

State of Kansas: Crossover Youth Policy Team

January 23, 2020

9am-3pm

Kansas Judicial Center



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Morning Agenda:

- About **CJJR**
- Crossover Youth **Characteristics and Outcomes**
- A Multi-Systems Approach: **The CYPM**
- Reviewing **Definitions**

Afternoon Agenda:

- Kansas **Report Review**
- County-Based **Work**
- Team **Goal** Setting
- Outlining Next **Steps**

Who We Are: Center for Juvenile Justice Reform



For more information:
<http://cjjr.georgetown.edu>

OUR MISSION



The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform supports leadership development and advances a balanced, multi-systems approach to reducing juvenile delinquency that promotes positive child and youth development, while also holding youth accountable.



Who We Are: Center for Juvenile Justice Reform

CJJR Overview

Crossover Youth Practice Model Youth in Custody Practice Model	Juvenile Justice Leadership Network
Center for Coordinated Assistance to States National Reentry Resource Center	Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project
Certificate Programs (LGBTQ Youth; Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities; School Justice Partnerships and Diversion Pathways; Youth in Custody; Evidence-Based Decision-Making)	Public Information Officers Learning Collaborative





National Research on Crossover Youth: Characteristics and Outcomes



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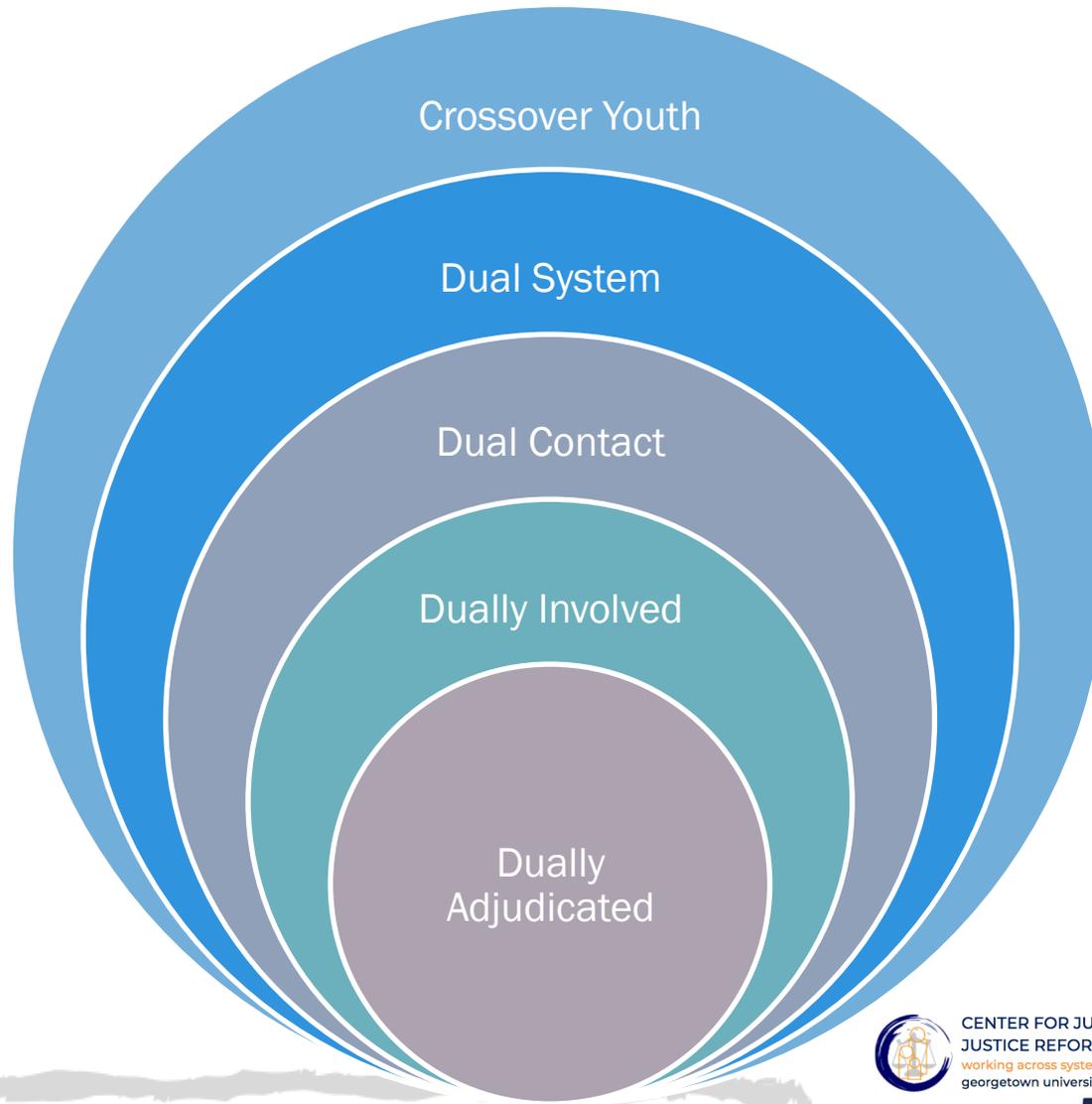


The Ecological Model: **Nesting Theory**

Youth “nest” within multiple settings that impact behavior, such as:



Defining Youth



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Characteristics of Crossover Youth:

General Demographics

- ☑ Increased likelihood of being female compared to justice-only youth (Herz et al., 2019; Sickmund et al., 2017)
 - Girls represent 29% of juvenile court cases and between **30-50% of CY cases**

- ☑ More likely to be African-American (Herz et al., 2019; Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2017; Sickmund et al., 2017)
 - African-American youth are 16% of the general population but account for 35% of juvenile court cases and 24% of foster care youth
 - African-American CY found to **double in rate** compared to representation in just JJ and CW

- ☑ High proportion of LGBTQ/GNCT (Herz et al., 2019; Irvine & Canfield, 2017)
 - **20% of CY** identify as LGBTQ/GNCT
 - 13.6% of CY males and 39.3% of CY females identified as LGBTQ/GNCT
 - More than twice as likely to be removed from the home compared to heterosexual peers
 - **Seven times more likely** to be placed in a foster or group home



Characteristics of Crossover Youth:

Psychosocial

- ☑ Dierkhising et al. (2018) found that 31% of a sample of 718 CY in LA experienced **suicidal ideation or attempted suicide**

- ☑ CY experience **higher levels of substance** use than justice only involved youth
 - Halemba et al. (2004) reported over 75% of CY had a history of substance use across four Arizona counties
 - Herz & colleagues (2018) found that roughly 70% of CY in LA had histories of substance use

- ☑ More likely to have mental health challenges
 - Herz et al. (2018) found approximately **75% of CY** in LA had a diagnosed mental health disorder

- ☑ Increased likelihood of familial mental health and substance use histories (Lee & Villagrana, 2015)

- ☑ Most common psychosocial-related causes for inpatient hospital care are mood, psychotic, attention, & conduct disorders (CIDI, 2015)



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Characteristics of Crossover Youth: Child Welfare Involvement

- ☑ Histories of physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect are all related to CY (Herz et al., 2019; Irvine & Canfield, 2016)
 - Abuse occurring **during adolescence** increases likelihood of delinquent behavior (Huang et al., 2015)

- ☑ High rate of out-of-home placements (Herz et al., 2019)
 - Often placed in congregate care

- ☑ Frequent **placement changes** compared to non-CY (Herz et al., 2019)
 - LA County (CA): CY experienced an average of 8 placement changes (Herz, 2016)
 - King County (WA): CY experienced an average of 12 placement changes (Halemba & Siegel, 2011)

- ☑ Less likely to form prosocial bonds with peers and adults (Huang et al., 2015)

- ☑ More likely to have **longer stays in child welfare system** than child welfare-only involved youth (Herz et al., 2019)



Characteristics of Crossover Youth: Juvenile Justice Involvement

- ☑ **Less than 1/2** charged with violent offenses (Herz & Fontaine, 2013)
 - Usually related to incidents at home, in group homes, or at school

- ☑ **Detained at higher rates** than non-child welfare involved youth with similar charges (Herz et al., 2019)
 - Lack of parent/guardian to pick up youth
 - Caretaker refuses to have youth return to placement
 - No known place to release youth to

- ☑ Less likely to be considered for **diversion** (Halembe et al., 2004)

- ☑ More likely to receive **out-of-home** placement at disposition than non-child welfare involved youth (Herz et al., 2019)

- ☑ Typically **younger** at the age of their first arrest than youth not involved in child welfare (Herz et al., 2019)



Outcomes Related to Crossover Youth:

Education

- ☑ More likely to **experience education difficulties**
 - Need educational services
 - Drop out of school
 - Have mental or behavioral health issues that impact school performance (Gonsoulin & Read, 2011; Leone & Weinberg, 2012).

- ☑ The Legal Center for Foster Care and Education (2008) estimated that with every change of placement, a young person loses four to six months of academic progress in school

- ☑ Increased chance of qualifying for special education (Herz et al., 2019; Leone & Weinberg, 2012)
 - CY youth tend to have learning and behavioral challenges that result in academic and disciplinary struggles
 - Truancy and school mobility also present issues and **bolster likelihood of drop-out**



Outcomes Related to Crossover Youth:

Recidivism

- ☑ More likely to recidivate in both the **juvenile and adult justice systems** as compared to those solely involved in the justice system (CIDI, 2015; Herz et al., 2019)

- ☑ CIDI (2015) study in NYC examined recidivism and subsequent placement of CY and justice-only youth
 - Adult Jail: 57.1% of CY recidivists vs. 44.8% justice-only
 - Jail → State prison: 25.2% of CY recidivists vs. 20.0% justice-only
 - CY also had **longer and more frequent stays** in the adult system than justice-only involved youth

- ☑ **Longer history** of involvement with child welfare increases the likelihood of recidivism (Halembe & Siegel, 2011)



Outcomes Related to Crossover Youth:

Access to Service

Culhane et al. (2011) examined discrepancies between service referral and access for crossover youth in Los Angeles

- ☑ 74% referred to individual therapy
 - Only 55% accessed this service
- ☑ 43% referred to academic tutoring
 - Only 17% accessed this service
- ☑ 33% referred for medication monitoring
 - Only 15% accessed this service
 - Just 50% of the youth who were prescribed a psychotropic medication were found to actually take their medication



