

## SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CATAWBA COUNTY RISK AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

- I. Risk Assessment Summary
- II. Needs Assessment Summary
- III. Resource Assessment Summary
- IV. Summary of Gaps and Barriers in the Community Continuum
- V. Proposed Priority Services for Funding

### Part I Risk

The Risk and Needs Assessment Committee reviewed data gleaned from the Juvenile Risk Assessment instrument administered by Juvenile Court Counselors after juveniles are referred with a complaint alleging that a delinquent act has occurred and prior to adjudication of the juvenile. The Juvenile Risk Assessment is an instrument used to predict the likelihood of the juvenile being involved in future delinquent behavior. For some youth, some of the individual item ratings may be heavily dependent upon information reported by the juvenile or the parent(s). For these items (*represented by percentages which with a star next to them*), there is a likelihood of under-reporting the incidence of a particular behavior and the actual incidence may be higher than suggested by these figures. In those cases, the figure should be interpreted as a measure of the minimum level of occurrence.

### County Risk Factor Observations: FY 2014-2015

R2 Number of undisciplined or Delinquent Referrals at Intake – elevated observations: 13% of assessed youth have 2 or 3 prior referrals (2 year increase trend & higher than state rate). 20% of assessed youth have one prior referral (2 year increase trend & higher than state rate). 37% have one or more prior referrals (increase from previous year's rate).

R6 Known Use – Alcohol, Illegal Drugs\*\* (prior 12 months) – elevated observations: \*\*24% of assessed youth have known substance use (2 year increase trend). 12% have known use and need assessment (increase from previous year's rate).

R7 School Behavior Problems (prior twelve months) – elevated observations: 87% of assessed youth have school behavior problems (2 year increase trend & higher than state rate the past 2 years). 44% of assessed youth have serious school behavior problems (increase from the previous year's rate).

R8 Relationships with Peers – elevated observations: 18% of assessed youth regularly associate with others involved in delinquent activity. 44% of assessed youth lack prosocial peers or sometimes associate w/delinquent others (2 years decrease trend but higher than state rate the past 3 years).

R9 Parental Supervision – elevated observations: 90% of assessed youth have parents willing and able to supervise (3 year increase trend & lower than the state rate the past four years). 19% have parents willing but unable to supervise (decrease from previous year's rate and higher than the state rate).

\*\*reflects self-reported data

## **Part II. Needs**

The Risk and Needs Assessment Committee also reviewed data gleaned from the Juvenile Needs Assessment instrument administered by Juvenile Court Counselors prior to court disposition of a juvenile. The Juvenile Needs Assessment is an instrument used to examine a youth's needs in the various domains of his life: The Individual Domain, The School Domain, The Peer Domain, and the Community Domain. This instrument was designed to detect service intervention needs as an aid in service planning. As with the Juvenile Risk Assessment, some of the individual item ratings may be heavily dependent upon information reported by the juvenile or the parent(s). For these items (*represented by percentages which with a star next to them*), there is a likelihood of under-reporting the incidence of a particular behavior and the actual incidence may be higher than suggested by these figures. In those cases, the figure should be interpreted as a measure of the minimum level of occurrence.

### **County Elevated Needs Observations: FY 2014-2015**

Y1 Peer Relationships - elevated observations: 35% of assessed youth have positive peers (increase from the prior year but lower than the state rate). 27% of assessed youth are rejected by positive peers (3 year increase trend and higher than the state rate for the past 4 years); sometimes associate with delinquent peers (2 year decrease trend and lower than state rate). 8% report regular association with delinquent peers (decrease from prior year and & lower than the state rate for past 3 years).

Y2 School Behavior/Adjustment – Elevated observation: 75% of assessed youth have school behavior problems. 61% of assessed youth have moderate to serious school behavior problems (increase from previous year's rate).

Y4 Substance Abuse within the past 12 months – elevated observation: \*\*25% of assessed youth have substance use and/or abuse issues (3 year increase trend). 17% need further assessment (2 year increase trend).

Y7 Sexual Behaviors during Past 12 months – elevated observation: 82% of assessed youth have no apparent sexual behavioral problems (increase from the previous year's rate but lower than the state rate for the past 4 years). 8% of assessed youth have dangerous sexual practices (decrease from previous year's rate but higher than the state rate the past 4 years).

Y8 Mental Health Needs – elevated observations: 21% of assessed youth need more mental health assessment (higher than state rate the past 4 years). 39% have mental health needs addressed (lower than state rate the previous year but higher than the state rate the past four years).

Y9 Basic Physical Needs/Independent Living – elevated observations: 94% of assessed youth are living with parent and needs met (increase from previous year's rate & higher than state rate). (NOTE: The need is considered elevated because of elevated observations in F1, F2, F4, & F5.)

F1 Conflict in the Home within Past 12 months – elevated observation: 17% have conflict in the home (decrease from previous year’s rate & lower than the state rate the past 4 years).

F2 Family Supervision Skills – elevated observation: 56% of assessed youth have parents with marginal to inadequate family supervision skills (decrease from previous year’s rate but higher than the state rate the past 3 years).

