AOC Briefing

December 2011

SCREENINGS AND ASSESSMENTS USED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Risk and Needs Screenings and Assessments

An overview of risk and needs instruments used in California's juvenile justice system.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE COURTS

CENTER FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN
& THE COURTS

AOC Briefing

All AOC Briefings are available on the California Courts website at
www.courts.ca.gov/cfcc-publications.htm.

Printed on recycled and recyclable paper

RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Introduction

In 2009, the State Commission on Juvenile Justice released a report detailing recommendations for creating an outcome-oriented juvenile justice system.[1] Included in these recommendations was the use of validated assessment instruments for the evaluation of risk and needs in juvenile justice youth. Assessment instruments are standardized questionnaires designed to screen or evaluate the risks, needs, strengths, and abilities of an individual youth. Many different types of assessments are used in the juvenile justice system, including risk and needs assessments, behavioral and mental health assessments, and cognitive/intellectual assessments.[2]

The State Commission's report provided a list of the validated risk and needs tools that are most frequently used across California jurisdictions. The purpose of this document is to build on the commission's work by providing a more detailed description (content, length, scoring, and reporting) of these assessment instruments. This briefing presents an overview of the six risk and needs assessment instruments that are most frequently used by California probation departments.

Risk Assessment Instruments

Risk assessment instruments may have varying goals and purposes. Some risk instruments are used at intake to determine whether a youth should be released or detained; others measure a youth's risks and needs to determine the best intervention and treatment. The sidebar on page 2 provides a summary of the four purposes of risk assessments as defined by the State Commission's report.[3] This document will focus on risk instruments used to assess youth intervention and treatment needs. These instruments will be referred to in this briefing as "risk/needs assessments."

Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments

The majority of risk/needs assessments used by the California juvenile justice system do more than just evaluate a youth's risk for recidivism; they also assess the youth's criminogenic needs, inform case planning, and assist with determining program and service needs.

Although risk assessment instruments may vary somewhat in content and length, the majority of them include items that assess the youth's strengths, protective factors, and risk level. Risk/needs assessments typically include items that measure static (unchanging) factors—such as age at first arrest, gender, prior arrest history, and offense type—and dynamic (potentially changing) factors—such as youth behavior and peer relationships.

Risk assessments may be done at various points during the juvenile delinquency court process (at time of referral to probation, at adjudication, etc.) and can be readministered periodically to measure changes in the youth's risk level and to reevaluate the youth's needs over time. All instruments described in this document can be administered by trained probation officers or other nonclinical staff.

Why Use Standardized Risk/Needs Assessments?

The assessment tools used to evaluate youth should be evidence based, meaning that research indicates that the instrument has certain established measurement properties, the most important of which are adequate validity and reliability. A standardized, evidence-based assessment that uses objective, validated measurement instruments allows the delinquency system to provide structure and consistency to the decision-making process and helps to ensure that all youth who enter the system are processed in an equitable fashion. Use of these instruments also helps in determining where to target resources, allowing systems to focus the most

Criminogenic Needs: **Factors or attributes that are predictive of criminal conduct (e.g., association with delinquent peers, low parental monitoring)**

intensive services on higher-risk youth and helping to ensure that youth are receiving the most appropriate services to address their individual needs and risks.

The use of a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument is one of eight principles of evidence-based practices that together have been shown to reduce the likelihood of recidivism.[4]

Please see the AOC Briefing on juvenile assessments for a more in-depth discussion of validity, reliability, and other factors to consider when selecting an appropriate assessment instrument.[5]

THE BACK ON TRACK ASSESSMENT

The Back on Track (BOT) juvenile assessment instrument, also known as the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment (WSJCA), was developed by the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and Assessments.com. Validation studies have shown that risk classifications on both prescreen and full assessments are associated with recidivism rates.[6]

For more information on the development of the BOT/WSJCA, please see the overview provided in the WSJCA scoring manual.[7]

Assessment Overview

Developers of the BOT/WSJCA instrument consider it to be not just a one-time risk assessment checklist, but rather part of an ongoing assessment process. Information gathered through this assessment is used to guide case management and inform rehabilitative efforts by helping to identify which youth require intervention. In addition, the assessment results can be used to match youth with programs that will best meet their individual needs and risk levels.

MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

Motivational Interviewing is an evidence-based technique originally developed in the addiction field and successfully applied to corrections. This communication technique uses strategies that move clients (i.e., juvenile offenders) toward change by reducing defensiveness and helping to create an internal motivation for behavior change. The National Institute of Corrections published a report on the use of motivational interviewing by probation and parole officers. The report provides an excellent overview of the application of this technique in correctional settings.

———

A Guide for Probation and Parole: Motivating Offenders to Change, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (June 2007)

Assessment Format and Content

Back on Track includes both a short prescreen questionnaire and a longer full assessment.

Prescreen assessment. The prescreen assessment consists of 27 items that are divided into three domains: record of referrals/criminal history, social history, and attitudes and behaviors.

The criminal history and social history scores are combined to determine a youth's overall risk classification (low, moderate, or high risk).

The prescreen assessment allows for a quick risk assessment that can be used to determine a youth's risk to reoffend and the need for further assessment. The prescreen assessment is not intended to serve as a detention screener.

Full assessment. The full assessment consists of 97 questions, 27 of which are identical to the prescreen items. Prescreen questions are carried forward for the full assessment.

The full assessment comprises ten topic areas. Results from the full assessment are used to set rehabilitation goals and to guide recommendations for appropriate programs and services that will best meet the youth's specific needs. The full assessment can then be readministered in order to measure the youth's progress over time.

Administration and Reporting

Data for both the prescreen and the full assessment are gathered by the probation officer from the youth and the youth's family using a semi-structured interview, with techniques adapted from a process called Motivational Interviewing (see sidebar, page 4). The goal of these techniques is to build trust and help the youth to open up early in the process.

Prescreen report. The prescreen assessment provides three domain subscale scores (criminal history, social history, and attitudes and behavior) and one total risk score, which classifies the youth's initial risk as low, medium, or high.

Full assessment report. The full assessment is completed for those youth who score in the medium- or high-risk range on the prescreen assessment.

The full assessment provides a profile report, which is a case management plan based on the assessment results. The profile report includes information about the areas where youth are most at risk and the highest areas of criminogenic needs. Areas of high criminogenic need

are the target for intervention and are used to match youth to appropriate services and interventions. The full assessment report also provides a summary of the areas where youth have positive protective factors. A youth's case plan is developed with the goal of reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors.

The full assessment can be readministered periodically to update any changes in a youth's risk and protective scores and to gather information about the youth's progress.

. . . .

MORE INFORMATION

Additional information on the Back on Track tool, including copies of the instrument, is available on the publisher's website.[8]

POSITIVE ACHIEVEMENT CHANGE TOOL

The Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) is adapted from the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment/Back on Track instrument (see description of The Back on Track Assessment above).[9]

According to a report by the State Commission on Juvenile Justice, the PACT is the most frequently used juvenile risk/needs assessment instrument in the state of California.[10]

Validation studies on the original Wisconsin/Back on Track instrument and additional studies on the PACT have shown that the PACT risk score is associated with recidivism rates: the higher the risk score, the more likely the youth is to recidivate.[11, 12]

Since the development of the original PACT tool, the instrument has been revised, and different versions have been developed for youth who are in a community setting (C-PACT) or residential placement (R-PACT) at the time of the assessment. The current document provides information only on the C-PACT. Information is also available on the R-PACT for people interested in learning more about that instrument.[13]

Assessment Overview

The PACT identifies a youth's overall level of risk to reoffend, criminogenic needs, and strengths. Information from the PACT is used to inform case planning, including helping to make recommendations for probation supervision levels and to determine which treatment goals and interventions are most appropriate for youth.

A few differences exist between the PACT and the tool from which it was developed. Additions to the PACT include:

- A fully automated criminal history domain

- An automated case planning module

- A mental health/substance abuse section

- Two new domains: demographics and aggression

Assessment Format and Content

The PACT includes both a prescreen and a full assessment.

Prescreen assessment. The prescreen allows for a quick assessment of risk to reoffend and can be used to determine the need for further assessment. It consists of either 30 or 46 items, depending on the version of the instrument that is being used. The items are clustered into four domain areas: criminal history, social history, attitudes and behaviors, and mental health. The scores from the criminal and social history domains are used to calculate recidivism risk using automated scoring. The prescreen is not intended to be used as a detention screener.

Full assessment. The full assessment consists of either 90 or 126 items, depending on the version that is being used. Prescreen questions are carried forward for the full assessment.