Outcomes Related to Crossover Youth: Public Service Utilization

Culhane et al.'s (2011) LA-based study examining outcomes for crossover youth was replicated by CIDI (2015) in NYC

- ☑ Involvement with public services (e.g., homeless shelters, justice, foster care, financial assistance, and health services) between 1 to 6 years post-discharge
 - 94% (NYC) and 88% (LA) of CY utilized at least one service
 - 80% (NYC) and 78% (LA) of CY utilized two or more services
 - 49% of CY in NYC and LA utilized three or more services



Outcomes Related to Crossover Youth:

Financial Impact

CIDI (2015) compared the cost of accessed public services across CY cases and those solely involved in the justice or child welfare system

- ☑ Average cumulative cost across service areas for CY was **40% higher** (\$65,424) than those only involved in the justice (\$47,854) or foster care (\$46,670) systems





A Multi-Systems Approach: The Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)



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System Challenges to **Improving Outcomes for Youth**

Prevention

- Youth crossing over based on systemic regulations
- Failure to identify needs and risk
- Adequate supports not being offered

Information Sharing

- Lack of clarity on what's allowable
- Various interpretations of the law
- Inadequate data systems and case management processes to promote sharing

Interagency Collaboration

- Inability to identify youth at the point of intake
- Overlapping assessment processes
- Lack of understanding regarding other systems



CYPM



Systems Change

How Do We Get There?

- Leadership
- Infrastructure
- Culture Change



Values



Systems must utilize data to make all policy and practice decisions



Youth and families deserve respect, equity; and to be treated as unique individuals with important strengths



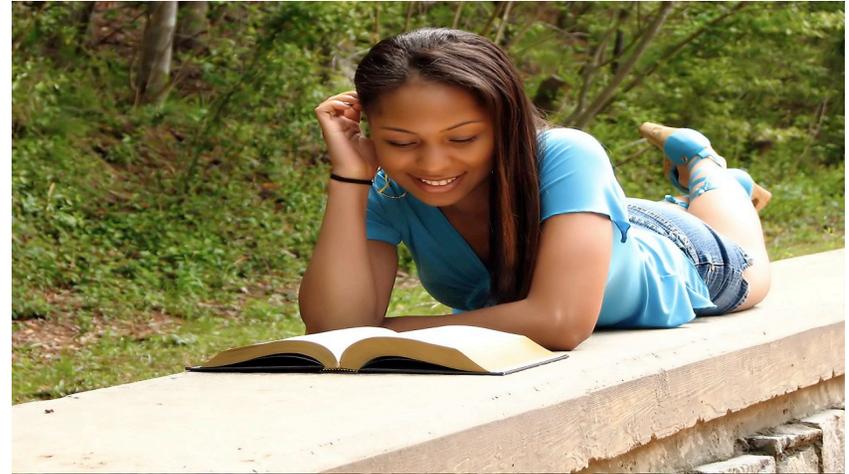
Strengthening workforce efficacy and collaborative systemic responses

Overarching Themes

Family
Engagement



Gender



Permanency



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Overarching Themes

Coordinated Case Management



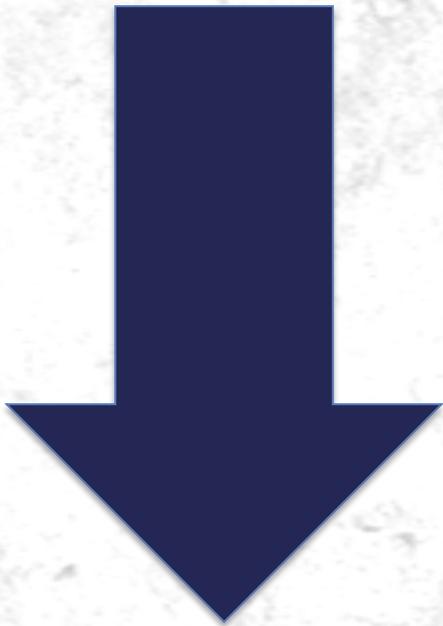
Funding/Resources

Information Sharing



Overarching Goals

Reductions In:

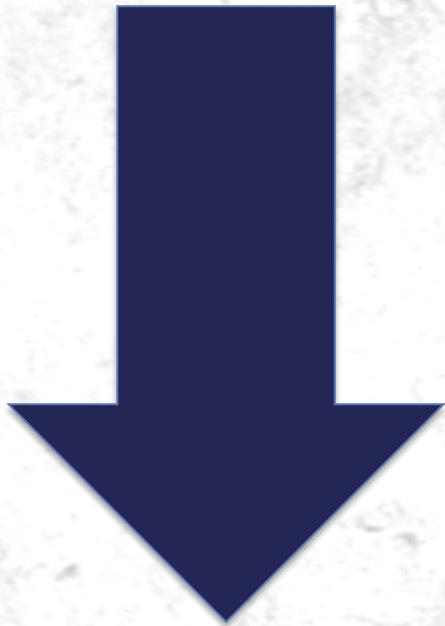


- Use of congregate care
- # of youth placed in out-of-home care
- Disproportionate representation of youth of color
- # of youth crossing over and becoming dually-involved



Process & Practice **Goals**

Reductions In:

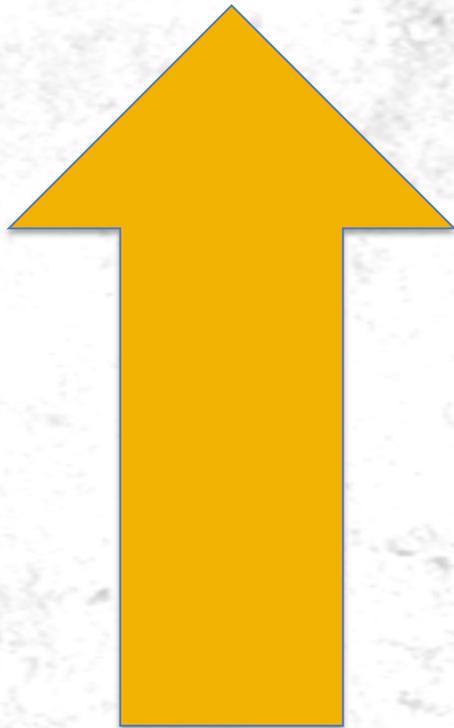


- Juvenile justice penetration
- Use of APPLA
- Re-entering CW from JJ
- Use of pre-adjudication detention
- Education instability
- Recidivism rates



Process & Practice **Goals**

Increases In:



- Information sharing
- Coordinated assessment and case planning
- Coordinated case management
- Diversion
- Pro-social bonds
- Family & youth engagement
- Family voice in decision making
- Youth/parent satisfaction



PREVENTION



- ☑ **Focus:** Determine the frequency at which youth are crossing over and develop strategies to reduce this occurrence.
 - ☑ Review data that shows where “crossover” is occurring most frequently (i.e. congregate care facilities, specific schools).
 - ☑ Begin to unpack the data and determine what factors are driving the rates.
 - ☑ Develop and implement collaborative strategies to reduce the risk of youth crossing over between systems.

INFORMATION SHARING



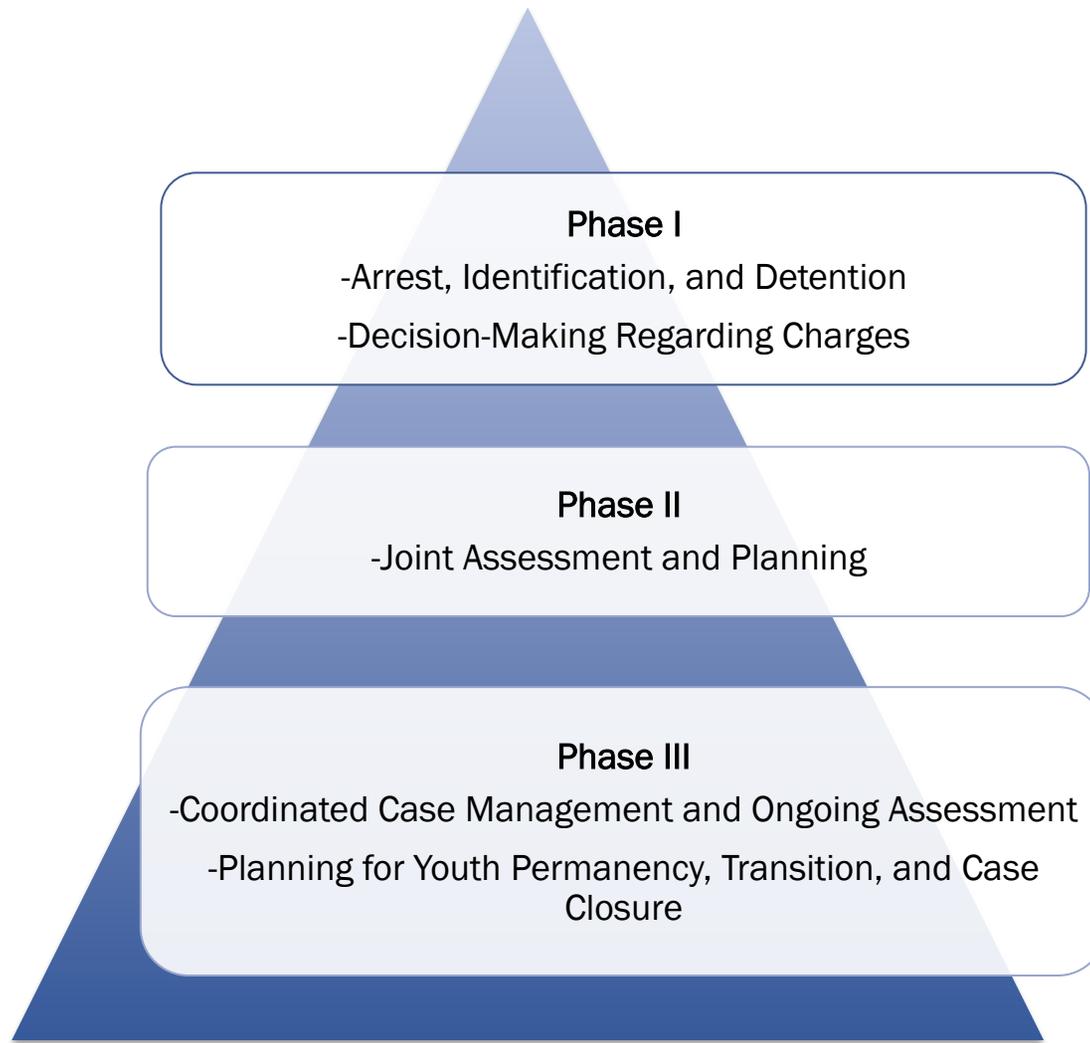
- ☑ **Focus:** Determine what can be shared based on law, consent, and/or court order to support interagency collaboration at the aggregate and direct services level.
 - ☑ Review the MOU and determine if it applies at the county of judicial district level

INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION



- ☑ **Focus:** Develop a case management process that will outline how the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice system will provide coordinated case management that impacts the following:
 - ☑ Identification of youth that have crossed over
 - ☑ Utilization of detention for youth that have open child welfare cases
 - ☑ Decision-making regarding charges
 - ☑ Joint assessment process and planning
 - ☑ Coordinated case management and ongoing assessment
 - ☑ Planning for permanency, transition, and case closure

CYPM Phases of Practice



Systemic processes that are enhanced or developed to support youth who move between child welfare and juvenile justice



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Documented **CYPM** Outcomes

Reductions In:

- ✓ Recidivism in justice system
- ✓ New sustained juvenile justice petitions
- ✓ Use of pre-adjudication detention
- ✓ Use of APPLA as a permanency goal

Increases In:

- ✓ Improved educational outcomes
- ✓ Pro-social activities
- ✓ Positive behavioral health outcomes
- ✓ Diversion/dismissal
- ✓ Home placement/reunification
- ✓ Social supports

Haight et al. (2016); Herz et al. (2018); Wright et al. (2017)

External Evaluations: **University of Minnesota Studies**

Haight et al. (2016)

- Evaluated CYPM efforts in a Minnesota county
 - ☑ **Key finding:** Youth who participated in CYPM had a lower likelihood of recidivism compared to a matched group receiving ‘business as usual,’ even when controlling for variables such as location and time.

Haight et al. (2014)

- Conducted a study on the experiences of professionals in five Minnesota CYPM sites
 - ☑ **Key finding:** 99% of CYPM participants reported positive, structural changes in service delivery



External Evaluations: **University of Nebraska-Omaha**

Case Processing Outcomes

- ✓ Increased # of youth diverted or dismissed
- ✓ Increased # of delinquency & dependency case closures
- ✓ Reduced # of new sustained JJ petitions

Social/Behavioral Outcomes

- ✓ Better living situation 9 months after identification
- ✓ Fewer group home/congregate care and detention/correctional placements
- ✓ Improved pro-social behavior

Recidivism Outcomes

- ✓ Fewer # of new arrests 9 months after identification
- ✓ Longer time to recidivate
- ✓ Arrested for less serious offenses

Cost Benefit Analysis

- ✓ Estimated annual **savings of over \$170,000 per year** in Douglas County, NE

(Wright, Spohn, & Chenane, 2017)



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External Evaluations: **California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse**

CEBC (2018)

- ☑ CYPM was designated as having “**Promising Research Evidence**” with a rating of 3 out of 5 based on aforementioned studies
- ☑ Relevance to Child and Family Well-Being was deemed **High** for CYPM



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CYPM in the USA: 23 States, 119 Jurisdictions

Arizona

Apache Co.
Cochise Co.
Coconino Co.
Gila Co.
Graham Co.
Greenlee Co.
La Paz Co.
Maricopa Co.
Mohave Co.
Navajo Co.
Pima Co.
Pinal Co.
Santa Cruz Co.
Yavapai Co.
Yuma Co

California

Alameda Co.
Los Angeles Co.
Sacramento Co.
San Diego Co

Connecticut

New London Co.

Colorado

Alamosa Co.
Broomfield Co.
Conejos Co.
Costilla Co.
Denver Co.
Douglas Co.
Gunnison Co.
Jefferson Co.
Larimer Co.

Colorado (cont.)

Mesa Co.
Mineral Co.
Morgan Co.
Rio Grande Co.
Saguache Co.

Florida

Brevard Co.
Broward Co.
Duval Co.
Miami-Dade Co.
Marion Co.
Polk Co.
Seminole Co.
Volusia Co.

Idaho

Bannock Co.
Oneida Co.
Power Co.

Iowa

Woodbury Co.

Kansas

Sedgwick Co.

Maryland

Allegheny Co.
Carroll Co.
Frederick Co.
Harford Co.
Howard Co.
Prince George's Co.
Montgomery Co.
Washington Co.

Michigan

Berrien Co.
Genesee Co.
Oakland Co.
Wayne Co.

Minnesota

Carver Co.
Hennepin Co.
Kandiyohi Co.
Olmsted Co.
Stearns Co.

Missouri

Camden Co.
Cass Co.
Greene Co.
Jefferson Co.
Johnson Co.
Laclede Co.
Miller Co.
Moniteau Co.
Morgan Co

Nebraska

Dodge Co.
Douglas Co.
Gage Co.
Lancaster Co.
Sarpy Co.

Nevada

Washoe Co.

New York

Bronx Co.
Kings Co.
Monroe Co.
New York Co.
Queens Co.
Richmond Co.