F4 Family Substance Abuse Within the Past 3 Years by Household Member - elevated observations: \*\*13% of assessed youth have family members with alcohol/drug abuse issues (decrease from previous year’s rate but higher than state rate past 4 years).

F5 Family Criminality – elevated observation: 63% of assessed youth have family members with no criminal history (increase from previous year’s rate & higher than state rate the first time in 4 years).

\*\*self-reported data

### **Part III. Summary of the Existing Community Resources**

#### **Structured Activities**

- Experiential (4-H Activities-financial barrier)
- Private Recreational Programs- restrictions & financial barrier
- Parks & Recreational Programs
- Mentoring (Council on Adolescents Lunch Buddy program is restricted; Young People of Integrity- program is restricted)
- Teen Up / Links: restricted
- Tutoring/Academic Enhancement-Hickory High School and Middle School-access limited
- Parent Family Skill Building (Parenting Network)
- Boys and Girls Scouts- financial barriers
- Boys and Girls Clubs Salvation Army age restriction to age 15; financial barrier
- Temple of Refuge After School Program – access limited
- Communities in Schools – restricted, school-based
- Conflict Resolution Center Lifeskills – would not be available if not JCPC funded
- Vocational services- via the school systems-access is limited
- Apprenticeship programs-via the school systems – access is limited

#### **Restorative Services**

- Restitution/Community Services (Project Challenge) services available if JCPC funded
- Mediation Conflict Resolution if JCPC funded

#### **Community Day Programming**

- Alternative Schools restricted

#### **Assessment Services**

- Psychological Assessment - Catawba Department of Social Services/Family Net – state policy requirement of assessments within 21 days would not be available if not JCPC funded
- Private Sector – funding restriction; time restraint

### **Clinical Treatment**

- Mental Health Services Critical Access Behavioral Health Agencies and the Private/Public Sector Agencies – financial barriers
- Home Base Family Counseling : In-Home Therapeutic Services- Intensive & Multisystemic Therapy
- Alexander Youth Network – financial barrier
- Substance Abuse Assessment & Treatment-, Cognitive Connections-age restricted; Family Net- would not be available if not JCPC funded
- Sex Offender Specific Treatment –Family Net would not be available if not JCPC funded
- Counseling: School based mental health- Family Net- restricted
- Child Advocacy Center – non offending parent, restricted to victims
- Mobile crisis – Partners Behavioral Healthcare
- AMI Kids – restricted to Level II youth & adjudicated youth

### **Residential**

- Temporary/ Emergency Shelter – Rapid Response Beds- restricted and limited
- Alexander Youth Network –financial restrictions
- Therapeutic Foster Care /Specialized Foster Care – Catawba Social Services & Private Sector - restricted
- Temporary Foster Care – Catawba Department of Social Services - restricted
- West Care – female short term residential facility-restricted
- Sipes Orchard home – restricted and limited

## **Part IV. Summary of Gaps and Barriers in the Continuum of Services**

### **Structured Activities**

- Parent Family Skill Building -service would not exist without JCPC funding
- Tutoring/Academic Programs – hard to access, limited participation
- Youth Interpersonal Skill Building if JCPC funded program is not provided.
- Mediation program-Conflict Resolution Center – service would not exist without JCPC funds.

### **Restorative Services**

- Restitution/Community Services if JCPC funded program is not provided.
- Mediation/Conflict Resolution Services if JCPC funded program is not provided.
- Teen Court – not available

### **Community Day Programming**

- Structured day programs not available
- Alternative School –limited and restricted

### **Assessment Services**

- Psychological Assessment Services are a priority. Assessments within the state policy-required 21 days for court involved youth would not be available if the JCPC funded program is not provided.

### **Clinical Treatment**

- Substance Abuse for JCPC youth is needed; would be difficult to access plus there would be financial barriers if JCPC did not fund.
- Counseling for youth and families is needed. There are financial barriers plus programs are difficult to access.
- Home based and multi-systemic treatment is needed; financial restrictions.
- Sex Offender Assessment/Treatment Services – difficult to access plus financial barriers exist if JCPC did not fund

### **Residential**

- Group Home services are limited
- Therapeutic Foster Care has limited access
- Emergency Shelter – limited access

## **Part V. Proposed Priority Services for Funding**

The committee compared the services needed to address the elevated Juvenile Risk Factors and Juvenile Needs with services currently available in the community. Services which are currently available in the community and sufficient to meet the needs of court involved youth or those youth most at risk for court involvement are not considered as a priority for JCPC funding.

**The Committee proposes that the following services in ranked order be approved as the funding priorities for FY 2016-2017:**

1. Psychological services/comprehensive assessments
2. Counseling
3. Restitution/community service
4. Substance abuse
5. Mentoring
6. Family skill building
7. Group home/Residential services
8. Interpersonal skill building
9. Mediation
10. Sexual offender
11. Temporary shelter
12. Specialized foster care
13. Tutoring
14. Structured day
15. Experiential

16. Teen court

17. Vocational