



An Overview of Mental Health Services in DJJ Secure Facilities

June 11, 2013



Mental Health in Secure Facilities

Fiscal Year 2012 Services

Program	Admissions (unduplicated count)	Avg. Daily Population	Avg. Daily MH Caseload	Avg. % Caseload
Youth Development Campus (YDC)	1,102	692	305	44.1%
Regional Youth Detention Center (RYDC)	15,628	1,088	419	38.6%



Diagnostic Characteristics of youth receiving on-going MH Services FY-2012

- Substance-Related Disorders 87%
- Disruptive Behavior Disorders 85%
- Attention Deficit Disorders 52%
- Mood Disorders 46%
- Impulse Control Disorders 19%
- Anxiety and Trauma 17%
- Relational Problems 13.5%



Diagnostic Characteristics of youth receiving on-going MH Services FY-2012 (cont.)

- Abuse or Neglect - Victim 12%
- Sleep Disorders 10%
- Adjustment Disorders 9.8%
- Abuse or Neglect – Perpetrator 8%
- Personality Disorders 7%
- MR or Borderline Intellectual Functioning 5.5%
- Thought Disorders 4%
- Bereavement 3%



Identification for Mental Health Services

Of youth admitted to a DJJ secure facility in
FY 2012:

- 99 % of youth admitted received a mental health screening within 2 hours of admission to the facility
- 46% of youth who were screened were referred for mental health assessment by a masters-level clinician based on screening results



Eligibility for MH Services

Policy requires that youth are placed on the mental health caseload if:

1. Youth currently displays symptoms and behaviors of an emotional disturbance of at least moderate severity as indicated by any one of the following:
 - Suicidal thoughts / behavior and/or self-injurious behavior;
 - Psychosis (hallucinations, delusions and/or paranoia);
 - Mood problems (depressed mood, feelings of worthlessness and/or manic thought/behavior)
 - Anxiety (anxiety/panic attacks, phobias, obsessions/compulsions)
 - Trauma history with symptoms of acute- or post-traumatic stress disorder.



Eligibility for MH Services (cont.)

2. Youth needs to take medication for the treatment of a psychiatric disorder
3. The treatment team determines that there is a need for mental health services on an ongoing basis to enhance the youth's ability to cope with confinement
4. Youth previously receiving services and is no longer displaying a moderate level of disturbance, but it is likely that he/she would regress to that level if services were discontinued
5. Youth is being evaluated for competence to stand trial.
6. Youth is referred to the Behavioral Health Placement Review Panel



Substance Abuse in FY 2012

- Percentages of youth who admitted to substance use one or more times per month:
 - 32% of youth at the RYDC
 - 57% of youth at the YDC
- 58.6% of youth at the YDCs were identified as having significant SA issues severe enough to require on-going specialized substance abuse treatment



Mental Health Service Continuum

- All DJJ secure facilities have a full range of mental health services to meet youth needs, including:
 - Mental Health Screening
 - Mental Health Assessment (provided by masters-level clinicians)
 - Psychodiagnostic Evaluations (provided by psychiatrists and psychologists)
 - Treatment Planning
 - Individual, group, and crisis counseling
 - Suicide Prevention



Mental Health Treatment Team

- Every secure facility has a Mental Health treatment team consisting of:
 - Master's Level Mental health clinicians
 - Psychiatrist
 - Psychologist
 - Mental Health Nurse
 - Substance Abuse Counselors (YDC only)



Estimating Mental Health Populations

- Based on what is known about the percentage of youth with mental health needs in secure facilities:
 - It could be expected that up to 39% of the youth who would have been detained in an RYDC will have concurrent mental health needs that are severe enough to require on-going treatment
 - It could be expected that up to 44% of the youth who are transitioning from long-term detention will have concurrent mental health needs severe enough to require on-going treatment
 - However, some youth in long-term detention may have had mental health conditions that were exacerbated by the stress of detention itself, so these numbers may be slightly lower in the community



Identifying Mental Health Needs

- Validated screenings are available to use that help identify youth who may have mental health needs. These include but are not limited to:
 - Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, Second Version (MAYSI 2) – one of the most widely used
 - Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS)
 - Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Short Screener (GAIN-SS)
 - Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory for Adolescents – Second Version (SASSI-A2)



Identifying Community Resources

- Identification of youth need is only one component of mental health service provision. You must also:
 - Identify mental health providers in your community who serve children and adolescents (not all providers do)
 - Identify what service they offer (not all providers offer all services)
 - Identify necessary services that are not available in your community
 - Strategize ways to obtain unavailable services (grants, partnerships with providers in other areas, etc.)

