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Dual System Youth Trajectories, Characteristics and Best Practices: The Case for Integrated and Trauma Informed Systems

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Study Overview

- OJJDP initiated Dual Systems Design Study in October 2015*
- Goals
 - To propose a method to generate a national estimate of dual system youth, their trajectories leading to multiple system involvement, and the key characteristics/trajectories of this population.
 - *Led by Linked Administrative Data Subcommittee*
 - To identify the successes and challenges associated with cross-system collaboration and data integration in jurisdictions and design a method by which to collect and report such information in a consistent and representative way nationwide.
 - *Led by Jurisdictional Case Studies Subcommittee*

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Core Study Partners

Linked Administrative Data Subcommittee

Center on Urban Poverty
and Community Development



JACK, JOSEPH AND MORTON MANDEL
SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES
CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY



Jurisdiction Case Study Subcommittee



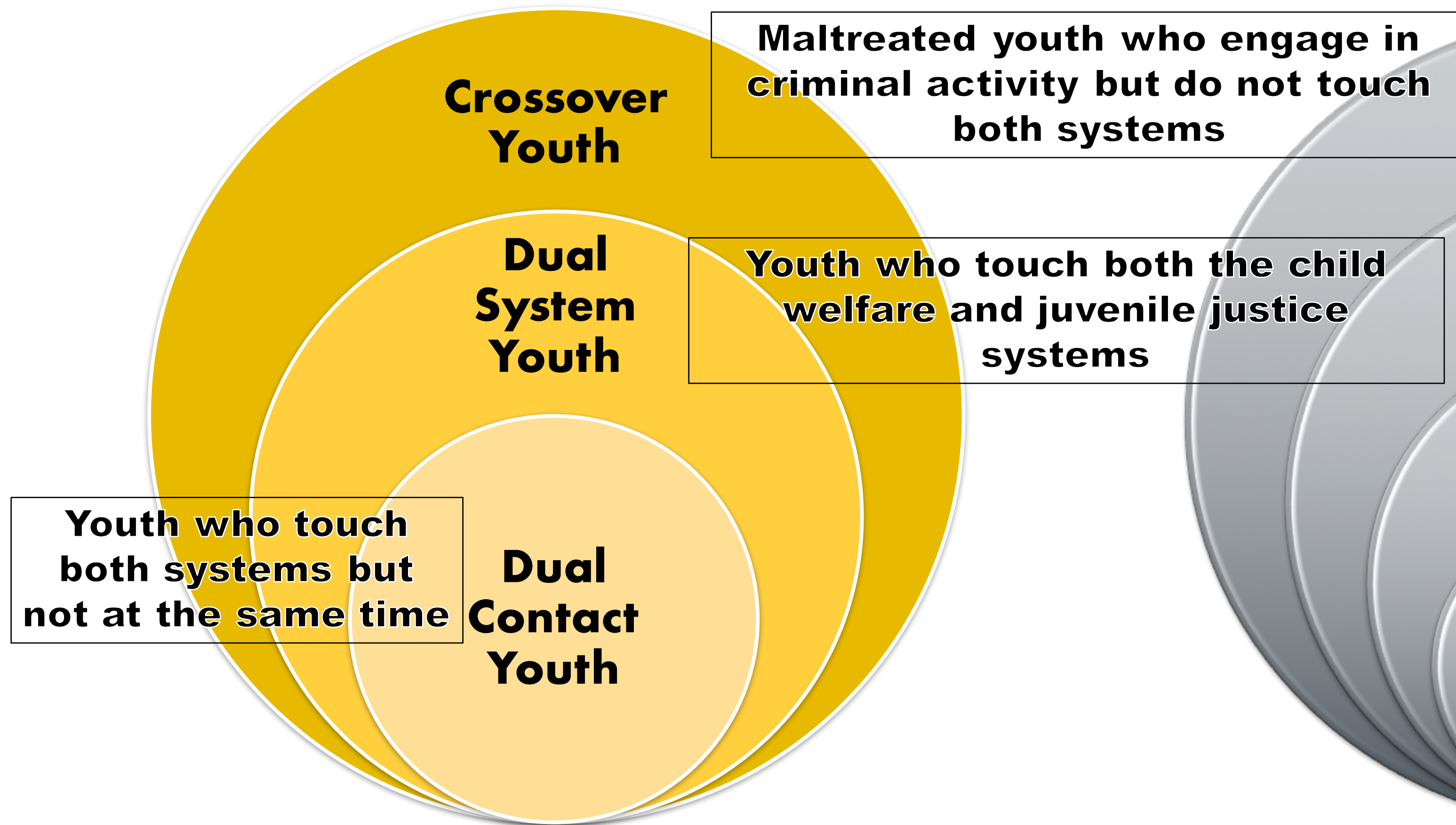
Center for Juvenile Justice Reform
• working across systems of care • georgetown university •

Children's Law Center of Los Angeles
Chief Probation Officer, State of Florida
Los Angeles County Juvenile Court Judge
Juvenile Court Judge, Broward County Florida
Magistrate, Mahoning County, Ohio
Director, Maricopa County Education Service Agency

