

## Meeting Summary

Following is a summary of issues discussed at the DJS Stat on June 3, 2011. Analysis is provided by StateStat and the Governor's Delivery Unit (GDU).

### Follow-Up

- **Case Review.** Based on the quality assurance review done at the previous Stat, DJS was asked to report some outcomes from quarterly reviews that were done of cases and they were to highlight occurrences that stood out in these reviews.

DJS reports that they have identified and addressed the findings of case reviews that point to systemic issues, primarily to ensure that 1) case management supervisors conduct supervisory reviews of cases every 90 days or every 60 days for VPI cases, and that the reviews are completed properly; 2) case managers and supervisors promptly refer youth meeting eligibility criteria for VPI supervision; 3) case managers conduct youth contacts in accordance with requirements of the applicable level of supervision; 4) Treatment Service Plans are completed and implemented as required; and 5) MCASP requirements for intake and case practice are properly implemented.

As a result, DJS recently initiated monthly, automated statewide queries of ASSIST to verify completion of supervisory case reviews. Initially the reviews assessed whether all probation and aftercare cases were subject to review every 90 days. With implementation of VPI supervision, the ASSIST queries were further disaggregated for VPI caseloads, because (by DJS Directive) these caseloads require supervisory reviews every 60 days. Compliance has improved steadily and is currently consistently at or above **90%** in every region. Research produces detailed monthly reports of compliance by region, supervisor, and individual case.

<b>REGIONAL COMMUNITY SUPERVISION</b>	<b>Feb-11</b>	<b>Mar-11</b>	<b>Apr-11</b>	<b>May-11</b>
<b>Percent of Cases Reviewed by Supervisor</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>97%</b>
Baltimore City Region	93%	93%	94%	96%
Central Region	92%	95%	95%	94%
Eastern Region	98%	95%	99%	98%
Metro Region	87%	98%	94%	99%
Southern Region	97%	95%	97%	98%
Western Region	98%	98%	96%	97%

## Maryland Comprehensive Assessment and Service Planning (MCASP)

- DJS provided an in-depth look into the MCASP system for the StateStat panel. Three years ago, there was a decision made by DJS to overhaul their online screening tools so that there would be a more balanced and uniform approach to supervision and service provision. There was a concern that too many of the jurisdictions differed from each other when it came to service implementation. In response, the MCASP tool was created to assist in the following areas:
  - The Intake Risk Screening
  - As a Risk Needs Assessment
  - During a Supervision and Service Plan
  - And as a Needs Reassessment tool and to Evaluate Progress in a case

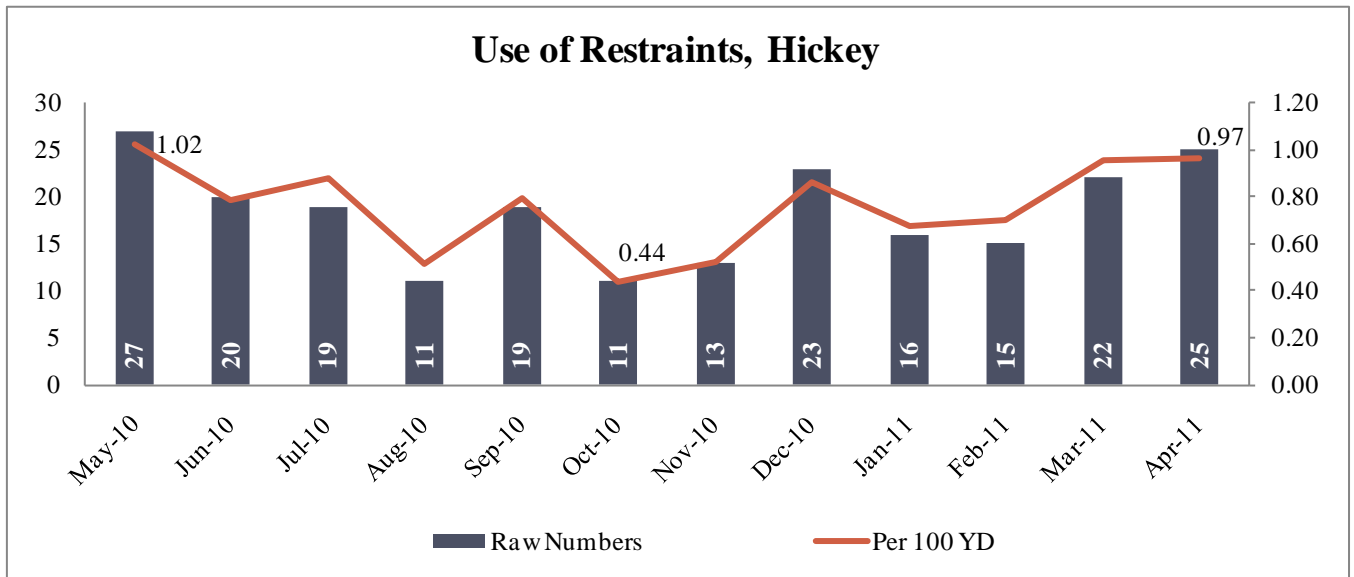
The MCASP tool produces a score that places the youth into a risk level. The risk levels vary from low to high-risk. At the Intake level, there are twelve Delinquent History questions and if the youth has prior arrests, the youth's history is automatically loaded into MCASP through the ASSIST database. There are also sixteen social history questions that relate to education, peer relationships, substance use, mental health, and home life.

