Of
Juvenile		
Referrals	111	$M = 2.85 (SD = 1.28)$
Felonies	22	$M = 0.56 (SD = 0.72)$
Misdemeanors	70	$M = 1.79 (SD = 1.17)$
Crisis Intervention	1	$M = 0.03 (SD = 0.16)$
Modifications/Probation Violations	18	$M = 0.46 (SD = 0.72)$
Adjudications	47	$M = 1.21 (SD = 0.41)$
Felonies	14	$M = 0.36 (SD = 0.49)$
Misdemeanors	33	$M = 0.85 (SD = 0.71)$
Adult		
Offenses	1	$M = 0.03 (SD = 0.16)$

- The majority of referrals and adjudications received prior to enrollment were misdemeanors.
- Only one juvenile had an adult offense prior to program enrollment.

IV. Outcomes During Program Enrollment

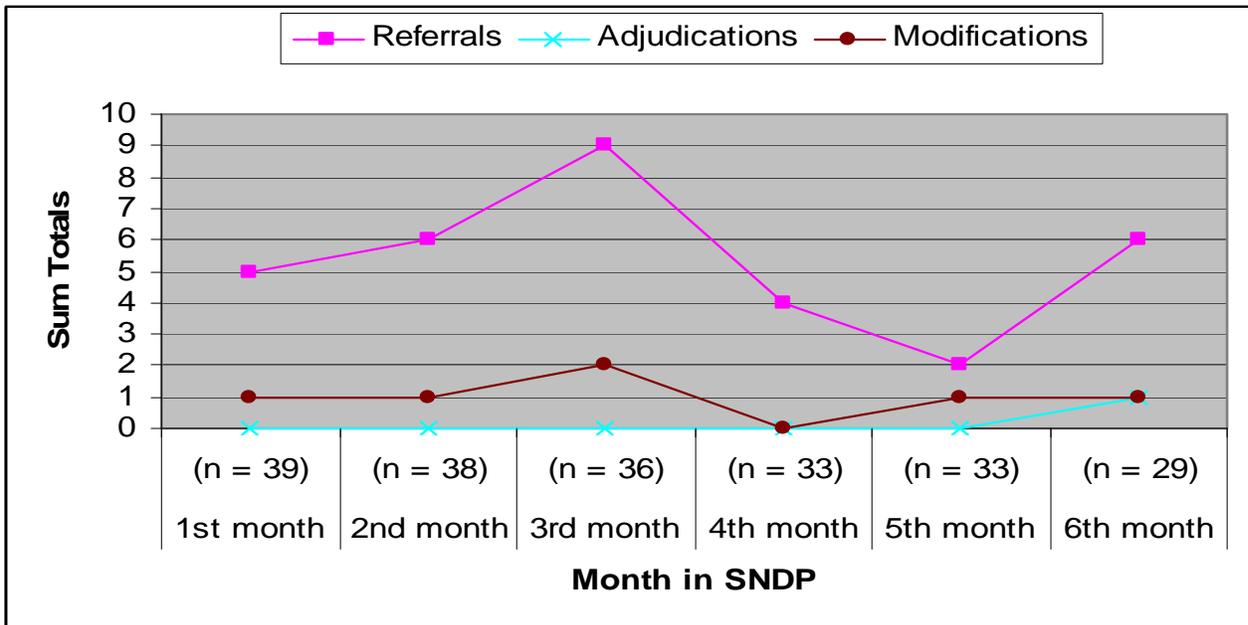
Three outcomes measures were collected after each month of program enrollment. These included the number of juvenile referrals, adjudications, and modifications. It is important to keep in mind that our index of referrals includes ALL types of referrals, including adjudications, modifications, dropped/dismissed referrals, and pending referrals. In hindsight, future evaluation efforts should distinguish between each of these referral types.

We conducted paired-samples t-tests between the average number of referrals, adjudications, and modifications during each month of program enrollment. Only the number of referrals participants received changed significantly during the course of enrollment. Specifically, a marginally greater number of referrals were received in the 3rd month of enrollment than in the 1st month of enrollment. Yet by the 5th month of services the number of referrals decreased back to 1st month levels. Although the number of referrals appears to increase in the 6th month of enrollment, this increase is not statistically significant ($p = 0.16$). The spike in 3rd month

referrals could reflect a number of things. For instance, it could signal the need to provide additional preventative services early on in the program. Yet the fact that referrals decrease back to initial levels by the 5th month hints at the possibility that the spike is part of the rehabilitation process.

Outcomes During Enrollment						
	Month Enrolled					
	1 st month	2 nd month	3 rd month	4 th month	5 th month	6 th month
	(n = 39)	(n = 38)	(n = 36)	(n = 33)	(n = 33)	(n = 29)
Juvenile						
Referrals	5 <i>M</i> = 0.13 _a	6 <i>M</i> = 0.16	9 <i>M</i> = 0.25 _{a,b}	4 <i>M</i> = 0.12	2 <i>M</i> = 0.06 _b	6 <i>M</i> = 0.21
Adjudications	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03
Modifications	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03	2 <i>M</i> = 0.06	0 <i>M</i> = 0	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03

Tabled values are sum totals and means
_a marginally different at the 0.06 alpha level
_b marginally different at the 0.06 alpha level



- There is a spike in referrals during the 3rd month of enrollment that comes back down during the 5th month of enrollment.
- The number of referrals received during the first three months of enrollment did not differ significantly from those received during the last three months of enrollment, $t(28) = 0.62$, $p = 0.54$.

V. Recidivism

Measures of recidivism were collected for all *eligible* participants at three months, six months, twelve months, and eighteen months after program discharge. Measures included the number of juvenile referrals, adjudications and modifications. Eligible participants were those discharged on or before 04/07/2009 (three month follow-up), 01/07/2009 (six month follow-up), 07/07/2008 (twelve month follow-up), and 01/07/2008 (eighteen month follow-up). Because the first two follow-ups were over the course of three months and the last two follow-ups were over the course of six months, we only compared the first two follow-ups with each other and the last two follow-ups with each other.

Juvenile Recidivism

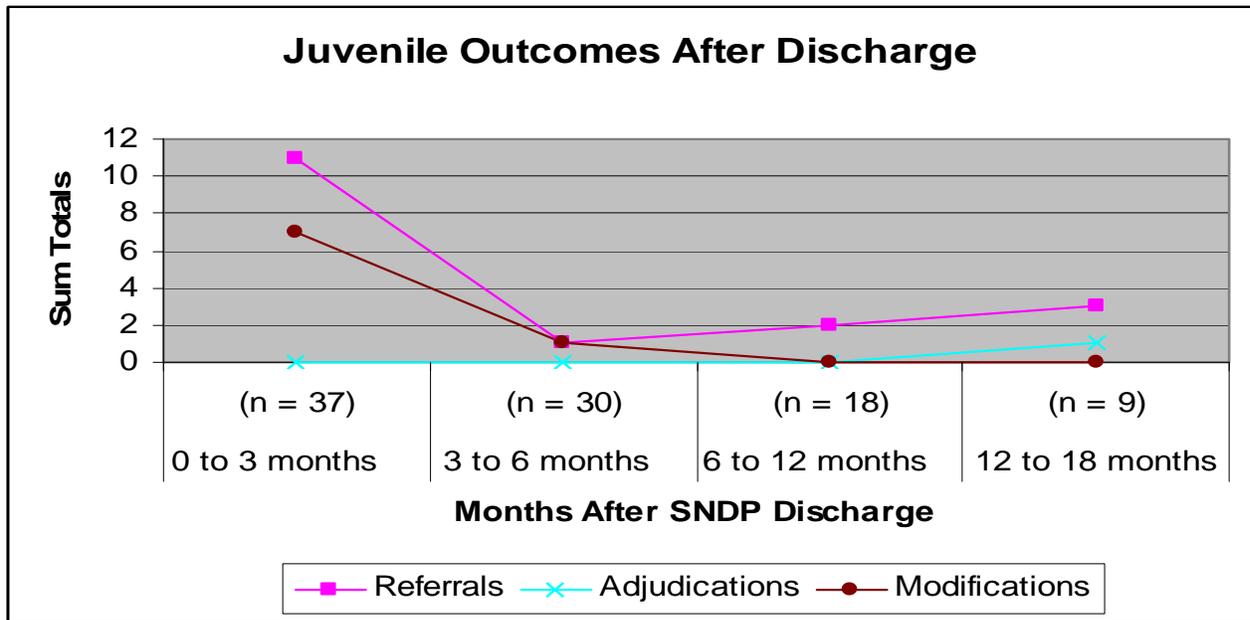
First we examined recidivism as a function of months after discharge. We conducted paired-samples t-tests on all measures of recidivism, regardless of whether participants had been successfully or unsuccessfully discharged from the program. It is important to note that, because most participants were successfully discharged (82%), the recidivism data for all discharges provides a good characterization of the recidivism data for successful discharges. In addition, since very few participants were unsuccessfully discharged (18%), the recidivism data for unsuccessful discharges should be interpreted with caution. Two of thirty-nine eligible participants were only recently discharged (less than three months ago) and thus were not included in these analyses.

The analyses showed that participants received a marginally larger number of referrals the first three months after discharge ($M = 0.30$) than the next three months after discharge ($M = 0.03$). There were no other significant differences between recidivism rates during any other follow-up periods. Although participants were still being referred three months after discharge, the number of referrals dropped significantly thereafter and remained low.

Juvenile Outcomes After Discharge				
	Months After Discharge			
	0 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 18 months
	($n = 37$)	($n = 30$)	($n = 18$)	($n = 9$)
Juvenile				
Referrals	11 $M = 0.30$ ^a	1 $M = 0.03$ ^a	2 $M = 0.11$	3 $M = 0.33$
Adjudications	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$	1 $M = 0.11$
Modifications	7 $M = 0.19$	1 $M = 0.03$	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$

Tabled values are sum totals and means

^a marginally different at the 0.06 alpha level

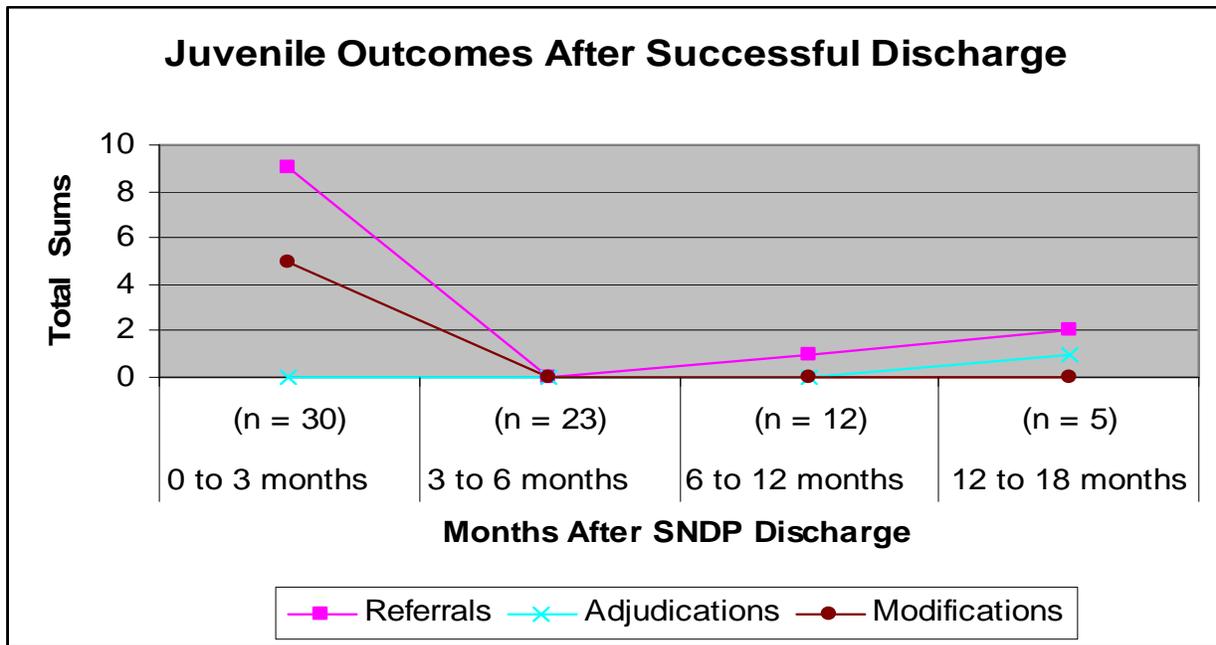


- The number of referrals received dropped significantly by the 6th month after discharge.
- Analyses conducted on the eighteen month follow-up data should be interpreted with caution, because fewer than ten participants were included in these analyses.

To examine whether the number of referrals received after discharge was associated with discharge status, we used paired-samples t tests to examine recidivism over time separately for successfully and unsuccessfully discharged participants. As expected, successfully discharged participants received a marginally larger number of referrals the first three months after discharge ($M = 0.30$) than the next three months after discharge ($M = 0.0$). This difference was not observed for unsuccessfully discharged participants. Thus, the number of referrals that participants received during the first three months after discharge is primarily attributable to successfully discharged participants.

Juvenile Outcomes After Successful Discharge				
	Months After Discharge			
	0 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 18 months
	(<i>n</i> = 30)	(<i>n</i> = 23)	(<i>n</i> = 12)	(<i>n</i> = 5)
Juvenile				
Referrals	9 $M = 0.30$ ^a	0 $M = 0$ ^a	1 $M = 0.08$	2 $M = 0.40$
Adjudications	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$	1 $M = 0.20$
Modifications	5 $M = 0.17$	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$	0 $M = 0$

Tabled values are sum totals and means
^a marginally different at the 0.06 alpha level



- The number of referrals that successfully discharged participants received dropped significantly by the 6th month after discharge.
- Data from the twelve month follow-up and eighteen month follow-up should be interpreted with caution, because data were only available for a relatively small number of participants.

Juvenile Outcomes After Unsuccessful Discharge				
	Months After Discharge			
	0 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 18 months
	(n = 7)	(n = 7)	(n = 6)	(n = 4)
Juvenile				
Referrals	2 <i>M</i> = 0.29	1 <i>M</i> = 0.14	1 <i>M</i> = 0.17	1 <i>M</i> = 0.25
Adjudications	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0
Modifications	2 <i>M</i> = 0.29	1 <i>M</i> = 0.14	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0

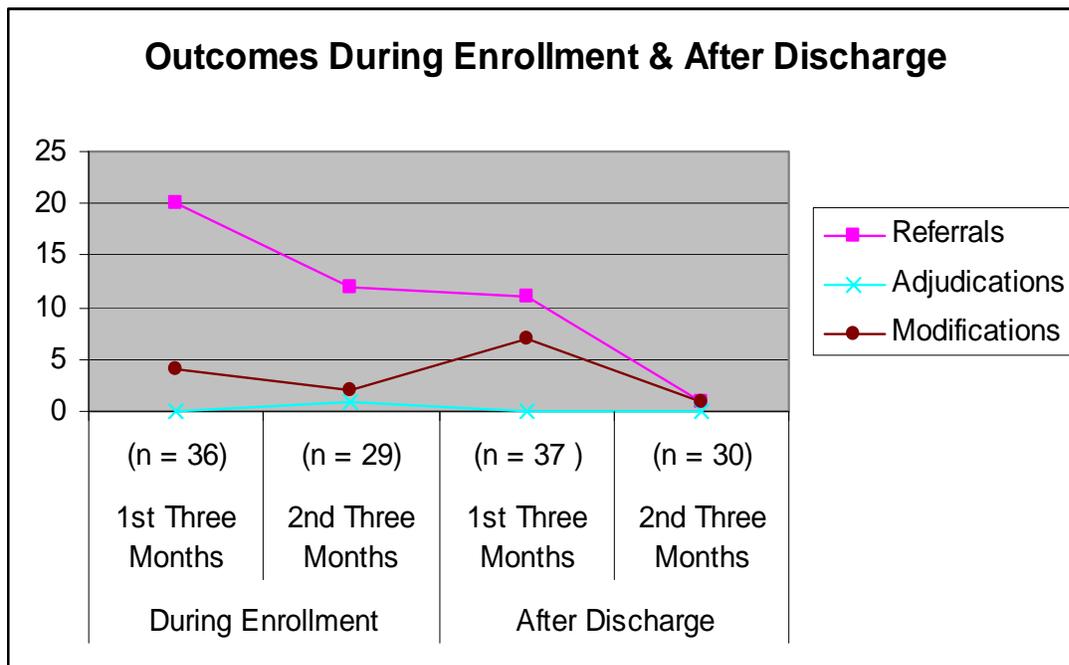
Tabled values are sum totals and means

- The number of referrals that unsuccessfully discharged participants received did not differ significantly over time.
- These data should be interpreted with caution, because data were only available for fewer than ten participants.

To provide an index of the program’s effectiveness, we compared recidivism during program enrollment to recidivism after program discharge. The number of referrals decreased significantly from the first three months of program enrollment to the first and second three months after discharge. Although these results provide preliminary evidence that the program is effective in reducing recidivism, future evaluation efforts should include a proper control group. The inclusion of a proper control group will allow one to make stronger claims about the program’s effectiveness.

Outcomes During Enrollment and After Discharge				
	During Enrollment		After Discharge	
	First Three Months	Second Three Months	First Three Months	Second Three Months
	(<i>n</i> = 36)	(<i>n</i> = 29)	(<i>n</i> = 37)	(<i>n</i> = 30)
Juvenile				
Referrals	20 <i>M</i> = 0.56 _{a d}	12 <i>M</i> = 0.41 _b	11 <i>M</i> = 0.30 _{c d}	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03 _{a b c}
Adjudications	0 <i>M</i> = 0	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03	0 <i>M</i> = 0	0 <i>M</i> = 0
Modifications	4 <i>M</i> = 0.11	2 <i>M</i> = 0.07	7 <i>M</i> = 0.19	1 <i>M</i> = 0.03

Tabled values are sum totals and means
 a significantly different at the 0.01 alpha level
 b significantly different at the 0.01 alpha level
 c marginally different at the 0.06 alpha level
 d marginally different at the 0.07 alpha level



- These data provide preliminary evidence that the program reduces recidivism.
- A marginal decrease in recidivism can be observed by the first three months after discharge.
- A significant decrease in recidivism can be observed by the second three months after discharge.
- Future evaluation efforts should include a control group in order to make stronger claims about the program's effectiveness.

Adult Recidivism

Adult offense data were collected for all discharged participants who were at least 17 years of age as of July 7th 2009. Because the number of participants that could have had adult offenses decreased dramatically over time, these data should be interpreted with caution. Analyses revealed that there were no significant differences between the number of offenses obtained during any of the follow-up periods.

Adult Outcomes After Discharge				
	Months After Discharge			
	0 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 to 18 months
	(n = 18)	(n = 16)	(n = 9)	(n = 4)
Adult				
Offenses	2 M = 0.11	1 M = 0.06	2 M = 0.22	0 M = 0
Total Felonies	2			
Total Misdemeanors	3			

Tabled values are sum totals and means

- Adult recidivism remained relatively low and stable over time.
- Twelve and eighteen month follow-up data should be interpreted with caution due to the relatively small number of participants who were eligible for inclusion.

VI. Associates and Predictors of Recidivism

Correlation Analyses

Correlation analyses were conducted to examine the extent to which various participant characteristics and programmatic components are associated with measures of recidivism and discharge status. Correlation analyses produce correlation coefficients (*r*) which index the extent to which two variables are linearly related. The larger the magnitude of a correlation coefficient, the stronger the linear relationship between two variables. Correlation coefficients have a possible range of -1 to 1. Negative correlation coefficients indicate that as values on one variable increase, values on the other variable decrease. Zero correlation coefficients indicate no relationship between two variables. Positive correlation coefficients indicate that as values on one variable increase, values on the other variable increase. Positive correlation coefficients can also be interpreted to mean that as values on one variable decrease, values on the other variable

decrease. The most important thing to keep in mind when interpreting correlation coefficients is that a correlation between two variables *does not necessarily* imply that one variable causes the other. A correlation coefficient simply indicates that there is a relationship between two variables. This relationship *may* be driven by one of the correlated variables, but it may also be driven by some unmeasured third variable.

Correlations Between Participant Characteristics and Outcome Measures

To examine the extent to which participant characteristics are associated with recidivism, we calculated correlation coefficients between various participant characteristics and available measures of recidivism. We limited analyses to measures of recidivism collected during the first three months after discharge because this was the only time period for which there was sufficient variability in participant characteristics and/or measures of recidivism. There was not enough variability in participant characteristics and/or measures of recidivism collected during any other follow-up period.

