

Evaluation of Utah Juvenile Court's Implementation of the Carey Guides

December 2011



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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Executive Summary	iii
 Background & Introduction	 1
 Process Evaluation	 2
Methods	2
Sample Selection	2
Data Sources and Measures	2
Research Questions	3
Analyses	3
Results	3
Probation Contacts	4
Carey Guides Use	6
Staff Survey Results	13
 Outcome Evaluation	 18
Methods	18
Sample Selection	18
Data Sources and Measures	19
Research Questions	19
Analyses	20
Results	21
Participant Characteristics	21
Participant Risk/Needs and Juvenile Court History	21
During-Probation Recidivism	22
Post-Probation Recidivism	24
Factors Related to Outcomes	25
 Discussion and Conclusion	 31
Process Evaluation	31
Outcome Evaluation	32
Key Findings	34
Limitations	35
Recommendations	35
Conclusion	36
 Bibliography	 37
 Appendices	 38
Appendix A: Carey Guides Implementation and Evaluation Timeline	38
Appendix B: Tracking Sheet – Carey Guide Pilot Sites	40
Appendix C: Tracking Sheet – Comparison Sites	41

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Executive Summary

Study Purpose and Background

The Utah Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has requested that the Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC) study the implementation of the Carey Guides as an additional component of juvenile probation with moderate and high risk juvenile probationers in Utah. This study examines the Carey Guides implementation and the impact of that process on Juvenile Court outcomes such as changes in probation supervision and recidivism. This study does not evaluate the effectiveness of individual Carey Guides, nor the Guides as a whole. This study does, however, evaluate the implementation and use of Carey Guides in Utah as a component of the larger probation supervision process.

Process Evaluation

From October 1, 2009 to October 1, 2010 three probation offices selected by the AOC (CG: Farmington, West Jordan and Price) implemented the Guides and documented their probation appointments and Guide use. A comparison group (COMP: Salt Lake City, West Valley, Tooele, and 7th District, excluding Price) was also selected by the AOC, and these probation offices tracked their probation appointments for comparison. Probation officers and supervisors were surveyed by the Juvenile Court Research Analyst at four times throughout the pilot year to gauge staff response to the tool, identify areas of needed training, and determine staff perceptions of the Guides. The staff survey was also used to identify and respond to implementation issues at the pilot sites.

Probation Appointments

- The CG sites had slightly fewer probation appointments per PO per month (Mn = 10.4) when compared to COMP sites (14.3).
- The CG sites had slightly longer average appointments (Mn = 34 minutes) than COMP sites (31).

Infrequent Use of the Guides

- In the CG sites, the Guides were only used in approximately one-third of appointments.
- Frequency of Guide use decreased during the study period, with a slight bump in August 2010 following the booster training.
- Slightly more than half (53%) of youth at the pilot sites had at least one appointment where a Guide was used. Of those,
 - A majority of youth had three or fewer appointments where a Guide was used (66%) and only one or two different Guides were used with them (88%).
 - On average, youth had a total of 48 minutes spent on the Guides over the entire course of the study.

Targeting Specific Needs

- The majority of appointments recorded in the PO tracking sheets (73%) had at least one PRA domain listed as being targeted.
- The most frequently targeted PRA domains were Skills, Alcohol and Drugs, Attitudes and Behaviors, and Relationships.
- The type of Guides being used with each of the PRA items appears to have face validity.

Staff Survey

- Staff reported that the Guides were easy to understand (62% “easy,” plus 14% “very easy”) and use (74% “easy,” plus 11% “very easy”) at the first survey (Dec 2009).

- Following a booster training in August 2010 staff reported increased comfort level with the Guides (“very comfortable” ratings improved from 5% to 23%).
- The majority (73%) reported using the Guides since the pilot period had ended (November 2010).

Outcome Evaluation Findings

The Outcome Evaluation combined data from CARE and the PO tracking sheets to examine the type of youth who were in the CG and COMP offices and their Juvenile Court outcomes. There were four groups: COMP and CG from the probation offices described in the Process Evaluation section, split into two time periods PRE (10/1/08 – 9/30/09, prior to pilot implementation) and DUR (10/1/09 – 9/30/10, during implementation). These four groups were compared on demographics, Juvenile Court history, and recidivism.

- The four groups did not differ statistically significantly on recidivism (see table below)

1 Year Post-Probation Start Recidivism				
	COMP- PRE	COMP- DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Percent with Delinquency Referral(s)	49	55	48	52
# of Delinquency Referrals (Mean (Mn))	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.2
Maximum Charge Degree (Mn)	MA	MA	MA	MA
Days to 1 st Re-Offense (Mn)	114	125	111	119

- Group membership (COMP-DUR vs. CG-DUR) was *not* statistically significantly related to recidivism after controlling for the factors significantly related to recidivism (age, gender, minority status, number and severity of prior delinquency referrals, and time in PO appointments).
- Level of the Guide use (number of appointments with Guides, total minutes spent on Guides) was *not* statistically significantly related to recidivism after controlling for the significant factors related to recidivism within the CG-DUR group (gender, severity of priors, and time in PO appointments).
- These findings are not surprising, as the recorded use of the Guides was quite low. See *Infrequent Use of the Guides* on the previous page
- Due to the low recorded dosage, the current use of the Guides in Utah could not be tied to positive outcomes, nor was it associated with any negative outcomes.

Conclusion

During the pilot year of Carey Guide use in Utah, the probation offices involved in the study demonstrated that it was possible to implement a new resource as a component of probation with moderate and high risk youth, as well as record those changes for a comprehensive evaluation. Following the training on the Carey Guides by The Carey Group, the intervention sites implemented and sustained the use of this new resource. However, the level of use that was practical for the probation officers and youth was not sufficient to tie Carey Guides use to long-term outcomes. As the Carey Guides were developed from evidence based practices (EBPs) and the AOC has invested in the training and purchasing of these tools, the Juvenile Courts should continue their use as desired as a component of working with and helping improve the lives of youth.

Background and Introduction

Study Purpose

The Utah Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has requested that the Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC) study the implementation of the Carey Guides as an additional component of juvenile probation with moderate and high risk juvenile probationers in Utah. This study examines the Carey Guides implementation and the impact of that process on Juvenile Court outcomes such as changes in risk scores, probation completion, and recidivism. This study does not evaluate the effectiveness of individual Carey Guides, nor the Guides as a whole. This study does evaluate the implementation and use of Carey Guides in Utah as a component of the larger probation supervision process.

Background

The goal of juvenile probation is to facilitate comprehensive services using evidence-based practices (EBP) for adjudicated youth. In the fall of 2009 three juvenile probation sites (Farmington, West Jordan and Price) were selected by the AOC to implement an additional tool, the Carey Guides (CG). Additional sites were selected by the AOC to serve as a comparison to the CG sites (Salt Lake City, West Valley, Tooele, and 7th District, excluding Price). The Guides consists of 33 handbooks to help corrections professionals use EBP with their clients (The Carey Group, 2010). Twelve (12) of these Guides address criminogenic needs (Blue Guides), while the remaining 21 (Red Guides) address case management issues. The Guides provide discussion points and activities for staff to do with offenders in order to address issues such as antisocial peers, interpersonal skills, mental health, and rewards and sanctions. Most activities are 15 minutes or less and are suited to a probation meeting environment.

In September of 2009, The Carey Group conducted a two day training on the Carey Guides with juvenile probation officers (POs) and supervisors. Starting October 1, 2009, POs in the Carey Guides pilot sites (CG) began officially using the Guides with moderate and high risk probationers. Also on October 1, 2009, both CG sites and comparison sites (COMP) began recording their PO appointments with moderate and high risk youth. At the beginning of the study period, fewer than half of the Guides (16 out of 33) were available to the POs. The remainder of the Guides were released incrementally throughout the study period. See Appendix A for a more comprehensive timeline of the CG implementation and evaluation.

Process Evaluation

The *Process Evaluation* section of this report examines how the implementation of the Guides has affected probation (e.g., difference in the number or length of probation appointments by CG vs. COMP) and the extent to which the Guides were being used at the Carey Guide (CG) sites.

Methods

Sample Selection

Case Tracking Sheets were completed at the Carey Guide (CG) sites (District Offices of Farmington, West Jordan, and Price) and the Comparison (COMP) sites (District Offices of Salt Lake, West Valley, Tooele, and the remainder of 7th District (Castle Dale, Moab, and San Juan offices)) from October 1, 2009 until September 30, 2010. Probation Officers (POs) were instructed to record all of their appointments with moderate and high risk probationers, including those appointments where a Guide was not used. Samples for the Process Evaluation section of this report include all probationers whose appointments were recorded by the POs in the Case Tracking Sheets and are broken out into two groups: CG and COMP. Copies of the Case Tracking Sheet templates are provided in Appendices B and C.

Data Sources and Measures

Case Tracking Sheets. Data for this section of report was compiled from Case Tracking Sheets that were completed by juvenile Probation Officers (POs) at the CG and COMP sites throughout the study time period. When possible, comparisons are made across the four quarters of the study period (e.g., Time 1 (T1): October - December 2009, T2: January - March 2010, etc.). The Case Tracking Sheets for the COMP group documented regular probation appointments by youth, date, location, and length of appointment. The Case Tracking Sheets for the CG documented all of the previously mentioned items, as well as PRA item(s) targeted, CG(s) used, and length of time spent on the CG(s).

Staff Survey. Probation officers and probation supervisors at the CG sites were surveyed by Raechel Lizon, Juvenile Court Research Analyst at the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Survey recipients were emailed an invitation to participate with a link to the anonymous online survey in December 2009, March 2010, August 2010, and November 2010. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

The survey included a variety of open-ended and multiple choice questions. Topics covered in the survey included: perceptions of how using Carey Guides has affected probation appointment times, challenges to implementation, usefulness of the Carey Guides, understanding of the guides, and other implementation questions. Survey results were analyzed and reported by the Juvenile Court Research Analyst and were reviewed by Juvenile Court administrators, probation management, research staff at the Utah Criminal Justice Center, and the Carey Group consultants.

Research Questions

1. What is the frequency of Carey Guide use by the CG-DUR group?
2. What PRA items are targeted by the CG-DUR group?
3. What Carey Guides are most frequently used by the CG-DUR group?
4. What amount of time is used on the Carey Guides?
5. What Carey Guides are used to address each PRA item? Are these the most appropriately matched Carey Guide for the PRA item?

Analyses

The Process Evaluation analyses were primarily descriptive. PO appointments that were recorded on the logs were analyzed for most of the research questions at the PO level within each District Office (or combined into the larger CG vs. COMP groups). This means that if there was an average of 12 appointments in October in Farmington it was an average of 12 appointments *per PO*. PO appointments and related details (e.g., number and length of appointments) were compared across the 12 months of the during Carey Guides period (DUR) and also across the four quarters (e.g., Time 1: T1 Oct-Dec 2009, T2: Jan-Mar 2010). In the *Youth Exposure to the Guides* section the analyses were at the youth level. In this section all PO appointments were grouped by youth Case number rather than a PO identifier. No tests of statistical significance were conducted in the Process Evaluation. Instead, descriptive analyses were examined for visual trends and practical differences between the groups.

Results

The Process Evaluation piece of this report examines how the implementation of the Carey Guides has affected probation. Table 1 shows the number of POs turning in Case Tracking Sheets by District Office, as well as the number of youth¹ for whom an official appointment was recorded in at least one Case Tracking Sheet. It should be noted that not all POs have been with the project for the entire length of the study.

Table 1 Probation Officer Case Tracking Sheets

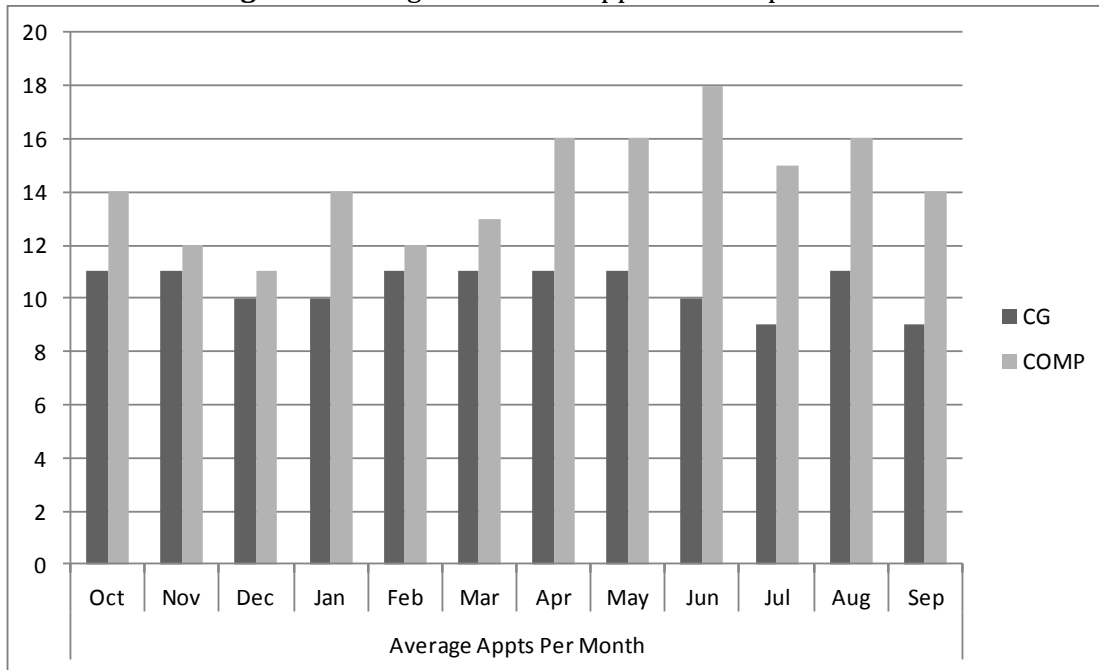
	Number of POs	Number of Youth
CG		
Farmington	10	295
West Jordan	12	186
Price	5	53
COMP		
SL City Probation	13	236
West Valley	17	433
Tooele	5	84
7th District Comparison	4	55
TOTAL	66	1342

¹ 11 youth who moved between CG and COMP sites during the study period were removed from the sample

Probation Contacts

Frequency of Appointments. The average number of appointments per month with moderate and high risk youth has fluctuated throughout the study period, but has neither increased nor decreased steadily (see Figure 1). However, on average, POs at the CG sites have consistently reported fewer appointments with youth per month than POs at the COMP sites.