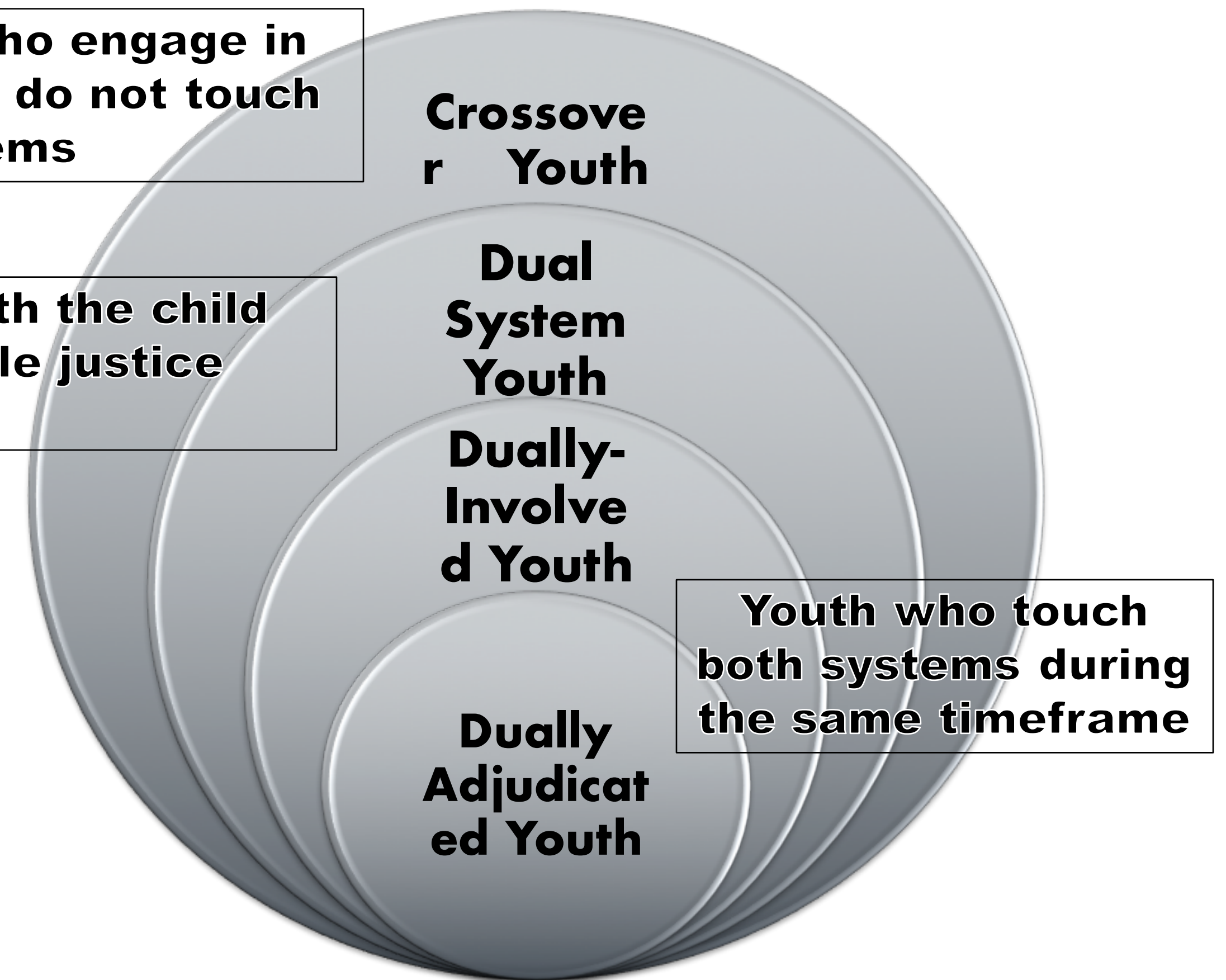
Defining Dual System Youth and their Trajectories

