

Juvenile Initiatives

Delinquency

INcite Risk Assessment: IYAS

Summary: A partnership between the Indiana Judicial Center and the Division of State Court Administration's Trial Court Technology office resulted in the statewide release of the INcite Risk Assessment Application in January 2011. The Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) for juveniles and the Indiana Risk Assessment System (IRAS) for adults are each comprised of six assessment instruments, for a total of 12 tools in all. Each of the instruments is used during specific points of the juvenile and criminal justice processes to help determine an offender's risk to reoffend and identify criminogenic needs. Information gathered from the risk assessment tools allows users to develop individualized case plans for offenders with the goal of reducing recidivism.

Goals: The main objectives behind the development of the INcite Risk Assessment Application were to (1) improve communication between criminal justice agencies; (2) contribute to continuity of services for offenders, and (3) store statewide aggregate data needed for revalidation of the tools. To date, nearly 830,000 risk assessments have been completed in INcite by over 3,200 users statewide; over 171,000 of these assessments were completed on juveniles.

Data: Offender demographics, assessment questions/answers, domain scores, assessment scores and results, overrides, strengths/barriers, and offense information.

Project Status: Deployed statewide in 2011; application is subject to revision based on periodic revalidation of tools.

INcite Risk Assessment: MAYSI-2

Summary: In 2015, a partnership between the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, the Youth Law TEAM of Indiana, the Indiana Juvenile Mental Health Screening, Assessment & Treatment Project and the National Youth Screening & Assessment Project (NYSAP) resulted in the incorporation of the MAYSI-2 (Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument) into the existing Risk Assessment framework. The MAYSI-2 is a brief screening tool designed to identify youth who are in need of further mental health evaluation so appropriate care can be coordinated by juvenile detention centers across the state.

Goals: Prior to including the MAYSI-2 screening tool into the Risk Assessment application in INcite, most of the 17 detention centers participating in the Indiana Juvenile Mental Health Screening, Assessment & Treatment Project completed the MAYSI-2 using software called MAYSIWARE, which was installed locally on a single computer and did not have the ability to connect the data to other detention centers in the state. Incorporating the MAYSI-2 into INcite allows for a centralized database of all MAYSI-2 screenings, and provides reporting tools for the sites to be able to review results and trends locally, while also comparing their detention population to the national norm data provided by NYSAP.

Data: Offender demographics, offense information, assessment questions/answers, results, scales above the caution or warning, critical case indicators and follow-up outcomes.

Project Status: Deployed in April 2015; used as part of a SAMHSA MacArthur pilot project with the Marion Superior Court Probation Department beginning in May 2015 and used in detention centers across

the state starting December 1, 2015 as part of the Juvenile Mental Health Screening, Assessment & Treatment Project.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Project

Summary: The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 2002 requires states to report on and address their progress in reducing the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) is tasked with ensuring that Indiana achieves and maintains compliance with these federal requirements so that funding can continue to be released to the state. The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) report analyzes 9 key decision points in the juvenile justice process: arrest, referral, diversion, detention, petition filed, found delinquent, probation, secure confinement and waiver to adult court. Trial Court Technology and ICJI have partnered to build a repository of DMC data within INCite. This initiative will allow the counties to primarily use their local case management systems to collect the data needed for DMC, while providing a method for the counties to then upload their data into the statewide repository. For the few counties throughout the state that do not use one of the four (4) primary juvenile case management systems, data can be maintained on an Excel spreadsheet and uploaded into the application.

Goals: The primary goal of the DMC Project is to have a centralized database of all DMC data that is updated quarterly from each jurisdiction. ICJI must provide data annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and instead of requesting the data from each county individually, ICJI will be able to use tools built within the repository to compile the annual reports.

Data: Offender demographics, offense information, and the 9 DMC decision points.

Project Status: Funding will be provided by ICJI to build the repository in 2016. Administrative Rule to be enacted that would require the data collection, with an effective date of July 1, 2016 and an implementation date of October 1, 2016.