Figure 1 Average Number of Appointments per Month



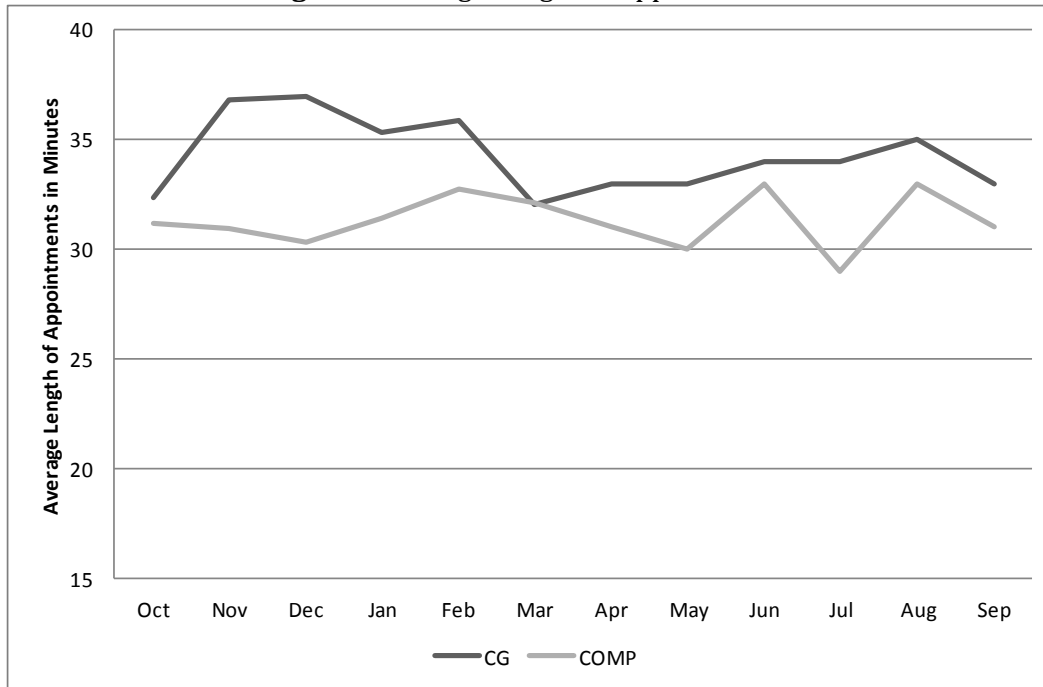
The shaded rows in the following table (Table 2) present the same information as the previous figure, while the additional rows provide detail by District Office. When average appointments per month are broken out by each of the District Offices, it appears that Price had fewer PO appointments per month than the other two CG sites. The West Valley COMP site reported the highest average number of appointments per PO per month.

Table 2 Average Appointments per Month by District Office

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Avg.
CG	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	11	10	9	11	9	10.4
Farmington	12	14	9	11	12	13	12	14	13	13	13	11	12.3
West Jordan	12	12	12	8	11	13	15	12	11	7	11	9	11.1
Price	9	5	7	12	7	6	5	4	3	4	4	7	6.1
COMP	14	12	11	14	12	13	16	16	18	15	16	14	14.3
SL City Probation	11	10	8	14	10	12	13	11	16	12	10	5	11.0
West Valley	15	12	12	16	14	13	20	18	21	17	20	19	16.4
Tooele	17	15	9	10	9	12	7	14	24	14	14	12	13.1
7th District Comp	18	14	15	8	12	15	14	16	13	18	16	16	14.6

Duration of Appointments. The average length of time for an appointment with moderate and high risk probationers has remained at about 31 minutes for the COMP group and only slightly longer (about 34 minutes) for the CG group throughout the study period (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Average Length of Appointments



The shaded rows in the following table (Table 3) present the same information as the previous figure, while the additional rows provide detail by District Office. In addition to reporting the highest average number of appointments per month, POs at the West Valley COMP site also reported the longest appointments (Mn = 34 minutes) of all of the COMP groups.

Table 3 Average Length of Appointments per Month by District Office

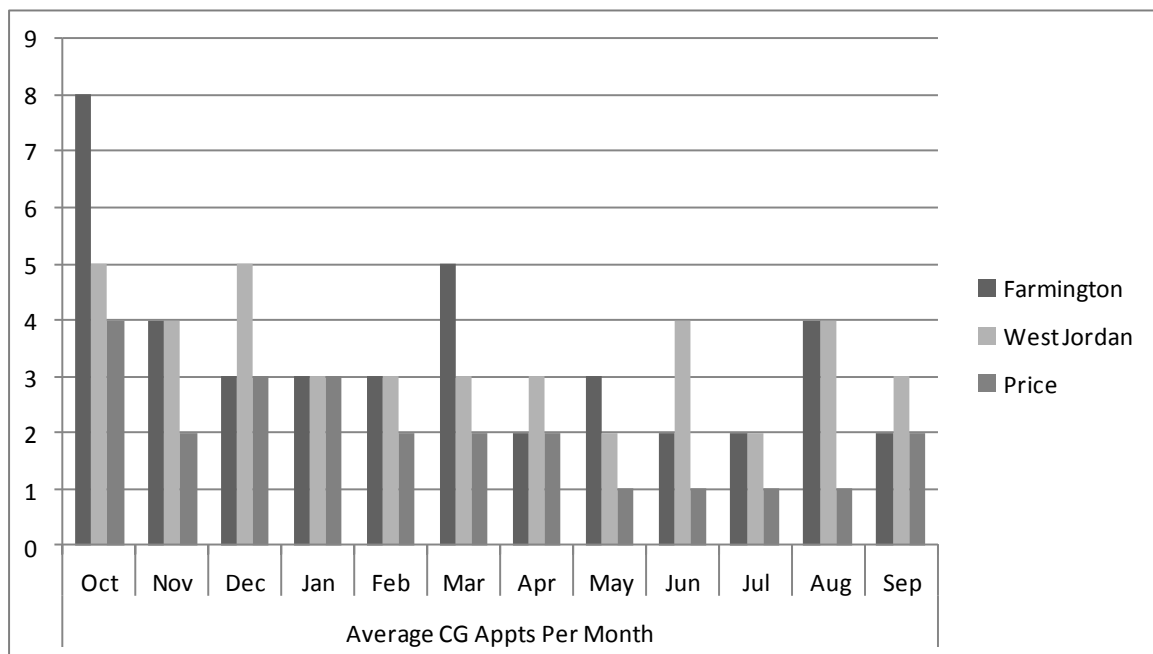
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Avg.
CG	32	37	37	35	36	32	33	33	34	34	35	33	34
Farmington	32	36	38	37	36	25	31	33	33	32	35	36	34
West Jordan	33	36	36	32	32	34	33	29	35	37	36	30	34
Price	30	40	37	38	42	41	34	40	32	32	34	33	36
COMP	31	31	30	31	33	32	31	30	33	29	33	31	31
SL City Probation	31	33	32	32	41	37	32	29	30	28	28	29	32
West Valley	36	32	33	35	33	35	33	33	37	31	36	34	34
Tooele	20	22	23	20	19	21	23	29	35	30	38	30	26
7th District Comp	22	28	21	24	23	20	23	19	23	21	28	20	23

Carey Guides Use

The following section of the report provides a closer examination of the use of the Guides at the three (3) CG sites: Farmington, West Jordan, and Price.

Frequency of Use. When examined as the average number of appointments per month where the Guides were used, the use of Guides has fluctuated throughout the study period, but has been on a relatively steady decline since the beginning of the study (see Figure 3). For instance, recorded use of the Guides was highest in Farmington at the beginning of the study (average of 8 Guides per month), but by the next month this number was cut in half. For the remainder of the study period, POs at the Farmington site used an average of 2 or 3 Guides per month, with the exception of a few increases experienced in March (Mn=5) and August, the month when POs attended a Carey Guides booster training (Mn=4). Similar trends were observed for West Jordan and Price offices.

Figure 3 Average Appointments per Month where Guides were Used

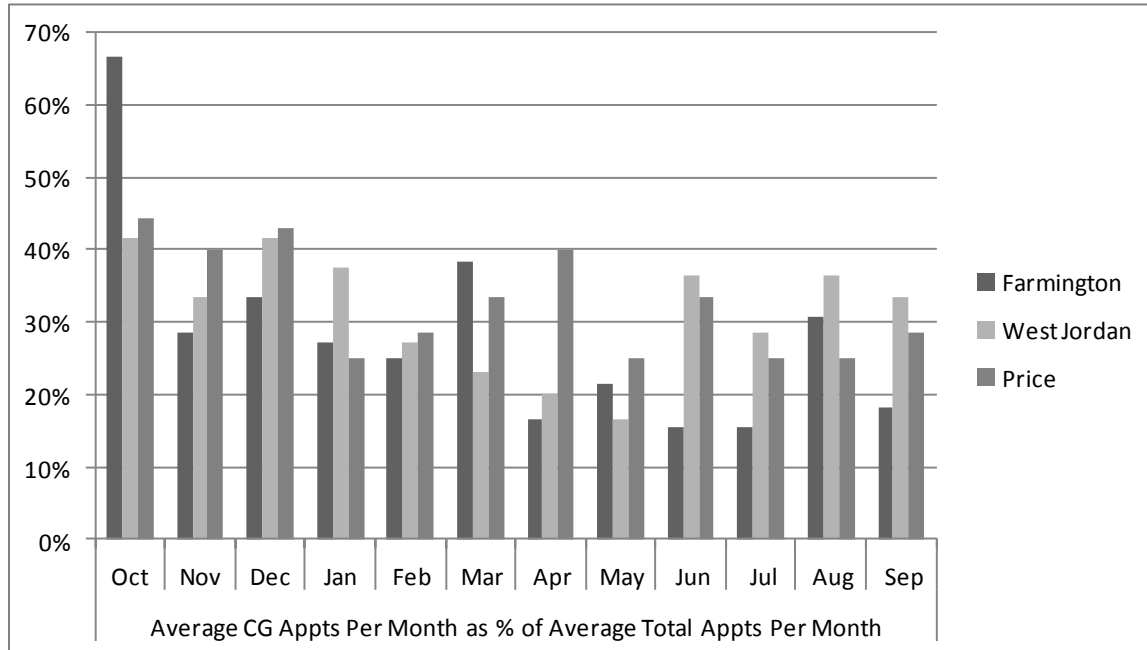


When examined as a percent of total appointments, the percent of appointments where Guides were used was around 30% after starting at nearly 50% during the first month (see Figure 4). May and July were the months with the least use of Guides, fewer than 25% of appointments, on average. Over the course of the study period, about 28% of appointments in Farmington had Guides used during them, compared to 31% for West Jordan and 33% for Price.

The frequency of Guide use was also examined for each PO who had been with the project for more than 90 days as a proportion of total appointments recorded on the tracking sheets (CG frequency = appointments with Guides/total appointments recorded for moderate and high risk youth). In this analysis, Price had the highest recorded use of the Guides, ranging from 24% of all appointments for the PO using the least Guides to 71% of recorded appointments for the PO

using the most Guides. The overall average for Price when calculated this way was 40% of appointments. In Farmington the range was 15% to 51%, with an overall average of 29%. In West Jordan the range was 6% to 64%, with an overall average of 37%.

Figure 4 Percent of Appointments per Month where Guides were Used



Time spent on the Guides. The average amount of time spent on the Guides during appointments has remained between 10 and 20 minutes across the study period (see Figure 5 on page 8). It appears that Farmington experienced a slight increase in the amount of time spent on Guides during appointments across the study period, while West Jordan showed a slight decrease and Price remained relatively steady. Across the entire study period, the average time spent on the Guides during appointments was 16 minutes in Farmington, 14 in West Jordan, and 13 in Price.

Variety of Guides Used. For the most part POs are using multiple Guides with their probationers. As shown in Figure 6 on page 8, most POs used five (5) or more different Guides during the study time period. In Farmington, 50% of the POs used 10 or more different Guides with their youth, with an additional 40% using 5-9 different Guides. In West Jordan, 18% used 10 or more Guides, with an additional 27% using 5-9. The individual who did not have any Guides recorded had been recording appointments for less than 90 days. In Price the frequency of Guide use (as a proportion of total appointments) was more similar to the other two sites (see Figure 4); however, the use of a wide variety of Guides is limited in Price, with 40% of PO's using 5-9 different Guides and 40% only using one (1) or two (2) different Guides.