Categories of Crossover Youth

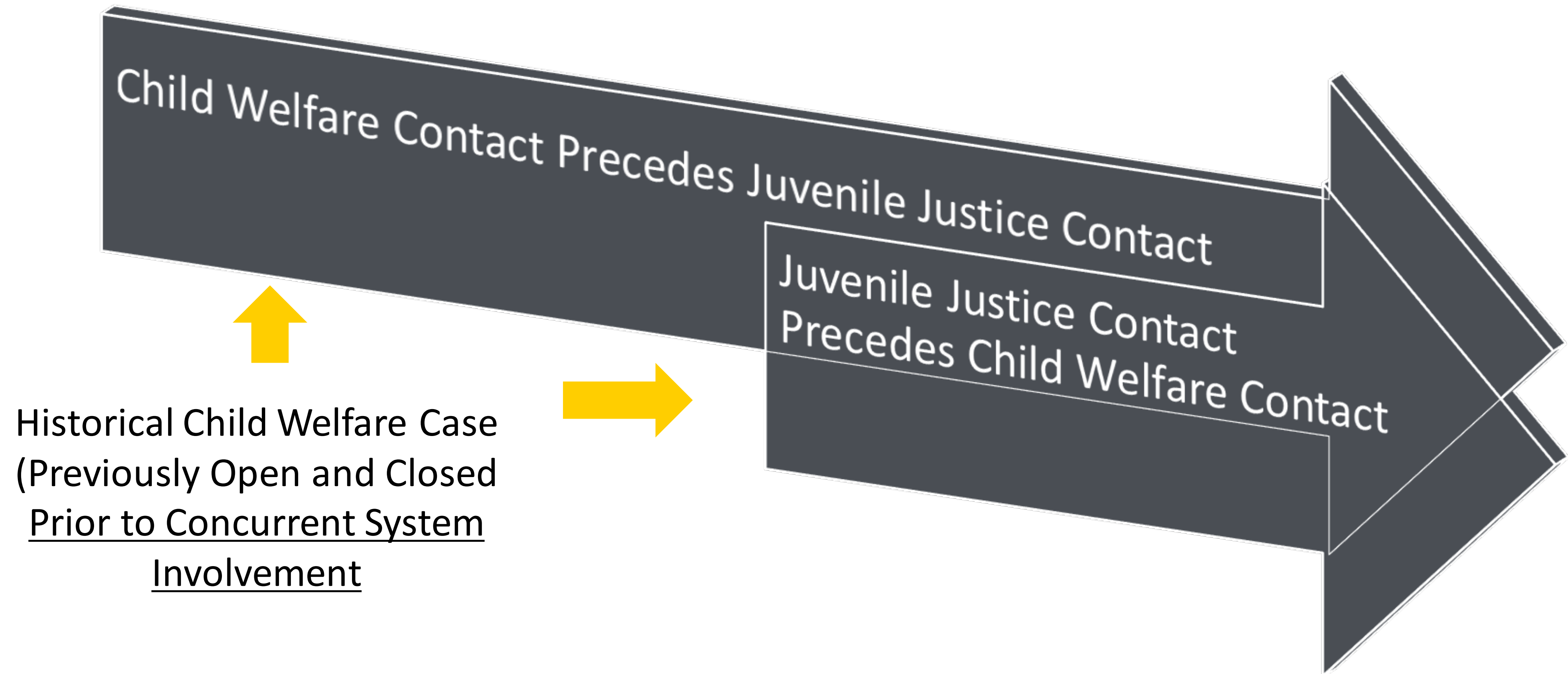
Non-Concurrent System Involvement



Concurrent System Involvement



Pathways to Dual System Involvement



Assessing the Incidence of Dual System Youth and their Characteristics Using Linked Administrative Data

Linked Administrative Data Subcommittee

Key Research Partners for Site Data and Analysis

Cook County, Illinois: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago

- Robert Goerge, PhD, Senior Research Fellow
- Shannon Gultinan, MPA, Researcher



Cuyahoga County, Ohio: The Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development (the Poverty Center) at Case Western Reserve University

- Claudia Coulton, PhD, Co-Director
- Youngmin Cho, PhD, Postdoctoral Scholar



New York City: The Center for Innovation through Data Intelligence in New York C

- Maryanne Schretzman, DSW, Executive Director
- Jessica Raithel, LMSW, MPH, Senior Analyst

**Center on Urban Poverty
and Community Development**

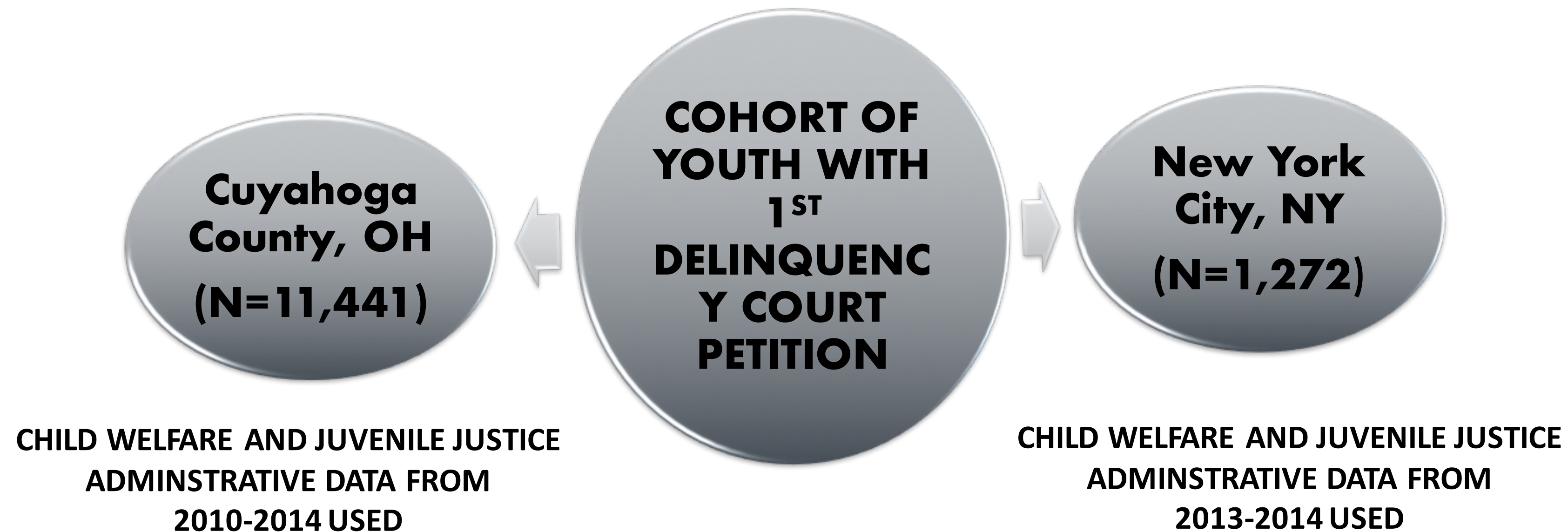


Special thanks to the Courts, Probation Departments, and Child Welfare Agencies in Cook County, Cuyahoga County, and New York City without whom this study would not have been possible.