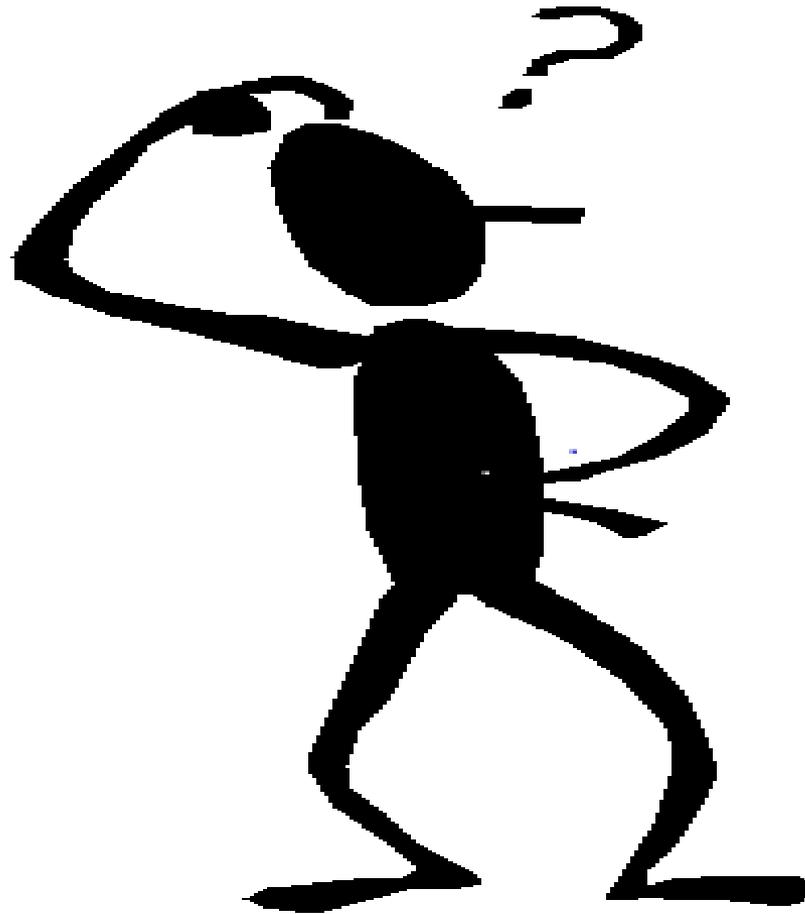


Mental Health & JJ Resources

- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/>
- The National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice:
<http://www.ncmhjj.com/>
- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/>



QUESTIONS





Comprehensive Risk and Needs Assessment Overview

Department of Juvenile Justice
June 11, 2013



What we will learn

- Definition of the CRN and how it is used
- The definition of criminogenic risk and Criminogenic need
- Understanding the CRN domains, scales and how they are scored
- Understanding the meaning of scale scores



What is the CRN?

- The CRN is the tool which provides objective assistance for placement and service decisions for youth. The CRN utilizes standard criteria in a consistently applied process to identify the criminogenic risks, needs and strengths of DJJ youth.
- THE CRN is completed on all adjudicated DJJ youth. It is not done on youth supervised by the 17 Independent Courts.
- The CRN is completed by the assigned JPPS/ Case Manager on probated youth within 30 days of disposition.
- The CRN is completed on all youth committed to DJJ within 10 business days of disposition by the Assessment and Classification Specialists.



Criminogenic Risk and Need



What is Criminogenic Need and Risk?

Those needs that are directly related to researched causation of crime. Risk factors are also directly related to the probability of re-offending. Risk factors are used in offender management to predict future criminal behavior and to assign supervision levels and criminogenic needs determine the types of needed treatment services.