The correlation analysis identified several participant characteristics that were associated with recidivism.

Participant Characteristic Correlations				
	0 - 3 Months After Discharge (n = 37)			
	# Referrals	# Adjudications	# Modifications	# Adult Charges
Age at First Referral	r = -0.39 p = 0.02*	NED	r = -0.33 p = 0.05*	r = -0.46 p = 0.05* (n = 18)
WASI-2 Intelligence Quotient	r = -0.41 p = 0.15 (n = 14)	NED	r = -0.48 p = 0.08 (n = 14)	NED
Parents/Guardians Have Mental Health Needs	r = 0.67 p = 0.02* (n = 11)	NED	r = 0.67 p = 0.02* (n = 11)	NED
Tested Positive for Drugs	r = 0.42 p = 0.01*	NED	r = 0.37 p = 0.03*	r = -0.25 p = 0.32 (n = 18)
Number of Referrals 2 nd Month in SNDP	r = 0.45 p = 0.007* (n = 36)	NED	r = 0.40 p = 0.02* (n = 36)	r = 0.69 p = 0.002* (n = 17)
Total Number of Referrals Prior to SNDP	r = 0.22 p = 0.18	NED	r = 0.25 p = 0.14	r = 0.55 p = 0.02* (n = 18)
Total Number of Adjudications Prior to SNDP	r = 0.19 p = 0.26	NED	r = 0.25 p = 0.14	r = 0.44 p = 0.07 (n = 18)

All correlations in **bold** are significant at the 0.05 alpha level or below
NED indicates not enough data to perform analysis

- The younger participants were when they received their first referral, the more referrals, modifications, and adult charges they received after discharge.
- Participants whose parents had mental health needs received more referrals/modifications after discharge. This result should be interpreted with caution as data were only available for eleven participants and the reliability with which this data was reported is questionable.
- Participants who tested positive for drugs received more referrals and adjudications after discharge.
- The more referrals participants received during the 2nd month of program enrollment, the more referrals, modifications, and adult charges they received after discharge.
- The more referrals and adjudications participants had prior to program enrollment, the more adult charges they received after discharge.

Correlations Between Participant Characteristics and Discharge Status

To examine the extent to which participant characteristics are associated with discharge status, we calculated point-biserial correlation coefficients between various participant characteristics and discharge status. The only characteristic that that was associated with discharge status was parental involvement in the criminal justice system.

Participant Characteristic Correlations	
	(<i>n</i> = 39)
	Discharge Status
Parent/Guardian Involved in the Criminal Justice System	<i>r</i> = -0.33 <i>p</i> = 0.04*

All correlations in **bold** are significant at the 0.05 alpha level or below

- Participants with parental involvement in the criminal justice system were more likely to be discharged unsuccessfully.

Correlations Between Programmatic Components and Outcome Measures

To examine the extent to which the services received during program enrollment are associated with recidivism, we calculated point-biserial correlation coefficients between various programmatic components and available measures of recidivism. We limited analyses to measures of recidivism collected during the first three months after discharge because this was the only time period for which there was sufficient variability in the receipt of specific programmatic components and/or measures of recidivism. There was not enough variability in the receipt of programmatic components and/or measures of recidivism collected during any other follow-up period.

The correlation analysis identified several programmatic components that were associated with recidivism.

Programmatic Component Correlations				
	0 - 3 Months After Discharge (n = 32)			
	# Referrals	# Adjudications	# Modifications	# Adult Charges
Individual Therapy	$r = -0.48$ $p = 0.006^*$	NED	$r = -0.36$ $p = 0.04^*$	$r = 0.09$ $p = 0.78$ (n = 12)
Group Therapy	$r = -0.46$ $p = 0.008^*$	NED	$r = -0.46$ $p = 0.009^*$	$r = 0.09$ $p = 0.78$ (n = 12)
Skills Training	$r = -0.48$ $p = 0.006^*$	NED	$r = -0.36$ $p = 0.04^*$	$r = 0.09$ $p = 0.78$ (n = 12)
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	$r = -0.40$ $p = 0.02^*$	NED	$r = -0.40$ $p = 0.03^*$	$r = 0.09$ $p = 0.78$ (n = 12)
Substance Abuse Prevention	$r = -0.33$ $p = 0.06$	NED	$r = -0.04$ $p = 0.83$	$r = 0.21$ $p = 0.51$ (n = 12)

All correlations in **bold** are significant at the 0.05 alpha level or below
 NED indicates not enough data to perform analysis

- Participants who received individual therapy, group therapy, skills training, and cognitive behavioral therapy received fewer referrals and modifications after discharge.
- Participants who received substance abuse preventative services received marginally fewer referrals and modifications after discharge.
- Receipt of specific services was not associated with the number of adult charges received after discharge.
- Adult recidivism data should be interpreted with caution, due to the relatively small number of participants that were included in these analyses.
- Because most juveniles received all of these services, it is difficult to determine from these data which specific services are associated with changes in recidivism.

Correlations Between Programmatic Components and Discharge Status

There were no significant associations between any specific programmatic components and discharge status.

Regression Analyses

We conducted multiple regression analyses to examine the extent to which various participant characteristics *uniquely* predict measures of recidivism. There are several differences between regression analyses and correlation analyses. First, although correlation analyses provide indices of the relationship between two variables, they do not allow one to examine interrelationships between more than two variables. On the other hand, regression analyses allow one to examine associations between an outcome variable and multiple predictor variables simultaneously. Specifically, regression analyses provide an index of the amount of *unique* variability accounted for in an outcome variable by each predictor variable. Second, unlike correlation analyses,

regression analyses provide an equation that can be used to predict expected values of outcome variables for specific individuals.

Regressions of Outcome Measures on Participant Characteristics

To identify the participant characteristics that uniquely predict recidivism, we conducted multiple regression analyses.

First, we took all of the variables that were correlated with the number of referrals received three months after program discharge and entered them into a multiple regression model.

Predictor Variables	Unstandardized B	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Tested Positive for Drugs	0.39	0.17	2.29	0.03*
Age at First Referral	-0.10	0.06	-1.90	0.07
Number of Referrals 2 nd Month in SNDP	0.38	0.24	1.60	0.12
$R^2 = 0.37, F(3, 32) = 6.31, p = 0.002$				

The dependent variable is the number of referrals received three months after program discharge.

- Participants who tested positive for illegal drugs during program enrollment received an average of 0.39 more referrals three months after program discharge than participants who tested negative for illegal drugs.
- For each unit decrease in age at first referral, there was a 0.10 unit increase (marginal) in the number of referrals received three months after program discharge.
- The number of referrals received in the 2nd month of the program did not predict the number of referrals received three months after program discharge.

Next, we took all of the variables that were correlated with the number of modifications received three months after program discharge and entered them into a multiple regression model.

Predictor Variables	Unstandardized B	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Tested Positive for Drugs	0.21	0.12	1.72	0.09
Age at First Referral	-0.07	0.04	-1.75	0.09
Number of Referrals 2 nd Month in SNDP	0.22	0.17	1.32	0.20
$R^2 = 0.29, F(3, 32) = 4.43, p = 0.01$				

The dependent variable is the number of modifications received three months after program discharge.

- Participants who tested positive for illegal drugs during program enrollment received an average of 0.21 more modifications three months after program discharge than participants who tested negative for illegal drugs. This effect was marginally significant.

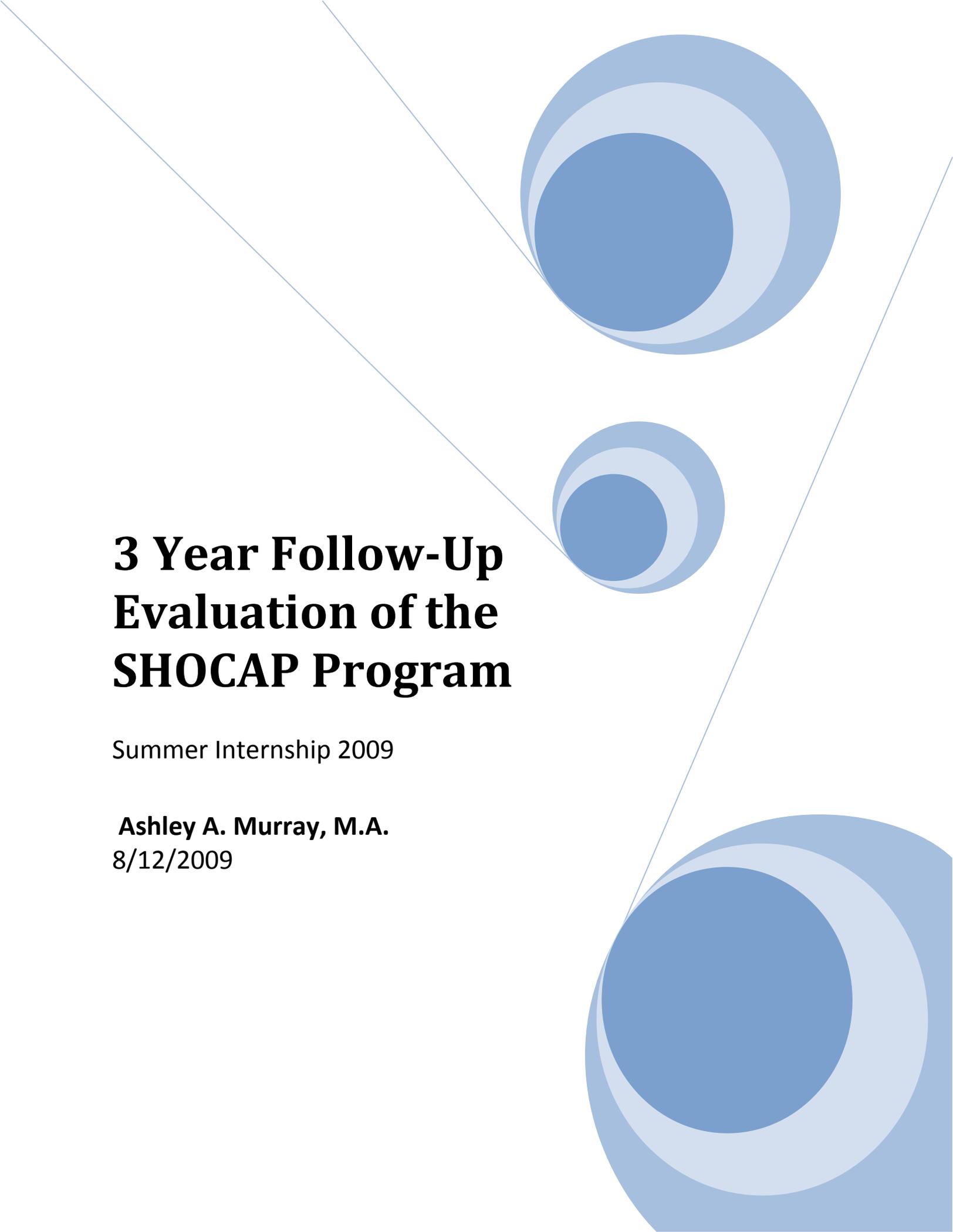
- For each unit decrease in age at first referral, there was a 0.07 unit increase in the number of modifications received three months after program discharge. This effect was marginally significant.
- The number of modifications received in the 2nd month of the program did not predict the number of referrals received three months after program discharge.

Finally, we took all of the variables that were correlated with the number of adult charges received three months after program discharge and entered them into a multiple regression model.

Predictor Variables	Unstandardized B	Standard Error	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Tested Positive for Drugs	-0.10	0.16	-0.63	0.54
Age at First Referral	-0.02	0.11	-0.14	0.89
Number of Referrals 2 nd Month in SNDP	0.86	0.43	2.00	0.07
$R^2 = 0.49, F(3, 13) = 4.09, p = 0.03$				

The dependent variable is the number of adult charges received three months after program discharge.

- Both the number of positive drug tests and age at first referral did not predict the number of adult charges received three months after program discharge.
- For each unit increase in the number of referrals received in the 2nd month of the program, there was a 0.86 unit increase in the number of adult charges received three months after program discharge.



3 Year Follow-Up Evaluation of the SHOCAP Program

Summer Internship 2009

Ashley A. Murray, M.A.
8/12/2009

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3 Year Follow-Up Evaluation of the SHOCAP Program: Summer Internship 2009

The SHOCAP program within the juvenile probation department is a level four program designed to address the needs of serious, habitual, repeat offenders who appear to be criminally oriented. The program is designed with four phases of success, and each phase is structured by flexible time limits for completion. For example, Phase 1 is designed to orient the juvenile to the SHOCAP program, and during this phase the juvenile submits to weekly urinary analyses and bi-weekly visits from a SHOCAP Probation Officer. Phase 1 is intended to last the first month of the juveniles stay in SHOCAP. The overall goal of SHOCAP is to address the needs of the criminally oriented youth through the use of a criminal suppression model. This means that SHOCAP is designed to monitor the juvenile's activities very closely while immediately delivering punishment when the juvenile re-offends or commits a probation violation. This immediate punishment is implemented in order to teach the juvenile at the time of the offense that the specific behavior is not tolerated.

The first goal of the current project was to examine the effectiveness of the SHOCAP Program by identifying the recidivism rates of the juveniles who completed the program in 2006 and 2007. The juveniles' rates of recidivating to both the JPD and to the adult system were analyzed.

A second goal of the current project was to identify through statistical analyses which elements of the juveniles' lives predicted recidivism (or a lack of recidivism) after completion of SHOCAP. For example, data on the participants demographics, criminal history while in JPD, legal background, parental information, school history, counseling programs attended and individual risk factors was collected. Then these factors were analyzed with respect to recidivism history.

Finally, the third goal of this study was to identify which variables listed above predict successful discharge from the SHOCAP Program. In other words, I wanted to identify which elements of the juveniles background and experience in JPD allowed for the successful outcomes (Successful discharge) that are intended by the juvenile probation department.

Identifying which variables predict successful discharge from JPD and a lack of recidivism beyond JPD into the adult system is a crucial step. Once these variable are identified, the programs of JPD can then restructure their protocol in order to maximize the likelihood that juveniles will cease their criminal behaviors over the course of their stay in these JPD programs such as SHOCAP.

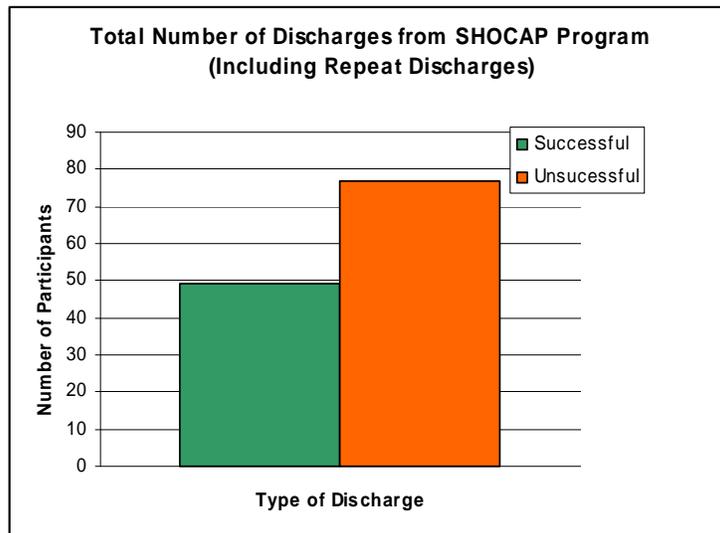
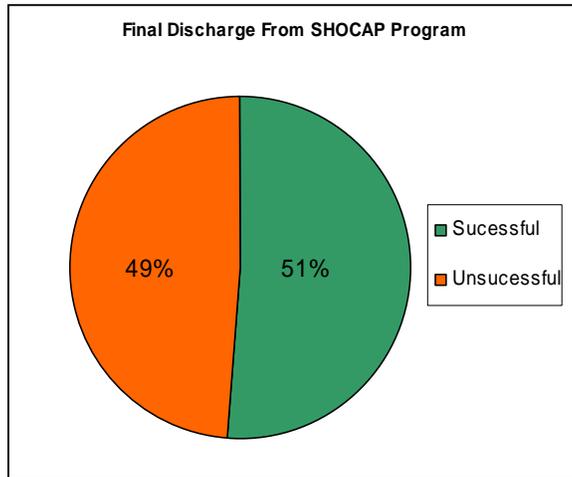
Main Findings of the Report

- Approximately half of the SHOCAP juveniles were successfully discharged from the program (51.1%)
- Participants tend to stay in the SHOCAP program for approximately 1 year, which is longer than the 6 month time line intended by the program
- There is very little distinction between criminal offense level (Felony vs. Misdemeanor) for SHOCAP participants' first offense to JPD and Modification to SHOCAP Offense. This is unique in the particularly high number with incoming felony offenses which could be an initial and early indicator of the criminal orientation of these juveniles.
- Property crimes were the most common type of criminal offense (compared to Illicit Substance and Violent Crimes) during JPD which later changes to Illicit substance crimes in the adult system as the most prevalent.
- The majority of Referrals, Adjudications, Probation Violations and Modifications occurred *before* participants entered SHOCAP during juvenile probation. This indicates that SHOCAP effectively reduced these behaviors while participants were in the program, especially given the sharp decrease in these outcomes throughout the duration of SHOCAP.
- Involvement in JPD is very minimal after discharge from SHOCAP, as opposed to involvement with the Adult Justice System. This indicates that though participants seem to curb their criminal behavior while in SHOCAP, upon discharge, most enter the Adult system and begin committing offenses all over again.
- 82.6% of participants were jailed in the adult system
- Higher rates of adjudications and modifications during SHOCAP predicted less likelihood of successfully completing the program.
- Global Axis of Functioning, Positive Urinary Analyses and Years Behind in School were all significant predictors of successful discharge from SHOCAP
- Though simple participation in counseling services did not predict a lack of adult recidivism, *completion* of counseling did significantly reduce future adult recidivism (Individual Counseling). Therefore, this mental health component should also continue to be a part of the SHOCAP program, and should perhaps be given more precedence.
- Increased numbers of criminal offenses during SHOCAP (both felony and misdemeanor offenses) predicted higher rates recidivism in the adult system
- Increased numbers of detentions in JPD also predicted future adult criminal recidivism

General SHOCAP Program Outcomes

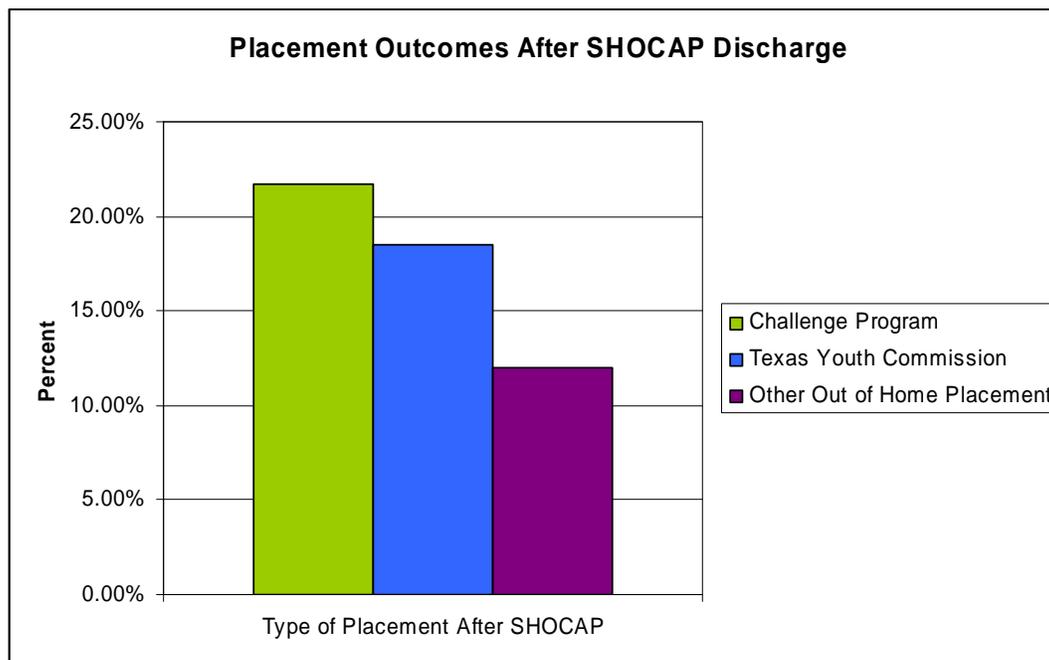
Duration of Stay in SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Average Length of Stay in SHOCAP	313.9 days	-
Longest Stay in SHOCAP	1008 days	-
Shortest Stay in SHOCAP	14 days	-
Discharge Information	Number	Percent
Participants Successfully Discharged (Final SHOCAP Discharge)	47	51.1%
Participants Unsuccessfully Discharged (Final SHOCAP Discharge)	45	48.9%
Total number of Successful Discharges (Including Repeated Discharges)	49	-
Total number of Unsuccessful Discharges (Including Repeated Discharges)	77	-

- Participants remained in the SHOCAP Program on average approximately 1 year
- Approximately half of the SHOCAP juveniles were successfully discharged from the program
- Overall, there were 1.6 times more unsuccessful discharges during SHOCAP than successful ones



Participant TCJPD Transfers		
Number transferred to Challenge Program after SHOCAP discharge	20	21.7%
Number transferred to TYC after SHOCAP discharge	17	18.5%
Number transferred to other out-of-home placement after SHOCAP	11	12%
Adult Justice System		
Number of Participants Arrested in Adult System	76	83%
Number of Participants Convicted in Adult System	54	59%

- 52% of SHOCAP Juveniles are transferred to a placement program after completing the program
- The majority of SHOCAP juveniles recidivated in the adult justice system after discharge from SHOCAP
- Of the juveniles that did recidivate in the adult system, 71% were convicted for their criminal activity



Conclusions:

Participants tend to stay in the SHOCAP program for approximately a year. This is longer than the intended stay, as SHOCAP is designed with a 4 phase system in place. Participants are intended to stay in the program for 6 months, though this does not seem to be the case. It seems that with this type of criminally oriented offender, more time is needed for the juvenile to work their way through the phases of the program.