The full assessment comprises 12 topic areas or domains. The items in each domain measure both risk and protective factors. Results from the full assessment are used to set rehabilitation goals and to guide recommendations for appropriate programs and services that will best meet the youth's specific needs. The full assessment can then be readministered in order to measure the youth's progress over time.

PACT DOMAINS

1. Criminal history
2. Demographics
3. Education
4. Use of free time
5. Employment
6. Relationships
7. Family
8. Alcohol and drugs
9. Mental health
10. Attitudes and behaviors
11. Aggression
12. Skills

Administration and Reporting

Data for both the prescreen and the full assessment are gathered by the probation officer from the youth and the youth's family using a semi-structured interview, with techniques adapted from a process called Motivational Interviewing (see sidebar on page 4).

Prescreen report. The prescreen report, referred to as the overview report, provides several pieces of information. It documents scores for the social and criminal history domains (which

are combined to determine overall risk level) and the youth's risk-to-reoffend category (low, medium, or high risk). The overview report also shows the youth's scores for each risk and protective factor, ranking the risk factors from highest to lowest risk.

The prescreen allows for a quick assessment of risk to reoffend and can be used to determine the need for further assessment.

Full assessment report. In some jurisdictions, only those youth who score in the moderate-to high-risk range on the prescreen are administered the full assessment. In other jurisdictions, all youth are administered the full assessment. The full assessment can also be readministered periodically to update any changes in the youth's risk and protective scores and to gather information about the youth's progress.

The PACT full assessment interfaces with an automated case planning system, which provides a detailed report and case management plan, referred to as the YES Plan (Youth Empowered Success Plan). The YES Plan uses the dynamic risk and protective factors (i.e., those factors that can change) to guide case planning and rehabilitative efforts. The case plan highlights the youth's top three criminogenic needs, which are then used to create case plan goals and interventions.

MORE INFORMATION

Additional information, including sample overview and YES Plan reports, are available for review on the publisher's website.[14]

YOUTH LEVEL OF SERVICE/CASE MANAGEMENT INVENTORY SYSTEM

Assessment Overview

The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory System (YLS/CMI) was created based on the Level of Service Inventory–Revised, a validated adult risk instrument.[15] The youth assessment instrument taps into the same domains as the adult version, but it has been modified to be more appropriate for juvenile populations.

The YLS/CMI assesses the youth's risk to reoffend and his or her criminogenic needs and strengths. The instrument is used to classify youth in order to inform judicial disposition decisions, placement into programs, institutional assignments, and release from custody. It has been established as a valid predictor of recidivism for both male and female juvenile offenders.[16] The YLS/CMI is used across the United States and Canada, and a modified version is being used in Australia.

> ### YLS/CMI DOMAINS
>
> 1. Prior and current offenses/adjudications
>
> 2. Family circumstances and parenting
>
> 3. Education and employment
>
> 4. Peer relations
>
> 5. Substance abuse
>
> 6. Leisure/recreation
>
> 7. Personality and behavior
>
> 8. Attitudes and orientation

A revised version (YLS/CMI 2.0) was released in 2010 using an updated sample that is demographically representative of the current juvenile justice population in terms of age, gender, and ethnicity. A few changes were made to some sections of the instrument; however, much of it remains the same as the earlier version. Both versions of the YLS/CMI are currently available for use.

Assessment Format and Content

The YLS/CMI has a prescreen and a full assessment.

Prescreen assessment. The prescreen assessment is an eight-item screening tool that is used to determine if further assessment is needed. It includes factors such as school problems,

delinquent peer association, family circumstances, and youth behavioral issues. The prescreen is not intended to serve as a detention screener.

Full assessment. The full assessment contains 42 items that are used to measure a youth's risk level and criminogenic needs. The items are grouped into eight risk and needs domains. The YLS/CMI also contains items that are not used as part of the risk/needs score calculations but are included as additional information for case management planning and to inform security placement decisions and any decisions to override the risk score classification. The updated 2.0 version of the instrument contains several revisions to this section, including new questions on gang involvement, bullying, and pregnancy.

Administration and Scoring

Data for the both the prescreen and the full assessment are gathered by the probation officer through collateral contacts and from the youth and the youth's family using a semi-structured interview process. The YLS/CMI may be readministered periodically to evaluate changes in the youth's domain scores. The earlier version of the instrument may be scored by hand or scored using computer software. Online scoring for the updated YLS/CMI 2.0 is currently under development; therefore only hand-scoring is available at this time.