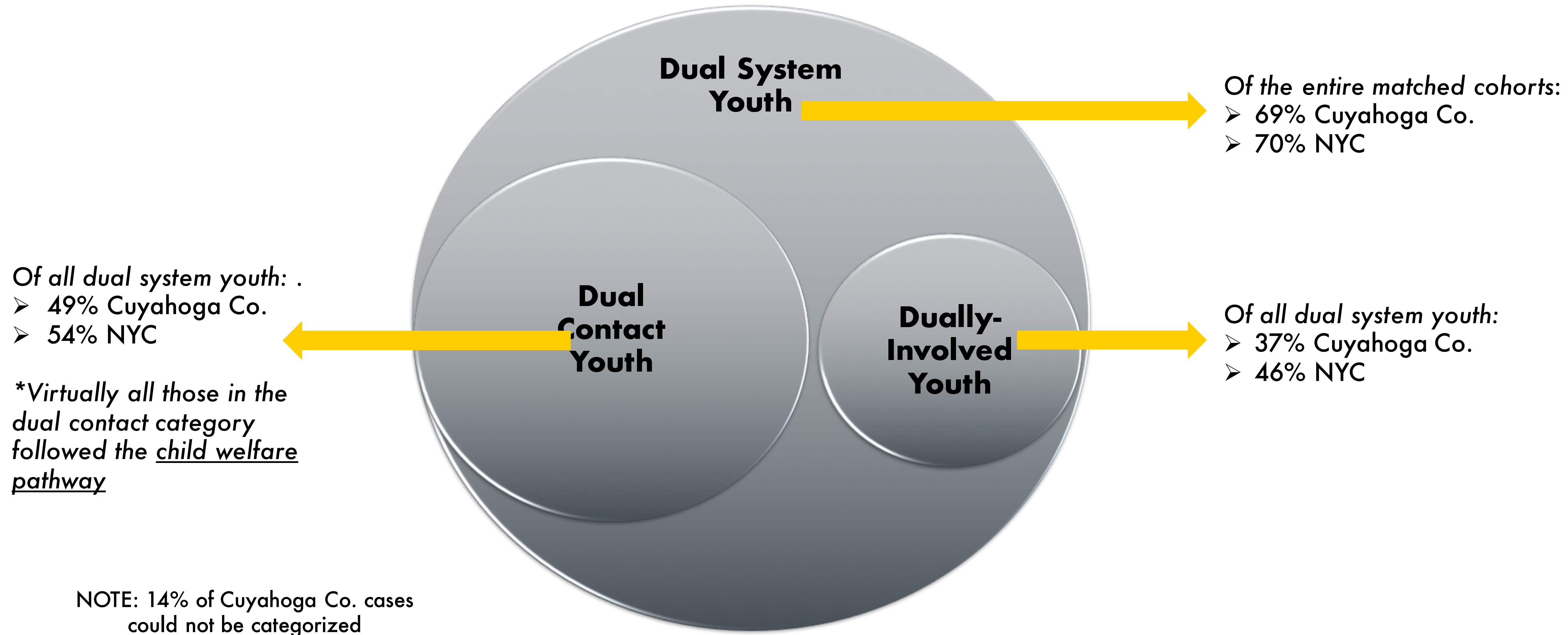
Methods Used for Analyzing Dually-Involved Youth

- Administrative data were obtained by the partners in the three jurisdictions
- Data was prepared and linked at the youth level across the CW and JJ data sources
- Research questions were developed that address the full range of possible pathways of dually-involved youth.
- Analyses were conducted using longitudinal descriptive statistics

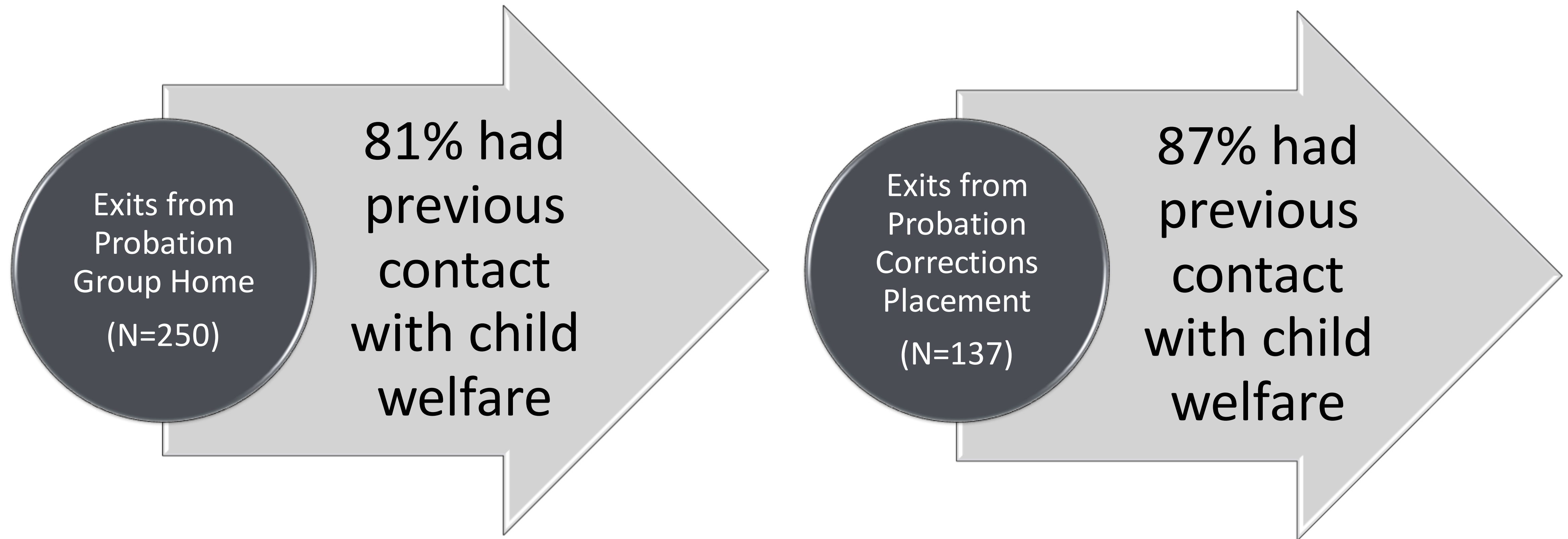
Linking the Administrative Data Using a 1st JJ Petition Cohort



What is the Incidence of Dual System Youth across Sites?