Though participants dramatically reduce their criminal behaviors and probation violations while in SHOCAP, only about half of the population is successfully discharged.

I. Participant Information

A. Participant Demographics

Participant Demographics	Number	Range
Average Age When Entered SHOCAP	15.2	13-17
Average Age When Discharged From SHOCAP	16.1	13-18
Average Age When Entered TCJPD	13.2	10-16
Average IQ	83.4	60-109
Male	89 (97%)	
Number of Participants with Siblings	89 (97%)	
Average Number of Siblings	3	0-14

- Most of the juveniles have below average IQ levels
- Most SHOCAP juveniles (97%) are male
- Most SHOCAP juveniles have at least one sibling (97%)

Participant Risks/Needs	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Number with Community Involvement	12	13%	
Number with Gang Involvement	69	75%	
Number with Negative Peer Involvement	90	97.8%	
Number with Runaways	59	64.1%	
Average Number of Times Runaway	1.65		0-20 (SD = 2.63)
Mental Health	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Average GAF	58.9		40-78 (11)
Number with Child Aggression	75	81.5%	
Mental Disorder	92	100%	
Conduct Disorder (CD)	23	25%	
CD + Substance Abuse	32	34.8%	
Disruptive Behavior Disorder (DBD)	14	15.2%	
DBD + Substance Abuse	13	14.1%	
Substance Abuse	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Total Number with Positive Drug Tests	60	65.2%	
Average Number of Positive Drug Tests	1.85		0-11 (2.1)
Total Number with Negative Drug Tests	90	97.8%	
Average Number of Negative Drug Tests	10.9		0-32 (7.3)
Environmental Contributors	Number	Percent	
Victim of Physical, Sexual or Emotional Abuse	7	7.6%	
Prior Out of Home Placements Due to CPS	17	18.5%	
Allegations of Neglect or Abuse in Home	27	29.3%	
Parental Domestic Violence	22	23.9%	

- Half of participants (49%) were diagnosed with substance abuse problems
- The combination of a lack of community involvement (87%) and negative peer association (98%) occurs in most SHOCAP juveniles

- All of the participants were diagnosed with a mental disorder, with the majority being diagnosed as Conduct Disorder or Disruptive Behavioral Disorder
- Over half of participants have a history of running away from their home environment

Conclusions

Juveniles accepted into SHOCAP tend to be males with below average IQ levels and a psychological disorder involving disruptive, antisocial behaviors (Conduct Disorder and Disruptive Behavioral Disorder). In addition, over half of the juveniles in the sample had drug and alcohol abuse diagnoses. These substance abuse issues were also supported by the finding that on average juveniles in SHOCAP had about 2 urinary analyses that tested positive for illicit substances.

B. Parent Descriptive Information

An important group of factors that can predict recidivism are home environmental factors. A main influence on the juveniles’ development is their guardian. The attachment to a guardian and the modeling of appropriate behaviors by a parental figure can help shape the way a juvenile acts in the world. Therefore, it is important to examine what kind of parental influences are being imparted on the juvenile.

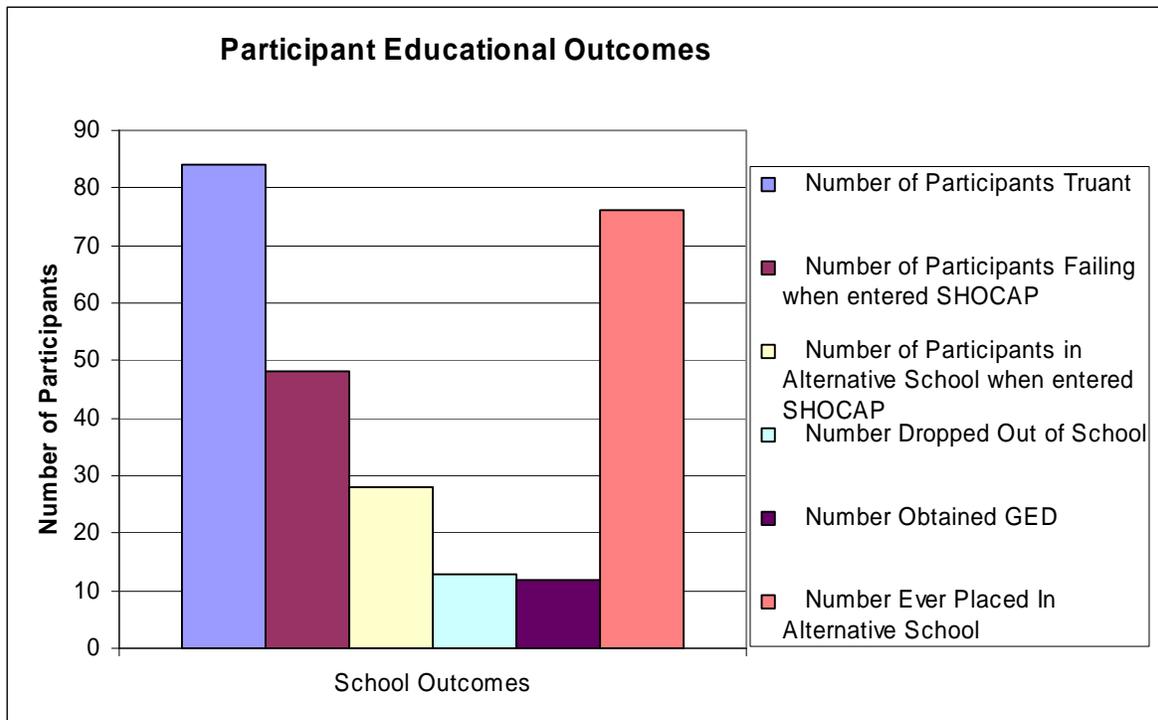
Parent Information	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Participant Lives With			
Mother Only	29	31.5%	
Both Parents	21	22.8%	
Mother and Stepparent	14	15.2%	
Mother and Other Relative	10	10.9%	
Grandparent	7	7.6%	
Father Only	5	5.4%	
Other Relative	3	3.3%	
Father and Relative	2	2.2%	
Parent Demographics			
Average Female Guardian Age in 2006	40.45		31-63 (6.70)
Average Male Guardian Age in 2006	42.57		29-64 (6.76)
Number Employed	61	66.3%	
Number with CJS Involvement	68	73.9%	
Number with Drug Use in Home	20	21.7%	
Number with Poor Parent/Child Relationship	64	69.6%	

- Half of the juveniles lived in a single guardian home (51.1%)
- Most SHOCAP juveniles lived with their biological mother in the home (80.4%) while 1/3 resided with their biological father in the home (30.4%)
- Approximately ¾ of the juveniles (74%) come from a home where parents have been involved in the criminal justice system. This indicates a generational component to criminal behavior

C. Participant Education Descriptives

Participant Educational Information	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Number of Participants with Truancy Record	84	91.3%	
Number of Participants Failing when entered SHOCAP	48	52.2%	
Number of Participants in Alternative School when entered SHOCAP	28	30.4%	
Average Years Behind in School (Most Recently Reported)	.51		0-2
Number Dropped Out of School	13	14.1%	
Number Obtained GED	12	13%	
Average Grade Level when entered SHOCAP	9.13		0-11 (1.30)
Average Number of Complaints/Referrals from School	12.38		0-53 (11.07)
Number Ever Placed In Alternative School	76	82.6%	

- The majority of participants had a truancy record, indicating many unexcused absences
- Half of participants were failing school when they entered the SHOCAP program
- Participants had an average of 12 complaints from school each
- Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the participants had been sent to an Alternative School or program in order to help with their school behavior
- These factors indicate that participants school performance was below average, and did not seem to be a significant priority in the juveniles lives



D. Counseling Services Descriptive Information

Probationary Services	Number	Total Percent	Percent in the Counseling
Anger Management	59	64.1%	
Parent Skills Training	74	80.4%	
Completed Parent Skills Training	72	78.3%	97.3%
Family Counseling	52	56.5%	
Completed Family Counseling	47	51.1%	90.4%
Individual Counseling	75	81.5%	
Completed Individual Counseling	65	70.7%	86.7%
Substance Abuse Counseling	81	88%	
Completed Substance Abuse Counseling	69	75%	85.2%
Educational Assistance	61	66.3%	

- Over half of participants (64%) required anger management counseling
- Of the counseling that was assigned, the majority of participants completed the counseling
- Substance Abuse Counseling was the most common type of counseling service juveniles were ordered to attend, yet had the least amount of participants complete it

E. JPD Probation Violation Information

Probation Violations During SHOCAP	Average	Range (SD)
Substance Abuse	1.82	0-7 (1.08)
Not at Residence During P.O. Visit	1.84	0-5 (.98)
Association with Negative Peers	1.29	0-6 (.89)
School Related	1.46	0-4 (.79)
Curfew	2.32	0-7 (1.54)
Criminal Offenses	1.53	0-5 (.97)

Probation Violation Crime Type	Number	Percent
Total Number of Criminal Offense P.V.s	81	
Number of Misdemeanor Offenses	64	79%
Number of Felony Offenses	17	21%
Number of Property Offenses	38	46.9%
Number of Substance Abuse Offenses	11	13.6%
Number of Violence Against Person Offenses	16	19.6%

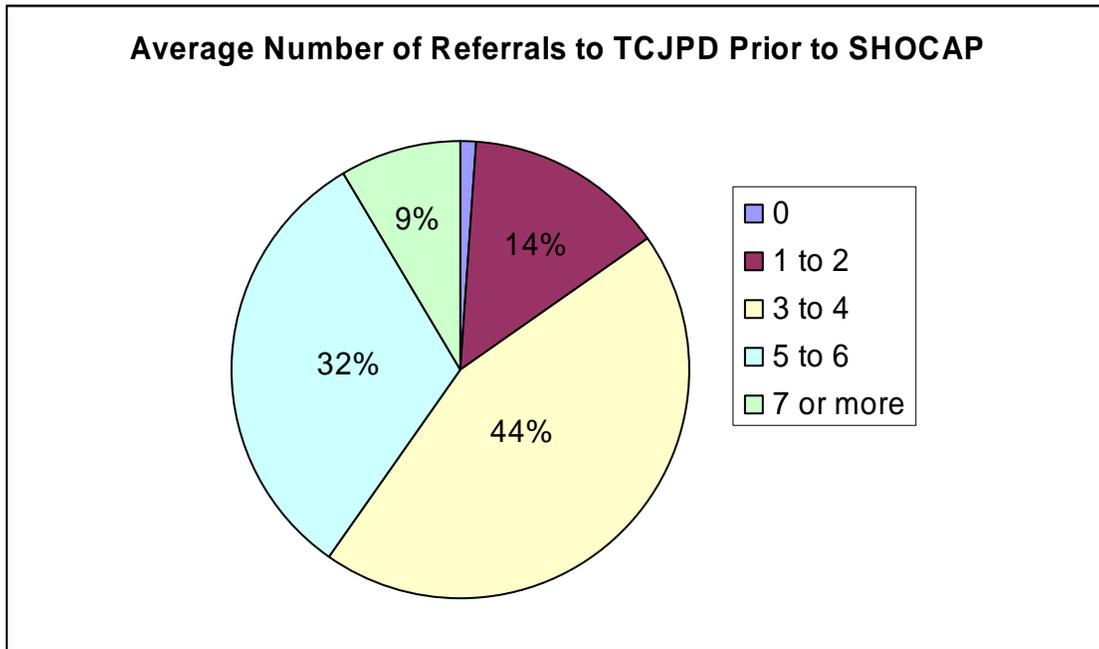
- The majority of Probation Violations during JPD were curfew violations
- During JPD juveniles tend to commit primarily Misdemeanors and more specifically, property crimes such as burglaries

II. Descriptive JPD Outcomes

A. JPD Referrals Prior to SHOCAP

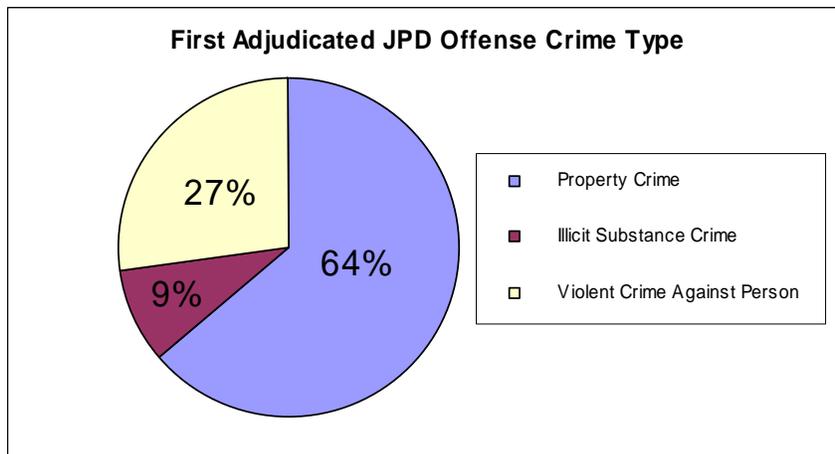
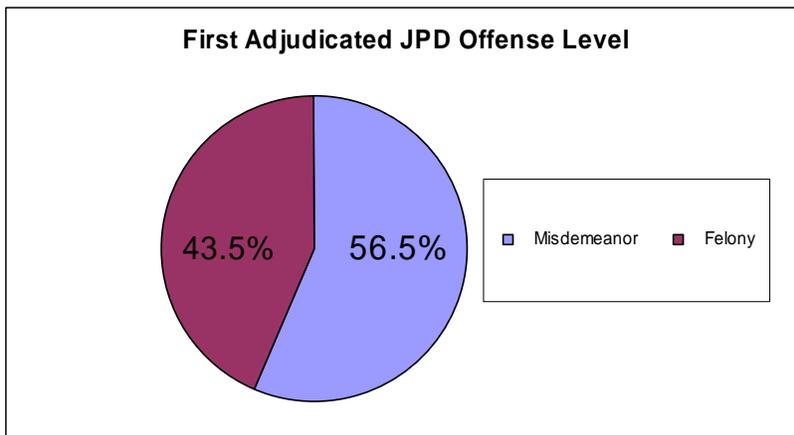
Number of Previous Referrals	Number	Percentage
None	1	1.1%
One	4	4.3%
Two	9	9.8%
Three	21	22.8%
Four	20	21.7%
Five	14	15.2%
Six	15	16.3%
Seven	3	3.3%
Eight	4	4.3%
Nine	1	1.1%

- The majority of participants had between 3 to 6 referrals before being modified into SHOCAP



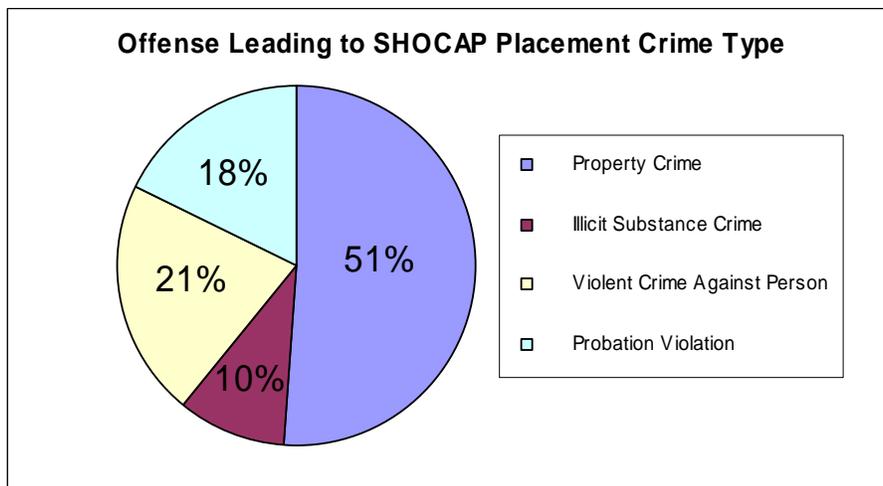
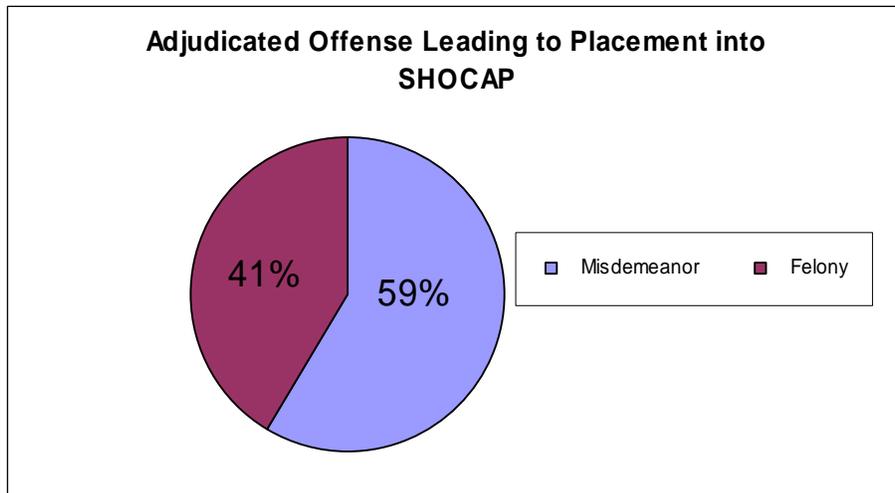
1st Adjudicated Referral to JPD	Number	Percent
Misdemeanor	52	56.5%
Felony	40	43.5%
Property Crime	56	60.9%
Illicit Substance Crime	8	8.7%
Violent Crime Against Person	24	26.1%

- There is very little distinction between criminal offense level (Felony vs. Misdemeanor) for SHOCAP participants' first offense to JPD. This means that about half (56.5%) entered JPD on a Misdemeanor offense while the other half (43.5%) entered with a felony offense. This is unique in the particularly high number with incoming felony offenses which could be an initial and early indicator of the criminal orientation of these juveniles.
- The majority of participants entered JPD with a Property Crime (60.9%)
- The second most common crime type for first JPD offense was Violent Crimes against a Person, such as Aggravated Assaults. This could also be an indicator of criminal orientation.