Figure 5 Average Amount of Time Spent on Guides

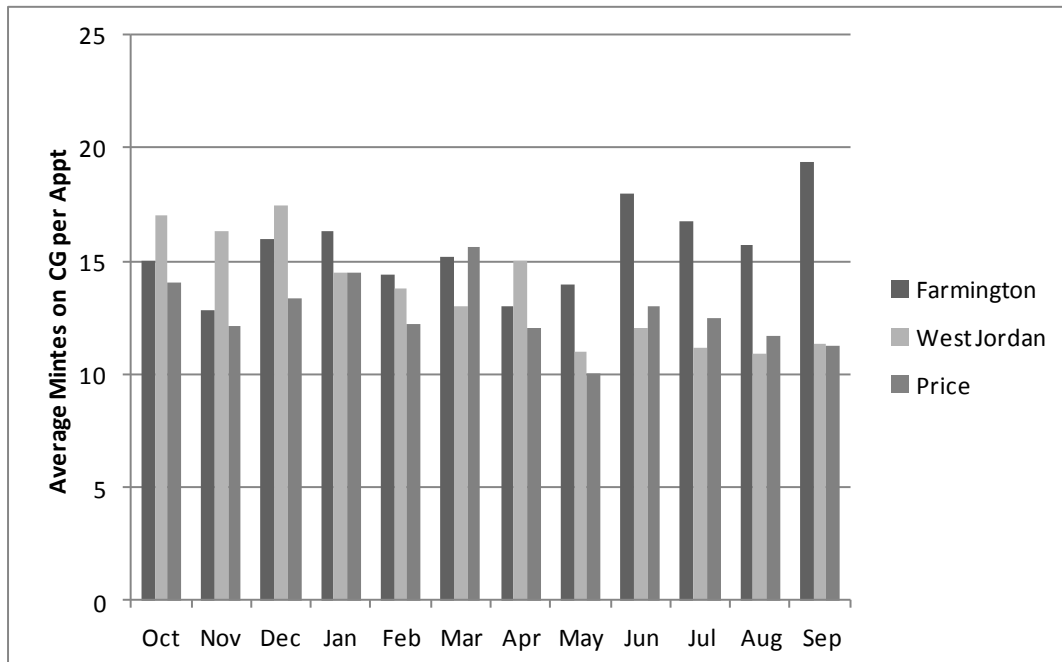
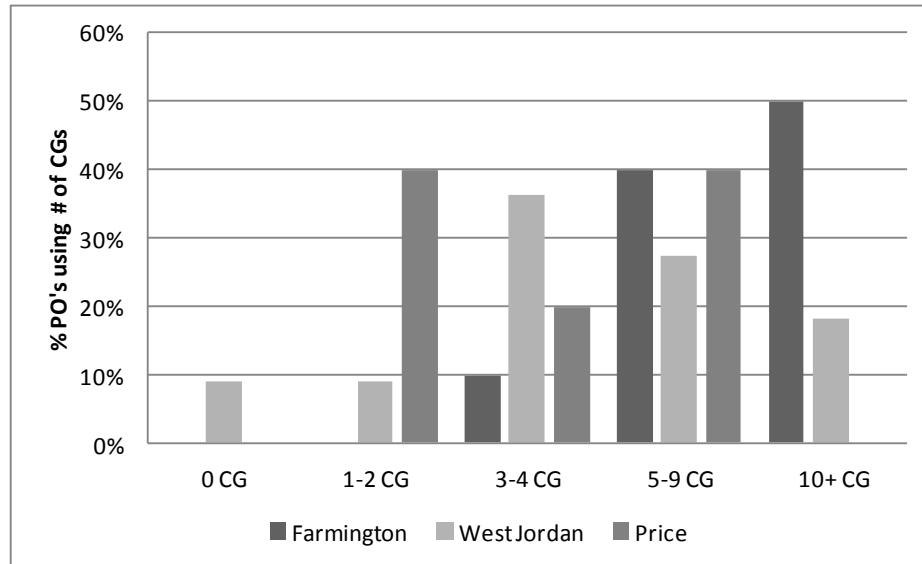


Figure 6 Percent of Probation Officers using Number of Guides²



Case Tracking Sheets were examined to determine which of the Guides were used most frequently over the course of the study. Of the Blue Guides which are designed to address criminogenic needs, *Moral Reasoning* was the only Guide used consistently across all three sites. *Anger*, *Antisocial Peers*, and *Antisocial Thinking* were regularly used by Farmington and West

² The individual who did not have any Guides recorded had been recording appointments for less than 90 days.

Jordan throughout the study period. Of the Red Guides which are designed to address strategies for effective case management, *Female Offenders*, *Involving Families*, and *Maximizing Strengths* were the Guides most consistently used across the study period. Table 4 indicates with an “x” if each type of Guide was used during each time period, while shaded boxes indicate that the particular Guide was not available during that time period.

Table 4 Use of the Various Guides by Site

	Farmington				West Jordan				Price			
Blue Guides	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
Anger	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
Antisocial Peers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Antisocial Thinking	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Emotional Regulation		x							x	x	x	
Empathy	x	x	x	x				x		x		
Moral Reasoning	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Overcoming Family Challenges		x	x	x		x	x	x				
Problem Solving			x	x				x				x
Prosocial Leisure Activities	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		
Substance Abuse			x	x			x	x				
Red Guides												
Behavioral Techniques			x									
Co-occurring Disorders	x	x			x							
Engaging Prosocial Others	x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x
Female Offenders	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Involving Families	x	x	x	x	x		x			x		x
Managing Sex Offenders	x	x	x	x								
Maximizing Strengths	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	
Mental Health			x									
Motivating Offenders				x								
Re-Entry				x								
Responding to Violations				x								
Rewards and Sanctions		x		x			x	x				
# of Different Guides Used	12	15	14	15	10	9	9	10	8	8	6	4

Table 5 lists the Guides that were not recorded on the tracking sheets by any of the POs. It should be noted that some of these Guides (such as *What makes an Effective Corrections Professional?*) are not intended for use directly with youth and, therefore, would not be expected to be recorded on the Case Tracking Sheets. Additionally, some of the Guides (e.g., *Drug Dealers and Responsivity*) were not released by the publisher until shortly before the end of the study period (June 2010).

Table 5 Guides not Used by PO's

Blue Guides	
Interpersonal Skills	Your Guide to Success
Red Guides	
Case Planning	Intimate Partner Violence
Dosage and Intensity*	Meth Users*
Drug Dealers*	Responsivity*
Impaired Driving	Violence and Lethality
	What makes an Effective Corrections Professional?

*These Guides were not released by the Publisher until June 2010.

The final examination of the use of Guides by POs was to examine whether or not all POs used the Guides throughout the entire study period. For each time period, POs who had recorded appointments during that period were selected and examined for the use of any Guides. As shown in the table below (Table 6), all POs in Price used Guides during each time period. In West Jordan and Farmington, not every PO recorded using Guides during each time period, although the vast majority did.

Table 6 Number of PO's Using Guide(s) per Time Period

	T1	T2	T3	T4
Farmington	9/9	9/9	8/9	9/9
West Jordan	9/9	7/8	7/8	9/10
Price	5/5	5/5	5/5	3/3

Youth Exposure to the Guides. Exposure to the Guides appears to be fairly limited in terms of the youth who received them and the amount of time spent on the Guides. Figure 7 displays how many youth had at least one Guide used with them. Over the entire year, under half of the youth who were recorded in the Case Tracking Sheets at the CG sites had at least one Guide used with them. Of the youth who were on probation in each time period, fewer had Guides used with them across the time periods, with the lowest percent in T3 and a slight increase in T4 (most likely due to the booster training). This finding echoes the decline in the number of appointments per PO in each time period where Guides were used (see Figure 3 on page 6).

Figure 8 shows that of those youth who had a Guide used with them at least once, a majority of youth only had one Guide used with them. It should be noted, however, although only one Guide was used with a youth, the same Guide could have been used during multiple sessions. Lastly, of those youth who had at least one Guide used with them, the number of appointments where Guides were used was usually fewer than three, except in Price where over half of the youth who had Guides done with them had them at four or more appointments (see Figure 9 on page 12). Again, of those youth who had at least one appointment where a Guide was used, the total minutes spent on the Guides throughout the study period was an average of 45 minutes per youth in Farmington, 52 minutes in West Jordan, and 59 minutes in Price.

Figure 7 Percent of Youth with Guide(s) Used with Them

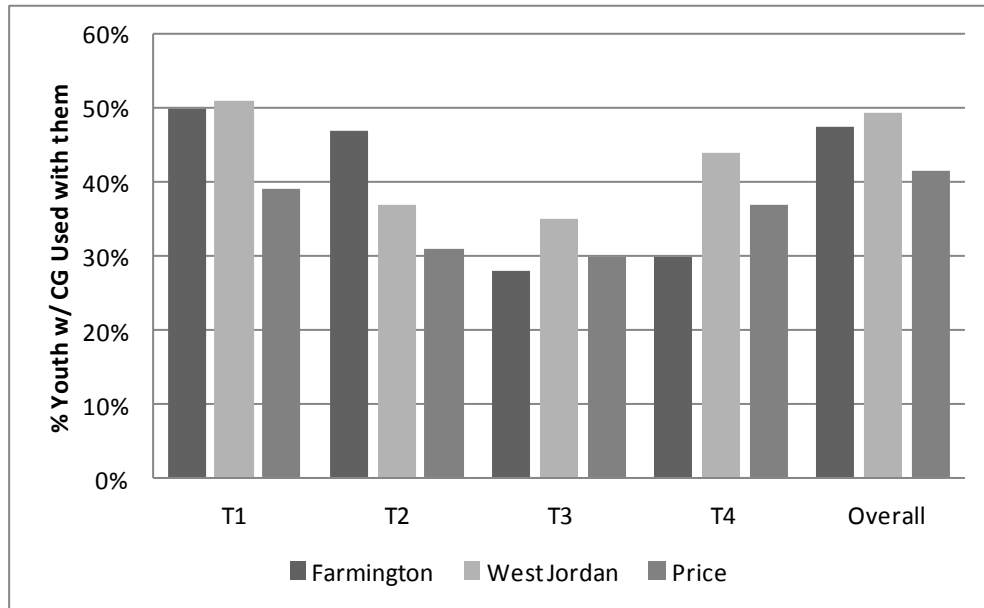


Figure 8 Percent of Youth with Number of Different Guide(s)