Ohio

Carroll Co.
Clarke Co.
Cuyahoga Co.
Franklin Co.
Hamilton Co.
Lucas Co.
Mahoning Co.
Montgomery Co.
Ross Co.
Stark Co.
Summit Co.
Trumbull Co.

Oregon

Clackamas Co.
Douglas Co.
Jackson Co.
Lane Co.
Marion Co.
Multnomah Co.
Washington Co.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Co.
Philadelphia Co.
South Carolina
Berkeley Co.
Charleston Co.
Georgetown Co

Texas

Bexar Co.
Dallas Co.
El Paso Co.
Harris Co.
McLennan Co.
Tarrant Co.
Travis Co.

Virginia

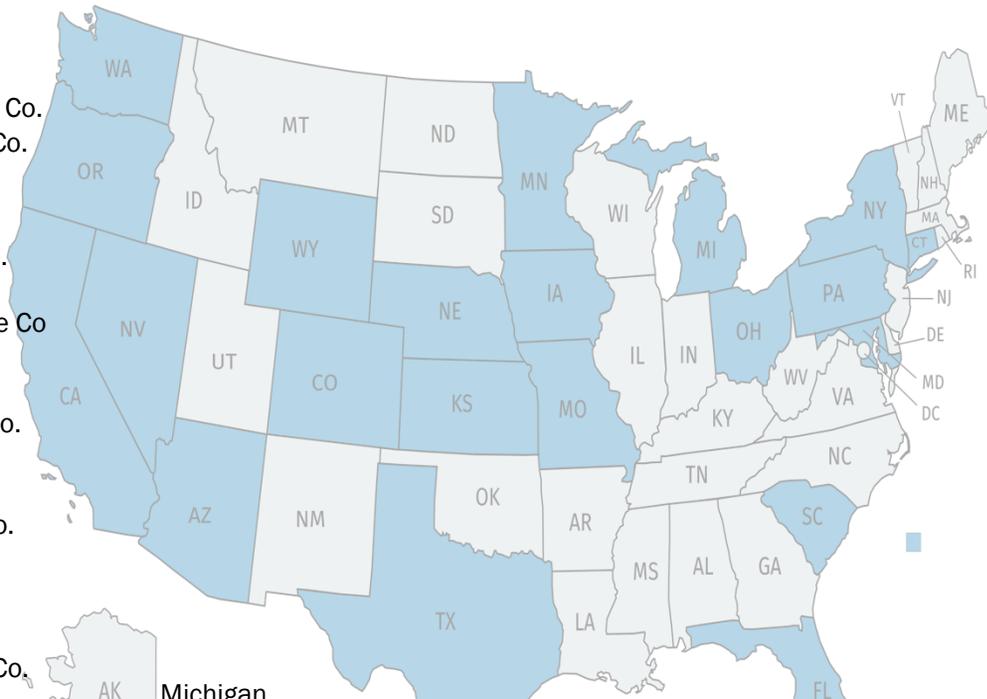
City of
Alexandria

Washington

King Co.

Wyoming

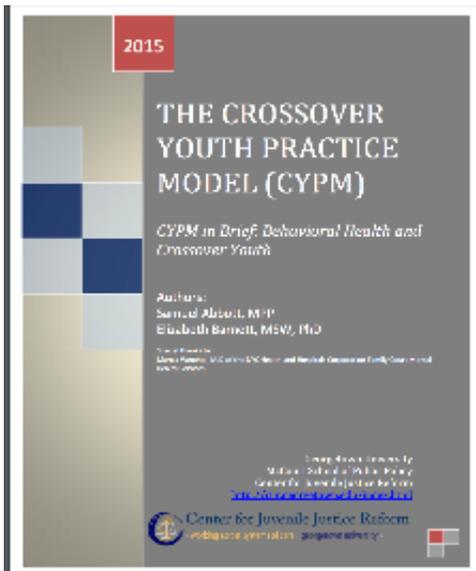
Laramie Co.



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Publications



- ❑ *Engaging Court Appointed Special Advocates to Improve Outcomes for Crossover Youth*
- ❑ *Improving Educational Outcomes for Crossover Youth*
- ❑ *CYPM: An Abbreviated Guide*
- ❑ *Research Supports Model's Effectiveness in Improving Outcomes for Youth*
- ❑ *The Protective Potential of Prosocial Activities: A Review of the Literature and Recommendations for Child-Serving Agencies*



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Defining Youth-OJJDP

Terminology	Definition
Crossover youth	Youth who experience maltreatment and engage in delinquent acts---these youth may or may not have an investigation and/or involvement in one or both systems
Dual system	Crossover youth who are referred for an investigation and/or have involvement with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems
Dual contact	Dual systems youth who are referred for an investigation and/or have involvement with both the child and the juvenile justice but the referral/ involvement across systems is non-concurrent
Dually involved	Dual systems youth who are referred for an investigation and/or have involvement with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems concurrently
Dually adjudicated	Dual systems youth who are formally adjudicated in both the child welfare and juvenile justice system concurrently



State Definitions of Crossover Youth

Arizona

- ☑ Youth involved in the child welfare system, who are subsequently referred to the juvenile justice system
- ☑ Youth in detention or the Department of Juvenile Corrections who are subsequently referred to the child welfare system