Preliminary Inquiry, Predispositional Report and Modification Report Project

Summary: As established by the Indiana Probation Standards, there are three critical reports prepared by juvenile probation officers during specific aspects of juvenile case processing. The preliminary inquiry is used to provide the prosecutor and court with basic information regarding the offender so that an appropriate decision can be made regarding probable cause and detention/release options. The predispositional report is intended to provide information to the Court that is essential to the judge in making an appropriate disposition. Complete and accurate information about all aspects of the case, with a recommendation when appropriate, enhances the Court's ability to order a disposition that represents the best interests of the juvenile, the family and the community. The modification report is very similar to the purpose of the predispositional report in that it is designed to provide the Court with information that is essential to the judge in making an appropriate decision; however, because it is being used to modify an existing disposition, the modification report is used to only report new and/or updated information. It is not designed to repeat details already included in the original predispositional report. In 2011, the Probation Officer Advisory Board worked to revise and standardize these three reports to incorporate scores and results from the IYAS into the disposition process. Therefore, these three reports were added to the INCite framework so they could be connected with the risk assessment information and stored in a centralized location.

Goals: The goal of housing the PI, PDR and Modification reports in INCite is to have the information on all juveniles accessible in one central location for probation officers statewide. Offender demographics, legal history and historical reports are all available for probation officers to read, copy and share, allowing for a seamless process when multiple counties jointly work with the same juvenile offender.

Data: Offender demographics, legal history, family relationships, financials, detention details, peer information, health history, risk and needs assessments, DCS information and recommendations to the court.

Project Status: Deployed statewide November 1, 2014.

Case Plans

Summary: The Indiana Probation Standards and the Indiana Youth Assessment System (IYAS) Policy both require probation officers to use the results of the IYAS and other supplemental tools to create individualized case plans for probationers that target criminogenic behaviors. A partnership between Trial Court Technology and the Indiana Judicial Center has allowed for a Case Plan component to be incorporated into INcite, allowing the IYAS assessment results to directly feed the case plan details electronically.

Goals: The goal of the Case Plan project is to have a standardized Case Plan model for all probation departments across the state to use and share information for mutual clients. Many departments are currently using Microsoft Word documents for their Case Plans, which doesn't allow for any data collection. The Case Plan project in INcite will allow for sophisticated data collection to track offender progress, program success, and departmental outcomes.

Data: Offender demographics, risk assessment results, targeted domains, goals, objectives, strategies, program referrals, DCS involvement and case planning targets, other conditions of supervision, compliance or status with requirements, completion details and progress notes.

Project Status: Development nearly complete; targeting spring 2016 for statewide implementation.

Log of Juveniles Held

Summary: Pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) of 2002, the Youth Division of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) is required to conduct monitoring of all facilities that hold children in a secure setting for any period of time. This requirement must be met in order for the state to receive federal funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). ICJI currently monitors DOC facilities, county jails, local police departments, juvenile detention centers and residential treatment facilities.

Goals: In order for ICJI to complete its annual JJDP Compliance Monitoring Reports to OJJDP, juvenile holding facilities with a secure designation are required to complete and submit Monthly Logs of Juveniles Held to ICJI. In 2005, Gottlieb & Wertz, Inc. created an online data entry system, QUEST Case Management System: Log of Juveniles Held, as a way for the facilities to electronically submit their data to ICJI.

Data: Offender identifiers, detention stay information (dates and geography), offense and release information.

Project Status: Implemented in 2005 by Gottlieb & Wertz; data available to ICJI, but not in a central repository at the state level.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

Quarterly Reporting Spreadsheet (QRS)

Summary: To help JDAI sites become more data-driven, the Annie E. Casey Foundation has developed a Quarterly Reporting Spreadsheet (QRS). The JDAI sites are able to use the data to deepen their understanding of the juveniles they serve, while also improving the quality and effectiveness of their programs and services and reducing the unnecessary use of juvenile detention. Currently, the JDAI sites use an Excel spreadsheet that contains a layer of analytics to produce these reports. The data being fed into the QRS is either hand collected by the site or is produced from a report generated from the local case management system. A partnership between Trial Court Technology, the Indiana Judicial Center and the state JDAI Team has allowed for the development of a JDAI Data Repository where the Quarterly Report will be housed and produced in a more meaningful format. The reports will be more dynamic and allow for unique analysis of the data while also providing a central repository of all JDAI data from all sites across the state.