The CRN:

- **Measures *risk of reoffending***
- **Measures *specific criminogenic needs***
- **Is automated**
- **Includes “strengths perspective”**
- **Uses informal interview approach**



CRN Components

- ❑ The CRN is composed of 27 **scales** that inform 6 **domains**.
- ❑ The domains are:
 - Offense
 - Usual Behavior and Peers
 - Personality
 - Substance Abuse and Sexual Behavior
 - School and Academics and Family and Socialization



Domains and Scales

- **Offense**- Legal information and risk information
- **Usual Behavior and Peers:**
 - Criminal Opportunity
 - Pro-Social Activities
 - Criminal Associate
- **Personality**
 - Impulsivity/Risk Taking
 - Empathy
 - Lack of Remorse/Guilt
 - Manipulative/Dominance of Others
 - Aggression/Temper
 - Tolerance of Violence



Domains and Scales

- **Substance Abuse and Sexual Behavior:**
 - Substance Abuse: Common Substances
 - Substance Abuse: Hard Drugs
 - Substance Abuse and Delinquency
 - Promiscuity

- **School and Education**
 - Academic
 - Goals/Aspirations
 - Attention Problems
 - Behavior in School



Domains and Scales

- **Family and Socialization:**
 - Discontinuity of Family Life
 - Family Criminality/ Drugs
 - Discipline Consistent/Rational
 - Positive Parental Supervision
 - Parental/Caregiver Neglect
 - Physical Abuse
 - Sexual Abuse
 - Parental Conflict/Violence
 - Lack of Neighborhood Safety
 - Youth Rebellion



Scales and Their Meaning

- ❖ **Criminal Opportunity-** How much opportunity for delinquent behavior does the youth has in their daily life?
 - High- youth has a lot of opportunity for delinquent behavior
 - Medium- youth has some opportunity for delinquent behavior
 - Low- youth has little opportunity for delinquent behavior
- ❖ **Pro-Social Opportunity-** How many pro-social opportunities does the youth have that protect the youth from high risk or delinquent behavior.
 - High- Youth has few pro-social opportunities
 - Medium- Youth has some pro-social opportunities
 - Low- Youth has few or no pro-social opportunities



Scales and Their Meaning

- ❖ **Criminal Associates** – How often does the youth associate with other delinquent youth?
 - High- Most of youth's friends are delinquent or gang associated.
 - Medium- Many of youth's friends are delinquent or gang associated.
 - Low- youth has few or no delinquent friends.
- ❖ **Remorse/Guilt** – Youth displays remorse and/or guilt over actions that led to arrests. Youth concerned about victims.
 - High- Youth has little feeling of remorse or guilt, not concerned for victims.
 - Medium- Youth has a small amount of remorse or guilt. Some concern for victims.
 - Low- youth has remorse and guilt and is concerned for victims.



Scales and Their Meaning

- ❖ **Impulsivity/Risk Taking:** Tendency to act without thought or tendency toward reckless risk taking
 - High- youth is impulsive and often engages in risky behavior
 - Medium- youth is impulsive and risk taking at times
 - Low- youth is seldom impulsive & little risk taking behavior
- ❖ **Empathy/Disregard for Others:** Youth is not concerned for others
 - High- youth has little empathy for others- disregards others
 - Medium- youth has some empathy but may disregard others
 - Low- youth has empathy for others
- ❖ **Manipulative/Dominance**
 - High- youth often manipulates/controls others for own purpose
 - Medium- youth has some manipulative/dominate behavior
 - Low- youth seldom dominates or manipulates others



Scales and Their Meaning

❖ Aggression/Temper

- High- youth is often angry, has quick temper and is aggressive
- Medium- youth is sometimes angry and show temper/aggression
- Low- youth is seldom angry or aggressive

❖ Tolerant Attitudes Towards Violence

- High- youth is tolerant of violence and thinks it is acceptable
- Medium- youth is somewhat tolerant of violence
- Low- youth is seldom violent and resolves conflict without it

❖ Substance Abuse: Common Substances-(alcohol, tobacco and marijuana)

- High- youth frequently uses alcohol, tobacco or marijuana
- Medium- youth uses alcohol, tobacco or marijuana
- Low- youth seldom or never uses alcohol, tobacco or marijuana



Scales and Their Meanings



- ❖ **Substances Use: Hard Drugs** (prescription, inhalants, street)
 - High- youth often uses prescription, inhalants, street drugs
 - Medium- youth uses prescription, inhalants, street drugs
 - Low- youth never uses prescription, inhalants, street drugs
- ❖ **Substance Abuse and Delinquency**
 - High- youth often uses substances that lead to delinquency
 - Medium- youth uses substances that lead to delinquency
 - Low- youth does not use and there is not a link to delinquency
- ❖ **Promiscuity**
 - High- youth has reckless & promiscuous sexual behavior often
 - Medium- youth has some reckless & promiscuous behavior
 - Low- youth is not engage in reckless sexual behavior