Los Angeles County Probation Study: Dual System Involvement among Probation Placement Exits



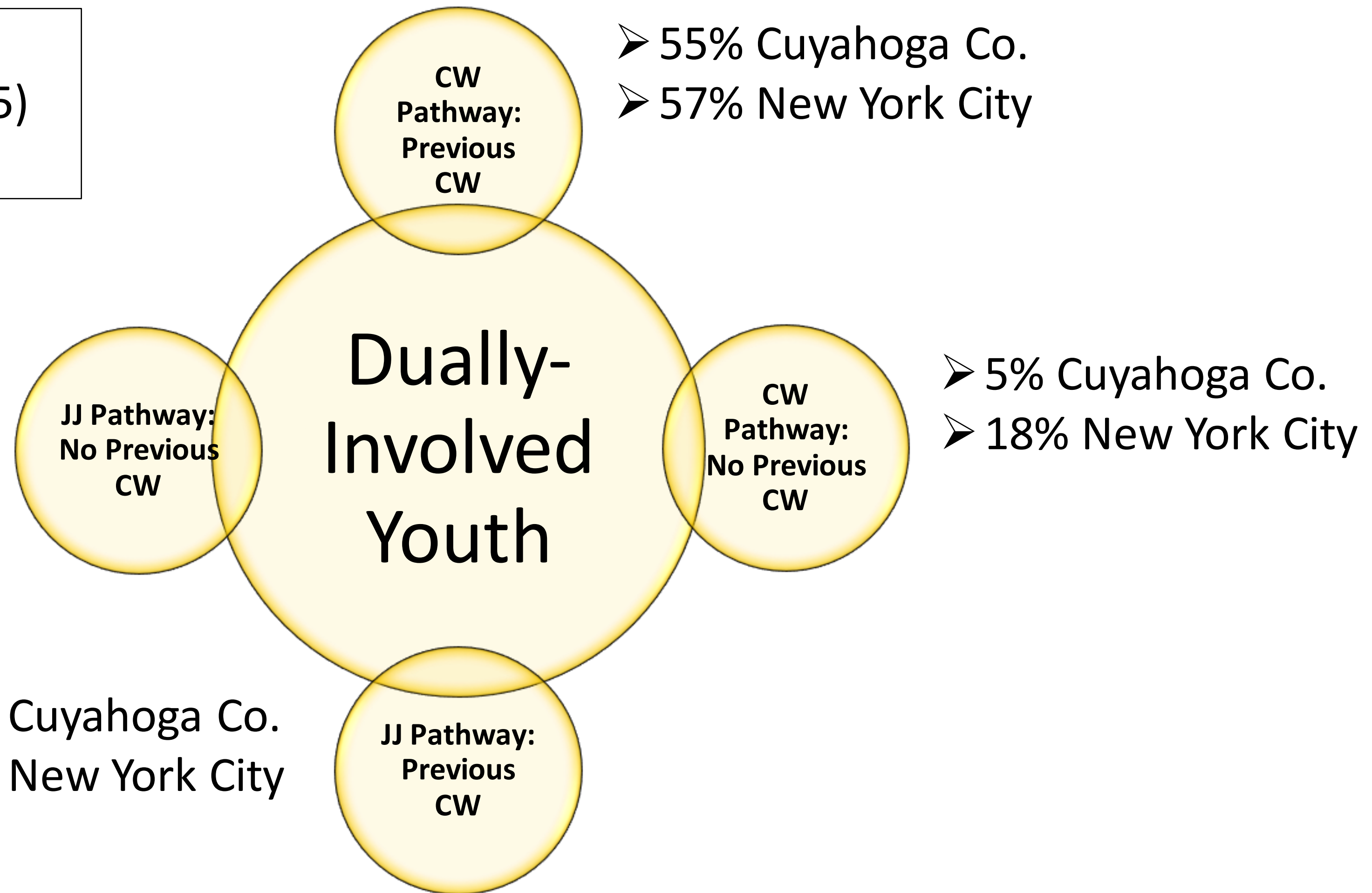
What are the pathways that dually-involved youth take through the child welfare and juvenile justice systems?