Goals: The goal of the Trial Court Technology project is to redesign, improve and enhance the existing QRS report as an INcite application. This will allow all JDAI data to be housed in a centralized location and available in a standardized format. Reporting to the Annie E. Casey Foundation will be more streamlined and the reporting available to the local sites will be more dynamic and meaningful to each unique population.

Data: Offender demographics, referral details, offense information, detention details, alternatives to detention information, and detention assessment results.

Project Status: Development began in late 2015 with anticipated completion date by summer of 2016.

Detention Utilization Study

Summary: The Detention Utilization Study is a baseline report used primarily by new JDAI sites to do a snapshot comparison of a single date in time of youth in detention compared to youth in alternatives to detention. This report allows JDAI sites to understand how they are utilizing detention and other programs prior to the implementation of any JDAI strategies. This application is currently a web-based model that is hosted on Trial Court Technology's server; however, it is not currently part of the INcite framework. In 2016, the plan is to build the Detention Utilization Study within the INcite framework to be consistent with other projects.

Goals: The goal of the Detention Utilization Study is to have a baseline understanding for newly named JDAI counties of the scenarios and populations of youth that are being detained in a given county, compared to youth that are being offered alternatives to detention. There is also a desire to use this application as a periodic benchmark analysis tool that would allow comparisons over time, once JDAI strategies have been introduced into the local juvenile justice system.

Data: Offender demographics, geography, program utilization for alternatives, detention information, referrals and admissions, offense information, legal history, placement history, runaway history, family information mental health information, and release/outcome information.

Project Status: Available online currently, but will be incorporated into INcite in 2016-2017; currently used for new JDAI sites as they become approved.

CHINS/ IV-D

Court Performance Timeliness Measures CHINS

Summary: States are required to report statistics on five timeliness measures annually on child welfare cases in order to continue to receive federal funds for the Court Improvement Project. Trial Court Technology has developed a tool within INCite that allows counties to upload their Timeliness Measures data either from data gathered in the local case management system or from data maintained in an Excel spreadsheet.

Goals: The Division of State Court Administration partnered with Quest, CourtView and CSI (vendors of the other case management systems used in the state) to ensure that those systems were able to track the timeliness measures using CIP standards as implemented in Odyssey (the state's case management system). Regional trainings were held throughout the state to provide judges and their court staff with detailed explanations and specific instructions on how each timeliness measure is tracked. As a result of this initiative, statewide data for CHINS Timeliness Measures are now available in a single, centralized system in INCite.

Data: Youth identifiers, and the five timeliness measures: (1) time to first permanency hearing; (2) time to all subsequent permanency hearings; (3) time to permanent placement; (4) time to termination of parental rights petition; and (5) time to termination of parental rights.

Project Status: Effective July 1, 2014 every court with CHINS jurisdiction is required to report quarterly on the timeliness measures.

MaGIK/KidTraks Enhanced Access for Probation Officers

Summary: Since 2009, Trial Court Technology has made available to juvenile probation officers the means necessary for communicating to the Department of Child Services (DCS) regarding information on out-of-home placements and services paid for by DCS. Initially, the DCS Probation application in INCite interfaced with DCS's ICWIS system and data was temporarily housed in INCite until it was updated on the record in ICWIS. However, since that time, DCS has implemented a replacement system for ICWIS, called MaGIK, and also uses a secondary system, called KidTraks, for the invoicing and billing of these placements and services. Today, a portal exists to MaGIK/KidTraks for probation officers through either the DCS Probation system in INCite or through the QUEST Case Management System and allows probation officers a seamless way to submit information for payment of placements and services directly within DCS' payment system. In late 2015, DCS enhanced the access that juvenile probation officers have within MaGIK/KidTraks to where all CHINS assessments and dispositions are now available to view on the record. Probation officers can also see whether a case is still open with DCS and what placements and services were provided by DCS for those cases.