Scales and Their Meanings

❖ Academic Problems

- High- youth has frequent school failure or academic issues
- Medium- youth has some school failure or academic issues
- Low- youth is usually successful academically

❖ Goals/ Aspirations

- High- youth doesn't plan or aspire to do well in school
- Medium- youth is sometime ambivalent regarding education
- Low- youth has plans and goals to achieve in school

❖ Attention Problems at School

- High- youth often has issues with school attention & focus
- Medium- youth has some school attention issues
- Low- youth is able to focus at school



Scales and Their Meanings



❖ **Behavior at School**

- High- youth has history of frequent disruptive school behavior
- Medium- youth has had some disruptive school behavior
- Low- youth has no or little history of poor school behavior

❖ **Family Disruption/Disorganization**

- High- family is disorganized & has had disruption
- Medium- family is occasionally disorganized & some disruption
- Low- family is stable in caregivers and location

❖ **Family Criminality/Drugs**

- High- family use illegal drugs &/or have criminal history
- Medium- some family uses illegal drugs or has criminal history
- Low- family does not use drugs and is law abiding



Scales and Their Meanings



❖ **Discipline Consistent/Rational**

- High- Parent provides no or inconsistent discipline- no rules
- Medium- Parent provides sporadic discipline to youth
- Low- Parent provides consistent, rational discipline to youth

❖ **Positive Parental Supervision**

- High- Parent does not adequately supervise youth- “runs wild”
- Medium- Parent often does not provide supervision of youth
- Low- Parent provides consistent, stable supervision

❖ **Parental/Caretaker Neglect**

- High- Parent has demonstrated a pattern of neglect
- Medium- Parent is at times neglectful
- Low- Parent is attentive and supportive



Scales and Their Meanings

❖ Physical Abuse

- High- youth has been physically abused by parent/sig. other
- Medium- youth has had some physical abuse from parent
- Low- youth has no history of physical abuse

❖ Sexual Abuse

- High- youth has history of significant sexual abuse
- Medium- youth may have had some sexual abuse exposure
- Low- youth has not been sexually abused

❖ Parental Conflict/Violence

- High- Parents are frequently involved in conflict or violence
- Medium- There has been some but infrequent parent violence
- Low- Parents have no history of conflict or violence



Scales and Their Meanings

❖ Lack of Neighborhood Safety

- High- youth is from area of gun use, violence, gangs, crime
- Medium- youth's neighborhood is somewhat unsafe
- Low- youth is from a safe, low violence neighborhood

❖ Youth Rebellion

- High- youth has a pattern of rebelliousness towards parents
- Medium- youth is occasionally rebellious with parents behavior
- Low- youth is compliant with parental instruction and requests



CRN Scale for a Youth

Service Plan Main	Service Plan Details	SP Changes	Services	Conditions	Reports
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BASIC CARE

- Prior MH caseLoad Alert
- Medical Care Treatment

OFFENSE / CONDITIONS

No history of Sexually Harmful Behavior
 ^ If prior Sexual Offense exists review JT3 legal entries.

- Conditions

CRIMINOGENIC

Family/Residential

*Needs that are displayed as strengths cannot be selected until the CRN is reviewed. If the CRN is changed the CRN Score must be recalculated.

- S23 - Consistent/Rational Discipline
- S24 - Positive Parental Supervision

- S21 - No Family Criminality/Drugs/MH
- S25 - Parental/Caregiver support
- S26.1 - No Physical Abuse

- S27 - Lack of Parental Conflict/Violence
- S28 - Safe Neighborhood

- S10 - Discontinuity of family life

- S26.2 - Sexual Abuse

- S30 - Youth Rebellion

Interpersonal

- S5 - Appropriate Remorse/guilt

- S4 - Some Empathy

- S3 - Impulsivity/Risk Taking

- S6 - Manipulation/Dominance

- S7 - Aggression-Temper-Anger

Education/Vocation

- S14 - Good Academics
- S15 - Appropriate Goals/Aspirations

- S17 - Good Behavior at School

- S16 - Attention Problems

Peers and Leisure

- S2 - No Criminal Opportunity

- S1 - Pro-Social Associates

- S2 - Some Pro-Social Activities

Substance Use

- S11 - Lack of Substance Abuse-Common Drugs
- S11 - Lack of Substance Abuse-Hard Drugs
- S12 - Lack of Substance Abuse & Delinquency
- S13 - Not Sexually Active

Save & Generate SP Details



QUESTIONS





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