The Future of Indiana: Reducing Risky Behaviors of Our Youth

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Use of Structured Risk/Need Assessment to Improve Outcomes for Justice-Involved Youth

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Presentation Overview

- Introduction
- Overview of risk/need assessments
- Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Versions (START:AV)
- Using risk/need assessments to improve outcomes

Introduction to Risk/Need Assessment for Justice-Involved Youth

Risk/Need Assessment

- Process of conducting <u>comprehensive</u> evaluation to estimate <u>and</u> manage <u>likelihood</u> of adverse outcome(s)
 - Incompletely understood
 - Probabilities change across time
 - Interaction between characteristics & situations
- Distinct from assessment of one factor
 - Examples
 - Substance use
 - Mental health
 - Psychopathy
 - Intelligence



Ultimate Goal

- Improve outcomes for justice-involved youth through:
 - Increased standardization, consistency, and transparency
 - Better match between needs and intervention
 - ▶ Reduced over- or under-intervening
 - Better communication
 - Monitoring of youth progress
 - Promotion of youth and caregiver involvement
 - Population surveillance

Overview of Risk/Need Assessments for Justice-Involved Youth

Risk/Need Assessment in the U.S.

- Increased requirement and use of structured risk/need assessment in U.S.
- Many different tools available, varying in:
 - Approach
 - Evidence
 - Intended population
 - Intended outcome
 - Content
 - User qualifications
 - Length
 - Cost

Limitations of the Field

Focus on:

- Long-term instead of short-term
- Violence and offending to exclusion of other outcomes
- ▶ Risk management instead of improving outcomes

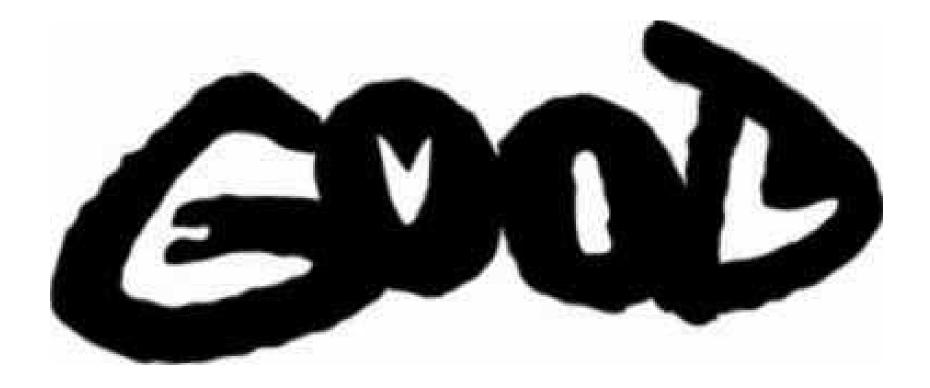
Limited consideration of:

- Strengths or protective factors
- Context and environment
- Treatment-relevant factors

Protective Factors

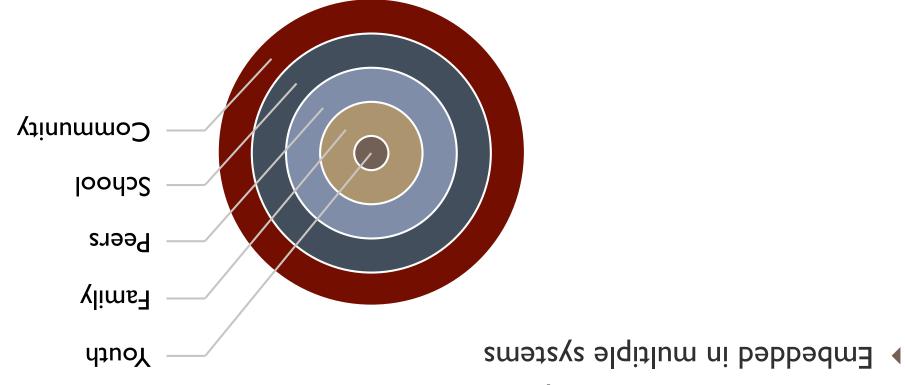
- Any characteristic that reduces the risk of adverse outcome
 - More than the absence of a risk or need factor
- ▶ 4 reasons to consider protective factors:
 - Balanced view of youth
 - 2. Increased accuracy
 - 3. Youth (& caregiver) engagement and motivation
 - 4. Professional mandate

Protective Factors





Context

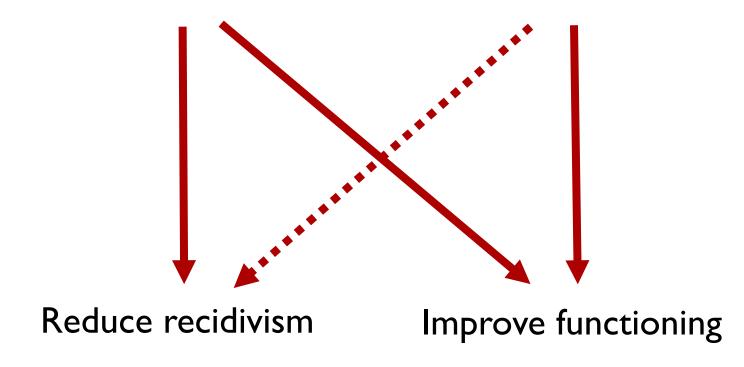


- ▶ Limited in their autonomy and resources
 - ▶ Dependent upon caregiver(s)
 - ▶ Youth are:



Treatment of Justice-Involved Youth

▶ Address criminogenic needs and treatment needs





Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version

Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START:AV)



- Structured professional judgment scheme
- ▶ 24 <u>dynamic</u> items
 - Each rated for current strength <u>and</u> vulnerability
 - Relevance to individual youth
- Assess short-term risk of:
 - Externalized behaviors
 - Internalized behaviors
 - Related high-risk behaviors
- ▶ I-page summary
 - History
 - Current functioning
 - ▶ Future risk

START: AV Item Example

- ▶ Item 2: Recreation
 - ▶ How youth spends time *outside* of school and work.

Key	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Critical
Item O							ltem O

STRENGTHS VULNERABILITIES

Uses leisure time for safe, appropriate pursuits. Participates in prosocial and positive activities with assistance. Uses leisure time constructively. Shows good balance of activities. Actively or independently seeks out and engages in positive, healthy, or prosocial activities.

Has few, if any, appropriate prosocial or positive hobbies or interests.
Refuses to participate in appropriate or prosocial activities. Spends inordinate amounts of time in unsupervised and unstructured activities. Preoccupied with antisocial or destructive activities.

START: AV Item Example

- Item 19: Community
 - ▶ Safety, cohesiveness, and quality of youth's neighborhood and school

Key	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Critical
Item O							Item O

STRENGTHS

Community has appropriate housing, schools, recreational opportunities, and services. Neighborhood and/or school are cohesive, stable, and safe. Neighborhood and school are prosocial and positive environments (e.g., community offers a range of youth services, school has effective anti-bullying policies).

VULNERABILITIES

Community provides limited or no access to appropriate housing, schools, recreational activities, and services.

Community has high poverty, disadvantage, and residential turnover.

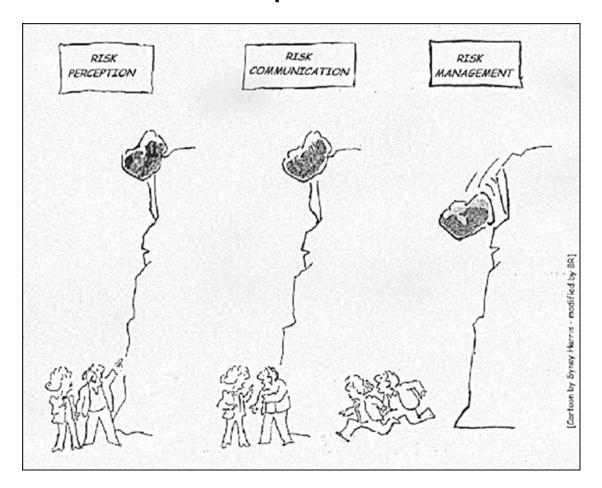
Neighborhood and school are unsafe or have serious problems with substance use, violence, crime, and/or gangs.



Using Risk/Need Assessments to Improve Outcomes

Risk Assessment -> Risk Reduction

▶ Risk/need assessments do not improve outcomes



Integration with Case Management

- Risk-Need-Responsivity Model
 - ▶ Best practice for assessing and treating offenders
 - Framework for linking risk assessment with case management
- Improved outcomes with adherence to:
 - Risk principle
 - 2. Need principle
 - 3. Responsivity principle

Risk Principle

- ☐ Match level of risk
 - □ Higher risk → more resources
 - □ Lower risk → fewer resources
- □ Over-intervening → increase adverse outcomes
 - □ Increase risk factors, criminogenic needs, and treatment needs
 - Reduce protective factors

Need Principle

 Address <u>individual</u> risk factors and criminogenic needs factors relevant to risk of target outcome(s)

Risk Factor	Criminogenic Need		
History of criminal behavior	Build alternative behaviors		
Antisocial personality pattern	Problem solving skills, anger management		
Antisocial cognition	Develop less risky thinking, increase prosocial thinking		
Antisocial peers	Reduce criminal others, increase prosocial peers		
Family and/or marital discord	Reduce conflict, build positive relationships		
Poor school/work performance	Enhance performance, rewards		
Few leisure/recreation activities	Enhance outside involvement		
Substance abuse	Reduce alcohol and drug us		

Responsivity Principle

- ▶ Take into account factors that can affect intervention
 - Examples
 - Intellectual functioning
 - Developmental stage, maturity
 - Mental health symptoms
 - Learning style
 - Motivation
 - Gender
- Build upon individual strengths

Thank you!

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