Maryland

- ☑ Youth involved in the child welfare system (foster care or voluntary services) who are subsequently referred to Department of Juvenile Services
- ☑ Youth involved with the Department of Juvenile Services, who are subsequently referred to the child welfare system

State Definitions of Crossover Youth

Nebraska

☑ Investigation Involved

- ☑ Pre-disposition Investigation-AOP and DCFS case closed within last two years or
- ☑ Initial Assessment-DCFS and an AOP case closed within the last two years

☑ Dually-Adjudicated

- ☑ Law and/or status offense-AOP and Active Court Case-DCFS

☑ Dually-Involved

- ☑ Law and/or status offense-AOP and Non-Court Case-DCFS

State Definitions of **Crossover Youth**

Missouri

- ☑ Youth ages 10-17 in the Children's Division custody with active formal child abuse or neglect case, who receives an actionable referral for status offense or acts of delinquency to the Juvenile Officer resulting in (formal or informal) supervision
- ☑ Youth ages 10-17 under (formal or informal) Supervision of the Juvenile Officer for delinquency or status offenses who receive a child abuse or neglect referral to the Children's Division resulting in an active formal child abuse or neglect case (foster care)

State Definitions of Crossover Youth

Missouri cont'd.

- ☑ Youth ages 10-17 in Children's Division custody with an active foster care case, who are subsequently placed into the custody Division of Youth Services, and the child welfare case is closed.
- ☑ Youth ages 10-17 in the custody Division of Youth Services who receive an actionable referral to the Children's Division resulting in an foster care case and ultimately discharged from DYS.

Kansas Report Review

Overview

- ☑ Crossover-related groups and reports
- ☑ Key points and findings
- ☑ Defining the target population



Crossover-Related **Groups & Reports**

- ☑ Crossover Youth Services Working Group

 - ☑ *Crossover Youth Services Working Group Report* (June 2019)

- ☑ Crossover Youth Working Group

 - ☑ *Crossover Youth Working Group Interim Report* (Nov. 2019)

 - ☑ *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation* (Jan. 2020)

- ☑ Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee

 - ☑ *2019 Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee Annual Report*

Key Points & Findings: **Definitions**

- ☑ Crossover youth are “informally defined as youth with involvement or potential involvement in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems” (*2019 Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee Annual Report*, pp. 15-16).
- ☑ Budget proviso definition: “Youth at risk of being placed in foster care due in whole or in part to conduct that has resulted or could result in juvenile offender allegations, and youth placed in foster care engaging in conduct that has resulted or could result in juvenile offender allegations” (*Crossover Youth Working Group Interim Report*, p. 1).

Key Points & Findings: **Definitions**

☑ Crossover Youth Working Group definition for data collection:

- ☑ Youth placed in foster care engaging in conduct that has resulted or could result in juvenile offender allegations who were age 10 and older identified on July 31, 2019 who:
 - ☑ Have had law enforcement calls for behaviors which could result in juvenile offender charges, or
 - ☑ Have had law enforcement calls due to repeated runaway behaviors, or
 - ☑ Were referred to foster care following juvenile justice system involvement, or
 - ☑ Were referred as a result of parents' inability or unwillingness to manage the child's behaviors, or
 - ☑ Are involved in the juvenile justice system through diversion or immediate intervention services or programs (IIP), or
 - ☑ Have an open juvenile justice case

Source: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*

Key Points & Findings: **Definitions**

Potential Pathways to Crossover in Kansas

- ☑ Pathway 1: Youth in foster care → Youth arrested and adjudicated (dually adjudicated) → Youth remains in the child welfare system
- ☑ Pathway 2: Youth not in foster care → Youth arrested and family refuses to pick up at Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services (JIAS) → Youth goes to the child welfare system (adjudicated later)
- ☑ Pathway 3: Youth not in foster care → Youth is involved in juvenile justice and is not complying (court can find probable cause to file CINC) → Youth goes to the child welfare system

Source: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*, p. 6

Key Points & Findings: Demographics of CY

Gender

- ☑ **42.7%** female (vs. 22.3% of juvenile offenders alone)

Race/Ethnicity

- ☑ 70.3% White (vs. 63.7% of juvenile offenders alone)
 - ☑ 66% of population under age 18
- ☑ **18.8%** Black (vs. 23.8% of juvenile offenders alone)
 - ☑ 6% of population under age 18
- ☑ 6.1% Hispanic (vs. 11.8% of juvenile offenders alone)
 - ☑ 19% of population under age 18

Sources: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*
Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center, 2019

Key Points & Findings: Experiences of CY

- ☑ The average age of first intake and assessment is **12.2 years old** for crossover youth versus 13.8 years old for other youth
 - ☑ Average # of intakes: **2.6** for CY and 1.3 for all others
 - ☑ Median # of intakes: 2.0 for CY and 1.0 for all others

- ☑ Crossover youth face higher rates of out-of-home placement following intake assessment than other youth.
 - ☑ Detention: CY (24.7%) vs. other youth (18.9%)
 - ☑ Foster care: CY (**12.3%**) vs. other youth (2.7%)
 - ☑ Group Home Residential Center: CY (**8.6%**) vs. other youth (1.6%)
 - ☑ Parent/Guardian: CY (**20.9%**) vs. other youth (60.7%)
 - ☑ Shelter Facility or Emergency Shelter: CY (11.14%) vs. other youth (5.6%)
 - ☑ DCF: CY (**7.0%**) vs. other youth (0.6%)