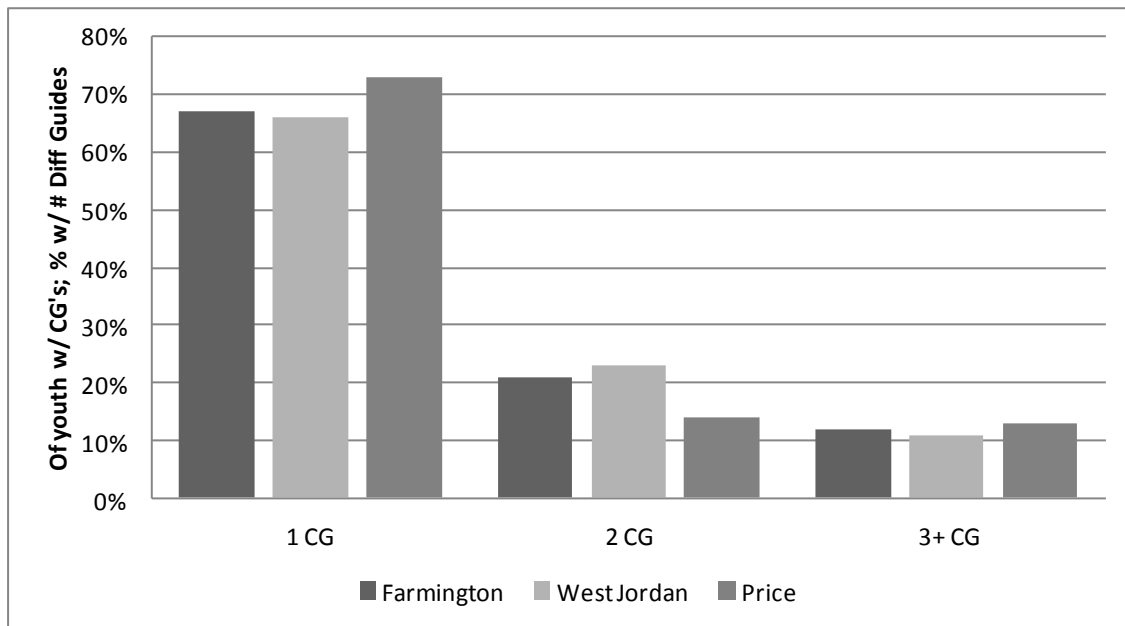
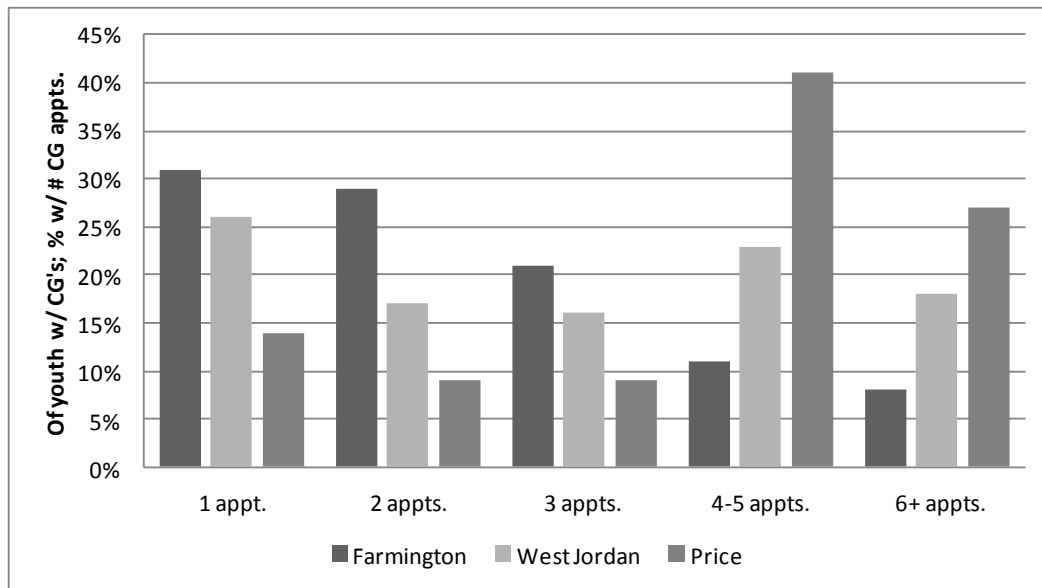
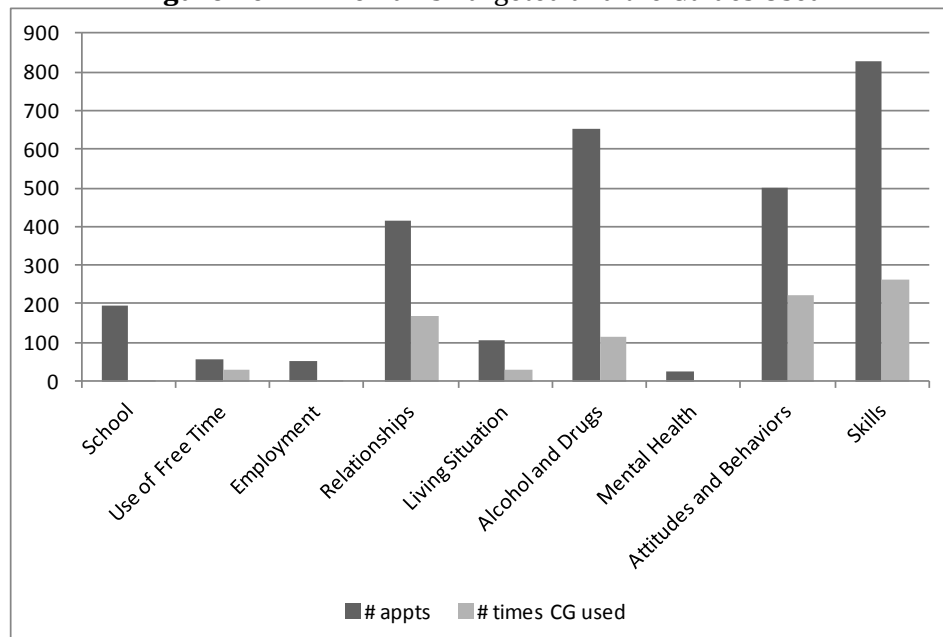


Figure 9 Percent of Youth with Guide(s) Used at Appointments



Using the Guides to Target Specific Needs. Probation Officers were asked to record the PRA item(s) that was being targeted during each appointment. Analyses were conducted to determine which Guides were used to address the specific PRA items. Nearly three-quarters of appointments (73%) had at least one PRA listed as being targeted, while far fewer had a second (29%) or third (14%). As shown in Figure 10, the most frequently targeted domains were Skills, Alcohol and Drugs, Attitudes and Behaviors, and Relationships. These appointments also had the highest Guide use, although only a fraction of these appointments. As seen in Figure 10, some areas of need such as school, employment, and mental health had no Guides used during them. This may suggest the lack of an appropriate Guide to address these particular areas.

Figure 10 PRA Domains Targeted and the Guides Used



Overall use of Guides was extremely low, with Guides only being used in 30% of the instances where a PRA domain was identified. For those appointments with both a PRA domain and Guide listed, we selected the most frequently targeted PRA domains and the two Guides that were most commonly used during those appointments (see Table 7). PRA domains are listed in the shaded rows and the Guides used to address them are listed below each domain. The Antisocial Peers Guide was used in more than half of appointments (59%) where the Relationships domain was targeted. Not surprisingly, the Substance Abuse Guide was the most commonly used Guide (48%) when the Alcohol and Drugs domain was being targeted. Although still the most commonly used Guide, the Substance Abuse Guide would most likely be used to a greater extent if it had been available for use throughout the study period (released in June 2010). A variety of Guides were used to address the remaining domains (Attitudes and Behaviors, Skills).

Table 7 Most Commonly Used CG by PRA Domain

	Carey Guides Used	
	#	%
Relationships		
Antisocial Peers	100	59.2
Engaging in Pro-social Others	27	16.0
Alcohol and Drugs		
Substance Abuse	55	48.2
Antisocial Thinking	21	18.4
Attitudes and Behaviors		
Anger	61	27.6
Antisocial Thinking	54	24.4
Skills		
Antisocial Thinking	91	34.6
Moral Reasoning	45	17.1

Staff Survey Results

This section of the report presents the findings of the four (4) surveys that were conducted with probation officers and probation supervisors at the Carey Guides pilot sites. The surveys were distributed in December 2009, March 2010, August 2010, and November 2010 to probation officers involved in the Carey Guides pilot project. The Research Analyst at the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) was responsible for the development, administration, analysis, and reporting of the staff surveys. The purpose of the surveys was to gauge staff response to the tool, identify areas of needed training, and determine staff perceptions of the Guides. The staff surveys were also used to identify and respond to implementation issues at the pilot sites. Selected results are presented in this section.

In the initial survey conducted in December 2009, probation officers generally reported that the Guides were easy to understand (see Figure 11). Sixty-two percent (62%) of probation officers reported that the Guides were easy to understand and 14% reported that the Guides were very easy to understand. Ten percent (10%) of probation officers reported that the Guides were

somewhat easy to understand and 10% reported that the Guides were somewhat difficult to understand. On the December 2009 staff survey, probation officers were also asked how easy the Guides were to use with juveniles (see Figure 12). Seventy-four percent (74%) of probation officers reported that the Guides were easy to use, 11% reported that the Guides were very easy to use, and 16% reported that the Guides were somewhat easy to use.

Figure 11 Carey Guides Easiness to Understand

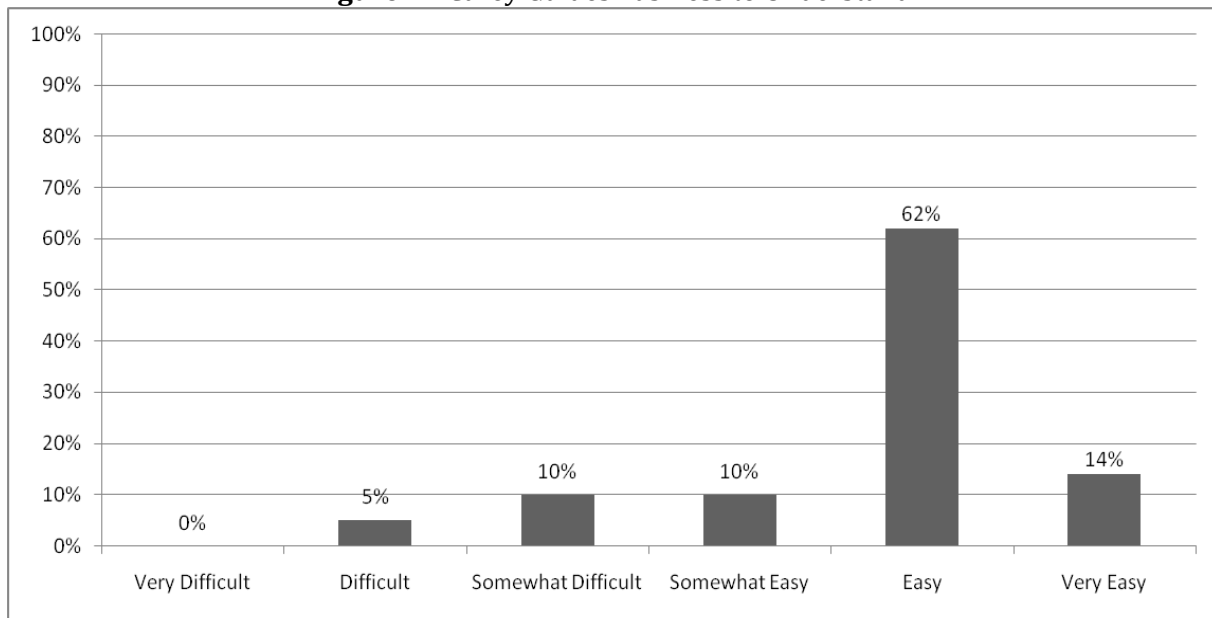
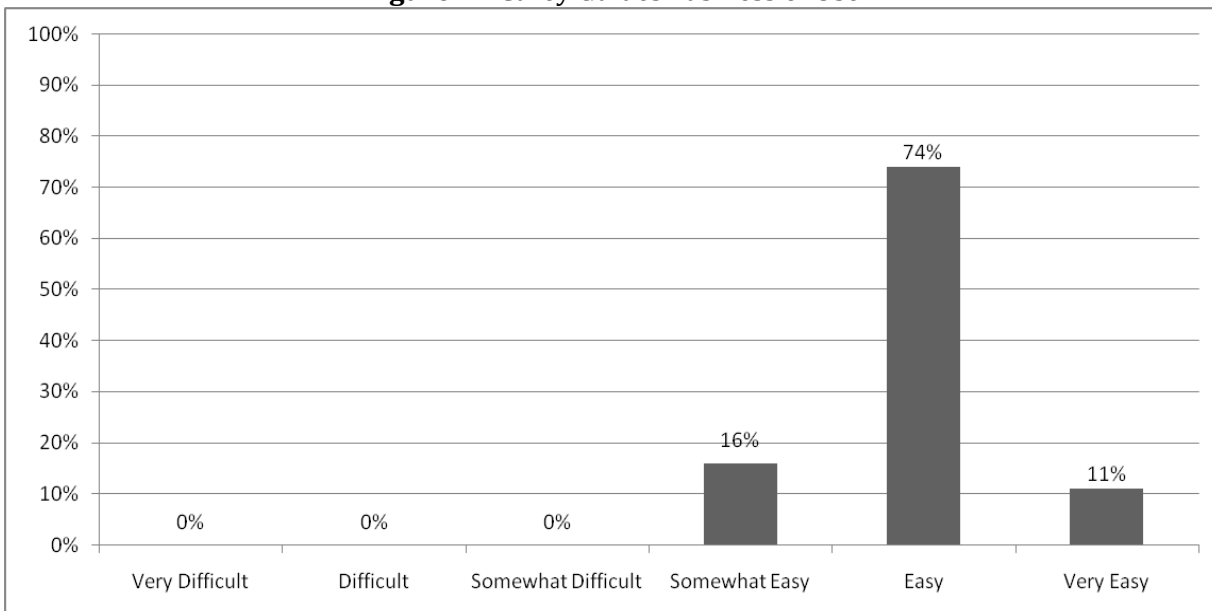
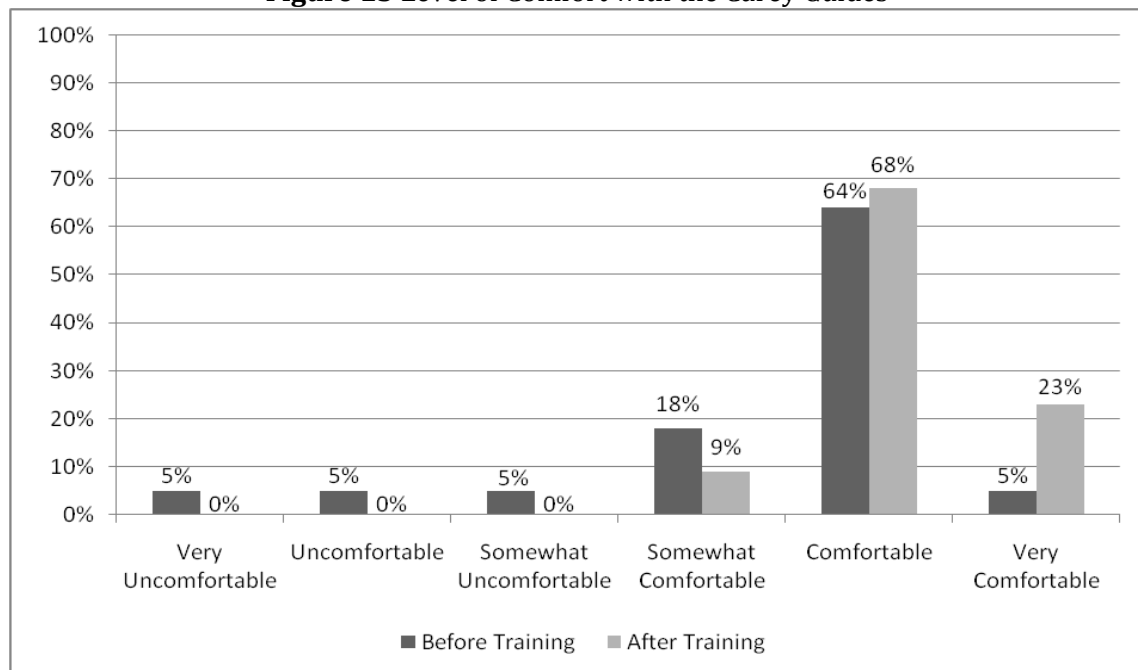