Dually-Involved Youth

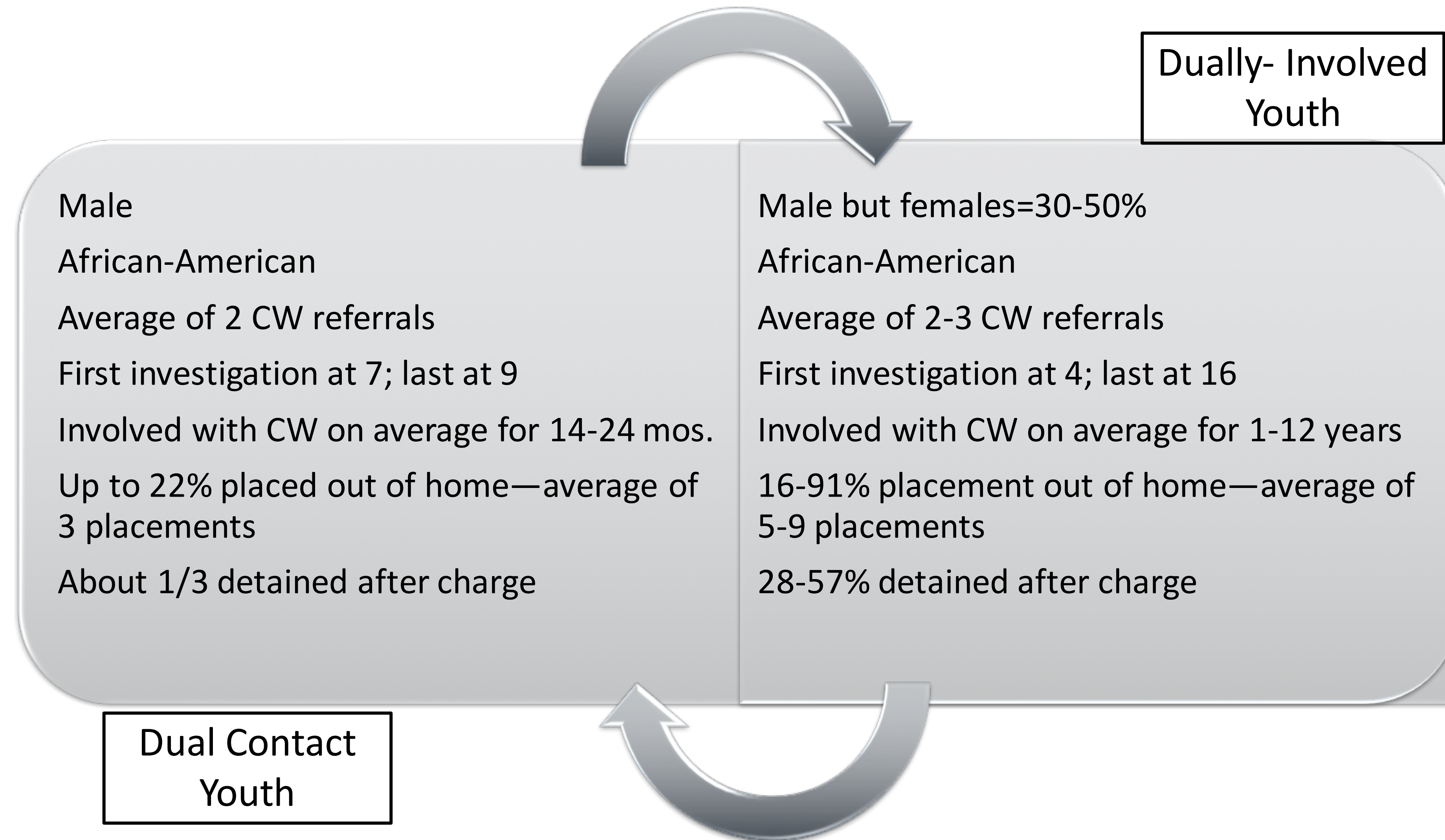
- Cuyahoga Co. (N=2,855)
- New York City (N=416)