Referral That Led to SHOCAP Placement	Number	Percent
Misdemeanor	54	58.7%
Felony	38	41.3%
Property Crime	43	46.7%
Illicit Substance Crime	8	8.7%
Violent Crime Against Person	18	19.6%
Probation Violation	15	16.3%

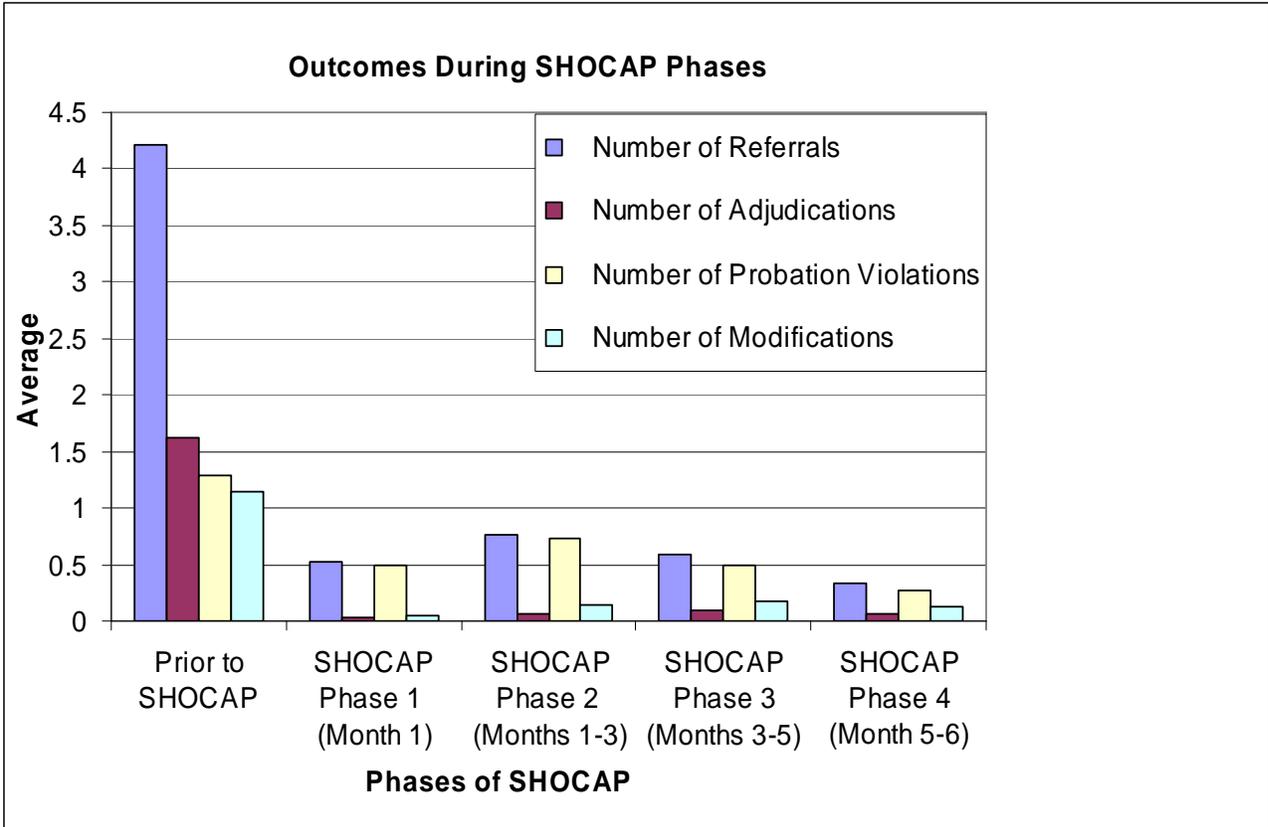
- Again there is an almost even split between crime level (Felony vs. Misdemeanor) for the participants' SHOCAP Modification offense.
- Property Crimes were again the most common crime type (46.7%) while Violent Crimes against Persons was again the second most common crime type (19.6%). This continuation of the trend could indicate a pattern of criminal behavior, specifically that the juveniles may be committing the same type of criminal offense repeatedly.



B. SHOCAP Outcomes

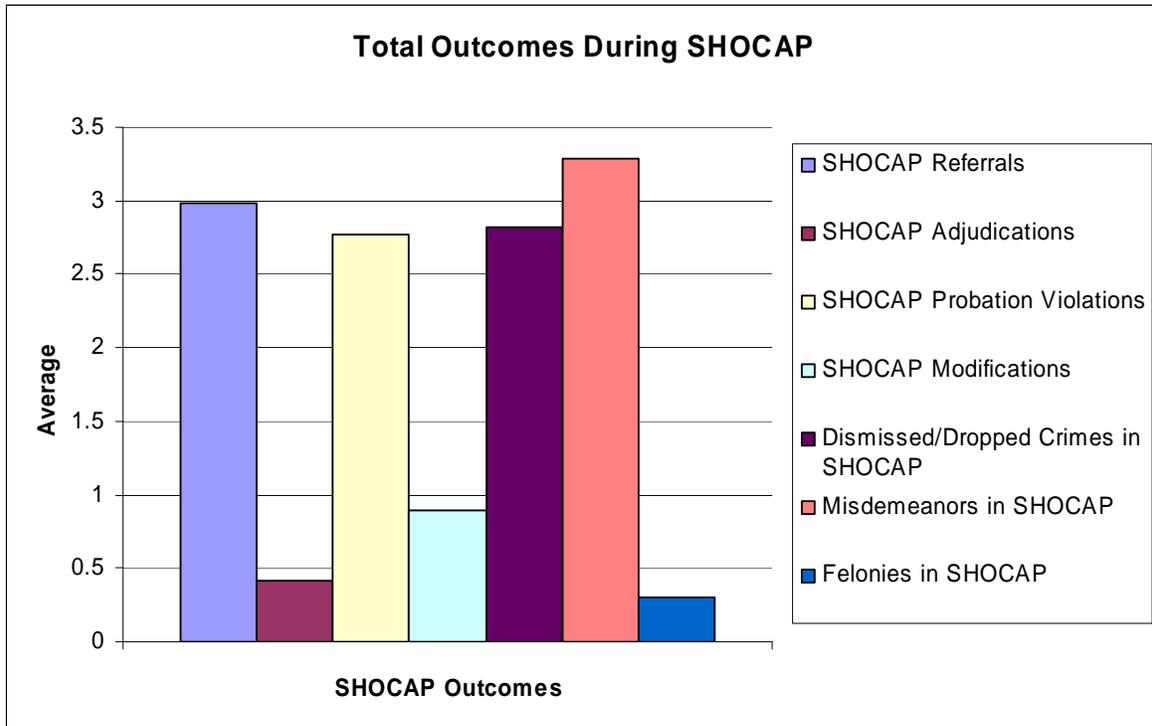
SHOCAP Outcomes During JPD	Average	Range (SD)
Prior to SHOCAP		
Number of Referrals	4.21	0-9 (1.8)
Number of Adjudications	1.62	0-3 (.78)
Number of Probation Violations	1.29	0-6 (1.46)
Number of Modifications	1.15	0-4 (.83)
SHOCAP Phase 1 (Month 1)		
Number of Referrals	.52	0-2 (.69)
Number of Adjudications	.03	0-1 (.18)
Number of Probation Violations	.49	0-2 (.67)
Number of Modifications	.04	0-1 (.21)
SHOCAP Phase 2 (Months 1-3)		
Number of Referrals	.76	0-4 (.97)
Number of Adjudications	.07	0-1 (.25)
Number of Probation Violations	.73	0-4 (.93)
Number of Modifications	.15	0-1 (.36)
SHOCAP Phase 3 (Months 3-5)		
Number of Referrals	.59	0-3 (.76)
Number of Adjudications	.09	0-1 (.28)
Number of Probation Violations	.49	0-3 (.69)
Number of Modifications	.17	0-2 (.41)
SHOCAP Phase 4 (Month 5-6)		
Number of Referrals	.33	0-4 (.71)
Number of Adjudications	.07	0-1 (.25)
Number of Probation Violations	.27	0-4 (.63)
Number of Modifications	.12	0-1 (.33)

- The majority of Referrals, Adjudications, Probation Violations and Modifications occurred *before* participants entered SHOCAP. This indicates that SHOCAP effectively reduced these behaviors while participants were in the program, especially given the sharp decrease in these outcomes throughout the duration of SHOCAP.
- Another interesting trend was that Referrals, Probation Violations and Modifications increased during Months 1 through 5 and then decreased again during the later months a participant was in SHOCAP. This could indicate the effectiveness of each stage of SHOCAP, or could demonstrate the participants' reactions and compliance with the program over time.



Total SHOCAP Outcomes (During Probation)	Average	Range
Total Number of Referrals	2.98	0-9 (2.33)
Total Number of Adjudications	.41	0-4 (.71)
Total Number of Probation Violations	2.77	0-9 (2.22)
Total Number of Modifications	.89	0-5 (1.00)
Total Number Dismissed/Dropped Crimes	2.82	0-13 (2.57)
Total Number Misdemeanors in SP	3.28	0-10 (2.56)
Total Number Felonies in SP	.30	0-7 (1.09)

- There were primarily probation violations during participants' stay in SHOCAP. This indicates that the program was able to suppress criminal activity and new offenses during SHOCAP
- When comparing Misdemeanors vs. Felonies, it is evident that participants primarily committed misdemeanors while in SHOCAP. It is important to note, that this includes probation violations, because on Caseworker they are coded as misdemeanor offenses



C. Overall JPD Outcomes (Including SHOCAP)

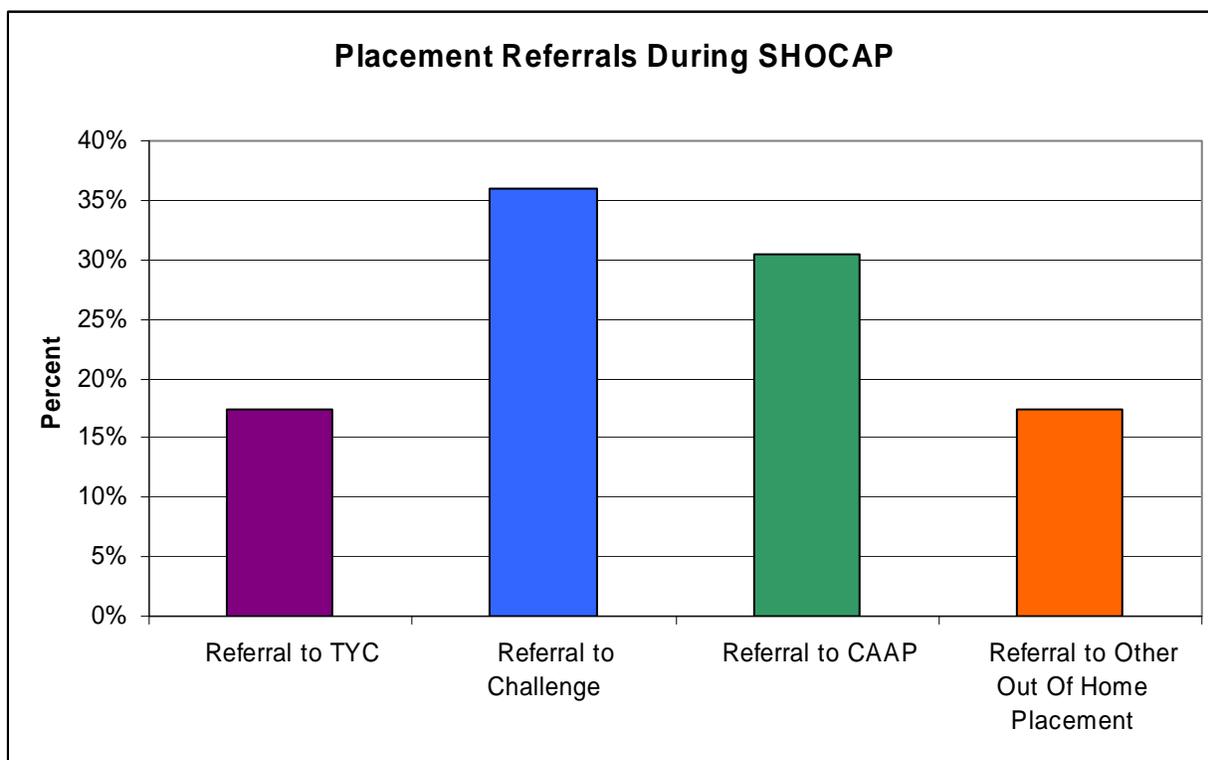
Total JPD Outcomes During Juvenile Probation	Average	Range (SD)
Total Number Misdemeanors in JPD Referred	8.74	0-28 (4.64)
Total Number Misdemeanors in JPD Adjudicated	1.70	0-5 (1.32)
Total Number Felonies in JPD Referred	3.32	0-11 (2.42)
Total Number Felonies in JPD Adjudicated	.80	0-4 (.77)
Total JPD Property Crimes	4.11	0-19 (3.47)
Total JPD Illicit Substance Crimes	1.02	0-6 (1.31)
Total JPD Violent Crimes Against Person	2.54	0-10 (2.54)
Total Number of Detentions in JPD	5.5	0-11 (2.50)

- Participants primarily committed Misdemeanor offenses compared to Felony offenses while in JPD
- Property crimes were the most common type of criminal offense (compared to Illicit Substance and Violent Crimes)
- There were more violent crimes committed by SHOCAP juveniles than Illicit substance crimes
- Juveniles were held in detention an average of 5.5 times, which also reflects the SHOCAP program component that detains juveniles overnight for all probation violations

Referrals to JPD Placement (During Juvenile Probation)	Number	Percent
Referral to TYC	16	17.4%
Referral to Challenge	33	35.9%
Referral to CAAP	28	30.4%
Referral to Other Out Of Home Placement	16	17.4%

**Juveniles could have been referred to more than one of the above placements during their time in SHOCAP

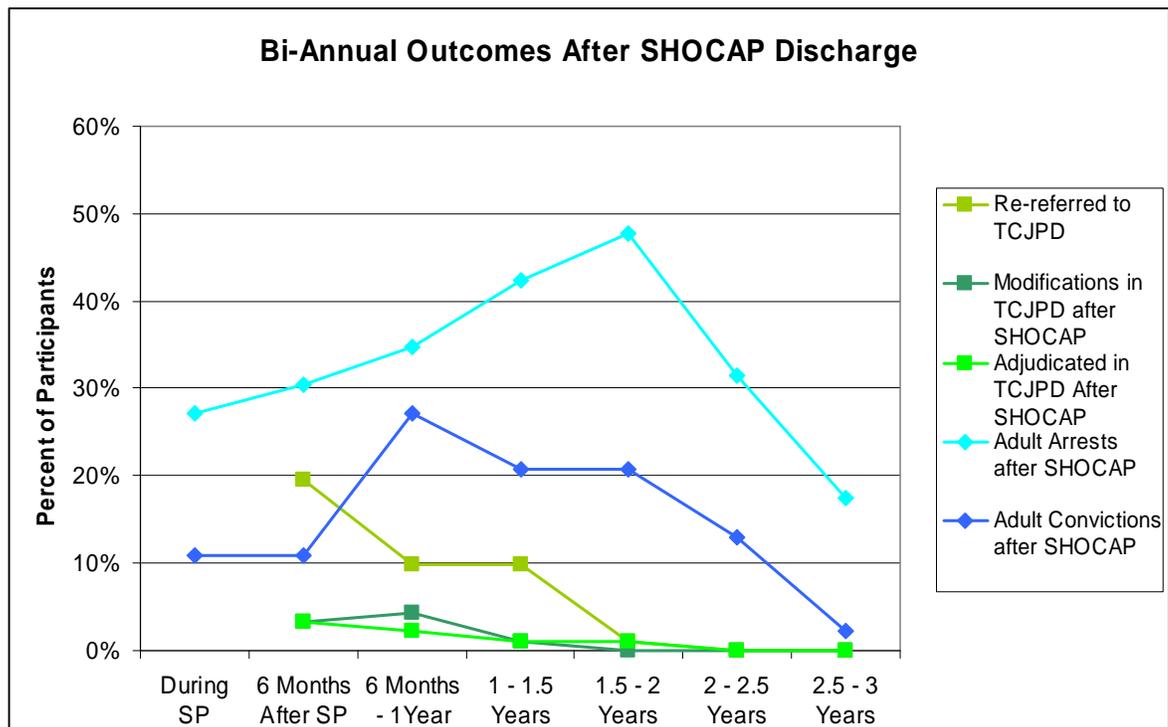
- Over ¼ of juveniles in SHOCAP are referred to Challenge and/or CAAP during their time in SHOCAP
- 17.4% of participants were modified to TYC directly out of SHOCAP, which is the same as the number referred to a different out of home placement directly out of SHOCAP, such as Texas Adolescent in San Antonio, TX

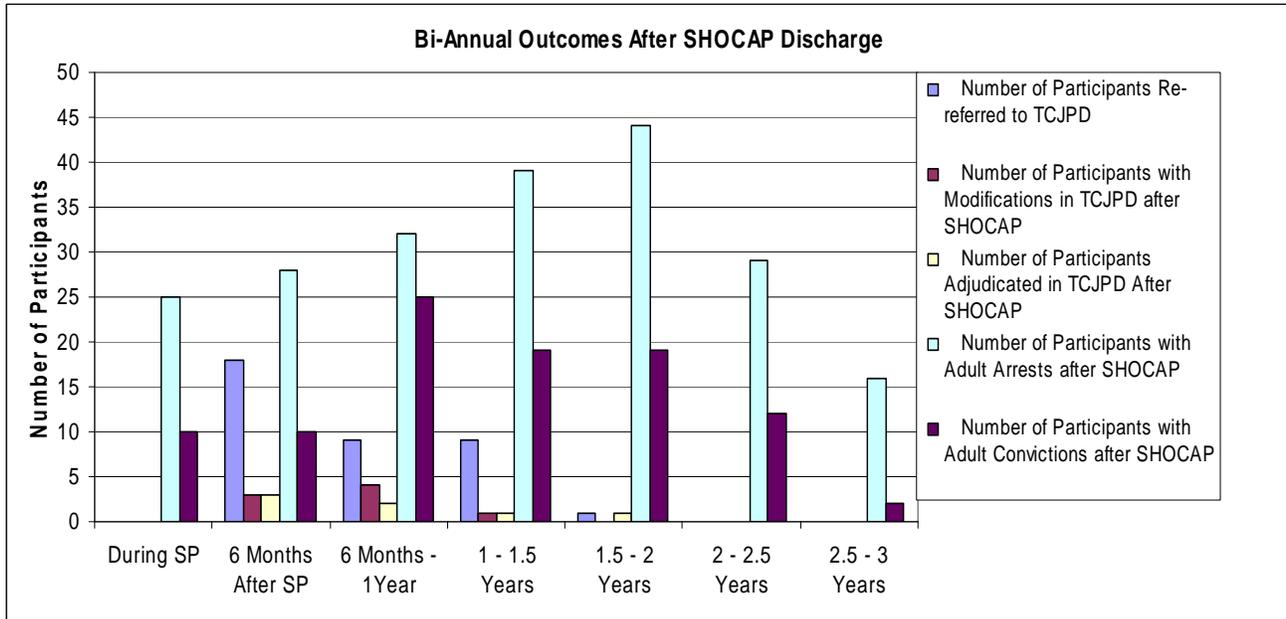


III. Descriptive Post-SHOCAP Justice System Outcomes

Bi-Yearly Outcomes After Discharge from SHOCAP		
6 Months of Discharge from SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	18	19.6%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	3	3.3%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	3	3.3%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests while in SHOCAP	25	27.2%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests up to 6 months after SHOCAP	28	30.4%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions during SHOCAP	10	10.9%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions up to 6 months after SHOCAP	10	10.9%
6 Months – 1 Year of Discharge from SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	9	9.8%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	4	4.3%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	2	2.2%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests after SHOCAP	32	34.8%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions after SHOCAP	25	27.2%
1 Year – 1.5 Years of Discharge from SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	9	9.8%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	1	1.1%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	1	1.1%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests after SHOCAP	39	42.4%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions after SHOCAP	19	20.7%
1.5 Years – 2 Years of Discharge from SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	1	1.1%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	0	0%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	1	1.1%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests after SHOCAP	44	47.8%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions after SHOCAP	19	20.7%
2 Years – 2.5 Years of Discharge from SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	0	0%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	0	0%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	0	0%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests after SHOCAP	29	31.5%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions after SHOCAP	12	13%
2.5 Years – 3 Years of Discharge from SHOCAP	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	0	0%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	0	0%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	0	0%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests after SHOCAP	16	17.4%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions after SHOCAP	2	2.2%