Figure 12 Carey Guides Easiness of Use



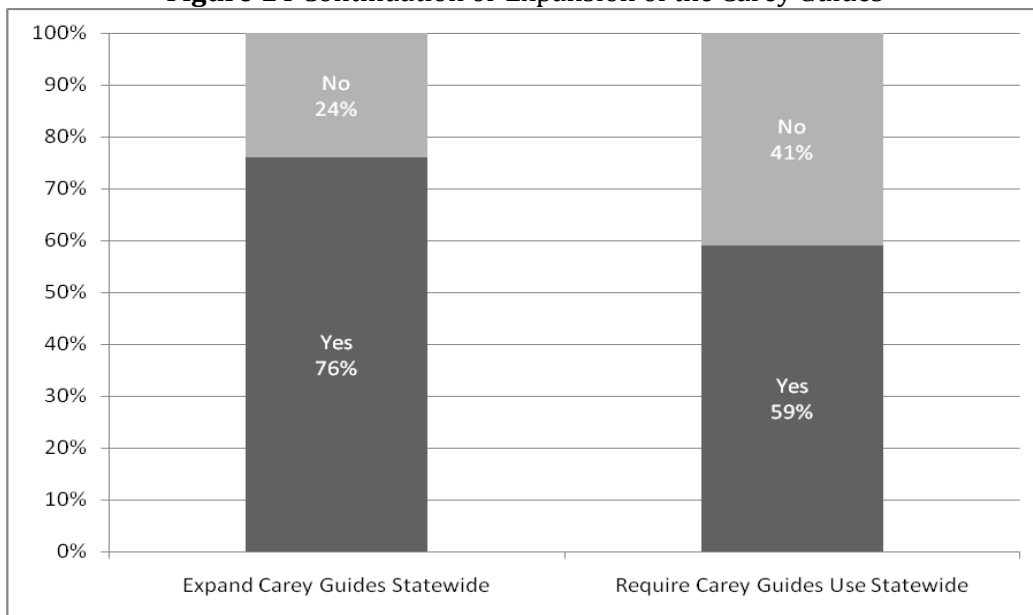
The following figure (Figure 13) from the August 2010 survey compared comfort level with the Guides before the August 2010 booster training and after the booster training. Some staff members expressed lower levels of comfort with the Guides prior to the training. Responses to the survey showed 15% of respondents reported that they were very uncomfortable, uncomfortable, or somewhat uncomfortable with the Guides prior to the training. Eighteen percent (18%) reported that they were somewhat comfortable with the Guides and 64% reported that they were comfortable with the Guides prior to the training. After the training, a higher percentage of respondents reported that they were very comfortable or comfortable with the Guides. Twenty-three percent (23%) of respondents reported that they were very comfortable with the Guides and 68% reported that they were comfortable with the guides following the training. Nine percent (9%) reported that they were somewhat comfortable with the Guides following the training.

Figure 13 Level of Comfort with the Carey Guides



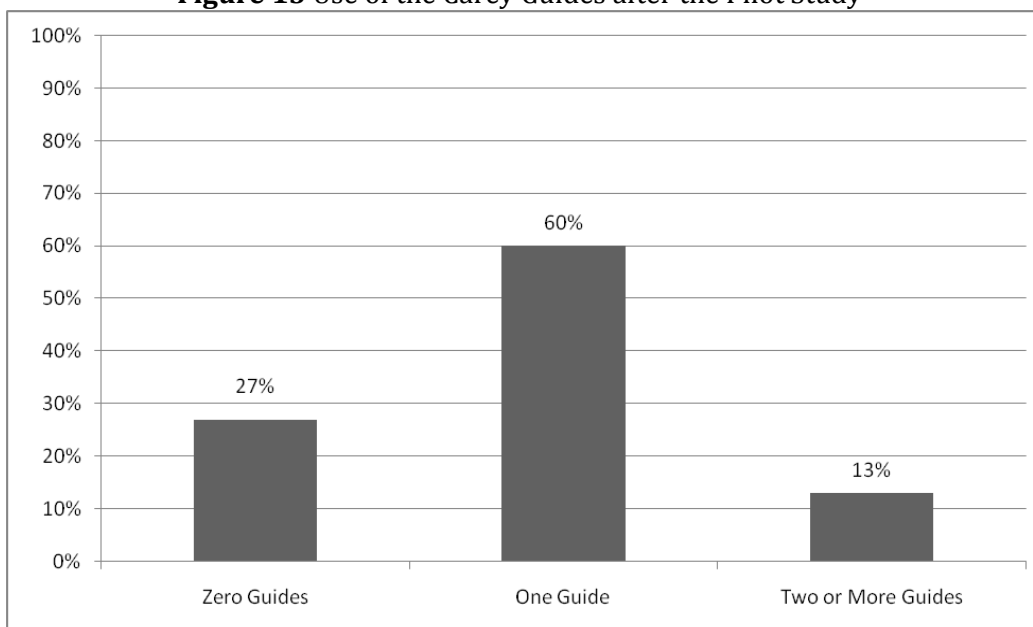
In the November 2010 survey, probation officers at the pilot study sites were asked if use of the Guides should be expanded statewide with the conclusion of the pilot period. As shown in Figure 14, 76% of respondents thought the Guides should be expanded statewide after the pilot period and 24% of respondents did not think the Guides should be expanded statewide. When asked if use of the Guides by probation officers should be required statewide, 59% of respondents thought the Guides should be required and 41% thought the Guides should not be required.

Figure 14 Continuation or Expansion of the Carey Guides



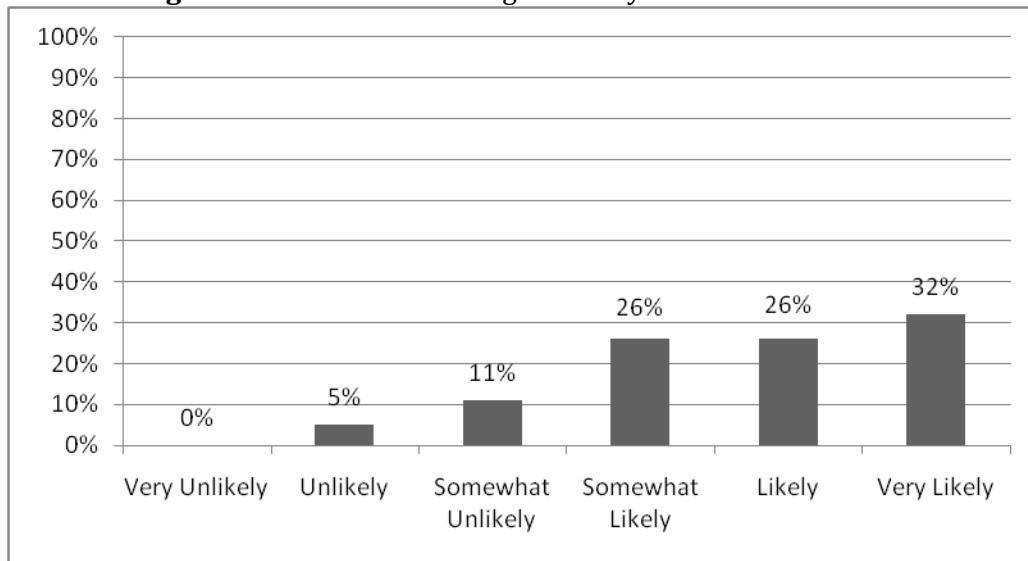
One month after the end of the pilot period (November 2010), probation officers at the pilot sites were surveyed to determine how often they were using the Guides now that their use was optional (see Figure 15). Twenty-seven percent (27%) of respondents reported no use of the Guides after the end of the pilot project. Sixty percent (60%) of respondents reported using an average of one Carey Guide per week. Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents reported using two or more Guides per week, on average.

Figure 15 Use of the Carey Guides after the Pilot Study



After the end of the pilot period (November 2010), probation officers at the pilot sites were also asked how likely they were to use the Guides in the future. As shown in Figure 16, 32% reported that they were very likely to use the Guides in the future, 26% reported that they were likely to use the Guides, and 26% reported that they were somewhat likely to use the Guides in the future. Eleven percent (11%) reported that they were somewhat unlikely to use the Guides and 5% reported that they were unlikely to use the Guides in the future.

Figure 16 Likelihood of Using the Carey Guides in the Future



Outcome Evaluation

The *Outcome Evaluation* portion of this report compares the four main study groups (CG-PRE, CG-DUR, COMP-PRE, and COMP-DUR) on key outcomes, such as probation violations and recidivism rates.

Methods

Sample Selection

The samples for this study were identified through a query of the CARE (Juvenile Court) database, selecting youth who met the following criteria:

- Active on probation 10/1/08 through 9/30/10
- From Districts 2, 3, or 7; and
- Protective and Risk Assessment (PRA) or Pre-Screen Risk Assessment (PSRA) Risk Level of Moderate or High within 90-days prior to or at any time during the qualifying probation.

These individuals were then split based on time period into pre and during:

- PRE: Probations active *and* ending between 10/1/08 to 9/30/09
- DUR: Probations active between 10/1/09 to 9/30/10

Individuals starting probation in the PRE period that were still on probation during the study period (10/1/09 to 10/1/10) were excluded from the PRE sample, as they were categorized as part of the DUR sample. Only those that were both active and ending in the pre period (9/30/08 to 9/30/09) were identified as PRE. The DUR sample included youth who had a probation that was active and ended during the study period, as well as those youth who had an active probation during the study period that had not ended by 10/1/10.

Lastly the DUR and PRE samples were further divided into the Carey Guides (CG) and comparison (COMP) groups, comprised of:

- CG: juvenile probationers from the District Offices of Farmington, West Jordan, and Price
- COMP: juvenile probationers from the District Offices of Salt Lake, West Valley, Tooele, and the remainder of 7th District (Castle Dale, Moab, and San Juan offices).

Following these steps resulted in a total of four unique study groups that are described in Table 8 on the following page. The final Outcome Evaluation sample was N = 1,927. The DUR groups are larger than the PRE groups. As previously described, the PRE groups had to both be active *and* end probation during the one year PRE period, whereas the DUR groups had to simply be active on probation during that year and could extend both prior to and after that period. The COMP groups are slightly larger than the CG groups based on the size of the District Offices that were included in those groups.

Table 8 Outcome Evaluation Sample		
	COMP	CG
PRE (10/1/08 – 9/30/09)	COMP-PRE n = 387 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt Lake* = 321 • Tooele = 36 • 7th District = 30 	CG-PRE n = 298 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmington = 109 • West Jordan = 161 • Price = 28
DUR (10/1/09 – 9/30/10)	COMP-DUR n = 728 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt Lake = 318 • West Valley = 310 • Tooele = 61 • 7th District = 39 	CG-DUR n = 514 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmington = 246 • West Jordan = 219 • Price = 48

**Salt Lake and West Valley District Offices are not differentiated in PRE data. This figure includes both Salt Lake and West Valley*

Data Sources and Measures

Quantitative data was obtained from the Juvenile Court database (CARE) and included demographics, Juvenile Court delinquency history, PRA risk scores, probation start/end dates, technical violations, delinquency referrals, adjudications, and completion of fees/fines, restitution, and community service hours. The breadth of data available in CARE is further referenced in the research questions section below.