Beyond Intake, MCASP is used after DJS supervision has been determined for the youth. A case worker still performs a social history, as they have done in the past, and then MCASP will determine risk level. The risk level is primarily used for placement into the different levels of care that include community services, foster care, residential programs, or secure care.

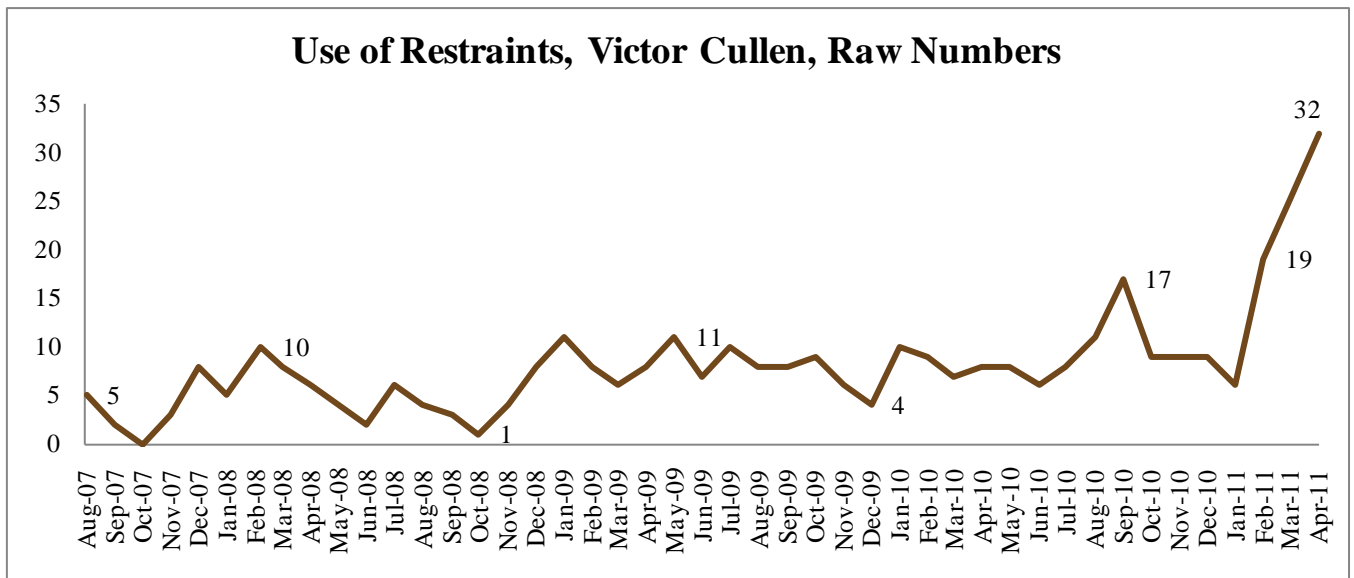
## Placements

- **Restraint Use.** In reference to the conversation at the previous Stat about restraint use in various facilities, DJS was asked to provide information about Hickey's Guarded Care Plan. Also, DJS was asked to provide information about the one youth who was highlighted as the reason for the high incident rates at Hickey (ie. Background information, charges, pending placement status, hurdles to pending placement).

DJS reports that the youth who initiated multiple incidents at Hickey has been placed in an out-of-state facility. The combination of his frequent and intense aggression in the community and toward peers and staff while detained, long-term substance abuse, low cognitive functioning and chronic offense history, contributed to rejections by many residential treatment programs. The youth has a history of AWOL and violations of probation, and charges for assault 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, CDS, felony and misdemeanor theft, burglary and, most recently, assault on a police officer.



- Victor Cullen.** At the previous Stat, during the discussion of the high rate of Restraint Use at Victor Cullen, it was mentioned that there was a possibility that DJS placed a mentally challenged youth at the facility. In their follow-up, when asked about this, DJS reports that the BCJJC, operated by MSDE, was able to implement the youth's IEP. Accordingly, there were no concerns about his education while at Victor Cullen because MSDE was able to provide the same level of educational services at Victor Cullen.



**Miscellaneous**

- SB 200 and Recidivism.** According to Senate Bill 200, effective October 1, 2011, DJS is required to report to the General Assembly on or before January 1 of each year, on the recidivism rates of children committed to DJS for placement in residential care. The report is to also include recidivism rates by region for all children committed to DJS for placement in residential care and by specified facilities. The table below is how DJS currently reports the Post Commitment Recidivism Rates in the template. DJS noted that they will

report their data using the same metrics but they intend to break the data down by provider type, region, and by each segment of their population.

<b>POST COMMITMENT RECIDIVISM RATE</b>	<b>ANNUAL REPORTING PERIODS</b>			
	<b>FY2006</b>	<b>FY2007</b>	<b>FY2008</b>	<b>FY2009</b>
<b>Cohort of Youth Released</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,671</b>
<b>AFTER ONE YEAR</b>				
Re-Arrest Juvenile/Adult	53%	56%	56%	56%
Re Adjudication/Conviction	18%	20%	19%	19%
Re-Commitment/Incarceration	13%	14%	14%	14%
<b>AFTER TWO YEARS</b>				
Re-Arrest Juvenile/Adult	67%	70%	69%	
Re Adjudication/Conviction	35%	37%	36%	
Re-Commitment/Incarceration	28%	30%	30%	
<b>AFTER THREE YEARS</b>				
Re-Arrest Juvenile/Adult	74%	76%		
Re Adjudication/Conviction	45%	47%		
Re-Commitment/Incarceration	39%	41%		