- Participant Arrests in the Adult Justice System increased steadily until participants were out of the SHOCAP program for 2 years, then arrest rates began to decline.
- The trend for Adult Convictions was similar, though the amount of convictions per year peaked after participants were out of the program 1 year, and then began to decline steadily.
- As can be seen in the graph, involvement in TCJPD is very minimal after discharge from SHOCAP, as opposed to involvement with the Adult Justice System. This indicates that though participants seem to curb their criminal behavior while in SHOCAP, upon discharge, most enter the Adult system and begin committing offenses all over again.
- Over 1/4 of participants (30.4%) commit adult offenses while still in SHOCAP, and 11% are convicted in the adult system while still in SHOCAP
- By 6 Months after being discharged from SHOCAP 35% of participants were arrested in the adult system and 11% were convicted of a crime
- The pattern of continued criminal offending in the adult system after discharge from SHOCAP seems to indicate that the criminally oriented cognitions/thoughts of the juveniles were not stopped during the SHOCAP program, but that behavior alone may have been suppressed in the program. Therefore, perhaps more therapeutic and cognitive restructuring components could be added to the SHOCAP design in order to address these issues





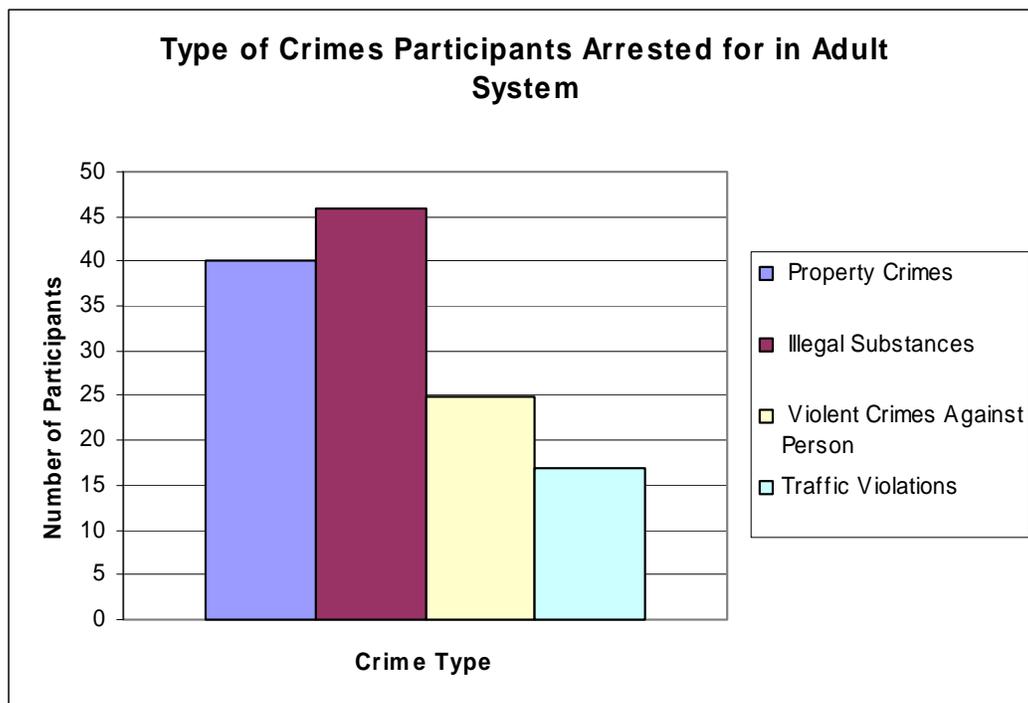
Total Outcomes After Discharge from SHOCAP (Up to 3 years after)	Number	Percent
Number of Participants Re-referred to TCJPD	25	27.2%
Number of Participants with Modifications in TCJPD after SHOCAP	8	8.7%
Number of Participants Adjudicated in TCJPD After SHOCAP	7	7.6%
Number of Participants with Adult Arrests after SHOCAP	76	82.6%
Number of Participants with Adult Convictions after SHOCAP	54	58.7%

- The majority of participants have been arrested in the adult system (82.6%)
- Over half of participants have been convicted of adult offenses (58.7%)

Misdemeanor and Felony Outcomes in the Adult System			
Misdemeanor Outcomes in Adult System (while in SP – 3 Years out of SP)	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Number of Participants Arrested for Misdemeanors	69	75%	
Number of Participants Convicted of Misdemeanors	44	47.8%	
Total Number of Misdemeanor Arrests	283		
Total Number of Misdemeanor Convictions	87	30.7%	
Average Number of Participant Misdemeanor Arrests	3.08		0-18 (3.35)
Average Number of Participant Misdemeanor Convictions	.95		0-6 (1.39)
Felony Outcomes in Adult System (while in SP – 3 Years out of SP)	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Number of Participants Arrested for Felony Offenses	41	44.6%	
Number of Participants Convicted of Felonies	25	27.2%	
Total Number of Felony Referrals	101		
Total Number of Felony Convictions	40	39.6%	
Average Number of Participant Felony Arrests	1.10		0-9 (1.84)
Average Number of Participant Felony Convictions	.43		0-4 (.83)

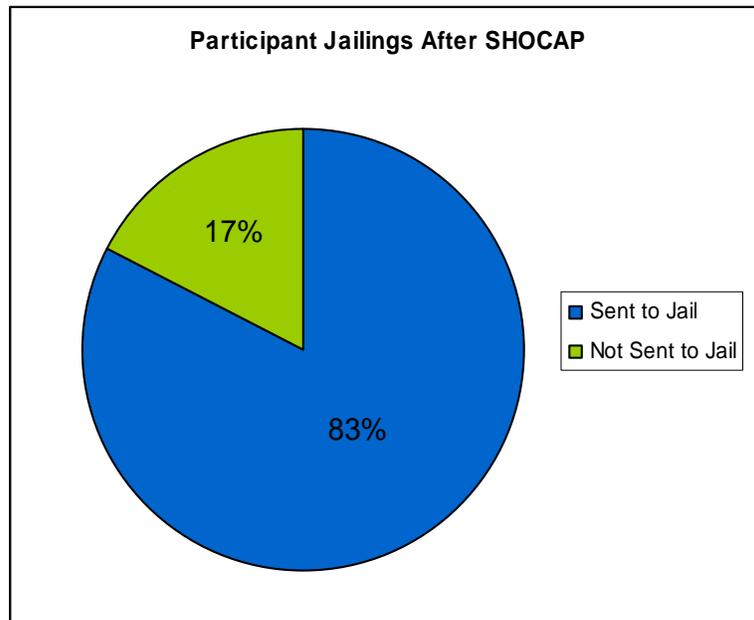
Crime Type Outcomes in Adult System (while in SP – 3 Years out of SP)	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Property Crimes			
Number of Participants Arrested for Property Crime	40	43.5%	
Total Number of Property Crime Arrests	129		
Average Number of Participant Property Crime Arrests	1.40		0-10 (2.23)
Illegal Substance Crimes			
Number of Participants Arrested for Illegal Substance Crimes	46	50%	
Total Number of Illegal Substance Crime Arrests	100		
Average Number of Participant Illegal Substance Crime Arrests	1.09		0-7 (1.52)
Violent Crimes Against Persons			
Number of Participants Arrested for Violent Crime Against Person	25	27.2%	
Total Number of Violent Crimes Against Persons Arrests	50		
Average Number of Participant Violent Crimes Against Persons	.54		0-4 (1.03)
Traffic Violations			
Number of Participants Arrested for Traffic Violations	17	18.5%	
Total Number of Traffic Violations	27		
Average Number of Participant Traffic Violation Arrests	.29		0-3 (.69)

- Unlike JPD referrals, in the adult system participants were most likely to be arrested for illicit substance offenses (50%)



Jail Outcomes in Adult System (while in SP – 3 Years out of SP)	Number	Percent	Range (SD)
Number of Participants Sent to Jail as Adult	76	82.6%	
Total Number of Jailings	286		
Average Number of Times Participants Sent to Jail	3.11		0-12 (2.63)

- 82.6% of participants were jailed in the adult system



IV: Program Success: Correlations

Correlations are conducted in statistical research in order to determine if a significant relationship exists between two variables. These types of analyses do not demonstrate causation, which means one cannot say that one variable causes differences in another, but correlations are useful for examining what type of relationship does exist between multiple variables.

A. Correlating JPD Recidivism and Activity with Adult Recidivism

Correlation matrices were devised to determine if the amount, type, and level of criminal behavior in JPD would relate to future recidivism in the adult system. The results of these correlations are presented below.

Correlations between JPD Outcomes and Adult Recidivism: Misdemeanors, Felonies and Incarcerations						
	Successful Discharge from SP	Detentions in JPD	Misdemeanors Referred in JPD	Misdemeanors Adjudicated in JPD	Felonies Referred in JPD	Felonies Adjudicated in JPD
Recidivate in Adult System	r = .036, p = .74	r = .172, p = .10	r = .248, p = .02*	r = -.031, p = .77	r = .013, p = .90	r = -.122, p = .25
Jailings	r = .031, p = .77	r = .162, p = .12	r = .234, p = .03*	r = -.006, p = .95	r = -.042, p = .69	r = -.146, p = .17
Misdemeanor Arrests in Adult System	r = -.011, p = .92	r = .111, p = .29	r = .216, p = .04*	r = -.002, p = .98	r = .047, p = .66	r = -.147, p = .16
Misdemeanor Convictions in Adult System	r = .026, p = .80	r = .116, p = .27	r = .157, p = .14	r = .057, p = .59	r = .054, p = .61	r = -.143, p = .17
Felony Arrests in Adult System	r = .122, p = .25	r = .102, p = .34	r = .169, p = .11	r = -.024, p = .82	r = .025, p = .81	r = -.017, p = .87
Felony Convictions in Adult System	r = -.061, p = .56	r = .042, p = .68	r = .090, p = .40	r = -.048, p = .65	r = .062, p = .55	r = -.174, p = .10

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. N = 92

- Number of Misdemeanors referred while in JPD correlated significantly with:
 - Number of Times Arrested in Adult System
 - Number of Jailings in Adult System
 - Number of Misdemeanor Arrests in Adult System

Correlations between JPD Outcomes and Adult Recidivism: Incarcerations and Crime Type					
	Successful Discharge from SP	Detentions in JPD	Property Crimes in JPD	Illicit Substance Crimes in JPD	Violent Crimes Against Person in JPD
Recidivate in Adult System	r = .036, p = .74	r = .172, p = .10	r = .277, p = .01**	r = .137, p = .19	r = -.181, p = .08
Jailings	r = .031, p = .77	r = .162, p = .12	r = .211, p = .04*	r = .177, p = .27	r = -.157, p = .14
Adult Property Crimes	r = -.086, p = .42	r = .210, p = .05*	r = .352, p = .001**	r = .129, p = .22	r = -.175, p = .10
Adult Illicit Substance Crimes	r = .068, p = .52	r = -.029, p = .78	r = .038, p = .72	r = .298, p = .004**	r = -.178, p = .09
Adult Violent Crimes Against Persons	r = .178, p = .09	r = .145, p = .17	r = -.032, p = .76	r = .000, p = .99	<i>r = .196,</i> <i>p = .06</i>

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. N = 92

** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level

- Number of Property Crimes in JPD correlated significantly with:
 - Number of Times Arrested in Adult System
 - Number of Jailings in Adult System
- Number of Illicit Substance Crimes in JPD correlated significantly with number of Adult Illicit Substance Crimes
- These significant correlations point to juveniles continuing to commit the same types of offenses through time. For example, as the number of JPD property crimes increases so does the number of Adult property offenses

Correlations Among SHOCAP Outcomes and Adult Outcomes												
	SHOCAP Referrals	SHOCAP Adjudications	SHOCAP Modifications	SHOCAP Probation Violations	Misdemnr. in JPD	Felony in JPD	Detentions in JPD	Property Crimes in JPD	Illegal Substance Crimes in JPD	Crimes Against Person in JPD	TYC	Challenge
Successful Discharge from SHOCAP	r = -.339 , p = .001**	r = -.345 , p = .001**	r = -.278 , p = .007**	r = -.314 , p = .002**	r = -.270 , p = .009**	r = .068, p = .52	r = -.399 , p = <.001**	r = -.122 p = .25	r = -.001., p = .99	r = .141, p = .18	r = -.375 , p = <.001**	r = -.253 , p = .02*
Arrested in Adult System	r = .239 , p = .02*	r = .064, p = .55	r = .178, p = .09	r = .253 , p = .02*	r = .248 , p = .02*	r = .013, p = .90	r = .172, p = .10	r = .277 , p = .007**	r = .137, p = .19	r = -.181, p = .08	r = -.109, p = .30	r = .068, p = .52
Convicted in Adult System	r = .145, p = .17	r = .295 , p = .004**	r = .253 , p = .02*	r = .171, p = .10	r = .133, p = .21	r = .066, p = .53	r = .105, p = .32	r = .249 , p = .02*	r = .178, p = .09	r = -.165, p = .12	r = -.111, p = .29	r = .100, p = .34

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. Length of time in SHOCAP was also looked at, and it was not significant. N = 92

- Successful discharge from SHOCAP significantly correlated with:
 - Number of SHOCAP Referrals, Adjudications, Probation Violations and Modifications, such that higher rates of these related to decreased rates of successful discharge from SHOCAP
 - Number of Misdemeanor offenses and Detentions while in JPD, such that higher rates of these related to decreased rates of successful discharge from SHOCAP
 - TYC and Challenge Placement, such that higher rates of these placements related to decreased rates of successful discharge from SHOCAP

- Number of Adult Arrests correlated significantly with:
 - Number of SHOCAP Referrals and Probation Violations
 - Number of Misdemeanors and Property Crimes during JPD
 - As scores on Adult Arrests increased, so did the variables listed above.

- Convictions in the Adult System correlated significantly with:
 - SHOCAP Adjudications and Modifications
 - JPD Property Crimes – this correlation could have reached significance compared to the other crime types simply because, as mentioned previously, more juveniles committed property crimes in JPD

B. Predictors of Recidivism: Age at Criminal Offense

Juvenile Probation Recidivism Outcomes

Correlations between JPD Predictors of Recidivism and Juvenile Probation Outcomes				
	Age at First Referral to JPD	Age at SHOCAP Referral	Number of Prior Referrals to SHOCAP	Number of Prior Adjudications to SHOCAP
Successful Completion of SHOCAP	$r = -0.018,$ $p = 0.87$	$r = 0.156,$ $p = 0.14$	$r = -0.099,$ $p = 0.35$	$r = .214,$ $p = .04^*$
TYC Commitment	$r = -0.090,$ $p = 0.39$	$r = -0.152,$ $p = 0.15$	$r = 0.107,$ $p = 0.31$	$r = -0.071,$ $p = 0.50$
Challenge Placement	$r = -.047,$ $p = 0.66$	$r = -0.144,$ $p = 0.17$	$r = -0.023,$ $p = 0.83$	$r = -0.188,$ $p = 0.07$
Residential Placement	$r = -0.174,$ $p = 0.10$	$r = -0.342,$ $p = 0.001^{**}$	$r = 0.069,$ $p = 0.51$	$r = -0.181,$ $p = 0.08$

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92

- More prior adjudications before entering SHOCAP relates to more successful discharges from SHOCAP

Adult System Recidivism Outcomes

Correlations between Adult System Predictors of Recidivism and Juvenile Probation Outcomes				
	Age at First Referral to JPD	Age at SHOCAP Modification	Number of Prior Referrals to SHOCAP	Number of Prior Adjudications to SHOCAP
Adult Arrests	$r = 0.166,$ $p = 0.11$	$r = 0.367,$ $p = <0.001^{**}$	$r = 0.091,$ $p = 0.39$	$r = -0.022,$ $p = 0.84$
Adult Convictions	$r = 0.290,$ $p = 0.005^{**}$	$r = 0.335,$ $p = 0.001^{**}$	$r = -0.006,$ $p = 0.96$	$r = -0.138,$ $p = 0.19$
Adult Misdemeanors	$r = 0.196,$ $p = 0.06$	$r = 0.349,$ $p = 0.001^{**}$	$r = 0.041,$ $p = 0.70$	$r = -0.073,$ $p = 0.49$
Adult Felonies	$r = 0.113,$ $p = 0.28$	$r = 0.082,$ $p = 0.44$	$r = -0.009,$ $p = 0.93$	$r = 0.041,$ $p = 0.67$

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92

- Age at first Referral to JPD significantly correlated with Number of Adult Convictions ($r = .290$). This means that the older someone was when they were first referred to JPD, the more convictions they had in the adult system.
- Age at SHOCAP Modification significantly correlated with:
 - Number of Adult Arrests ($r = .367$)
 - Number of Adult Convictions ($r = .335$)

- Number of Adult Misdemeanor Offenses ($r = .349$)
- These correlations indicate that the older a participant is when entering both JPD and SHOCAP, the more recidivism they will have in the adult system

C. Predictors of Recidivism: Mental Disorders

Juvenile Probation Recidivism Outcomes

Correlations between JPD Predictors of Recidivism and Mental Health				
	IQ	GAF	Disruptive Behavior Disorder	Conduct Disorder
Successful Completion of SHOCAP	$r = -0.099,$ $p = 0.37$	$r = \mathbf{0.238},$ $p = \mathbf{0.03}^*$	$r = 0.061,$ $p = 0.57$	$r = 0.019,$ $p = 0.86$
TYC Commitment	$r = 0.142,$ $p = 0.19$	$r = \mathbf{-0.236},$ $p = \mathbf{0.03}^*$	$r = -0.166,$ $p = 0.12$	$r = 0.093,$ $p = 0.39$
Challenge Placement	$r = 0.114,$ $p = 0.30$	$r = 0.118,$ $p = 0.28$	$r = 0.085,$ $p = 0.43$	$r = -0.024,$ $p = 0.83$
Residential Placement	$r = 0.026,$ $p = 0.81$	$r = -0.173,$ $p = 0.11$	$r = -0.166,$ $p = 0.12$	$r = \mathbf{0.212},$ $p = \mathbf{0.05}^*$

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92

- Global Axis of Function was significantly correlated with:
 - Successful discharge from SHOCAP ($r = .238$) – As GAF score increases so does the rate of successful completion of SHOCAP
 - TYC Placement ($r = -.236$) – As GAF increases the rate of TYC commitment decreases. This means that overall social functioning could moderate criminal activity and success rates in SHOCAP

Adult System Outcomes

- These analyses were conducted using the Adult Recidivism Outcomes, and no significant correlations emerged

Conclusions

It would appear that IQ does not significantly relate to criminality in this sample of offenders. However, a participants' Global Axis of Functioning does seem to relate to JPD outcomes. For example it impacts their success rate in the SHOCAP Program and their future placement to TYC increases in likelihood as their GAF score decreases.

D. Predictors of Recidivism : Parental and Home Factors

Juvenile Probation Recidivism Outcomes

- Number of guardians (Single Parent or Multi-Parent) did not significantly correlate with any JPD outcomes
- Parental Age did not significantly correlate with any JPD Outcomes
- Income significantly correlated with:
 - Number of SHOCAP Adjudications ($r = .220, p = .04$)
 - Number of SHOCAP Modifications ($r = .247, p = .02$)
 - Therefore, as income increases so do these two factors
- Parental Criminal Justice System Involvement significantly correlated with:
 - Total Number of Misdemeanors referred in JPD ($r = .229, p = .03$)
 - Total Number of Felonies referred in JPD ($r = .212, p = .04$)
 - Therefore, as Parental Criminal Justice System Involvement increases so does the number of felonies and misdemeanors the juvenile commits in JPD

Adult System Outcomes

- Female Guardian Age **significantly** correlated with:
 - Presence in Adult System ($r = .271, p = .01$)
 - Number of Misdemeanors referred in Adult System ($r = .250, p = .02$)
 - Number of Jailings ($r = .271, p = .01$)
- Male Guardian Age **significantly** correlated with:
 - Presence in Adult System ($r = .246, p = .05$)
 - Number of Jailings ($r = .289, p = .02$)

Conclusions

Interestingly, these correlations are positive, which means that as guardian age increases, so does the likelihood that the juvenile will be in the adult system, and will have increased amounts of jailings in the adult system. One would expect that the *younger* a guardian is, the more likely the juvenile might continue with criminal behavior, however these results point the opposite direction.