Research Questions

1. Will the District Offices that implement the Carey Guides see a change in the following from the PRE to the DUR time periods:
 - a. Average length of time on probation
 - b. Percent of youth successfully completing probation
 - c. Percent of youth with probation violations
 - d. Average number of probation violations
 - e. Percent of youth with contempt on/after qualifying probation
 - f. Percent of youth with new referrals on/after qualifying probation
 - g. Percent of youth with new adjudications on/after qualifying probation
 - h. Average time to first new referral on/after qualifying probation
 - i. Average severity of new offenses on/after qualifying probation
 - j. Changes in completion of fees, fines, restitution, hours, and programs
2. Will the District Offices that implement the Carey Guides (CG-DUR) be significantly different than the comparison group (COMP-DUR) on the following measures:
 - a. Average frequency of regular appointments
 - b. Average duration of regular appointments
 - c. Average length of time on probation
 - d. Percent of youth successfully completing probation
 - e. Percent of youth with probation violations

- f. Average number of probation violations
 - g. Percent of youth with contempt on/after qualifying probation
 - h. Percent of youth with new referrals on/after qualifying probation
 - i. Percent of youth with new adjudications on/after qualifying probation
 - j. Average time to first new referral on/after qualifying probation
 - k. Average severity of new offenses on/after qualifying probation
 - l. Change in probationers' risk scores from probation start to follow-ups
 - m. Changes in completion of fees, fines, restitution, hours, and programs
3. Which of the following factors are significantly related to the presence/absence of new delinquency referrals (recidivism) on/after qualifying probation for the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups:
- a. Probationers' demographics (age at start, gender, minority status)
 - b. Probationers' Juvenile Court history (number of prior referrals, Y/N prior probation placement, most severe prior referral)
 - c. Probationers' PRA/PSRA risk level at probation start
 - d. Group membership: CG or COMP
 - e. Frequency of regular appointments
 - f. Duration of regular appointments
4. For the CG-DUR group, which of the following factors are significantly related to presence/absence of new referrals (recidivism) on/after qualifying probation:
- a. Probationers' demographics (age at start, gender, minority status)
 - b. Probationers' Juvenile Court history (number of prior referrals, Y/N prior probation placement, most severe prior referral)
 - c. Probationers' PRA/PSRA risk level at probation start
 - d. Frequency of regular appointments
 - e. Duration of regular appointments
 - f. Frequency of Carey Guide use
 - g. Duration of CG use

Due to unavailable data, we were unable to examine factors related to successful probation completion as was originally proposed.

Analyses

Descriptive statistics were conducted to describe the four groups of the Outcome Evaluation sample. ANOVAs were conducted on interval/ratio variables (e.g., age at start, number of prior referrals) to determine statistically significant differences between the four groups. Following statistically significant ANOVAs, Bonferroni post hoc tests were used to examine where the significant group differences existed. Chi-square tests were conducted on categorical variables (e.g., Y/N prior probation placement, PRA risk level at probation start) to determine statistically significant differences between the four groups. The same statistical tests were used to examine the relationships between individual predictors and the likelihood of recidivism in bivariate analyses. Lastly, logistic regressions were conducted as the multivariate tests to examine the relationship between group membership (COMP-DUR vs. CG-DUR) and intervention dosage

(e.g., frequency and intensity of regular PO appointments and the Guides usage) after controlling for the other significant individual factors.

Results

Participant Characteristics

Participants in all four groups were primarily male and, on average, started probation when they were 16 years old. Although the average age was 16 for all four (4) groups, the CG-PRE sample was statistically significantly older than the CG-DUR and COMP-PRE groups. The comparison groups had significantly more minority youth than the CG groups prior to and during the study time periods.

Table 9 Demographics				
	COMP-PRE	COMP-DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Age at Start (Mn) ^{*12}	15.9	15.9	16.3	15.9
Male (%) [*]	83	84	85	80
Minority (%) ^{*14}	53	56	34	34
Of those, Hispanic (%)	74	74	69	68

^{*}Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.
¹ Difference between the CG-PRE and COMP-PRE groups S.S.
² Difference between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups S.S.
³ Difference between the COMP-PRE and COMP-DUR groups S.S.
⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

Participant Risk/Needs and Juvenile Court History

Table 10 presents the PRA scores at probation intake (90 days pre- or post-probation start), and shows that slightly more than half were considered moderate risk at intake. Although some probationers had low PRA risk scores at intake, they were required to score moderate or high at some point during the study period to be included in the sample. Intake PRA scores were available for 90% of the entire sample (1,728 out of 1,927).

Table 10 PRA Scores at Intake				
	COMP-PRE	COMP-DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Percent at Probation Intake:				
Low	25	29	26	31
Moderate	60	54	56	56
High	15	17	19	14

The Juvenile Court histories of the four groups did not differ on the number of total prior referrals, age at 1st referral, and percent with prior contempt/probation violations (see Table 11). Some differences were observed between the groups on prior probation, detention, status offenses, and severity of priors. Although the average maximum charge severity of priors was a

third degree felony for all four (4) groups, the slight difference between the COMP-PRE (5.8 rounds up to 6 = F3) and the CG-PRE (6.0) groups was found to be statistically significant. In general, the CG-PRE group appears to have a more severe Juvenile Court history than the CG-DUR group or either of the COMP groups.

Table 11 Juvenile Court History

	COMP-PRE	COMP-DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Total Prior Referrals (Mn)*	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.8
Age at 1 st Juvenile Court Referral (Mn)*	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.4
Severity of Priors (Mn)* ¹	F3	F3	F3	F3
Previously on Probation (%) ^{*12}	19	15	27	16
Previously in Detention (%) ^{*4}	79	81	77	74
Days in Detention (Mn) ^{*23}	19.4	14.8	24.1	18.3
Percent with Delinquency Referrals for:				
Person Offense(s)	49	48	52	51
Property Offense(s)	87	87	80	80
Public Order Offense(s)	54	56	49	46
Drug Offense(s)	41	45	43	51
Alcohol Offense(s)	26	27	33	34
Prior Status Offense(s) (%) ^{*14}	41	39	53	50
Prior Contempt/Probation Violation(s) (%) [*]	45	46	41	43

*Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.

¹ Difference between the CG-PRE and COMP-PRE groups S.S.

² Difference between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups S.S.

³ Difference between the COMP-PRE and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

During-Probation Assignments and Recidivism

In comparison to the CG groups, significantly more probationers in the COMP groups were ordered to complete community service hours (see Table 12 on page 23). However, of those with community service hours, the CG-DUR group was ordered to complete significantly more hours than the CG-PRE and the COMP-DUR groups. Significantly more probationers in CG groups were ordered to pay fines/fees (and a significantly higher amount, on average) and complete mandatory community service hours for alcohol and other drug (AOD) offenses than the COMP groups. In comparison to CG-PRE, probationers in the CG-DUR group had to complete significantly more community service hours and were also more likely to be ordered to complete mandatory community service hours for AOD offenses. Overall compliance was high for all groups, with very few probationers having any overdue assignments. Although most probationers completed their probation assignments, significantly more COMP-DUR probationers had overdue assignments than those in the CG-DUR or COMP-PRE groups.

Table 12 During-Probation Assignments

	COMP- PRE	COMP- DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Community Service Hours (%) ^{*134}	76	85	63	68
# of hours (Mn) ^{*24}	111	130	111	156
Mandatory AOD Community Service Hours [^] (%) ^{*124}	17	18	30	45
# of hours (Mn) [*]	57	52	41	47
Fines/Fees (%) ^{*134}	36	43	66	67
Total amount (Mn) ^{*14}	\$215	\$247	\$385	\$387
Restitution (%) [*]	25	23	22	27
Total amount (Mn) [*]	\$713	\$767	\$732	\$1045
Percent with ANY overdue assignments ^{*34}	4	10	5	7

* Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.

¹ Difference between the CG-PRE and COMP-PRE groups S.S.

² Difference between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups S.S.

³ Difference between the COMP-PRE and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

[^]Some alcohol and drug offenses (AOD) have mandatory community service hours that are part of the disposition.

Table 13 During-Probation Recidivism

	COMP- PRE	COMP- DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Days on Probation (Mn) [*]	335	360	354	374
Percent with Delinquency Referral(s) [*]	49	53	44	52
Charge Type (% with):				
Person	22	27	18	24
Property	55	63	55	53
Public Order	44	38	36	36
Drug	18	27	27	27
Alcohol	34	24	30	27
# of Delinquency Referrals (Mn) [*]	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4
Percent of Delinquency Referral(s) Adjudicated [*]	42	44	40	45
Percent with Status Offense(s) ^{*4}	15	13	20	17
# of Status Offense(s) (Mn) [*]	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Percent with Contempt/Probation Violation(s) [*]	59	64	61	64
# of Contempt/Probation Violation(s) (Mn) [*]	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Days from Probation Start to 1 st (Mn) ^{*4}	116	117	135	148
Of those with New Incident Referral(s):				
Days from Probation Start to 1 st Incident [^] (Mn) [*]	134	124	125	124
Maximum Charge Degree (Mn) [*]	MA	MA	MA	MA
Percent with Detention [*]	65	65	64	68
Days in Detention (Mn) [*]	22	20	22	23

* Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.

¹ Difference between the CG-PRE and COMP-PRE groups S.S.

² Difference between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups S.S.

³ Difference between the COMP-PRE and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.

[^]Includes infraction, status, and delinquency incidents

During-probation recidivism was examined for the four groups to determine whether or not they differed significantly on any of the measures (see Table 13 on page 23). The only statistically significant differences were the percent of probationers with status offenses during probation and the time to the first contempt/probation violation. A higher percent of CG-DUR had status offenses than COMP-DUR, while the COMP-DUR group had significantly quicker time to their first contempt/probation violation. The four groups did not differ significantly on any of the other measures including: time on probation, time to first new referral, charge type, number of new referrals, and percent with new contempt/probation violations. On average, probationers spent about a year on probation and had their first new referral four months after starting. Around half of probationers had at least one new delinquency referral while on probation, most frequently for property (53-63%) and public order (36-44%) offenses.

Table 14 presents the percent of probationers with PRA levels at probation exit (90 days before or after probation exit). Exit PRA scores were available for 81% of the sample (1,561 out of 1,927). Changes in PRA scores for the subset with intake and exit PRAs (n=301) were found to be statistically significant, with more probationers being at increased risk (higher PRA score) at exit across all four study groups.

Table 14 PRA Scores at Exit				
	COMP- PRE	COMP- DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Percent at Probation Exit:				
Low*	11	13	13	15
Moderate*	64	65	62	66
High*	25	23	27	20
*Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.				
¹ Difference between the CG-PRE and COMP-PRE groups S.S.				
² Difference between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups S.S.				
³ Difference between the COMP-PRE and COMP-DUR groups S.S.				
⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.				

Post-Probation Recidivism

As shown in Table 15, the majority of probationers in this study had exited supervision and had an average of a year or longer from probation exit to the end of the study's follow-up period (9/30/11). However, when both age at probation exit and length of potential follow-up period were examined together, a very small percent of the study sample had at least one year of post-probation follow-up. As shown in Table 15, only 28% of both COMP-DUR and CG-DUR groups had at least one year between probation exit and the study end period (9/30/11) *as well as* at least a year between probation exit and their 18th birthday. Youth who are age 18 or older and no longer on supervision may not have their subsequent recidivism recorded in the juvenile system. Because of these restrictions, it was determined that one year post probation *start* recidivism would be the primary outcome used to compare the four groups (see the next section of this report).

Table 15 Post-Probation Recidivism				
	COMP- PRE	COMP- DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Percent that have exited Probation (Mn)	100	95	100	94
Days from Probation End to Study End (9/30/11) (Mn)	915	398	901	407
Percent with 1yr Post-Probation Follow-Up Period [^]	52	28	33	28
[^] 1 year Post-Probation follow-up means having at least 365 days from probation end date until 9/30/11 <i>and</i> the youth's 18 th birthday				

Factors Related to Outcomes

One Year Post Probation Start Recidivism. For this section, recidivism is defined as any new delinquency incident that was referred to the Juvenile Court and occurred within one year of probation start. For the majority of youth the one year post-start period would almost entirely overlap with the active probation supervision; however, because time on probation could vary, this was a more standardized measure of recidivism than comparing “during probation” recidivism across all youth. As shown in Table 16, the four groups did not differ statistically significantly on the percent of probationers with a new delinquency incident, nor did they differ statistically significant on the number of incidents, severity, or time to first re-offense. The remainder of this section examines factors that could potentially be related to recidivism in the year following probation start and examines whether or not Carey Guide participation, and/or the degree of participation, is related to the likelihood of recidivism.

Table 16 1 Year Post-Probation Start Recidivism				
	COMP- PRE	COMP- DUR	CG-PRE	CG-DUR
Percent with Delinquency Referral(s)*	49	55	48	52
# of Delinquency Referrals (Mn)*	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.2
Maximum Charge Degree (Mn)*	MA	MA	MA	MA
Days to 1 st (Mn)*	114	125	111	119
* Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.				
¹ Difference between the CG-PRE and COMP-PRE groups S.S.				
² Difference between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups S.S.				
³ Difference between the COMP-PRE and COMP-DUR groups S.S.				
⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.				

Probation Appointments and Carey Guide Frequency and Intensity. The following two tables (Tables 17 and 18) describe the probation officer contacts with youth and Guides usage that was recorded in the PO Case Tracking Sheets for the Outcome Evaluation sample. As shown in Table 17, the percent of DUR youth who had PO tracking sheet data was approximately three-quarters of both groups. The COMP-DUR group had more PO appointments recorded per youth, on average, as well as more total minutes spent in appointments with youth. The length of time from the first to the last recorded appointment was approximately the same for both groups at around 125 days and when a youth had an appointment recorded, the average length for both groups was just over 30 minutes.

Table 17 PO Supervision and CG Use with “DUR” Groups		
	COMP-DUR	CG-DUR
Original Outcome Evaluation Sample Size (N)	728	514
Number with Case Tracking Sheets	574	386
Percent with Case Tracking Sheets	79	75
Of those w/ Case Tracking Sheets:		
Number of PO Appointments (%) ^{*4}		
1 PO Appointment	10	16
2-3 PO Appointments	20	26
4-6 PO Appointments	28	28
7-10 PO Appointments	19	18
>10 PO Appointments	23	12
Days from 1 st to Last Appointment (if > 1 appt) (Mn) [*]	128	125
Average days between PO Appts (if > 2 appts) (Mn) ^{* 4}	18	22
Total minutes in Appointments (Mn) ^{* 4}	219	186
Average minutes per Appointment (Mn) [*]	33	36
[*] Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.		
⁴ Difference between the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups S.S.		