Prescreen report. The prescreen report provides a score that can be used to determine if additional assessment is needed.

Full assessment report. The YLS/CMI report includes several components:

- A trained rater scores the 42 items to provide an evaluation of the youth's risk level, criminogenic needs, and areas of strength. Any factors the rater considers to be exceptional for the youth are rated as strengths, which may then be integrated into a case management plan or may influence the professional override (see below) and the contact or supervision level.

- A summary of the youth's risks and needs is created based on the scored items. The total risk score is used to group the youth into risk categories (low, moderate, high, and very high). The assessment report documents the youth's risk score and risk category, as well as information about how the youth's score compares to a normative sample of offenders.

The assessment also produces domain subscale scores and classifications that are used to identify areas of need for the youth. Any areas in which the youth exhibits strengths are also highlighted in the report summary.

● An assessment of additional needs and considerations that may be relevant to case planning (e.g., substance use, pregnancy, and gang involvement) is also provided.

● The evaluator adds his or her estimate of the juvenile's risk level and treatment needs, including professional overrides, when appropriate.

● Contact/supervision level is determined, including program and placement decisions.

● The final section of the assessment is the development of a case management plan and related tasks and goals.

MORE INFORMATION
Additional information on the YLS/CMI and the YLS/CMI 2.0 is available on the publisher's website.[17]

RISK AND RESILIENCY CHECKUP

Assessment Overview

The Risk and Resiliency Checkup (RRC) is an assessment and screening tool used to assess risk and protective factors in juvenile offenders.[18]

The RRC was developed by Justice System Assessment & Training and the County of San Diego Probation Department; the instrument has since been revised several times.

Validation research has established that the RRC total resiliency score is predictive of recidivism rates for males and females and across ethnic groups.[19] However, one validation study done with a population of delinquent youth in Los Angeles found that the resiliency score was less predictive of recidivism for Hispanic youth than for other ethnic groups.[20]

RRC DOMAINS

1. Delinquency
2. Education
3. Family
4. Peer relations
5. Substance use
6. Individual factors

Assessment Format and Content

The RRC consists of 60 items that assess risk and protective factors related to youth functioning. The items are grouped into six domains: delinquency, education, family, peer relations, substance use, and individual factors. Importantly, the RRC has a stronger emphasis on protective factors than do most other risk/needs tools. Half of the items on the assessment are risks and half are protective. Each domain is composed of five protective-factor items and five risk-factor items.

The instrument also contains additional risk and protective items that are not used to calculate total scores but can be used to inform supervision and case planning. Examples of additional risk and protective factors include the youth's commitment to school, parental monitoring, traumatic experiences, and mental health issues.

Administration and Scoring

The RRC can be administered using either a paper form or an automated web-based program. It can be completed at the time of intake and then again every six months to reassess youth during the period of supervision.

The RRC assessment produces three main scores: total resiliency score, total protective score, and total risk score. The total protective score and total risk score are composed of the following subscales or domains: delinquency, education, family, peer relations, substance use, and individual factors. The two scales—protective and risk—are scored differently: the higher the score on the protective scale, the more protective factors the youth has. For the risk scale, the more negative the value, the higher the level of risk. The total resiliency score is the sum of the protective- and risk-scale scores.

The original RRC instrument has no preset cutoff scores for classifying youth into groups. However, one validation study conducted in Los Angeles created groups based on the youths' total resiliency scores (classified as high, medium, or low resiliency). These groups were found to differ in recidivism rates, with the high-resiliency youth having the lowest levels of recidivism and the low-resiliency youth having the highest rates of recidivism.[21]

The web-based scoring program provides additional information, including a graphical summary of the youths' resiliency scores, additional risk and protective factors, age at first arrest, and number of prior arrests. The report also provides a summary of all subscale scores.

. . . .

MORE INFORMATION
For additional information on the RRC, including a copy of the instrument, please see the publisher's website.[22]

JUVENILE ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION SYSTEM

Assessment Overview

The Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System (JAIS) is a juvenile risk/needs assessment and intervention planning system that was developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.[23]

JAIS provides information about what is causing a youth's delinquent behaviors and identifies the best-case planning strategies to address those factors. The information obtained through the assessment provides supervision strategies for the individual youth, including recommendations for programs that will best meet the youth's needs. The goal is to assist probation departments with leveraging limited staff and program resources.