Source: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*

Key Points & Findings: Experiences of CY

- ☑ 35.1% of adjudicated crossover youth were charged with a felony compared to 37.8% of juvenile offenders alone
 - ☑ Felony for a property crime: CY (15.5%) vs. JO (13.4%)
 - ☑ Felony, excluding property crime: CY (19.6%) vs. JO (24.4%)

- ☑ 64.9% of adjudicated crossover youth were charged with a misdemeanor compared to 62.2% of juvenile offenders alone

Source: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*

Key Points & Findings: Experiences of CY

- ☑ Crossover youth face higher levels of **foster care instability** than foster care youth alone.
 - ☑ CY were more than **2x as likely** to be placed in congregate care than foster youth (36.1% vs. 14.7%).
 - ☑ Average number of placements for CY was **8** compared to an average of 3 placements for foster care youth.
 - ☑ Youth having 4.4 or fewer placements: CY (36.0%) vs. foster youth (57.9%)
 - ☑ Youth having 8.6 or more placements: CY (**54.8%**) vs. foster youth (31.8%)
- ☑ Among all young people age 10 and older who exited custody of DCF between fiscal years 2009-2018 (N=16,515), 6% (n=1,014) were subsequently placed in the custody of the KDOC Juvenile Services Division at some point

Sources: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*
2019 Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee Annual Report

Key Points & Findings: **Challenges**

- ☑ A lack of **interagency collaboration** was highlighted as a challenge to researching crossover in Kansas.
- ☑ The workgroups acknowledged difficulty with grasping the scope of crossover in Kansas due to a lack of coordinated, accurate, and existing **data**. Additionally, distinguishing crossover youth from general foster care and juvenile offender populations proved difficult due to the reliability of the data obtained.
- ☑ A lack of specific, consistent, and **shared definitions** of crossover as well as youth “at-risk” for crossover presented challenges.

Sources: *Crossover Youth Working Group Final Report to 2020 Kansas Legislation*
Crossover Youth Services Working Group Report

Target Population **Proposed Definitions**

Target Pop Option 1 – *Dual-adjudication (concurrent)*

- Young person age 10 and older with simultaneous CINC and JO status with OOH placement with DCF or DOC

Target Pop Option 1a – *Dual-involvement (concurrent)*

- Young person age 10 and older with any level of concurrent involvement with DCF and DOC (includes out-of-home placements, probation, Immediate Intervention Programs [IIPs], and voluntary/preventative services)

Target Pop Option 2 – *Dual-contact (non-concurrent: broad scope)*

- Young person age 10 and older with any type of open case with DCF (e.g., foster care, voluntary/preventative services, etc.) and any historical DOC case (e.g., either form of probation, previous OOH placement, participation in an Immediate Intervention Program [IIP], etc.) within the last X years
- Young person age 10 and older with any type of open case with DOC and any historical DCF case within the last X years



Target Population **Proposed Definitions**

☑ Target Pop Option 3 – *Dual-contact (non-concurrent: narrow scope)*

- ☑ Young person age 10 and older placed out-of-home under DCF with any level of involvement with DOC
- ☑ Young person age 10 and older placed out-of-home under DOC with any level of involvement with DCF

☑ Target Pop Option 4 – *Prevention*

- ☑ Young person age 10 and older placed with DCF who experiences X placement changes in X amount of time.
- ☑ Young person age 10 and older who is with DCF and who fails to complete IIP or attend an appointment at juvenile intake upon receipt of Notice to Appear (NTA).

County-Based Work

- ☑ Identification of pilot sites
- ☑ Sites proposed by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee
 - ☑ Shawnee County
 - ☑ Montgomery County

CYPM Training & Technical Assistance

- ☑ Site-Based TTA to support implementation of the Model
 - ☑ Policy, practices, training, performance measures, and quality assurance
- ☑ Peer-to-peer learning
- ☑ Access to web-based tools and technologies within the network
- ☑ Utilization and implementation of the CYPM research toolkit to evaluate outcomes
- ☑ Assistance with state-level policy development

Team Goal Setting

☑ As a State Policy Team, what are you aiming to achieve?

☑ CYPM examples:

☑ Arizona

- ☑ Supported model implementation in all counties
- ☑ Developed state guidance on best practices

☑ Maryland

- ☑ Developing a policy toolkit
- ☑ Put forth legislation to support Information Sharing
- ☑ Developing a multi-agency, integrated data system

☑ Missouri

- ☑ Developing a Crossover Policy Toolkit
- ☑ Supported model implementation in four judicial circuits

☑ Nebraska

- ☑ Statewide training on Crossover Youth Practice Model

Outlining **Next Steps**

☑ Meeting Schedule

- ☑ Determine a monthly schedule (i.e. 3rd Thursday at 10am CT)
- ☑ Identify convenient meeting locations

☑ Chair & Co-Chairs

- ☑ Assist CJJR with facilitation and agenda setting
- ☑ Assist with follow-up actions

For more information, log onto:
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