E. Predictors of Recidivism : School Factors

Juvenile Probation Recidivism Outcomes

Correlations between JPD Predictors of Recidivism and School Factors				
	Educational Standing Entered SHOCAP	Years Behind in School	Number of Referred Complaints from School	Ever Placed in Alternative School
Successful Completion of SHOCAP	r = 0.243, p = 0.02*	r = -0.312, p = 0.005**	r = -0.118, p = 0.26	r = -0.142, p = 0.18
TYC Commitment	r = 0.077, p = 0.46	r = 0.192, p = 0.09	r = -0.011, p = 0.92	r = 0.135, p = 0.20
Challenge Placement	r = -0.081, p = 0.44	r = 0.064, p = 0.57	r = 0.013, p = 0.90	r = 0.104, p = 0.32
SHOCAP Misdmsrs.	r = -0.164, p = 0.12	r = 0.152, p = 0.18	r = 0.225, p = 0.03*	r = 0.150, p = 0.15
SHOCAP Felonies	r = -0.028, p = 0.79	r = -0.012, p = 0.92	r = -0.087, p = 0.41	r = 0.103, p = 0.33
JPD Detentions	r = -0.035, p = 0.74	r = 0.233, p = 0.04*	r = 0.394, p < 0.001**	r = 0.219, p = 0.04*

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92

- Successful Discharge from SHOCAP significantly correlated with:
 - Educational Standing when entered SHOCAP ($r = .243$)
 - Years Behind in School ($r = -.312$)
 - These correlations indicate that passing in the appropriate grade level relate to successful completion of SHOCAP
- Number of Complaints from School significantly correlates with:
 - Number of SHOCAP Misdemeanor Offenses ($r = .225$)
 - Number of JPD Detentions ($r = .394$)
 - These correlations indicate that there seems to be a relationship between negative conduct in school and negative conduct in the JPD system

Adult System Outcomes

- Total Referred Complaints from School significantly correlated with Violent Crimes Against Persons in the Adult System ($r = .263$)
- No other variables correlated significantly with Adult system Outcomes

F. Predictors of Recidivism : Risk Factors

Juvenile Probation Recidivism Outcomes

Correlations between Predictors of Recidivism and				
	Number of Siblings	Gang Involvement	Community Involvement	Number of Runaways
Successful Completion of SHOCAP	$r = 0.093,$ $p = 0.38$	$r = -0.088,$ $p = 0.40$	$r = 0.039$ $p = 0.71$	$r = -0.233,$ $p = 0.03^*$
TYC Commitment	$r = 0.215,$ $p = 0.04^*$	$r = -0.199,$ $p = 0.06$	$r = -0.007,$ $p = 0.94$	$r = 0.127,$ $p = 0.23$
Challenge Placement	$r = -0.109,$ $p = 0.30$	$r = 0.170,$ $p = 0.11$	$r = -0.222,$ $p = 0.03^*$	$r = 0.221,$ $p = 0.03^*$
Residential Placement	$r = 0.275,$ $p = 0.008^{**}$	$r = 0.000,$ $p = 1.00$	$r = -0.007,$ $p = 0.94$	$r = 0.028,$ $p = 0.79$

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92

- Number of siblings significantly correlated with:
 - TYC Commitment ($r = .215$)
 - Other out of home residential placement ($r = .275$)
 - These correlations indicate that as number of siblings increases so does the number of out of home placements
- Number of Times Ran Away from Home significantly correlated with:
 - Successful Discharge from SHOCAP ($r = -.233$)
 - Challenge Placement ($r = .221$)
 - These correlations signify that the higher rates of running away relate to lower rates of successful discharge from SHOCAP and higher rates of Challenge commitment
- Gang Involvement significantly correlated with:
 - SHOCAP Misdemeanors ($r = .229, p = .03$)
 - Total Felonies referred to JPD ($r = -.238, p = .02$)
- The relationship between JPD felony referrals and Gang Involvement is interesting because it is a negative correlation. This means that participants with gang involvement were *less* likely to have committed felony offenses while in JPD. So perhaps this points to gang activity relating to misdemeanor offenses rather than the more serious felony offenses.

Adult System Outcomes

- No significant Correlations

G. Predictors of Recidivism : Drug Tests

Juvenile Probation Recidivism Outcomes

Correlations between JPD Predictors of Recidivism and Drug Tests		
	Number of Positive Drug Tests	Number of Negative Drug Tests
Successful Completion of SHOCAP	r = -0.266, p = 0.01*	r = -0.067, p = 0.53
TYC Commitment	r = 0.184, p = 0.08	r = -0.061, p = 0.56
Challenge Placement	r = 0.195, p = 0.06	r = 0.256, p = 0.01**
SHOCAP Misdmmrs.	r = 0.301, p = 0.003**	r = 0.412, p < 0.001**
SHOCAP Felonies	r = 0.016, p = 0.88	r = 0.146, p = 0.16
JPD Detentions	r = 0.409, p < 0.001**	r = 0.434, p < 0.001**
Property Crimes	r = -0.133, p = 0.21	r = -0.004, p = 0.97
Illicit Substance Crimes	r = 0.208, p = 0.05*	r = 0.205, p = 0.05*
Violent Crimes Against Person	r = -0.206, p = 0.01**	r = -0.023, p = 0.83
JPD Misdmmr. Referred	r = 0.106, p = 0.32	r = 0.274, p = 0.008**
JPD Misdmmr. Adjudicated	r = 0.113, p = 0.28	r = 0.227, p = 0.03*
JPD Felony Referred	r = -0.187, p = 0.08	r = 0.060, p = 0.57
JPD Felony Adjudicated	r = -0.153, p = 0.15	r = 0.121, p = 0.25

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92

- Number of Positive Urinary Analyses during JPD *uniquely* correlated with:
 - Successful Discharge from SHOCAP ($r = -.266$)
 - Violent Crimes Against Persons ($r = -.206$)
 - These correlations demonstrate an inverse relationship between these variables such that as number of positive drug tests increases, successful discharge from SHOCAP decreases as does the number of violent crimes committed by participants

- Number of Negative Urinary Analyses during JPD *uniquely* correlated with:
 - The total number of Misdemeanors referred ($r = .274$) and adjudicated in JPD ($r = .227$)
 - These significant correlations indicate that as the number of negative urinary analyses increases, so does the number of misdemeanors during JPD. However, it is important to note that this correlation may be due to length of stay in the program. Participants who are in SHOCAP longer would have more UA tests and more time to acquire new misdemeanor offenses

Adult System Outcomes

- No significant correlations were found between recidivism in the adult system and drug tests during JPD

V. Regression Analyses

Regression is a statistical procedure that allows a researcher to determine how much a chosen variable predicts an outcome variable. One of the first steps in a regression analysis is to determine what variables should be included. The outcome variable is the variable you are interested in predicting. The predictor variables are the factors that you believe will be related to the outcome variable to the extent that knowing this information would help you predict your outcome variable.

A series of multiple regressions were conducted in order to determine which variables significantly predict positive or negative SHOCAP program outcomes and which variables predict further juvenile and adult recidivism after completion of SHOCAP. These analyses were conducted with two separate dependent variables as the criterion:

DV1 = SHOCAP Final Discharge (Successful or Unsuccessful)

DV2 = Number of Times in the Adult System

This means that the goal was to examine which factors would significantly predict a) a successful discharge from SHOCAP and b) which of the factors collected would significantly predict recidivism in the adult system. It is important to note that recidivism back into the juvenile system (JPD) was not looked at due to the very low number of SHOCAP juveniles who did recidivate back into JPD. This is most likely due to the fact that many of the juveniles left SHOCAP when they were 16 or 17, and as the JIMS checks indicated, many began being charged with crimes in the adult system soon after discharge from SHOCAP. In other words, it appears that the SHOCAP Program was the last step in JPD for the juveniles.

A. DV1: Regressions Predicting SHOCAP Success

A series of logistic regressions were run in order to examine which variables significantly predicted a successful discharge from the SHOCAP Program. In all of the regressions reported, the overall model reached statistical significance as did the individual predictor.

Logistic regressions were conducted because the dependent variable is dichotomous: participants were either successfully discharged or they were unsuccessfully discharged.

JPD Offense Variables:

First a logistic regression was used to predict successful discharge from SHOCAP from the juvenile probation department outcomes regarding referrals, modifications, adjudications and probation violations while in SHOCAP and JPD. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(4) = 10, p = .04$. Of the individual predictors, four were significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for:

- Number of Prior adjudications
For every new prior adjudication before SHOCAP the odds of successfully completing SHOCAP increase by a factor of 2.06
- Number of Modifications During Phase 4 of SHOCAP
For every modification during Phase 4 of SHOCAP the odds of successfully completing the program decrease by .95
- Total Adjudications during SHOCAP
For every adjudication during SHOCAP, the odds of successfully completing the program decrease by a factor of .79
- Total Number of Dismissed and Dropped Crimes
For every dismissed or dropped crime/probation violation during SHOCAP the odds of successfully completing the program increase by a factor of 1.85

Predictor Variable	B	SE B	Wald	df	p	Exp(B)
Prior Adjudications	.957	.355	7.29	1	.007**	2.604
Modifications Phase 4 SHOCAP	-2.9	1.31	4.95	1	.03*	.055
Total SHOCAP Adjudications	-1.58	.622	5.67	1	.02*	.207
Dismissed Crimes During SHOCAP	.612	.315	3.8	1	.05*	1.854

Note. N = 92. Abbreviations: B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Wald = Wald Chi-Squared Test, df = degrees of freedom in the regression, p = Significance level, Exp(B) = Odds Ratio

Second, crime type and crime level were considered using another logistic regression to predict a successful discharge from SHOCAP. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(5) = 18.17, p = .003$. Two of the individual predictors were significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for:

- Total Number of SHOCAP Misdemeanors
For every misdemeanor during SHOCAP, the odds of successfully completing the program decrease by a factor of .309
- Total Violent Crimes Against Person in JPD
For every violent crime against a person in JPD, the odds of successfully completing the SHOCAP program increase by a factor of 1.24

Predictor Variable	B	SE B	Wald	df	p	Exp(B)
SHOCAP Misdmmrs.	-.370	.108	11.76	1	.001**	.691
JPD Violent Crimes Against Person	.217	.105	4.239	1	.04*	1.24

Note. N = 92. Abbreviations: B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Wald = Wald Chi-Squared Test, df = degrees of freedom in the regression, p = Significance level, Exp(B) = Odds Ratio

Finally, of the other logistic regressions run with JPD outcomes as predictors of SHOCAP success, only two yielded individual predictors with significant relationships:

- Total Number of Detentions while in JPD
For every new detention a juvenile accrued, the odds of a successful discharge decreased by a factor of .28 ($\beta = -.322, p = .011$).
- Number of Times Run Away From Home
For every time a juvenile ran away from home, the odds of a successful discharge decreased by a factor of .27 ($\beta = -.314, p = .028$).
- The overall logistic model was significant for these regressions as well

JPD Placements:

A logistic regression was used to predict successful discharge from SHOCAP from the juvenile probation department outcomes regarding out of home placements while in SHOCAP and JPD. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(4) = 23.54, p < .001$. Of the placement options, two were significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for:

- Challenge Placement
For every time a juvenile is placed in Challenge, the odds of a successful discharge from SHOCAP decreased by a factor of .744
- Texas Youth Commitment Placement
For every time a juvenile is placed in TYC, the odds of a successful discharge decreased by a factor of .913

Predictor Variable	B	SE B	Wald	df	p	Exp(B)
Challenge	-1.36	.497	7.53	1	.006**	0.256
TYC	-2.44	.819	8.92	1	.003**	0.087

Note. N = 92. Abbreviations: B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Wald = Wald Chi-Squared Test, df = degrees of freedom in the regression, p = Significance level, Exp(B) = Odds Ratio

Mental Health Factors:

A logistic regression was used to predict successful discharge from SHOCAP from the participants' mental health. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(3) = 10.55, p = .014$. Of the mental health variables, only one was significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for:

- Global Axis of Functioning
For every unit increase in a participants GAF, the odds of a successful discharge from SHOCAP increase by a factor of 1.07 ($\beta = .063, p = .016$)

None of the mental disorders predicted successful discharge from the program, nor did IQ level.

Parental Factors:

None of the parental variables were significant in predicting successful discharge from SHOCAP.

Substance Abuse Factors:

A logistic regression was used to predict successful discharge from SHOCAP from the number of positive and negative urinary analyses obtained during their time in JPD. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(2) = 9.02, p = .011$. Of the variables, only one was significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP:

- Total Number of Positive Urinary Analyses
For every positive urinary analysis, the odds of a successful discharge from SHOCAP decrease by a factor of .26 ($\beta = -.305, p = .016$)

School Factors:

A logistic regression was used to predict successful discharge from SHOCAP from the participants' school-related behaviors. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(6) = 17, p = .009$. Of the variables, only one was significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for:

- Number of Years Behind in School (Most Recent School Reported)
For every year behind in school, the odds of a successful discharge from SHOCAP decrease by a factor of .24 ($\beta = -.281, p = .014$)

Counseling Factors:

Finally, a logistic regression was used to predict successful discharge from SHOCAP from the counseling outcomes during SHOCAP. The overall logistic model was significant, $\chi^2(5) = 13.89$, $p = .016$. Of the variables, only one was significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for:

- Family Counseling
Participants who participated in family counseling decreased the odds of a successful discharge from SHOCAP by a factor of .694, ($\beta = -1.185$, $p = .01$)

Conclusions:

Interestingly it appears that increased levels of adjudications before entrance to SHOCAP and increased rates of violent crimes in JPD predicted a successful discharge from the program. There could be a number of reasons for these outcomes. Perhaps the juveniles were older when they entered the program and thus fared better due to maturity. Or perhaps due to their lengthier prior record upon entering the program, and the serious nature of their crimes during the program, SHOCAP Probation Officers spent more time attempting to reform their behavior than the juveniles who entered with shorter prior criminal records and less offenses during SHOCAP.

Another interesting finding of the logistic regressions was that the more dismissed and dropped crimes during SHOCAP significantly predicted that the participant would complete the program successfully. Perhaps this reflects the fact that the dismissed offenses were minor probation violations or misdemeanors, and thus not worthy of full prosecution which could point to a less criminally oriented juvenile.

As expected, higher rates of adjudications and modifications during SHOCAP predicted less likelihood of successfully completing the program. This makes sense because if the juvenile is continuing to offend despite the rigid criminal suppression design of the program, then perhaps more stringent means are necessary to control his or her behavior, such as TYC commitment. Further, increased detentions predicting lack of a successful discharge from SHOCAP also indicates that the juveniles who are not benefiting as much from the program seem to be committing more offenses which lead them to more detentions as punishment for their criminal activity.

B. DV2: Adult System Recidivism

Several multiple linear regressions were analyzed in order to predict recidivism in the adult criminal justice system. The predictor variables that were chosen included all of the ones analyzed above for the discharge from SHOCAP analyses. This means that again, data on the participants demographics, criminal history while in JPD, legal background, parental information, school history, counseling programs attended and individual risk factors was

investigated to see which of these multiple factors significantly predicted participant recidivism in the adult criminal justice system.

Multiple linear regressions were used in these analyses because the dependent variable (DV) was the amount of referrals to the adult justice system. Because this DV is a continuous number, a linear regression is required.

JPD Offense Variables:

First a multiple linear regression was run to predict adult recidivism using SHOCAP and JPD outcomes regarding referrals, modifications, adjudications, probation violations, crime types and crime level (misdemeanor vs. felony) while in SHOCAP and JPD. Of the individual predictors, two were significant in predicting successful completion of SHOCAP, when the additional predictors were controlled for.

Predictor Variable	Unstd. B	SE B	Std. β	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Total SHOCAP Misdemeanors	.534	.253	.239	2.11	.038*
Total SHOCAP Felonies	1.734	.549	.325	3.16	.002**

Note. N = 92. Abbreviations: Unstd. B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Std. B = Standardized Beta, *p* = significance level

- The overall linear model was significant, $F(5,56) = 4.33$, $p = .001$.
- Every new SHOCAP Misdemeanor predicted a .543 increase in referrals to the adult system
- Every new SHOCAP Felony predicted a 1.734 increase in number of referrals to the adult system

Next a multiple linear regression was run to predict adult recidivism using further SHOCAP and JPD recidivism predictors, such as Age at entry to JPD, SHOCAP, and general outcomes such as total JPD detentions and gang involvement. In the model, 2 predictors were significant outcomes regarding adult recidivism.

Predictor Variable	Unstd. B	SE B	Std. β	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Age Entry to SHOCAP	2.837	.698	.445	4.07	<.001**
Total Number of Detentions in JPD	.676	.231	.292	2.93	.004**
Age Entry to JPD	.029	.448	.007	.07	.948
Gang Involvement	.372	1.276	.028	.29	.772

Note. ** denotes correlations significant at the .01 level. N = 92. Abbreviations: Unstd. B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Std. B = Standardized Beta, *p* = significance level

- The overall regression model was significant, $F(4,87) = 6.012, p < .001$.
- Age at entry to SHOCAP significantly predicted adult recidivism. For every year older a participant is when he enters SHOCAP, his number of adult arrests increases by 2.84
- Number of detentions in JPD significantly predicted adult recidivism. For every detention the juvenile accrued in JPD, his number of adult arrests increased by .68

JPD Placements:

- Out of home placements were not significant predictors of adult recidivism. This could be because juveniles placed out of home may still be in TYC, and thus not have had the ability to commit crimes, or if the juveniles were transferred to an out-of home placement outside of El Paso, their data would not have been available on the JIMS system.

Mental Health Factors:

- Mental Health factors, such as a participant's Global Axis of Functioning, Mental Disorder or IQ did not significantly predict adult system recidivism.

Parental Factors:

- Parental Variables, such as parents' income, age, employment, who the juvenile lives with, and parental criminal justice system involvement did not significantly predict adult system recidivism. This could be due to participants leaving the home before they begin committing adult crimes, and thus no longer being around the influence of these parental factors.

Substance Abuse Factors:

- Number of Positive and Negative Urinary Analyses during JPD did not significantly predict adult recidivism.

School Factors:

- A multiple regression was conducted to examine which school related variables would predict future recidivism in the adult system. Three of the variables were significant, and are reported below.

Predictor Variable	Unstd. B	SE B	Std. β	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Truancy	-5.163	2.087	-.253	-2.47	.02*
School Type when entered SHOCAP (Regular vs. Alternative)	-2.801	1.419	-.224	-1.98	.05*
Number of Referrals/Complaints from School to JPD	.095	.054	.182	1.75	.08

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. N = 92. Abbreviations: Unstd. B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Std. B = Standardized Beta, *p* = significance level

- The overall regression model *approached* significance, $F(7,84) = 2.004, p = .06$
- Truancy significantly predicted adult recidivism. However, this regression is the opposite of what one would expect. Every unexcused absence *decreases* recidivating in the adult system by 5.16 arrests. This makes very little sense because it is saying that truancy prevents adult recidivism. More research needs to be done here.
- School type significantly predicts adult recidivism such that participants who were still in regular school had significantly less recidivism than participants who entered SHOCAP in an alternative school.
- Number of referrals/complaints from school *approached* significance in predicting adult recidivism. The trend suggests that each new referral from school increases the amount of adult arrests by .095. This trend might approach significance if there were more juveniles in the study.

Counseling Factors:

Multiple regressions were conducted to see if completion and attendance in JPD counseling programs significantly reduced recidivism in the adult system. Of these regressions, only completion of individual counseling was significant in predicting less recidivism in the adult system.

Predictor Variable	Unstd. B	SE B	Std. β	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Completed Family Counseling	1.269	1.26	.110	1.01	.32
Completed Individual Counseling	-3.065	1.38	-.242	-2.22	.03*
Completed Substance Abuse Counseling	2.258	1.40	.170	1.61	.11

Note. * denotes correlations significant at the .05 level. N = 92. Abbreviations: Unstd. B = Unstandardized Beta, SE B = Standard Error of Beta, Std. B = Standardized Beta, *p* = significance level

- Completion of Individual counseling significantly predicted less recidivism in the adult system.
- The analyses run on simple attendance to these counseling programs did not yield significant results. Therefore, it is important for juveniles to complete the counseling

Conclusions

Overall there were less predictors of recidivism in the adult system than predictors of successful discharge from SHOCAP. Of the significant predictors of adult recidivism, it appeared that as expected, increased numbers of criminal offenses during SHOCAP (both felony and misdemeanor offenses) predicted higher rates recidivism in the adult system. Increased numbers of detentions in JPD also predicted future adult criminal recidivism. Therefore, it would seem that the criminal suppression component of SHOCAP is a strong and necessary step in reforming these habitual offenders because the more criminally oriented participants seem to be the juveniles continuing to commit crimes after JPD.

Additionally, age of the participant at entrance to SHOCAP predicted adult recidivism which could indicate that because the kids were older when they entered SHOCAP, they are now older in general, and thus have had more time to commit crimes outside of JPD, because they turned 18 rather quickly after exiting SHOCAP.