JAIS has been validated for boys and girls, resulting in two gender-specific versions of the assessment instrument.[24] The girls' assessment is slightly longer than the boys' assessment and includes an additional measure of safety risk. JAIS has been validated for youth across different ethnic groups and is used by several tribal courts in other states.

The JAIS system is able to create agency-specific aggregate reports and allows for the collection of outcome data.

Assessment Format and Content

The JAIS system contains both a full assessment instrument and a shorter reassessment tool. The content areas of the full assessment include delinquency history, mental health, family and peer relationships, youth values, social and vocational skills, substance abuse issues, school and education, and health.

Prescreen assessment. The risk scale may be used as a prescreen assessment by agencies that wish to limit administration of the full assessment to moderate- and high-risk youth. The risk scale results in a total risk score and risk classification (low, moderate, or high). The prescreen is not intended to serve as a detention screener.

Full assessment. The full JAIS consists of three assessments that are woven together: a risk assessment, a needs assessment, and a supervision-strategies assessment. A youth's risks and needs are assessed and scored separately. Criminogenic needs and youth strengths are identified and inform case planning recommendations.

Reassessment. The reassessment instrument can be used to measure the youth's progress and also to collect outcome data that can then be used to validate JAIS for the local population of delinquent youth.

Administration and Scoring

Information for the JAIS assessment is collected through a semi-structured, face-to-face interview with the youth. Some items are completed based on the youth's interview responses and others are based on the interviewer's own observations and impressions of the youth and his or her behavior. This interview process is beneficial because it opens up a conversation with the youth and allows the youth's perspective to be included. The interview responses are processed through the JAIS scoring system, which provides scores and classification information.

JAIS ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. Risk for recidivism

2. Supervision strategy classification

3. Principal service needs

4. Special concerns

Prescreen report. The prescreen report provides a score that can be used to determine the youth's recidivism risk level. Some agencies choose to administer the full assessment only to those youth who score in the moderate- or high-risk range.

Full assessment report. The results of the three assessments (risk, needs, and supervision strategies) are integrated into a single summary report. The full assessment report provides the following information:

- *Risk score and risk classification.* The risk score is used to classify the youth's risk for recidivism as either low, moderate, or high. The interviewer also has the option to override the risk level; the reason for override is documented in the assessment report.

- *Supervision strategy for youth.* This section of the report classifies youth into one of four supervision strategy groups (selective intervention, casework control, environmental structure, and limit setting) and provides information on the youth's likely response to supervi-

sion. The report provides supervision strategy recommendations for the individual youth—including behaviors, attitudes, and challenges to expect—and the best kinds of responses to compliance problems or other violations. This section of the report also identifies appropriate intervention strategies and programs that will best meet the particular youth's characteristics and needs, including housing recommendations for youth who are in placement.

- *Principal service needs.* This section of the report lists any identified needs (and strengths) that the youth presents and makes recommendations about how to address those needs. Examples of needs include school inadequacy, family problems, drug abuse, and emotional problems. If a youth shows strengths in these areas (e.g., does well in school), that information is documented, as well. The principal needs section also describes how the identified needs are feeding into the youth's delinquency problems, which gives the probation office a better idea of what needs to target in the youth's case plan.

- *Special concerns.* The final section of the JAIS report highlights any special concerns that should be considered. Special concerns include issues such as family homelessness, youth suicide attempts, abuse or neglect concerns, and parental drug or alcohol abuse. The report also lists the specific assessment questions that the special concern is linked to.

Reassessment report. The goal of the reassessment report is to assess what is currently happening with the youth and to measure progress and youth outcomes. Conducting a new interview with the youth for the reassessment is unnecessary. The reassessment is designed to collect outcome data (e.g., whether the youth has been rearrested or adjudicated delinquent). These measures capture outcome information for individual youth and can also be analyzed on the aggregate level and used by the agency for local validation of the assessment instrument.

MORE INFORMATION

For additional information on the JAIS System, please see the developer's website.[25]

COMPAS

Instrument Overview

The COMPAS is a computerized, semi-structured assessment and case management system with several components, including a module specifically for youth (the COMPAS Youth). The system is based on predictors and other factors that have been shown through research to be related to delinquency behaviors. Validity and reliability have been established for the youth COMPAS module.[26]

Instrument Format and Content

COMPAS Youth contains a detention screener and a full assessment. The full assessment consists of 31 criminogenic and needs scales and also measures youth strengths. Not all scales need to be administered; the length of the assessment can be adjusted by agencies in order to best meet their needs. The instrument also includes a title IV-E case plan module.