Goals: As part of the Dual Status Youth initiative, this enhanced access allows juvenile probation officers to have more information readily available for the youth they may encounter during the referral or intake process. While completing the Dual Status Screening Tool, probation officers must consider any prior or current DCS involvement, and having access to that information in MaGIK/KidTraks allows for a better review of records prior to making a recommendation to the court regarding dual status considerations.

Data: No data is available via this interface; the DCS Probation access in INCite or QUEST is simply the method by which juvenile probation officers enter DCS's MaGIK/KidTraks system.

Project Status: Enhanced access was made available to all juvenile probation officers in October 2015.

CMS to CMS INTERFACE (i.e. CMS Search)

Summary: In 2009, the Indiana General Assembly enacted “information sharing and exchange provisions” to IC 33-24-6-3(a) that required the Division of State Court Administration to develop protocols that would enable information sharing and exchange for three software applications developed or managed by the Division. The three systems outlined in the statute were the electronic citation and warning system (eCWS), the Protection Order Registry and the Odyssey case management system. Interfaces were already in place for eCWS and the Protection Order Registry; however, additional work was still needed to implement an interface with Odyssey. In 2013, Trial Court Technology began working with the vendor for the QUEST juvenile case management system and was successfully able to implement the CMS Search application. This application houses an interface between Odyssey and QUEST and allows for a simultaneous search of both systems. Similarly, QUEST now offers the same expanded search of both Odyssey and QUEST data within its QUEST Repository application. CMS Search has the capacity to interface with additional case management systems that have the technical ability to work with such an interface.

Goals: The first goal of this project was to establish a method for data sharing that would comply with the statute. However, prior to the implementation of this interface, Odyssey users (with confidential juvenile permissions) could only see juvenile court cases within Odyssey counties. Likewise, QUEST users could only see juvenile cases within QUEST counties via the QUEST Repository. This interface has expanded access for these user groups to where now over 70% of the state’s juvenile cases are available in a single search function via the CMS Search application.

Data: Since this project is simply a “view” of data from another case management system, data is not actually available for any other use.

Project Status: Deployed in January 2014.

Dual Status

Summary: On July 1, 2015, legislation took effect that defines and distinguishes between “dually identified youth”, “dually involved youth” and “dually adjudicated youth.” It also promotes a collaborative approach to where each child is screened by an intake officer (with either probation or DCS) to determine if “markers” exist that would qualify the youth as a Dual Status child. If approved by the Judge, a youth can then be referred to the Dual Status Team in the county for further evaluation, ultimately resulting in the team making a recommendation to the Judge for appropriate processing of the matter. There are currently five pilot counties working together to establish best practices for the Dual Status Youth model.

Goals: The primary goal of this initiative is to improve outcomes for youth by establishing a collaborative approach involving both the Department of Child Services and the courts/probation.

Data: The pilot counties of Tippecanoe, Elkhart, Allen, Clark and Henry (dubbed the “TEACH” counties) are determining the data to gather from this project and the means by which the data will be collected. The following data elements are currently under consideration: Youth demographics; dual status markers; screening tool recommendation; team recommendation; lead agency; and case outcomes.

Project Status: The five pilot counties are working on designing a model for the Dual Status process, necessary forms and collaboration plans so that other jurisdictions can follow suit. These counties will be attending a joint conference in January 2016 with the hope of delivering statewide training to all necessary stakeholders by June 2016. At the same time, Marion County is working under a technical assistances grant through the Robert F. Kennedy Children’s Action Corp to develop a Dual Status Youth

process and evaluation within Marion County. Marion County's project complements the work of the TEACH counties. While the former will provide academic and researched based references, the latter will provide the practical experience for state-wide implementation of the new laws.