Another important set of significant predictors were those related to counseling. Though simple participation did not predict a lack of adult recidivism, *completion* of counseling did significantly reduce future adult recidivism (Individual Counseling). Therefore, this mental health component should also continue to be a part of the SHOCAP program, and should perhaps be given more precedence. Restructuring juveniles' cognitions about criminal activity is important in order to begin to reduce these maladaptive behaviors. Currently SHOCAP has included a new form of counseling for the juveniles called Moral Reconstruction Therapy (MRT). An additional study should be conducted in a few years to examine the impact of this new therapeutic treatment on juvenile recidivism rates.

Intensive Supervised Probation: A Two and a Half Year Follow-Up

Summer Internship
2009 Report

Elizabeth Uhl
El Paso Juvenile Probation
Department

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Summary of Key Findings

- 34.6% of juveniles on ISP in 2006 successfully completed the program.
- Many juveniles in ISP had need indicators, including a mental health diagnosis (94.3%), a substance abuse diagnosis (62.3%), or gang membership (23.1%).
- Most juveniles were placed on ISP for a misdemeanor (80%) and one-fourth of all ISP referrals were for probation violations.
- TYC commitment and age at ISP referral predict number of adjudications at a two-and-a-half year follow-up.
- Residential placement predicts number of modifications at a two-and-a-half-year follow up.
- Age at ISP referral and successful completion of ISP predict number of modifications and adjudications at a two-and-a-half year follow-up. This means that successfully completing ISP is related to recidivism outcomes, at least within the juvenile system.
- Age at first referral and parental criminal justice history predict charges as an adult at a two-and-a-half year follow-up.

The goal of the Intensive Supervised Probation (ISP) Program is to provide juveniles with more intensive supervision without removing the juvenile from the home or the community. This report will examine long-term outcomes of juveniles in ISP. To do this, data were collected on each unique juvenile who was on ISP in 2006. It is important to note that this report includes juveniles who were only on ISP. Many juveniles were on ISP as part of another program, such as the SHOCAP, Drug Court, Challenge, or SNDP (Formerly Project Hope); these juveniles were not included in this report. However, this sample does include juveniles who were placed on ISP before being placed into another program.

I. ISP Overview

Program Overview	
Number of Unique Juveniles in ISP in 2006	52
Entered ISP in 2006	31
Entered ISP prior to 2006	21
Average Number of Days on ISP	170.0 days (<i>SD</i> = 170.5)
Median Number of Days on ISP	130 days
Shortest Supervision	14 days
Longest Supervision	905 days
Percent Successfully Terminated from ISP	34.6% (18/52)

Demographic Information	Number	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	46	88.5%
White, Non-Hispanic	4	7.7%
African-American	2	3.8%
Gender		
Male	43	82.7%
Female	9	17.3%
Age		
Average Age (At time of ISP referral)	14.6 years (<i>SD</i> = 1.3)	
Age Range	11 years – 16 years	

- In 2006, 52 juveniles were on Intensive Supervised Probation.
- 88.5% of juveniles were Hispanic.
- The majority of these juveniles were male (82.7%).
- The average age at the time of the referral for which the juvenile was placed in ISP was 14.6 years.

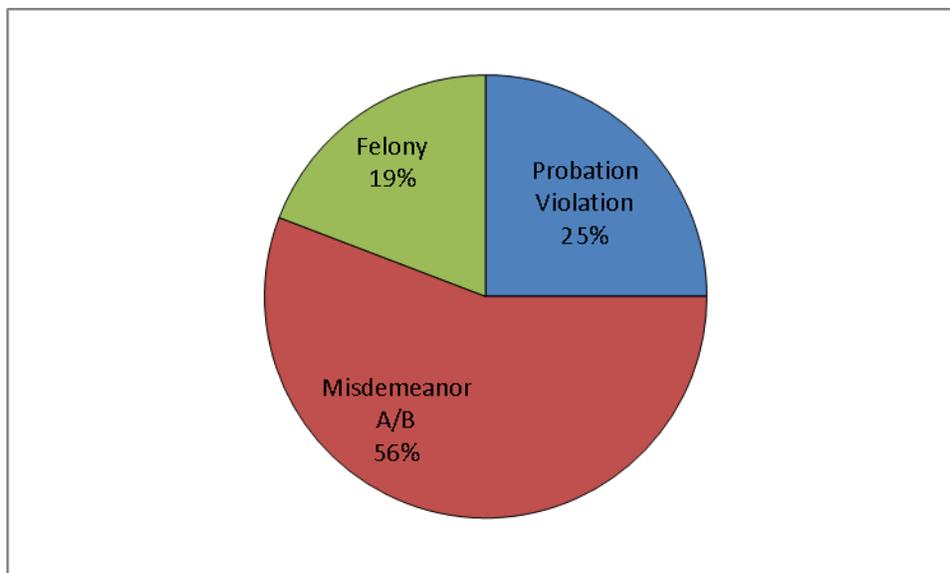
Juvenile Risk/Need Indicators	Number	Percentage
Mental Health Diagnosis	50	94.3%
Substance Abuse Diagnosis	33	62.3%
Gang Members	12	23.1%

Many juveniles placed on ISP are confronted with issues such as mental health needs, substance use, and gang membership. Many juveniles who are not accepted into programs designed to meet these specific needs are placed in ISP.

- Almost all juveniles in ISP have at least one Axis I diagnosis, not including substance abuse diagnoses.
- The majority of juveniles had a substance abuse or dependence diagnosis.
- Approximately one-fourth of juveniles were known or suspected gang members.

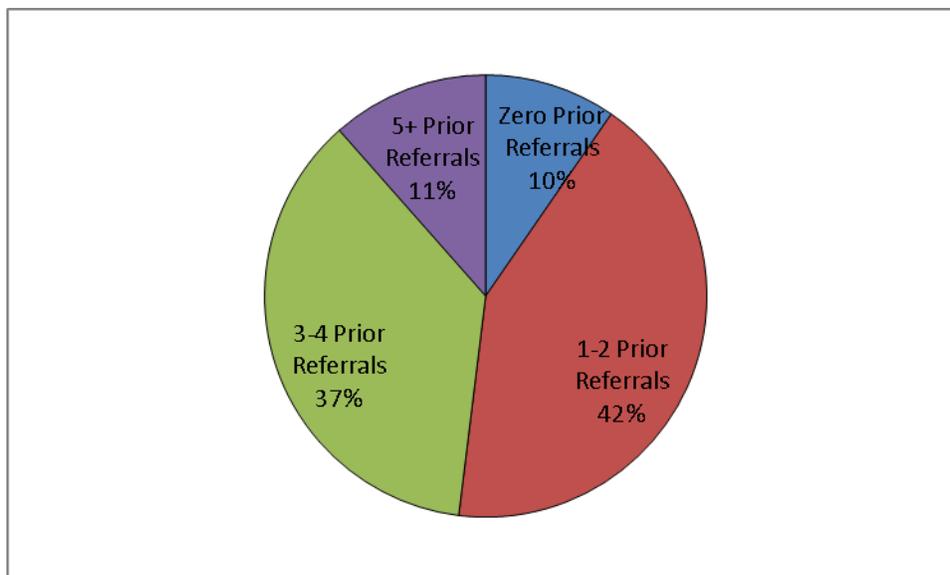
Offense Level – ISP Referral	Number	Percentage
1 st Degree Felony	1	1.9%
2 nd Degree Felony	5	9.6%
3 rd Degree Felony	1	1.9%
Class S Felony	3	5.8%
Class A Misdemeanor	16	30.8%
Class B Misdemeanor	13	25.0%
Probation Violation (Misdemeanor *)	13	25.0%

- One-fourth of juveniles who were on ISP in 2006 were placed on ISP after a Parole Violation.
- Overall, approximately 80% of juveniles were placed on ISP for a misdemeanor and just under 20% were placed on ISP for a felony.



Number of Previous Referrals	Number	Percentage
None	5	9.6%
One	10	19.2%
Two	12	23.1%
Three	14	26.9%
Four	5	9.6%
Five	2	3.8%
Six	2	3.8%
Seven	0	0.0%
Eight	2	3.8%

- Over 90% of juveniles on ISP in 2006 had been referred to the Juvenile Probation Department before.
- The number of previous referrals ranges from 0 to 8.
- The average number of prior referrals is 2.6 ($SD = 1.8$).



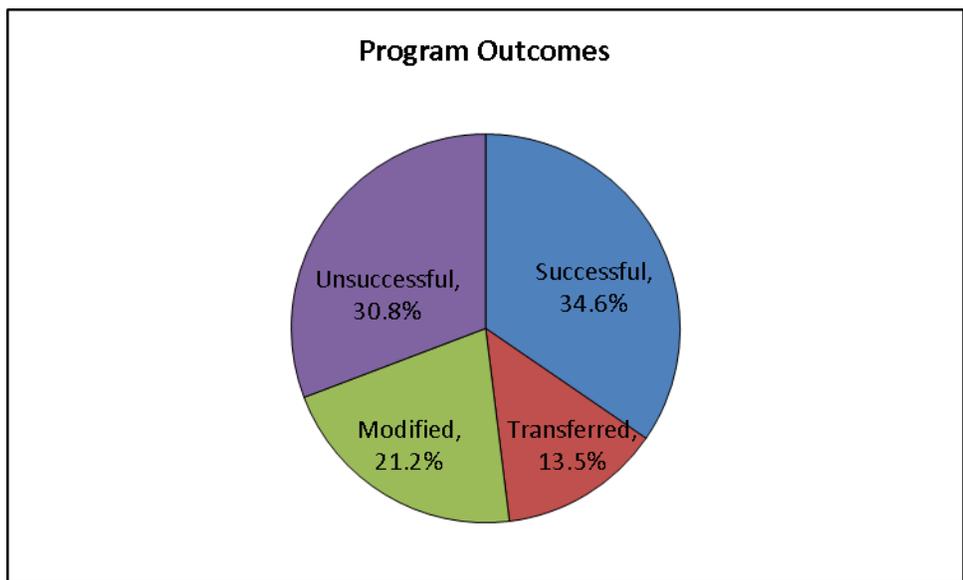
The case files of each juvenile included in this report were examined to determine the services received by each juvenile while on ISP. The table below indicates the number of and percent of juveniles who appear to have received each service based on their case files. In some cases, records were not clear and though a juvenile may have been referred or ordered to receive a certain service, it was not clear if the juvenile attended or completed the service. Therefore, the table below represents the services for which there was evidence in the case file. It is possible that the juvenile received additional services which could not be confirmed.

Service	Number Received	Percent Received
Individual Counseling	23	44.2%
Family Counseling	20	38.5%
Substance Abuse Counseling	21	40.4%
CAAP	8	15.4%
Vocational Program	1	1.9%
GED	2	3.8%
Sex Offender Treatment	4	7.7%
Out of Home Placement	4	7.7%
Anger Management	8	15.4%

Juveniles on ISP can experience one of several outcomes for the program. Juveniles can be successfully terminated, transferred out of the program or be unsuccessful in the program. Under the umbrella of unsuccessful program outcomes are two options: modification and unsuccessful termination.

Program Outcome	Number	Percent
Successful	18	34.6%
Transferred	7	13.5%
Unsuccessful	27	52%
Modified	11	21.2%
Unsuccessful Termination	16	30.8%

- Approximately one-third of juveniles completed the program successfully.
- Just over half of the juveniles were unsuccessful.



II. Juveniles Transferred Out of ISP

Seven juveniles were transferred out of ISP into another program. Many of these juveniles were placed on ISP while awaiting approval of another program. Therefore, it does not make sense to count these juveniles as successful or unsuccessful in ISP. These juveniles were not included in analysis concerning ISP outcomes or recidivism. The table below provides information describing the juveniles who were transferred out of ISP and therefore removed from subsequent analyses.

ISP Overview for Transferred Juveniles	
Number of Juveniles Transferred out of ISP	7
Average Number of Days on ISP	51.9 days (<i>SD</i> = 43.8)
Median Number of Days on ISP	63 days
Shortest Supervision	14 days
Longest Supervision	144 days

- Juveniles transferred out of ISP tended to be on ISP for a much shorter time than the program average.

Demographic Information Juveniles Transferred Out of ISP	Number	Percent
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	7	100%
Gender		
Male	6	85.7%
Female	1	14.3%
Age		
Average Age (at time of ISP referral)	14.1 years (<i>SD</i> = 1.6)	
Age Range	12 years – 16 years	

- The majority of juveniles transferred out of ISP were male.
- All juveniles transferred out of ISP were Hispanic.
- The average age of these juveniles was similar to the average age of the 2006 ISP population.

Analyses were run to determine if the number of prior referrals juveniles have is related to their ISP Outcome, TYC Commitment, and Residential Placements (including Challenge). Juveniles who were transferred out of ISP were excluded from the following analyses.

Prior Referrals	ISP Outcome		TYC Commitment		Residential Placement	
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Yes	No	Yes	No
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
0	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)	0% (0)	100% (3)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)
1-2	22.2% (4)	77.8% (14)	0% (0)	100% (18)	50.0% (9)	50.0% (9)
3-4	55.6% (10)	44.4% (8)	16.7% (3)	83.3% (15)	27.8% (5)	72.2% (13)
5+	33.3% (2)	66.7% (4)	33.3% (2)	66.7% (4)	50.0% (3)	50.0% (3)
	$X^2(3) = 5.19, p = 0.16$		$X^2(3) = 6.19, p = 0.10$		$X^2(3) = 2.18, p = 0.54$	

- Chi Square tests (X^2) indicate that number of prior referrals is not related to ISP Outcome, TYC Commitment, and Residential Placement. However, the Chi Square test is less accurate with small samples so these findings should be interpreted with caution.

Analyses were conducted to determine if the level of the offense that led to placement on ISP is related to ISP Outcome, TYC Commitment, and Residential Placement. Again, juveniles transferred out of ISP were excluded from these analyses.

ISP Offense Level	ISP Outcome		TYC Commitment		Residential Placement	
	Successful	Unsuccessful	Yes	No	Yes	No
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Probation Violation	41.7% (5)	58.3% (7)	16.7% (2)	83.3% (10)	33.3% (4)	66.7% (8)
Misdemeanor A/B	42.3% (11)	57.7% (15)	7.7% (2)	92.3% (24)	46.2% (12)	53.8% (14)
Felony	28.6% (2)	71.4% (5)	14.3% (1)	85.7% (6)	28.6% (2)	71.4% (5)
	$X^2(2) = 0.45, p = 0.80$		$X^2(2) = 0.75, p = 0.67$		$X^2(2) = 1.01, p = 0.60$	

- Chi Square tests indicated that ISP Offense Level is not related to ISP Outcome, TYC Commitment, and Residential Placement. However, the Chi Square test is less accurate with small samples so these findings should be interpreted with caution. Expanding the sample would increase the accuracy of the Chi Square tests.

III. Program Success

The association between ISP Services, Predictors of Recidivism, School Factors, Risk Factors, Need Indicators and Juvenile Probations Outcomes were examined by computing correlations. The Juvenile Probation Outcomes examined in these analyses include Successful Completion of ISP, Residential Placement, and Texas Youth Commission (TYC) Placement.

Correlation between Services and Juvenile Probation Outcomes				
	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Substance Abuse Counseling	Total Days in ISP
Successful Completion of ISP	$r = 0.15, p = 0.34$	$r = 0.11, p = 0.46$	$r = 0.09, p = 0.46$	$r = 0.36, p = 0.02^*$
Residential Placement	$r = -0.40, p = 0.01^{**}$	$r = -0.26, p = 0.08$	$r = -0.09, p = 0.55$	$r = -0.03, p = 0.85$
TYC Commitment	$r = 0.09, p = 0.54$	$r = 0.16, p = 0.29$	$r = -0.03, p = 0.84$	$r = -0.15, p = 0.33$

N = 45 for all correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Negative correlation between Individual Counseling and Residential placement indicates that receiving Individual Counseling was associated with not being placed in a Residential Program.
- Positive correlation between Total Days in ISP and Successful Completion of ISP, meaning that more days in ISP was associated with successful completion of the program.

Correlations between Predictors of Recidivism and Juvenile Probation Outcomes			
	Age at First Referral	Age at ISP Referral	Number of Previous Referrals
Successful Completion of ISP	$r = -0.14, p = 0.36$	$r = -0.11, p = 0.49$	$r = 0.03, p = 0.87$
Residential Placement	$r = -0.17, p = 0.26$	$r = -0.29, p = 0.05^*$	$r = -0.05, p = 0.74$
TYC Commitment	$r = -0.10, p = 0.50$	$r = 0.14, p = 0.35$	$r = 0.43, p = 0.003^{**}$

N = 45 for all correlations, *indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Age at ISP referral was significantly negatively correlated with Residential Placement, meaning that lower age at ISP referral was associated with being placed in a Residential Program.
- Number of Previous Referrals was positively correlated with TYC Commitment, meaning the increased prior referrals were associated with being committed to TYC.

Correlations between School Factors and Juvenile Probation Outcomes			
	Truancy History	Suspension History	Alternative School Placement
Successful Completion of ISP	$r = -0.04, p = 0.78$	$r = 0.24, p = 0.11$	$r = -0.26, p = 0.09$
Residential Placement	$r = 0.12, p = 0.46$	$r = -0.04, p = 0.81$	$r = 0.35, p = 0.02^*$
TYC Commitment	$r = -0.25, p = 0.10$	$r = 0.02, p = 0.92$	$r = -0.18, p = 0.23$

N = 45 for Suspension correlations, N = 44 for Truancy & Alternative School correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Alternative School Placement was positively correlated with Residential Placement. Being placed in alternative school was associated with Residential Placement.

Correlations between Risk Factors and Juvenile Probation Outcomes			
	Negative Peers	Runaway History	Parental Criminal Justice History
Successful Completion of ISP	$r = 0.00, p = 1.00$	$r = -0.02, p = 0.91$	$r = -0.16, p = 0.35$
Residential Placement	$r = 0.11, p = 0.48$	$r = 0.35, p = 0.02^*$	$r = -0.17, p = 0.31$
TYC Commitment	$r = -0.15, p = 0.32$	$r = -0.22, p = 0.15$	$r = -0.13, p = 0.44$

N = 45 for Negative Peers and Runaway correlations, N = 39 for Parental CJ correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Runaway History was positively correlated with Residential Placement. Having a Runaway History was associated with Residential Placement.

Correlations between Need Indicators and Juvenile Probation Outcomes				
	Mental Health Diagnosis	Substance Abuse Diagnosis	Positive Drug Test Ratio	Gang Membership
Successful Completion of ISP	$r = 0.12, p = 0.42$	$r = -0.11, p = 0.46$	$r = -0.37, p = 0.01^*$	$r = -0.04, p = 0.78$
Residential Placement	$r = 0.12, p = 0.42$	$r = -0.02, p = 0.90$	$r = -0.06, p = 0.68$	$r = -0.15, p = 0.33$
TYC Commitment	$r = 0.05, p = 0.73$	$r = -0.16, p = 0.29$	$r = 0.12, p = 0.42$	$r = -0.04, p = 0.81$

N = 45 for all correlations, *indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Positive Drug Test Ratio was negatively correlated with Successful Completion of ISP, indicating that more positive drug tests are associated with unsuccessfully completing ISP.

Regression is a statistical procedure that allows a researcher to determine how much a chosen variables predict an outcome variable. One of the first steps in a regression analysis is to determine what variables should be included. The outcome variable is the variable you are interested in predicting. The predictor variables are the factors that you believe will be related to the outcome variable to the extent that knowing this information would help you predict your outcome variable.

A regression was conducted to determine what variables predict successful completion of ISP. Based on the correlations, number of previous referrals, positive drug test ratio, and total days in ISP were used as predictors in the regression model.

Predictor Variable	B	SE B	Wald	df	p	Odds Ratio
Positive Drug Test Ratio	-2.96	1.91	2.41	1	0.12	0.05
Total Days in ISP	0.01	0.003	2.55	1	0.11	1.01
# Previous Referrals	0.15	0.20	0.56	1	0.46	1.16

- This regression model was significant, $X^2(3) = 11.51, p = 0.01$.
- None of the individual predictors contributed significantly to the regression model.
- Positive Drug Test Ratio and Total days in ISP are trending towards significance ($p = 0.12$ and 0.11 , respectively) so it would be interesting to examine this relationship in a larger sample.

A regression was conducted to determine what variables predict residential placement, including TYC commitment. Based on correlations, age at ISP referral, individual counseling, alternative school placement and runaway history were used as predictors in the regression model.