> **COMPAS YOUTH DOMAINS**
>
> 1. Information (historical)
> 2. Usual behavior and peers
> 3. Personality and attitudes
> 4. Substance abuse and sexual behavior
> 5. School and education
> 6. Family socialization and living situation

Detention screener. COMPAS Youth includes a detention screener that can be used to make a recommendation at the time of arrest on whether a youth should be released or in what level of secure detention the youth should be placed. The tool uses a decision tree that results in one of five recommendations, ranging from "release to family" to "secure detention."

Full assessment. The full assessment is composed of six domains. Each domain contains multiple subscales. For example, the substance abuse/sexuality domain contains four subscales: common drugs, hard drugs, drugs and delinquency, and sexual activity. Examples of other scales include antisocial peers, academic problems, and recent family living situation. For more information on all subscales, please see additional publications on COMPAS Youth or the publisher's website.[27]

Each subscale that is administered is scored, and results are presented in the COMPAS Youth risk and needs report. The criminal history subscale provides a measure of the youth's risk to recidivate.

Administration and Scoring

As mentioned previously, the number of risk/needs scales that are administered can be customized to meet each agency's needs. The COMPAS Youth report content will depend on which risk/needs scales were administered. The user can turn scales on or off, depending on the specific data needs at various points in the delinquency court process.

The COMPAS Youth software produces an assessment report that illustrates the youth's score on each of the subscales that were administered, including risk of recidivism and risk of failure to appear. The report identifies the areas in which the youth needs the most help and provides a summary of the youth's identified strengths. The assessment report can be filtered by risk/ need level (i.e., the reader can choose to view only the scales in which the youth scored in the high range). Reassessment scores can be graphed with the scores of previous assessments for easy comparison of changes in scale scores over time. The completed questionnaire and the assessment report can be downloaded as a PDF document.

The COMPAS Youth assessment report also produces a typology assignment, which classifies the youth into one of several prototype groups. This typology information is used to inform treatment interventions and other case planning activities. COMPAS has a built-in case planning module that allows the probation officer to select the criminogenic needs to be included in the case plan. Specific goals or activities are created to address the targeted needs. The COMPAS software also allows for the addition of program performance measures and other information (e.g., incentives or sanctions) to the youth's case plan.

MORE INFORMATION
Additional information on the COMPAS tool is available on the publisher's website.[28]

	BOT/WSJCA	PACT
Includes Prescreen	Yes	Yes
Number of Items	Prescreen: 27 items Full assessment: 97 items	Prescreen: 46 items Full assessment: 126 items
Domains Assessed	1. Criminal history 2. School 3. Use of free time 4. Employment 5. Relationships 6. Family 7. Alcohol and drugs 8. Mental health 9. Attitudes and behaviors 10. Skills	1. Criminal history 2. Demographics 3. Education 4. Use of free time 5. Employment 6. Relationships 7. Family 8. Alcohol and drugs 9. Mental health 10. Attitudes and behaviors 11. Aggression 12. Skills
Classification Scores	Prescreen: 1. Total risk level Full assessment: 1. Static risk 2. Dynamic risk 3. Static protective 4. Dynamic protective	1. Risk to reoffend 2. Risk score 3. Protective factors score
Informs Case Management Planning	Yes	Yes
Established Validity	Yes	Yes
Normed for Girls	Yes: but scores need to be adjusted for gender	Yes: predictors were somewhat different for boys and girls
Normed for Minority Populations	Yes	Yes
Web-Based Scoring/Reporting	Yes	Yes

*RRC Resiliency Score may be less predictive of recidivism for Hispanic youth.

**COMPAS: Not all scales must be administered. Length can be adjusted to fit needs and staff workload.

Acronyms: BOT/WSJCA = Back on Track/Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment; RRC = Risk and Resiliency Checkup; PACT = Positive Achievement Change Tool; YLS/CMI = Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory; JAIS = Juvenile Assessment and Intervention System