As shown in Table 18, only half (53%) of the CG-DUR youth who had PO tracking sheets had any Guide use recorded. Of those, the average number of appointments where a Guide was given to them was 3.2 (not shown in Table 18, instead, see percent with 1-6+ CG appts). On average, youth spent a total of 48 minutes on the Guides throughout the study period. Of course, youth could also have Guide assignments given to them to complete outside of the recorded appointments; however, that level of information was not recorded.

Table 18 PO Supervision and CG Use with “DUR” Groups	
	CG-DUR
Number with Case Tracking Sheets	386
Number with at least 1 Guide Appointment	205
Percent with at least 1 Guide Appointment	53
Of those with at least 1 Appointment where Guide was used	
Number of Appointments with Guide Used (%)	
1 Appointment	26
2 Appointments	22
3 Appointments	18
4-5 Appointments	19
6+ Appointments	16
Number of Different Guides Used (%)	
1 Guide type	65
2 Guide types	23
3 Guide types	7
4+ Guide types	5
Days from 1 st to Last Guide Appointment (if > 1 appt) (Mn)	87

Table 18 PO Supervision and CG Use with “DUR” Groups	
	CG-DUR
Average days between Guide Appts (if > 2 appts) (Mn)	23
Total minutes in spent on Guides (if > 0) (Mn)	48
Average minutes spent on Guides per Guide Appt (Mn)	15

Recidivism by Probation Appointments and Carey Guide Frequency and Intensity. As previously described in Tables 17 and 18, few youth from the original Outcome Evaluation sample had multiple PO appointments recorded in the tracking sheets, while even fewer youth had multiple Guide appointments (or types of guides) recorded. For those who were in the tracking sheets (N = 960; COMP-DUR = 574, CG-DUR = 386), PO contacts and use of the Guides was examined in relation to recidivism (Y/N had a new delinquency incident within one year of probation start that was referred to Juvenile Court). As shown in Table 19, 54% of the sample with tracking sheet data recidivated within a one year of starting their qualifying probation. The recidivism rates for COMP-DUR (55%; not shown in Table 19) and CG-DUR (53%) in this smaller sample were roughly equivalent with the larger DUR groups. Recidivists had statistically significantly more PO appointments recorded (an average of almost 7 versus almost 6 for the non-recidivist group). Those who recidivated also had significantly more minutes in PO appointments (Mn = 224) recorded than the non-recidivists group (Mn = 185). These statistically significant differences could be due to higher risk/need youth receiving more intensive supervision services. Therefore, these variables will be included in the multivariate analyses to look at their relationship with recidivism after controlling for youth risk/need level and Juvenile Court history.

Also shown in Table 19, is the relationship between Guide usage and one year post-start recidivism. There were no statistically significant differences between recidivists and non-recidivists on any of the Guide dosage and intensity measures. For example, just over half of the non-recidivists (51%) and recidivists (55%) had at least one Guide appointment recorded by their POs. Of those with Carey Guides recorded, there were no differences between recidivists and non-recidivists on the number of appointments with Guides (3.3 vs. 3.2, respectively) or total types of Guides used (1.6 vs. 1.5). Although Table 19 demonstrates no statistically significant differences between those who re-offend and those who do not on Guide usage, these variables will be included in the multivariate analyses to examine their relationship with recidivism after controlling for other significant factors.

Table 19 1 Year Post-Probation Start Recidivism by PO Supervision and Guide Use		
	Non-Recidivists	Recidivists
Sample Size (n (%))	442 (46)	518 (54)
Number of PO Appointments (Mn)* ¹	5.9	6.9
Days from 1 st to Last Appointment (if > 1 appt) (Mn)*	74	97
Average days between PO Appts (if > 2 appts) (Mn)*	20	26
Total minutes in Appointments (Mn)* ¹	185	224
Of those in the CG-DUR Group (n (%))	183 (47)	203 (53)
Had at least 1 Guide Appointment (%)*	51	55
Number of Appointments with Guide Used (Mn)*	1.6	1.8

Table 19 1 Year Post-Probation Start Recidivism by PO Supervision and Guide Use		
	Non-Recidivists	Recidivists
Number of Appointments with Guide Used (of those w/ at least 1) (Mn)*	3.2	3.3
Number of Different Guides Used (Mn)*	0.8	0.9
Number of Different Guides Used (of those w/ at least 1) (Mn)*	1.5	1.6
Days from 1 st to Last Guide Appointment (if > 1 appt) (Mn)*	74	97
Average days between Guide Appts (if > 2 appts) (Mn)*	20	26
Total minutes spent on Guides (if > 0) (Mn)*	46	50
* Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.		
¹ Difference between Non-Recidivists and Recidivists is S.S.		

Recidivism by Youth Characteristics, Risk/Needs, and Juvenile Court History. Recidivists and non-recidivists were also compared on factors from the CARE data. Again, the sample was restricted to those DUR youth who were also in the PO Log data (COMP-DUR = 574, CG-DUR = 386). As shown in Table 20, those who had a new delinquency incident in the year following probation start were younger at probation start and at the time of their first offense and included a higher percentage of males and minorities. The difference between recidivists and non-recidivists on PRA risk level at intake was not statistically significant. Recidivists most severe prior offense was less severe (Mn = 5.7, rounds up to F3) than non-recidivists (Mn = 5.9). Although both rounded to an average of a 3rd Degree Felony offense, this difference did reach statistical significance (although the practical significance is limited).

Table 20 1 Year Post-Probation Start Recidivism by Youth Demographics, Risk/Needs, and Court History		
	Non-Recidivists	Recidivists
Demographics		
Age at Probation Start (Mn)* ¹	16.2	15.7
Male (%)* ¹	55	87
Minority (%)* ¹	43	52
PRA Scores at Intake (%)*		
Low	29	30
Moderate	58	53
High	13	17
Juvenile Court History		
Total Prior Delinquency Referrals (Mn)*	7.5	8.0
Age at 1 st Juvenile Court Referral (Mn)* ¹	13.4	13.0
Severity of Priors (Mn)* ¹	5.9	5.7
Previously on Probation (%)* ¹	20	14
Previously in Detention (%)*	79	79
Prior Contempt/Probation Violation(s) (%)*	46	43
* Indicates that tests of Statistical Significance (S.S.) were conducted.		
¹ Difference between Non-Recidivists and Recidivists is S.S.		

Impact of Probation Appointments and Carey Guide Use on Recidivism after controlling for other factors. The statistically significant factors from the bivariate analyses in the two preceding sections and the possible predictors from the research questions were combined into multivariate logistic regression models. These models examined whether PO appointments and the Guides usage had any impact on recidivism after controlling for other youth factors. Table 21 lists the potential factors that were initially included in the models. In the final model comparing COMP-DUR and CG-DUR groups, the following covariates were statistically significantly related to an increased likelihood of recidivism (see Table 21): younger age at probation start, males, minority status, more prior delinquency referrals, and *less* severe prior referrals. After controlling for these factors, spending more time with your probation officer (total minutes in appointments from PO tracking sheets) was incrementally (and statistically significantly) related to an increased likelihood of recidivism. This may suggest that POs were spending more time with youth who were getting into trouble and/or at risk just prior to or after their recidivism event. Lastly, after controlling for all of these other factors, there was *not* a difference between COMP-DUR and CG-DUR groups on the likelihood of recidivism.³ As shown in Table 16 on page 25, for both groups just over half had a new delinquency referral in the year following probation start.

Table 21 Factors Examined in Relation to 1 Year Post-Probation Start Recidivism in Multivariate Analyses		
	Odd's Ratio ¹ in COMP vs. CG Model	Odd's Ratio ¹ in within CG Model
Potential Covariates		
Age at Probation Start	0.73	NS
Gender (0 = female, 1 = male)	1.97	2.14
Minority	1.35	NS
Total Prior Delinquency Referrals	1.04	NS
Age at 1 st Juvenile Court Referral	NS	NS
Severity of Priors	0.85	0.81
Previously on Probation	NS	NS
PRA Scores at Intake	NS	NS
Supervision Intensity		
Average days between PO Appts (if > 2 appts)	NS	NS
Total minutes in Appointments	1.001	1.002
Group Membership		
0 = COMP-DUR, 1 = CG-DUR	NS	
Carey Guide Intensity		
Number of Appointments with Guide Used		NS
Total minutes spent on Guides		NS
¹ Odd's Ratios are only recorded for variables that were S.S. related to recidivism in the final model		

³ The final Logistic Regression model was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 81.36$, $p < .01$), didn't depart significantly from an ideal model (Hosmer & Lemeshow $p > .05$), and correctly predicted 52% of non-recidivists and 72% of recidivists (Model N = 953)

In the final model examining factors related to recidivism within the CG-DUR group only, the following covariates were statistically significantly related to an increased likelihood of recidivism (see Table 21): males and *less* severe prior referrals. Again, after controlling for these factors, youth who had more time with their probation officer had a slightly increased (and statistically significant) likelihood of recidivism. Lastly, after controlling for all of these other factors, there was *not* a statistically significant relationship between the Guide usage and likelihood of recidivism.⁴ The number of appointments where the Guides were used and total minutes recorded of Guide usage were the two variables examined (including those youth in the CG-DUR group who had 0 on either measure). As shown in Table 19 on page 27-28, non-recidivists and recidivists had similar amounts of the Guides usage recorded (e.g., number of appointments with Guide used was 1.6 for non-recidivists and 1.8 for recidivists).

Frequency of the Guides usage could not be included because too few youth had more than two appointments where the Guides were used to calculate average frequency. It should be noted that another model was examined that only included those CG-DUR youth who had at least one Guide appointment. Even among this smaller group, there was no relationship between amount of Guide usage and likelihood of recidivism.

⁴ The final Logistic Regression model was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 21.66$, $p < .01$), didn't depart significantly from an ideal model (Hosmer & Lemeshow $p > .05$), and correctly predicted 54% of non-recidivists and 63% of recidivists (Model N = 384)

Discussion and Conclusion

This study examined the implementation (Process Evaluation) and impact (Outcome Evaluation) of the Carey Guides as an additional component of juvenile probation with moderate and high risk juvenile probationers in Utah. The research findings are briefly summarized here as answers to the nine research questions that guided the study.

Process Evaluation

1. What is the frequency of Carey Guide use by the CG-DUR group?

The frequency of Guide use by the POs decreased across the DUR period, with a slight bump in August 2010 following the booster training. On average, POs in Farmington and West Jordan had about 3.4 appointments per month where a Guide was used, compared to two (2) for Price. When examined as a percent of total appointments recorded, about 28% of appointments in Farmington had Guides used during them, compared to 31% for West Jordan and 33% for Price.

Frequency of Guide use at the youth level was examined as part of the Outcome Evaluation. Just over half (53%) of youth who were in the CG-DUR group *and* were recorded in the PO tracking sheets had at least one appointment where a Guide was used. The majority had three or fewer appointments where a Guide was used (66%) and only one or two different Guides used with them (88%). Of those who had more than two appointments where a Guide was used, there was an average of 23 days between appointments where a Guide was used.

2. What PRA items are targeted by the CG-DUR group?

The majority of appointments recorded in the PO tracking sheets (73%) had at least one PRA listed as being targeted. The most frequently targeted domains were Skills, Alcohol and Drugs, Attitudes and Behaviors, and Relationships.

3. What Carey Guides are most frequently used by the CG-DUR group?

Moral Reasoning, Antisocial Peers, Antisocial Thinking, and Female Offenders were the Guides that were used by most of the locations throughout most of the pilot year.

4. What amount of time is used on the Carey Guides?

The average time spent on the Guides per appointment was 16 minutes in Farmington, 14 in West Jordan, and 13 in Price. Of those youth who were included in the Outcome Evaluation and had at least one Guide done with them, the average total time spent on the Guides per youth was 48 minutes. On average, POs spent 15 minutes per appointment with youth on the Guides. These figures do not include any additional time youth spent doing homework or assignments from the Guides outside of their probation office appointments recorded by their POs.

5. What Carey Guides are used to address each PRA item? Are these the most appropriately matched Carey Guide for the PRA item?

The type of Guides being used with each of the PRA items appears to have face validity. For example, the most frequently used Guide for targeting the PRA domain of Relationships was Antisocial Peers (59%), followed by Engaging Pro-social Others (16%). The Substance Abuse Guide was used most often (48%) to target the PRA domain of Alcohol and Drugs.