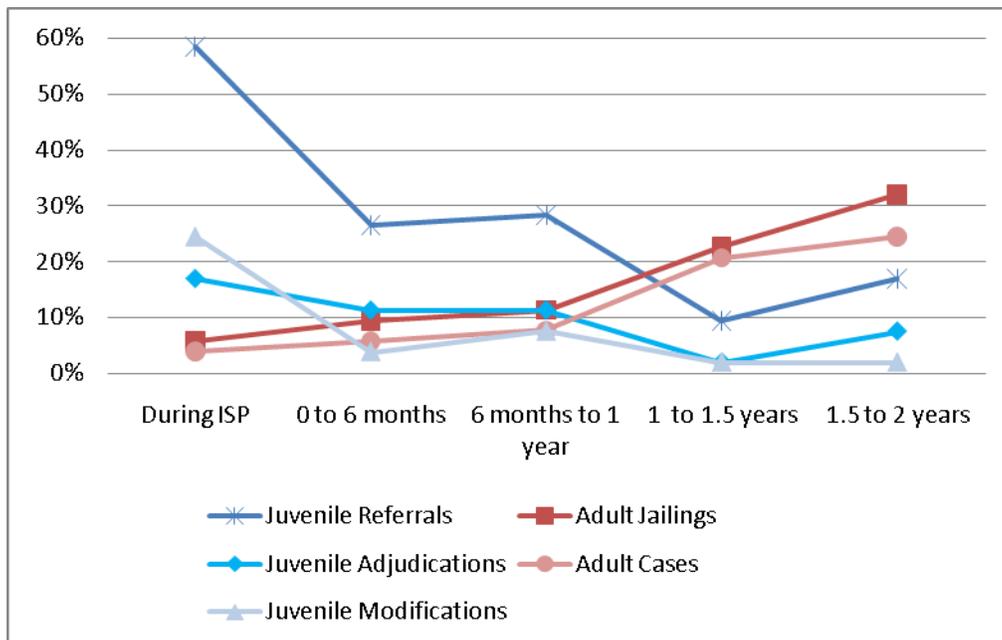
Predictor Variable	B	SE B	Wald	df	p	Odds Ratio
Age at ISP referral	-0.45	0.38	1.38	1	0.24	0.64
Individual Counseling	-1.01	0.76	1.77	1	0.18	0.37
Alternative School	0.87	0.75	1.34	1	0.25	2.37
Runaway History	1.08	0.74	2.15	1	0.28	2.95

- The regression model was significant, $X^2(3) = 10.26, p = 0.04$.
- None of the individual predictors contributed significantly to the regression model.

IV. Recidivism

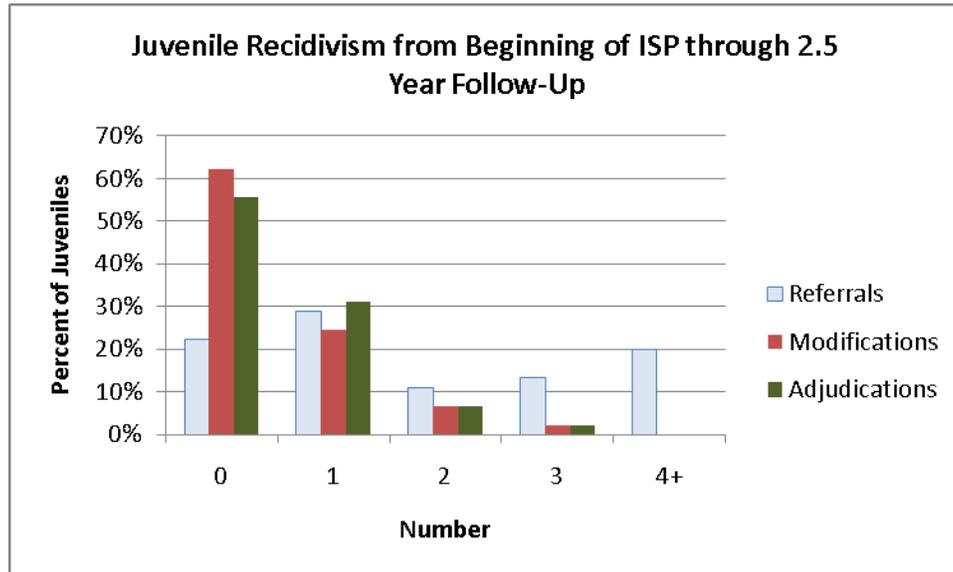
Various measures of recidivism were collected for each juvenile. The number of new referrals, modification, and adjudications in the juvenile system were counted for the time the juvenile was in ISP and for each six month period following the termination of ISP. The number of jailings and cases in the adult system were also collected for these time periods. There appears to be a trend in recidivism. The amount of recidivism within the juvenile system starts out high and gets lower. Within the adult system, the amount of recidivism starts out low and increases over time. This makes sense: as juveniles get older they age out of the juvenile system and into the adult system.

Percent Who Recidivated Following Placement on ISP						
	During ISP	Time Period Following ISP Termination				
		0 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 1.5 years	1.5 to 2 years	2 to 2.5 years
Juvenile						
Referrals	58.5%	26.5%	28.3%	9.4%	17.0%	1.9%
Modifications	24.5%	3.8%	7.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Adjudications	17.0%	11.3%	11.3%	1.9%	7.5%	3.8%
Adult						
Cases	3.8%	5.7%	7.6%	20.7%	24.5%	17.0%
Jailings	5.7%	9.4%	11.3%	22.6%	32.0%	24.5%



V. Recidivism within the Juvenile System

Three measures of recidivism within the juvenile system were collected: referrals, modifications, and adjudications. Data were collected from when the juvenile started ISP through the time period ending two and a half years after completing ISP. Follow-up data were incomplete for 2 juveniles; they were excluded from the following analyses.



- For the 43 juveniles included in these analyses, the average number of referrals was 2.12 ($SD = 2.13$) with a range from 0-9 referrals.
- The average number of modifications is 0.47 ($SD = 0.74$) with a range from 0-3.
- The average number of adjudications is 0.53 ($SD = 0.74$), with a range from 0-3.

The association between Juvenile Recidivism and ISP Services, Predictors of Recidivism, School Factors, Risk Factors, and Need Indicators were examined by computing correlations.

Correlation between Services and Juvenile Recidivism				
	Individual Counseling	Family Counseling	Substance Abuse Counseling	Total Days in ISP
Referrals	$r = -0.12, p = 0.45$	$r = -0.02, p = 0.90$	$r = -0.09, p = 0.55$	$r = -0.11, p = 0.47$
Modifications	$r = -0.02, p = 0.90$	$r = 0.04, p = 0.81$	$r = -0.12, p = 0.45$	$r = -0.10, p = 0.55$
Adjudications	$r = -0.24, p = 0.13$	$r = -0.10, p = 0.51$	$r = -0.20, p = 0.19$	$r = -0.25, p = 0.10$

N = 43 for all correlations, *indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- There were no significant associations between services and juvenile recidivism.

Correlations between Predictors of Recidivism and Juvenile Recidivism			
	Age at First Referral	Age at ISP Referral	Number of Previous Referrals
Referrals	$r = -0.22, p = 0.15$	$r = -0.28, p = 0.07$	$r = 0.12, p = 0.46$
Modifications	$r = -0.05, p = 0.78$	$r = -0.10, p = 0.51$	$r = 0.01, p = 0.97$
Adjudications	$r = -0.20, p = 0.20$	$r = -0.30, p = 0.05^*$	$r = 0.12, p = 0.44$

N = 43 for all correlations, *indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Negative correlation between age at ISP referral and adjudications, indicating that younger age at ISP referrals is associated with more adjudications.

Correlations between School Factors and Juvenile Recidivism			
	Truancy History	Suspension History	Alternative School Placement
Referrals	$r = -0.22, p = 0.15$	$r = -0.09, p = 0.56$	$r = 0.18, p = 0.25$
Modifications	$r = -0.15, p = 0.34$	$r = -0.07, p = 0.65$	$r = 0.03, p = 0.86$
Adjudications	$r = -0.15, p = 0.36$	$r = -0.13, p = 0.43$	$r = 0.27, p = 0.08$

N = 42 for Truancy and Alternative School correlations, N = 43 for Suspension correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- No significant associations between school factors and juvenile recidivism.
- However, the correlation between alternative school placement and adjudications was trending towards a significant positive correlation. A significant positive correlation would indicate that being placed in alternative school is associated with more adjudications.

Correlations between Risk Factors and Juvenile Recidivism			
	Negative Peers	Runaway History	Parental Criminal Justice History
Referrals	$r = -0.16, p = 0.30$	$r = -0.15, p = 0.34$	$r = 0.07, p = 0.67$
Modifications	$r = -0.06, p = 0.68$	$r = 0.02, p = 0.90$	$r = 0.07, p = 0.69$
Adjudications	$r = -0.02, p = 0.93$	$r = -0.21, p = 0.17$	$r = 0.06, p = 0.72$

N = 43 for Peer and Runaway correlations, N = 38 for Parental CJ correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- No significant associations between risk factors and juvenile recidivism.

Correlations between Need Indicators and Juvenile Recidivism				
	Mental Health Diagnosis	Substance Abuse Diagnosis	Positive Drug Test Ratio	Gang Membership
Referrals	$r = 0.08, p = 0.60$	$r = -0.02, p = 0.88$	$r = 0.06, p = 0.69$	$r = -0.11, p = 0.49$
Modifications	$r = 0.10, p = 0.53$	$r = 0.06, p = 0.71$	$r = 0.32, p = 0.03^*$	$r = -0.01, p = 0.96$
Adjudications	$r = 0.11, p = 0.47$	$r = 0.07, p = 0.65$	$r = 0.23, p = 0.14$	$r = 0.08, p = 0.60$

N = 43 for all correlations, *indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- The positive drug test ratio was computed by dividing the number of positive drug tests the juvenile had while on ISP by the total number of drug tests (both positive and negative) while on ISP. Inconclusive drug tests were excluded from the ratio. Higher numbers indicate more positive drug tests. A ratio of 0.50 would indicate an equal number of positive and negative drug tests. A ratio higher than 0.50 would indicate more positive drug tests than negative drug tests while a ratio lower than 0.50 would indicate more negative drug tests than positive drug tests.
- Positive correlation between positive drug test ratio and modifications, indicating that a higher positive drug test ratio is associated with more modifications.

Correlations between ISP Outcomes and Juvenile Recidivism			
	ISP Outcome	Residential Placement	TYC Commitment
Referrals	$r = -0.32, p = 0.04^*$	$r = 0.39, p = 0.01^*$	$r = 0.15, p = 0.33$
Modifications	$r = -0.45, p = 0.002^{**}$	$r = 0.46, p = 0.002^{**}$	$r = 0.07, p = 0.69$
Adjudications	$r = -0.33, p = 0.03^*$	$r = -0.19, p = 0.22$	$r = 0.33, p = 0.03^*$

N = 43 for all correlations, *indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Significant negative correlations between ISP Outcome and referrals, modifications, and adjudications indicate that successful completion of ISP is associated with fewer referrals, modifications, and adjudications.
- Significant positive correlations between Residential Placement and referrals and modifications indicate that Residential Placement is associated with more referrals and modifications.
- The significant positive correlation between TYC Commitment and adjudications indicates that being committed to TYC is associated with more adjudications.

Age at ISP referral, successful completion of ISP, and residential placement were used in a regression model to predict number of referrals at the two-and-a-half year follow-up.

Variable	Unstandardized B	SE B	Standardized B	t	p
Age at ISP Referral	-0.47	0.26	-0.27	-1.78	0.08
Successful ISP Completion	-1.19	0.67	-0.28	-1.79	0.08
Residential Placement	0.92	0.68	0.22	1.35	0.18

- The regression model is significant, $R^2 = 0.25$, $F(3, 39) = 4.22$, $p = 0.01$.
- None of the variables included in the regression contribute significantly to the prediction of referrals.
- However, age at first referral and successful completion of ISP were trending towards significance ($p = 0.08$ in both cases), it would be interesting to see this relation in a larger sample. These trends indicate that successful completion of ISP predicts a decrease of 1.19 referrals while each year increase in age at ISP referral predicts a decrease of 0.47 referrals at follow-up.

TYC commitment and age at ISP referral were included in a regression model to predict number of adjudications at the two-and-a-half year follow-up.

Variable	Unstandardized B	SE B	Standardized B	t	p
TYC Commitment	0.86	0.32	0.38	2.71	0.01**
Age at ISP Referral	-0.21	0.09	-0.35	-2.48	0.02*

- The regression model was significant, $R^2 = 0.23$, $F(2, 40) = 5.95$, $p = 0.01$.
- TYC commitment predicts a 0.86 increase in number of adjudications at follow-up compared to juveniles who are not committed to TYC.
- Each one year increase in age at ISP referrals predicts a 0.21 decrease in number of adjudications at follow-up.

Successful completion of ISP, residential placement and positive drug test ratio were included in a regression model to predict number of modifications at the two-and-a-half year follow-up.

Variable	Unstandardized B	SE B	Standardized B	t	p
Successful ISP Completion	-0.36	0.22	-0.25	-1.64	0.11
Residential Placement	0.54	0.21	0.36	2.59	0.01*
Positive Drug Test Ratio	0.48	0.32	0.21	1.48	0.15

- The regression model is significant, $R^2 = 0.35$, $F(3, 39) = 6.85$, $p = 0.001$.
- Residential placement predicts a 0.54 increase in number of modifications at follow-up.

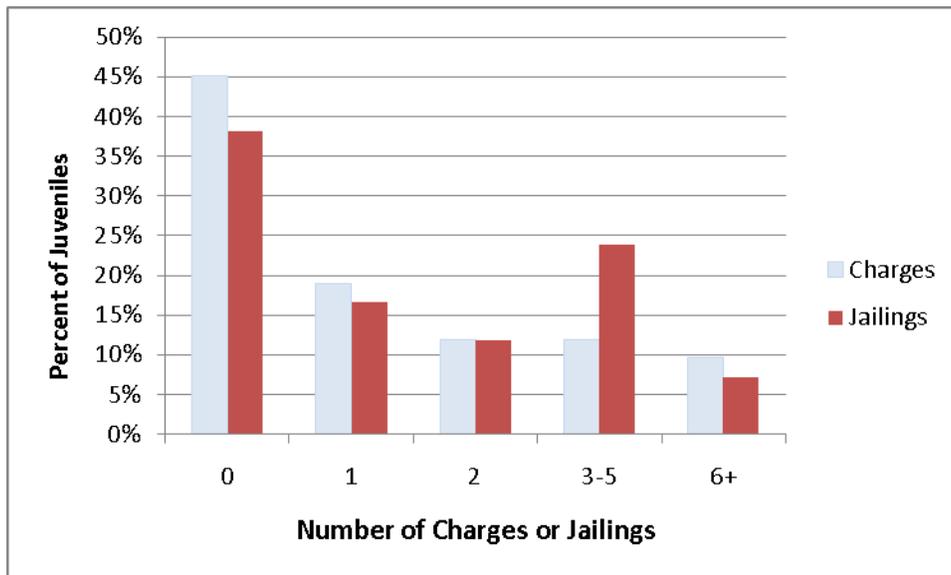
Lastly, age at ISP referral, successful completion of ISP, alternative school placement, and positive drug test ratio were included in a regression model to predict number of modifications and adjudications at the two-and-a-half-year follow-up. Combining modifications and adjudications increases the variability in scores for juveniles which can make analyses more reliable.

Variable	Unstandardized B	SE B	Standardized B	t	p
Age at ISP Referral	-0.31	0.13	-0.33	-2.45	0.02*
Successful ISP Completion	-1.14	0.34	0.48	-3.31	0.002**
Alternative School	0.01	0.32	0.004	0.03	0.98
Positive Drug Test Ratio	0.61	0.51	0.17	1.20	0.24

- The regression model is significant, $R^2 = 0.37$, $F(4, 37) = 5.50$, $p = 0.001$.
- Each one year increase in age at ISP referrals predicts a 0.31 decrease in number of modifications and adjudications at follow-up.
- Successful completion of ISP predicts a 1.14 unit decrease in modifications and adjudications at follow-up.

VI. Recidivism within the Adult System

Data was collected to determine how often juveniles were charged with a crime and jailed in the adult system. Juveniles who were transferred out of ISP were not included in these analyses. Additionally, juveniles under the age of 17 when data was collected were not included in these analyses because they have not yet reached the age to be eligible to be charged in the adult system. Five juveniles in this sample were under the age of 17 at the time of data collection. JIMS was checked for each of the juveniles and as expected, none of these juveniles had any charges or jailings in the adult system. Follow-up data was incomplete for one juvenile, who was excluded from the following analyses.



- For the 41 juveniles included in these analyses, the average number of charges as an adult was 1.78 ($SD = 2.72$) with a range from 0 to 11 charges.
- The average number of jailings as an adult 1.93 ($SD = 2.20$) with a range from 0 to 8.

Correlations between Predictors of Recidivism and Adult Recidivism				
	Age at First Referral	Age at ISP Referral	Number of Previous Referrals	Total Days in ISP
Adult Charges	$r = 0.42, p = 0.01^{**}$	$r = 0.27, p = 0.09$	$r = -0.13, p = 0.41$	$r = -0.21, p = 0.20$
Adult Jailings	$r = 0.35, p = 0.04^*$	$r = 0.31, p = 0.05^*$	$r = 0.01, p = 0.95$	$r = -0.21, p = 0.18$

- Positive correlation between age at first referral and adult charges, indicating that older age at first referral was associated with more charges as an adult.
- Positive correlation between age at first referrals and adult jailings, indicating that older age at first referral was associated with more jailings in the adult system.
- Positive correlation between age at ISP referral and adult jailings, indicating that older age at ISP referral was associated with more jailings in the adult system.

Correlations between Risk Factors and Adult Recidivism			
	Negative Peers	Runaway History	Parental Criminal Justice History
Adult Charges	$r = 0.07, p = 0.64$	$r = 0.03, p = 0.86$	$r = 0.32, p = 0.05^*$
Adult Jailings	$r = -0.02, p = 0.92$	$r = -0.17, p = 0.29$	$r = 0.23, p = 0.16$

N = 41 for Peer and Runaway correlations, N = 37 for Parental CJ correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- Positive correlation between parental criminal justice history and adult charges, indicating that having a parent with a history in the criminal justice system was associated with more charges as an adult.

Correlations between Need Indicators and Adult Recidivism				
	Mental Health Diagnosis	Substance Abuse Diagnosis	Positive Drug Test Ratio	Gang Membership
Adult Charges	$r = -0.19, p = 0.24$	$r = 0.14, p = 0.38$	$r = -0.02, p = 0.90$	$r = 0.15, p = 0.34$
Adult Jailings	$r = -0.15, p = 0.35$	$r = 0.07, p = 0.69$	$r = -0.02, p = 0.91$	$r = 0.05, p = 0.78$

N = 41 for all correlations

*indicates significance at 0.05 level, **indicates significance at 0.01

- There were no significant associations between need indicators and adult recidivism.

A regression analysis was conducted to determine what variables predict number of charges as an adult. Juveniles who were transferred out of ISP or who were under the age of 17 at the time of data collection were excluded from this analysis.

Variable	Unstandardized B	SE B	Standardized B	t	p
Age at First Referral	0.71	0.33	0.38	2.17	0.04*
Age at ISP Referral	0.05	0.52	0.02	0.10	0.92
Successful ISP Completion	-0.43	0.80	-0.08	-0.53	0.60
Parental CJ History	1.56	0.78	0.31	1.99	0.06
Current Age	0.10	0.66	0.03	0.16	0.88

- The regression model was marginally significant, $R^2 = 0.28$, $F(5, 31) = 2.40$, $p = 0.06$.
- Only age at first referral contributed significantly to the model, $B = 0.71$, $t = 2.17$, $p = 0.04$. This means that for every one year increase in age at first referral, there is a 0.71 increase in charges as an adult.

A regression analysis was conducted to determine what variables predict number of jailings as an adult. Juveniles who were transferred out of ISP or who were under the age of 17 at the time of data collection were excluded from this analysis.

Variable	Unstandardized B	SE B	Standardized B	t	p
Age at First Referral	0.43	0.28	0.27	1.55	0.13
Age at ISP Referral	0.66	0.44	0.32	1.49	0.15
Current Age	-0.52	0.51	-0.21	-1.02	0.31

- The regression model was significant, $R^2 = 0.15$, $F(2, 38) = 3.25$, $p = 0.05$.
- None of the variables included in the model significantly contributed to the prediction of number of jailings as an adult.