YLS/CMI	RRC	JAIS	COMPAS
Yes	No	Risk items can be used as a prescreen	Yes: a detention screener
Screener: 8 items Full instrument: 42 items	60 items	Boys form: 76 items Girls form: 88 items	Detention screener: 25 items Full assessment: 171 items**
1. Prior and current offenses 2. Family and parenting 3. Education and employment 4. Peer relations 5. Substance abuse 6. Leisure and recreation 7. Personality and behavior 8. Attitudes and orientation	1. Delinquency 2. Education 3. Family 4. Peer relations 5. Substance use 6. Individual factors	1. Risk for recidivism 2. Supervision strategy classification 3. Principal service needs 4. Special concerns	1. Historical information 2. Usual behavior and peers 3. Personality and attitudes 4. Substance abuse and sexual behavior 5. School and education 6. Family socialization and living situation
1. Total risk 2. Subscale scores for each of the 8 domains	1. Total resiliency 2. Total protective 3. Total risk	1. Supervision strategy classification and case plan approach 2. Risk level 3. Principal service needs 4. Special concerns	32 risk and need scale scores
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes: different versions for boys and girls	Yes
Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes
No: online software for updated 2.0 version still under development	Yes	Yes	Yes

NOTES

[1] State Com. on Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan: Blueprint for an Outcome Oriented Juvenile Justice System* (2009), *http://67.199.72.34/php/Information/JJOMPFinalReport.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[2] Judicial Council of Cal./Admin. Off. of Cts., *Screenings and Assessments Used in the Juvenile Justice System: Evaluating Risks and Needs of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System* (AOC Briefing, 2011), *www.courts.ca.gov/documents/AOCBrief_AssessOnline.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[3] State Com. on Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan: Blueprint for an Outcome Oriented Juvenile Justice System* (2009), appendix, p. 16, *http://67.199.72.34/php/Information/JJOMPAppendix.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[4] U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, *Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections, Second Edition* (2009).

[5] Judicial Council of Cal./Admin. Off. of Cts., *Screenings and Assessments Used in the Juvenile Justice System: Evaluating Risks and Needs of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System* (2011), *www.courts.ca.gov/documents/AOCBrief_AssessOnline.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[6] Washington State Institute for Public Policy, *Assessing Risk for Re-Offense: Validating the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment* (March 2004), *www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/04-03-1201.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[7] Washington State Institute for Public Policy, *Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment Manual Version 2.1* (March 2004), *www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/JCAmanual2-1.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[8] *https://www.assessments.com*

[9] The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Positive Achievement Change Tool Assessment and Case Management System web page: *www.djj.state.fl.us/Probation/pact.html* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[10] State Com. on Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan: Blueprint for an Outcome Oriented Juvenile Justice System* (2009), *http://67.199.72.34/php/Information/JJOMPFinalReport.pdf* (as of Oct. 11, 2011).

[11] Washington State Institute for Public Policy, *Assessing Risk for Re-Offense: Validating the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment* (March 2004).

[12] Justice Research Center, *Pre-Validation Study of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Positive Achievement Change Tool* (PACT) (2006).

[13] R-PACT Fact Sheet (2008), *https://www.assessments.com.*

[14] *https://www.assessments.com*

[15] R. D. Hoge and D. A. Andrews, *Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory: User's Manual* (Multi Health Services, Toronto, Canada; 2002).

[16] F. Schmidt, R. D. Hoge, L. Gomes, *Reliability and Validity Analyses of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory* (2005) Criminal Justice and Behavior (32), 329–344.

[17] *www.mhs.com*

[18] *www.uscourts.gov/fedprob/September_2006/validation.html*

[19] S. Turner, T. Fain, A. Sehgal, *Validation of the Risk and Resiliency Assessment Tool for Juveniles in the Los Angeles County Probation System* (2005), RAND Corporation for the Los Angeles County Probation Department.

[20] *Ibid.*

[21] *Ibid.*

[22] *www.j-sat.com/Default.aspx?Page=Toolkit&Category=Tools&c=Juvenile&t=51751d05-ba8d-4cd4-a4d2-d8cdcea20b99.*

[23] The National Council on Crime and Delinquency website: *www.nccd-crc.org*

[24] V. Patino, L. Ravoira, A. Wolf, *A Rallying Cry for Change: Charting a New Direction in the State of Florida's Response to Girls in the Juvenile Justice System* (July 2006), The National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

[25] The National Council on Crime and Delinquency website: *www.nccd-crc.org*

[26] T. Brennan and W. Dieterich, *Youth COMPAS Psychometrics: Reliability and Validity* (2003), Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Traverse City, MI.

[27] Northpointe Institute for Public Management, Inc., website: *http://www.northpointeinc.com/compas-youth.aspx*

[28] *Ibid.*