Outcome Evaluation

6. Will the District Offices that implement the Carey Guides see a change in the following from the PRE to the DUR time periods:
 - a. Average length of time on probation
 - b. Percent of youth successfully completing probation⁵
 - c. Percent of youth with probation violations
 - d. Average number of probation violations
 - e. Percent of youth with contempt on/after qualifying probation
 - f. Percent of youth with new referrals on/after qualifying probation
 - g. Percent of youth with new adjudications on/after qualifying probation
 - h. Average time to first new referral on/after qualifying probation
 - i. Average severity of new offenses on/after qualifying probation
 - j. Changes in completion of fees, fines, restitution, hours, and programs

There were no statistically significant differences between the CG-PRE and CG-DUR groups on any of the listed measures. Both groups had, on average, approximately one year on probation, two-thirds with a probation violation/contempt during supervision (with an average of 2.2 for each group), and around half with a new delinquency referral during probation (44% CG-PRE; 52% CG-DUR) or within a year of starting probation (whether during or post; 48% CG-PRE; 52% CG-DUR). Time to the new incidents was around 125 days for both groups and they had similar adjudication rates (40% CG-PRE; 45% CG-DUR). The average severity of new incidents was a Class A Misdemeanor (MA) for both groups. Overdue fines/fees, restitution, and community service hours were similar and very low for both groups (5% CG-PRE; 7% CG-DUR).

7. Will the District Offices that implement the Carey Guides (CG-DUR) be significantly different than the comparison group (COMP-DUR) on the following measures:
 - a. Average frequency of regular appointments
 - b. Average duration of regular appointments
 - c. Average length of time on probation
 - d. Percent of youth successfully completing probation⁵
 - e. Percent of youth with probation violations
 - f. Average number of probation violations
 - g. Percent of youth with contempt on/after qualifying probation
 - h. Percent of youth with new referrals on/after qualifying probation

⁵ Successful probation completion could not be examined due to unavailability of data.

- i. Percent of youth with new adjudications on/after qualifying probation
- j. Average time to first new referral on/after qualifying probation
- k. Average severity of new offenses on/after qualifying probation
- l. Change in probationers' risk scores from probation start to follow-ups
- m. Changes in completion of fees, fines, restitution, hours, and programs

Only two of the above measures showed statistically significant group differences between COMP-DUR and CG-DUR groups. Of those recorded in PO tracking sheets (79% COMP-DUR; 75% CG-DUR), the frequency of PO appointments recorded was every 18 days on average for COMP-DUR and every 22 days on average for CG-DUR. Although this difference was small it did reach statistical significance. Similarly, there was a very small, but statistically significant, difference in the completion of fines/fees, restitution, and community service hours, with 10% of COMP-DUR having overdue assignments, compared to 7% of CG-DUR.

For the remainder of the measures, the two groups were virtually indistinguishable with both groups having just over a year, on average, on probation, 64% of each group having a probation violation/contempt during supervision (and an average of 2.2 each), and just over half having a new delinquency referral during supervision (and just under half having one that was adjudicated). The average time to the first new incident was 124 days for both groups and the average severity was a Class A Misdemeanor (MA) for both groups. Both groups had a statistically significant increase in risk level from intake to exit (for those youth who had a PRA at both intake & exit). However, the two groups were similar on distribution of risk level at exit (COMP-DUR = 23% high, CG-DUR = 20% high), as well as at intake.

8. Which of the following factors are significantly related to the presence/absence of new delinquency referrals (recidivism) on/after qualifying probation for the CG-DUR and COMP-DUR groups:
 - a. Probationers' demographics (age at start, gender, minority status)
 - b. Probationers' Juvenile Court history (number of prior referrals, Y/N prior probation placement, most severe prior referral)
 - c. Probationers' PRA/PSRA risk level at probation start
 - d. Group membership: CG or COMP
 - e. Frequency of regular appointments
 - f. Duration of regular appointments

All three demographic factors were statistically significantly related to one year post-start delinquency recidivism. Youth who were younger at probation start, male, and minority were more likely to recidivate. Of the Juvenile Court history factors, two were statistically significant: youth who had more priors were more likely to recidivate, while youth who had more severe priors were *less* likely to recidivate. PRA scores at intake were not statistically significantly related to recidivism. After controlling for all of the significant factors, there were no differences between the COMP-DUR and CG-DUR groups on recidivism. There was also no statistically significant relationship between the frequency of regular appointments and recidivism. There was a statistically significant relationship between total minutes spent in PO appointments and an increased likelihood of recidivism. This is likely due to POs spending increased time with youth either prior to or after a non-compliance/recidivism event. Therefore, youth who recidivated

within a year of starting probation were also likely to get increased supervision around that event.

9. For the CG-DUR group, which of the following factors are significantly related to presence/absence of new referrals (recidivism) on/after qualifying probation:
 - a. Probationers' demographics (age at start, gender, minority status)
 - b. Probationers' Juvenile Court history (number of prior referrals, Y/N prior probation placement, most severe prior referral)
 - c. Probationers' PRA/PSRA risk level at probation start
 - d. Frequency of regular appointments
 - e. Duration of regular appointments
 - f. Frequency of Carey Guide use
 - g. Duration of CG use

Within the CG-DUR group, only one demographic factor (male gender) was statistically significantly related to recidivism (defined as having a new delinquency referral within one year of starting probation). One court history factor, *less* severe prior offenses, was statistically significantly related to increased likelihood of recidivism. Risk level at intake was not statistically significantly related to recidivism, neither was frequency of regular appointments. However, youth who had more minutes spent in regular appointments had a slightly, but statistically significantly, higher chance of recidivism. Again, this is likely due to the correlation between youth who are near or recently in trouble receiving more and longer PO contacts. Lastly, after controlling for all of the statistically significant factors, use of the Guides (total appointments where Carey Guides were used and total minutes of Carey Guide use) was not statistically significantly related to recidivism. As previously noted, the use of the Guides was quite limited. Therefore, the lack of statistically significant findings may be due to the low dosage and recording of Carey Guide use.

Key Findings

The primary finding of this study was that the implementation of the Carey Guides in Utah as part of juvenile probation with moderate and high risk youth was quite limited and did not have a significant impact on probation or recidivism outcomes. The Process Evaluation detailed the frequency of probation officer appointments with youth and the use of the Guides. It showed that only three-quarters of moderate and high risk youth in the Carey Guides (CG) and Comparison (COMP) district offices had any official probation officer appointments recorded for them. Of those in the CG-DUR group with recorded appointments, just over half (53%) had any Carey Guides done with them. And, of those, the majority had three or fewer appointments where a Guide was used (66%) and only one or two different Guides used with them (88%). From a practical standpoint, it would be surprising to see an intervention of this low of dosage having a measurable impact on long-term outcomes, such as recidivism.

Limitations

This study's design had a few limitations. First, the study was designed to be practicably carried out by the Utah Juvenile Court personnel. Therefore, an experimental (e.g., random assignment) design could not be implemented. The use of a concurrent comparison group and a historical sample from both intervention and comparison sites lessened the limitations of each of those comparison groups (e.g., history for the pre-post comparison and pre-existing differences for the comparison vs. CG groups). Furthermore, multivariate analyses were used to account for individual level differences.

Another potential limitation of this study was linking the intervention to the long-term outcome of recidivism. At the time of this study it was not practical for the Juvenile Court staff to implement additional behavioral tests to examine proximal outcomes of the Carey Guides, such as changes in attitudes and self-reported behaviors around targeted issues, such as antisocial thinking. Instead, risk level changes on the PRA were used as a proximal outcome. PRA scores from intake to exit were compared and showed a significant *increase* in risk level across all four study groups. This is not surprising as youth who mature through the juvenile justice system often see an increase in risk prior to reducing their involvement in delinquency. The study design did not include a short-term measure that was sensitive and closely tied to the target areas that the Carey Guides were intended to target. Furthermore, as previously noted, the use of the Carey Guides was limited and, therefore, it would have been difficult to link their use to any specific behavioral or attitudinal changes.

Recommendations

Research Recommendations

The pilot implementation and study of the Carey Guides as a part of juvenile probation in Utah was designed to be practicably carried out by juvenile court probation officers. The results of this study demonstrate that this level of implementation cannot be quantitatively linked with positive youth outcomes (e.g., recidivism). The research ideal of a smaller, more intensive pilot with randomly selected youth may be able to more accurately measure the potential impact of the Carey Guides use as an additional component of probation with moderate and high risk youth. In this proposed experimental study, a smaller group of youth (e.g., 50 for CG and 50 for COMP) should be randomly selected. The CG group should be given a very intense dosage of Carey Guide use (multiple appointments, Guides, and out-of-office assignments) that is recorded for the study. The Carey Group may be able to recommend a minimum dosage level. The POs and offices that are selected to participate should be those that are most familiar and comfortable with the Carey Guides to ensure proper use. However, this type of experimental study may not be practical. Furthermore, expanding this intensive use of Carey Guides more widely may prove difficult, even if the ideal experimental study showed the benefit of that type of use. As such, the current study does provide some practice recommendations so the Juvenile Courts may move forward with the current knowledge about the use of the Carey Guides in Utah.

Practice Recommendations

This study has shown that the use of the Carey Guides as an additional component of probation with moderate and high risk youth has not had a measurable negative or positive impact on probation and recidivism outcomes. As such, the Juvenile Courts may continue to use the Carey Guides as an additional tool in juvenile probation. The Carey Guides were developed from evidence-based practices (EBP) recorded in the criminal and juvenile justice literature; therefore, they should not cause any harm to youth and could, when properly used, impact them positively. However, due to low dosage, the current use of the Guides in Utah could not be tied to positive outcomes.

Conclusion

During the pilot year of Carey Guide use in Utah, the probation offices involved in the study demonstrated that it was possible to implement a new resource as a component of probation with moderate and high risk youth, as well as record those changes for a comprehensive evaluation. Following the training on the Carey Guides by The Carey Group, the intervention sites implemented and sustained the use of this new resource. However, the level of use that was practical for the probation officers and youth was not sufficient to tie Carey Guides use to long-term outcomes. As the Carey Guides were developed from EBPs and the AOC has invested in the training and purchasing of these tools, the Juvenile Courts should continue their use as desired as a component of working with and helping improve the lives of youth.

Bibliography

The Carey Group. 2010. Accessed via the web: <http://thecareygroup.com/subscriptions.htm>

Appendix A

Carey Guides Implementation and Evaluation Timeline

September 2009

- The Carey Group conducts 2 day training on Carey Guides with Juvenile Probation Officers and Supervisors
- PO's in the CG group start practicing using the Guides
- 16 out of 33 Guides available for use:
 - Antisocial Peers
 - Antisocial Thinking
 - Empathy
 - Managing Sex Offenders
 - Impaired Driving
 - Anger
 - Female Offenders
 - Reentry
 - Intimate Partner Violence
 - Maximizing Strengths
 - Moral Reasoning
 - Rewards and Sanctions
 - Pro-social Leisure
 - Engaging Pro-Social Others
 - Involving Families
 - Co-occurring Disorders

October 2009

- POs at the CG sites start using the Guides with moderate and high risk probationers
- POs at the CG sites start filling out Tracking Sheets (CG use and regular appointments with med/high risk probationers)
- POs at the comparison sites start filling out Tracking Sheets (regular appointments with med/high risk probationers)
- New Guides released:
 - Violence and Lethality
 - Emotional Regulation
 - Overcoming Family Challenges

December 2009

- 3 month survey of probation officers and supervisors at the CG sites

March 2010

- 6 month survey of probation officers and supervisors at the CG sites
- New Guides released:
 - Case Planning
 - Mental Health
 - Use of Behavioral Techniques
 - What Makes an Effective Corrections Professional?

- Social Skills
- Responding to Violations
- Problem Solving

June 2010

New Guides released:

- Motivational Interviewing Techniques
- Responsivity
- Meth Users
- Substance Abuse
- Dosage and Intensity
- Drug Dealers
- A Practitioner's Guide to EBP

August 2010

- The Carey Group conducts booster training on Carey Guides and Evidence-Based Practices (EBP)
- 9 month survey of probation officers and supervisors at the CG sites

September 2010

- POs turn in final Case Tracking Sheets

November 2010

- 12 month survey of probation officers and supervisors at the CG sites

January 2011

- Preliminary Report – Process Evaluation

September 2011

- Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Manual for Effective Implementation of the Carey Guides released

October 2011

- One year follow-up period for recidivism tracking ends

December 2011

- Final Report – Process and Outcome Evaluations

Appendix B

Case Tracking Sheet – Carey Guide Pilot Sites

Carey Guides Case Tracking Sheets

Please track all of your *scheduled, face-to-face, in-office appointments with moderate or high risk* probation youth *whether or not you use a Carey Guide* during the appointment. Please turn in your sheet to your supervisor every Monday morning by email or on paper. It is not necessary to record any information on missed appointments or on days you are sick/absent from work. This information will be used as to evaluate the Carey Guides and it will not be used in any way to assess individual PO performance. If you have any questions, please contact Raechel Lizon at raechell@email.utcourts.gov. Thank you for your help.

PO Name:

Date range (week):

Case Number	Date of Appointment	Total Appointment Duration (time in minutes)	PRA Item(s) Targeted	List Carey Guide(s) used (May write none or multiple)	Duration of time spent using each Carey Guides (time in minutes)

Appendix C

Case Tracking Sheet – Comparison Sites

Please track all of your *scheduled, face-to-face, in-office appointments with moderate or high risk* probation youth. Please turn in your sheet to your supervisor every Monday morning by email or on paper. It is not necessary to record any information on missed appointments or on days you are sick/absent from work. This information will be used as comparison data on a pilot study and it will not be used in any way to assess individual PO performance. If you have any questions, please contact Raechel Lizon at raechell@email.utcourts.gov. Thank you for your help.

PO Name:

Date range (week):

Case Number	Date of Appointment	Appointment Duration (time in minutes)