September 30

2016

Oregon Youth Authority

Interim Judiciary Committee
Progress Report on SB 267
(ORS 182.525)

Executive Summary

Senate Bill 267 (SB267) enacted during the 2003 Oregon legislative session was intended to promote the use of evidence-based programming and improve the outcomes of clients served by the social service and correctional systems. Numerous agencies are required to submit a biennial report outlining recent efforts to meet the legislative mandate.

In previous reports, the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) used the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC), a commonly used tool, as a way to report on effectiveness. The CPC measures a program's capacity and content to assess a program's capacity to be effective. OYA has consistently exceeded the legislative thresholds of 25%, 50%, and now 75% for the percentage of programming funds used for evidence-based programs. Since the intent of the legislation was to improve programming in particular agencies, OYA has developed a methodology to quantify effectiveness. This report reflects a change from measuring program fidelity to measuring program effectiveness. The new OYA analyses quantify the effectiveness of programs and allows economists to generate cost-benefit estimates.

There are five OYA programs evaluated using the new statistical methodology for youth residing in OYA's facilities – Aggression Replacement Training, Skillstreaming, Core Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Pathways, and Vocational Training. The recidivism outcome variable is defined as an adjudication or conviction of a felony in the three years post-release from the OYA facility. The results are:

> Aggression Replacement Training is estimated to reduce recidivism by 13%; the program might be slightly more effective with higher risk youth.

> Skillstreaming does not appear to reduce recidivism when provided alone; the program appears to be even less effective with the highest risk youth.

> Core Alcohol and Drug Treatment is estimated to reduce recidivism by 3-4%: the program is more effective with the highest risk youth.

> Pathways drug and alcohol treatment is estimated to reduce recidivism by 15%; the program appears to be more effective with lower risk youth.

> Vocational training is the most effective program evaluated. The reduction in recidivism attributable to vocational training approximates 19%.

Programs show some measure of effectiveness, although the reduction in recidivism can be influenced by the youth population served. Assuring the right youth are served by the right program will reduce recidivism of youth served at OYA. Although most differences between the treatment group and the comparison group do not attain statistical significance, aligning programs with each youth will allow researchers to eventually recognize actual differences. This OYA SB267 report incorporates a more scientific approach that identifies effective programs and allows OYA to make informed decisions about programs provided to youth.

Introduction

Oregon's Senate Bill 267 (SB267) promotes the use of evidence-based programming and requires particular agencies or groups to evaluate programs offered to their clients. The agencies or groups include the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), the State Commission of Children and Families, and the mental health and additions unit within the Department of Human Services. Changes in state government since 2003 have moved some affected groups or agencies. The legislation includes programming intended to reduce the likelihood of committing crimes, reduce the likelihood of antisocial behavior, or to improve mental health. The legislation does not include mandated programs such as health care, religious services, and some education programs.

OYA worked with external stakeholders after passage of SB 267 to develop the following list of treatment interventions used by close-custody living units, contracted community-based residential providers, and county programs funded through OYA as subject to ORS 182.515-182.525. Over the past 2 years, OYA has continued to provide treatment in these areas.

Cognitive behavioral treatment	Family counseling
Behavior modification	Skill Building (mentoring, anger management,
Sex offender treatment	management, social skills, vocational
Fire setter treatment	counseling, etc.)
Drug and alcohol treatment	Parent training
Violent offender treatment	Culturally specific treatment
Mental health treatment (including	Gang intervention treatment
crisis intervention)	Gender specific treatment

The legislation required these five agencies or groups to ensure 25% of their program funding to be used for evidence-based programming in 2005; ensure 50% of the funding to be used on evidence-based programming in 2007; and ensure 75% of program funding to be evidence-based by 2009. As demonstrated in prior progress reports, OYA has consistently met or exceeded the legislative thresholds of 25%, 50%, and now 75% for the percentage of programming funds used for evidence-based programs.

The 2003 legislation requires the five affected groups or agencies to produce legislative reports on their use of evidence-based programming. The legislation also requires each group to identify programs within the SB267 mandate, to assess each program, to recognize the percent of funding for non-

mandated programming considered evidence-based, and describe efforts to meet the legislative expectation. This report summarizes the Oregon Youth Authority's the most recent analyses and efforts to respond to the SB267 legislation.