- 3% Cuyahoga Co.
- 8% New York City

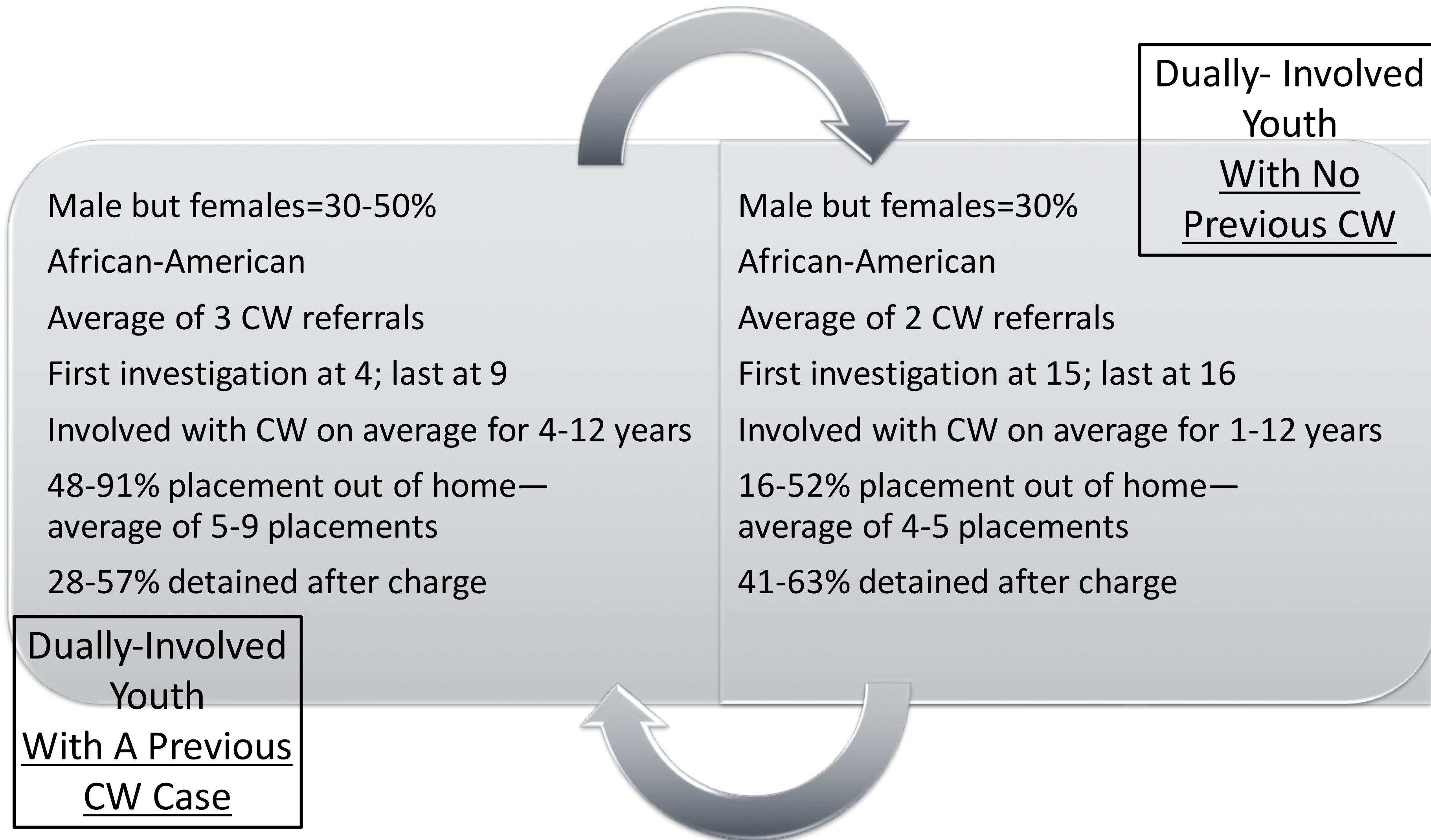
- 37% Cuyahoga Co.
- 17% New York City



What are the characteristics of dually-involved youth with a previous CW case v. dually-involved with no previous case?



What are the characteristics of dually-involved youth with a previous CW case v. dually-involved with no previous case?



Jurisdictional Case Studies Subcommittee

Development of the Best Practices Rubric

Overview of the JCS Work

JCS Goal: To identify the successes and challenges associated with cross-system collaboration and data integration in jurisdictions and design a method by which to collect and report such information in a consistent and representative way nationwide.

The Jurisdictional Case Study portion of the study:

1. Was separate from the Linked Administrative Data portion of the study (Did not include Cook County, Cuyahoga County or New York City)
2. Was limited to secondary data because time limitations and OMB requirements prevented the Subcommittee from collecting new data
3. Used secondary data collected as part of the Crossover Youth Practice Model developed by the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, the Committee looked for the types of practices implemented by CYPM sites and the results they were reporting to generate a rubric of Promising/Best Practices for implementing integrated systems work for dual system youth

How to Capture Systems Integration Work: Best Practices Rubric for Dual System Youth

Common Practices in Place To Support Dual System Youth:

1. Interagency collaboration
2. Judicial leadership
3. Information sharing
4. Data collection
5. Training
6. Identification of dual system youth
7. Assessment process
8. Case planning and management
9. Permanency, and transition plans
10. Placement planning
11. Service provision and tracking

How to Capture Systems Integration Work: Best Practices Rubric for Dual System Youth

	Practice Not in Place	Initial Efforts in Place	Emerging Practice	Developed Practice	Highly Developed Practice
Judicial Leadership	No judicial support or leadership. Or, there is active judicial opposition.	No active opposition. Some judicial support but not very involved nor leadership in the work.	Active judicial support for collaboration. Attends meetings but may not take a leadership role	Active judicial support. Regularly attends cross-system meetings and trainings; provides leadership but in a limited capacity	Active judicial support and leadership. Convenes and leads cross-system meetings, drives the work, and provides accountability

How to Capture Systems Integration Work: Best Practices Rubric for Dual System Youth

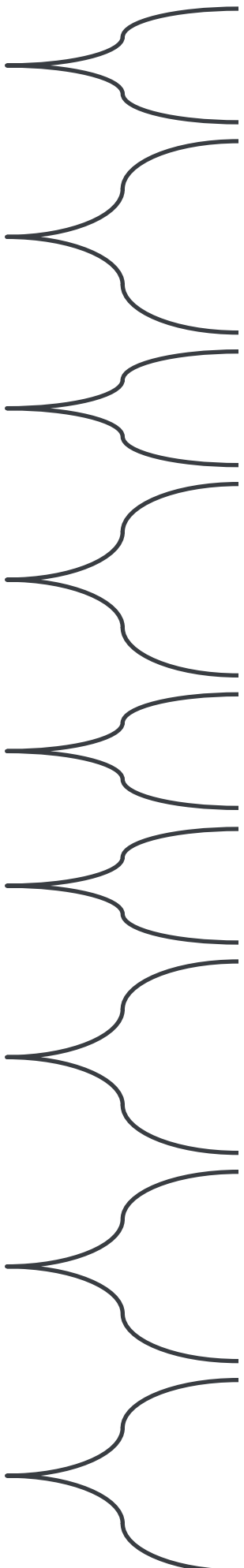
	Practice Not in Place	Initial Efforts in Place	Emerging Practice	Developed Practice	Highly Developed Practice
Information Sharing	There is not a protocol in place and/or an MOU/MOA that supports or allows information sharing between CW and JJ systems.	An MOU/MOA or a protocol is in the process of being developed that allows information sharing between JJ and CW systems.	An MOU/MOA or a protocol is in place that allows information sharing between JJ and CW systems, but information is never exchanged or only shared under special circumstances (e.g., challenging case, emergencies, etc.).	An MOU/MOA or a protocol is in place that allows information sharing between JJ and CW systems, but information is not consistently shared.	An MOU/MOA or a protocol is in place that allows information sharing between JJ and CW systems and information is regularly shared between systems in a structured and collaborative manner.

Potential Practice Implications of the Rubric



Where do we go from here?
The Trauma Perspective

Trauma-Informed Systems...

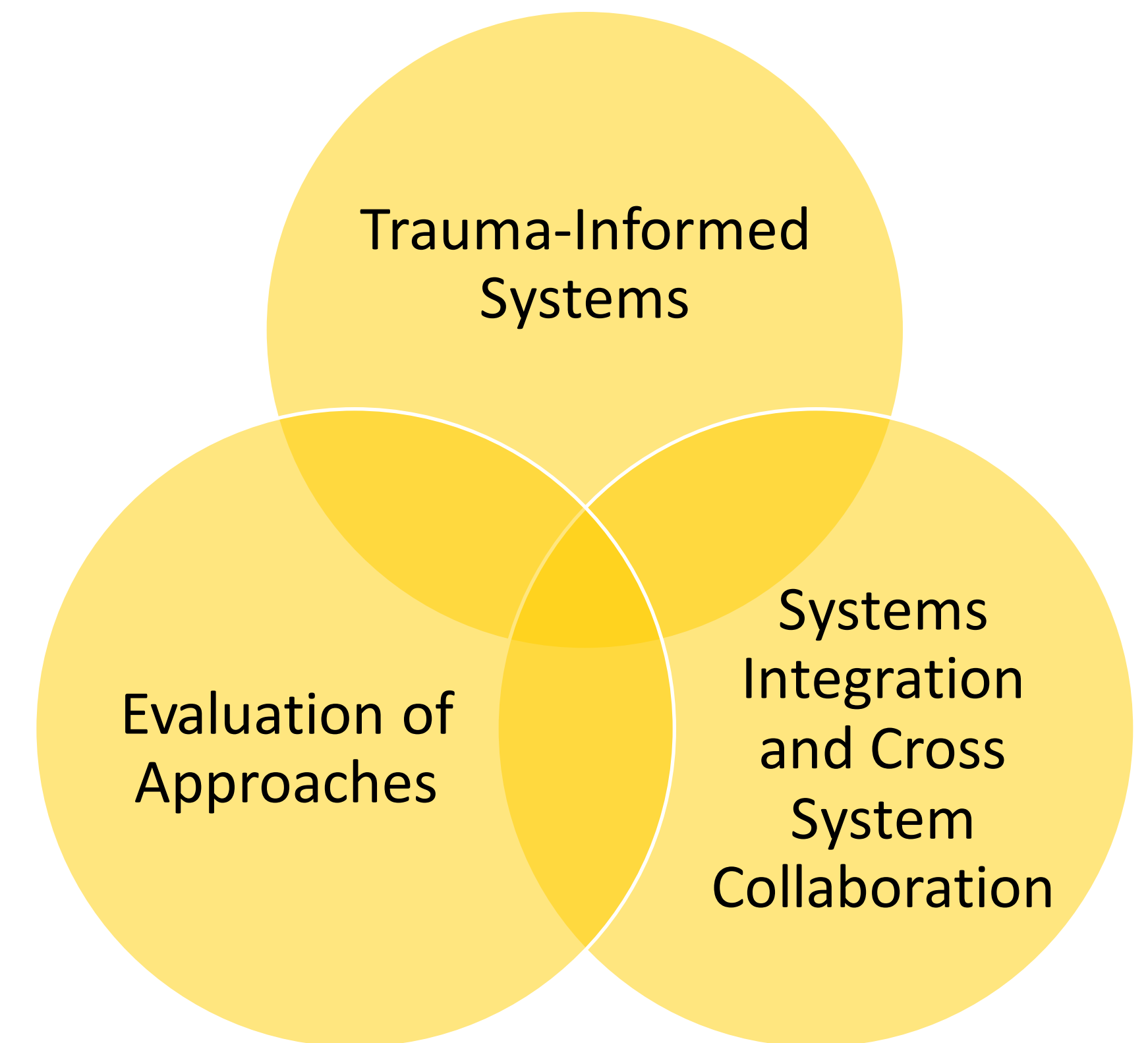
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- Routinely screen for trauma exposure and related symptoms (e.g., traumatic stress symptoms);
 - Use evidence-based, culturally responsive assessment and treatment for traumatic stress and associated mental health symptoms;
 - Make resources available to children, families, and providers on trauma exposure, its impact, and treatment;
 - Engage in efforts to strengthen the resilience and protective factors of children and families impacted by and vulnerable to trauma;
 - Address parent and caregiver trauma and its impact on the family system;
 - Emphasize continuity of care and collaboration across child-service systems; and
 - Maintain an environment of care for staff that addresses, minimizes, and treats secondary traumatic stress, and that increases staff wellness.
 - Build meaningful partnerships that create mutuality among children, families, caregivers and professionals at an individual and organizational level; and
 - Address the intersections of trauma with culture, history, race, gender, location and language, acknowledge the compounding impact of structural inequity, and are responsive to the unique needs of diverse communities.

Where are the points for Trauma-Informed Intervention, Practices, and Services?



Moving Forward

- ❖ A need for a Trauma-Informed Approach to Dual System Youth
 - ❖ Trauma-Informed System Development is a Paradigm Shift that Relies on Organizational and Cultural Change
- ❖ A need for Systems Integration and Cross System Collaborative Approaches
 - ❖ Within the Trauma-Informed Approach is a Systems Integration Approach for Dual System Youth
- ❖ A need for Further Evaluation of These Approaches
 - ❖ Infrastructure to Support Evaluation





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Appendix A: CYPM Data Used

1. CYPM Checklists: Jurisdictions complete a checklist of practices implemented during the CYPM consultants' involvement.
 2. Follow-Up SurveyMonkey Data: CJJR conducted brief electronic surveys with sites regarding the practices they developed as part of CYPM and their successes and challenges of implementation.
 3. CYPM Data: Participants in the CYPM are required to collect longitudinal data on the youth they identified as dually-involved over the course of the project. Characteristics are captured on these youth at the time they were identified as dually-involved and nine months later.
 4. Site Observations: Attended CYPM meetings as observers with CYPM staff in 5 jurisdictions to listen to discussions related to successes and challenges in cross system work.
- ❑ Although the CYPM data have their limitations, it provided insight into key characteristics or domains that should be reflected in integrated systems work for dual system youth and laid a basis for developing a rubric for larger data collection.