History: SB267 defines evidence-based as "Incorporates significant and relevant practices based on scientifically based research and is cost effective." Most agencies have responded with efforts to associate their programs with lists of evidence-based practices or programs. The correctional/rehabilitation agencies used the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) and its precursor the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory to measure program fidelity for programs serving their clients. The CPC measures a program's capacity and content to provide effective programs – leadership, staff characteristics, and quality assurance. The content includes youth assessment and treatment characteristics. These early attempts to meet the legislative intent improved poor performing programs and recognized the components necessary for effective programming. Although these efforts met half the requirements of SB267, quantifying effectiveness and developing cost-benefit models have not historically been used in Oregon.

The SB267 mandate to assess program fidelity was addressed with the CPC by the juvenile and adult correctional systems. The second component (i.e. determining cost effectiveness) requires different methods. The cost effectiveness component requires agencies to quantify program effectiveness, determine program costs, determine costs of recidivists, and to generate cost-benefit ratios. Quantifying program effectiveness also requires a random control design or a quasi-experimental design to recognize the reductions in recidivism attributable to a particular program. OYA will use a propensity-matching methodology to quantify effectiveness and the Criminal Justice Commission will use a cost-benefit algorithm to generate cost-benefit estimates.

Meta-analysis: Evidence based is formally defined in the legislation as programming deemed effective through scientific testing and being cost effective. The lists of evidence-based programs in peer reviewed journals used meta-analysis to differentiate effective and ineffective programs. The early meta-analytic work reviewed the best program evaluations conducted in the last four decades. The meta-analysis recognized the best research studies published in English speaking publications. The meta-analytic technique weights each study using the quality of the research design, evaluator's relationship with those providing the program, and other factors. The technique combines the research quality factors with the estimate of effectiveness for each study. The resulting estimate of effectiveness for a curricula or program reflects a weighted "average" of the studies in the meta-analytic study. The

meta-analytic techniques are well documented and well formulated by those conducting the research. Most states use this list of evidence-based programs to develop their own programming and most states do not quantify the effectiveness of their programs selected from the evidence-based lists.

Many of the meta-analytic studies provide cost estimates and generate a cost-benefit ratio. Many of these studies use cost estimates for the program, the recidivists, the prosecution, law enforcement, and the victims. Many of these estimates could be considerably different among states and jurisdictions. Using OYA's program effectiveness estimated, Oregon's program cost estimates, and Oregon's costs for recidivists makes the results more applicable to Oregon.

 Recognizing the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of programs implemented in other states is very informative. Despite these efforts to make informed decisions by considering meta-analysis, selecting the best programs from the evidence-based list does not guarantee a new program's effectiveness. The variation in effectiveness among programs deemed "evidence-based" is large. For an evidence based program recognized as being 10% effective (i.e. reduced recidivism by 10%) in a meta-analysis, some studies included in the meta-analysis will be recognized as 20% effective while other programs will be recognized as ineffective (i.e. 0% reduction in recidivism). Meta-analysis generates the "average" effect for a particular program but few programs actually produce the average effect. Meta-analytic techniques provide a great compass for agencies starting or expanding their investment in programming, however investing in evidence-based programs may not reduce recidivism.

Meta analytic techniques are beneficial to decision makers but some caution should be used. In addition to the variation in effect sizes for particular programs, evaluations of new and promising programs can have problems. Most new research cited in journals require funding, researchers, and a well-controlled environment (e.g. random control design or using a quasi-experimental design). Having researchers intricately involved with data collection also allows programs to make adjustments to a program during development. Evidence based programs are not static – some might be effective for years and become ineffective with changes in leadership, curriculum, staff, or client population. The need to continually quantify program effectiveness is the only method that assures an agency's programs are effective with their client population. Continual assessment of programs is also necessary to meet the SB267 mandate. Another consideration for using a curriculum might be the client population. Developing and refining programs/curricula on one population and providing the program/curriculum on a different population may not generate the desired results. Differences in race/ethnicity, gender, youth/adult, or socioeconomic variables may influence a program's

effectiveness. Despite these issues that might influence program/curriculum effectiveness, meta-analytical techniques are invaluable for identifying the best programs for particular client populations. However, selecting from the list of evidence-based programs does not eliminate the need to quantify the effectiveness of agency programs. In addition, using evidence-based programs does not eliminate the agency need to assure their programs are effective with a heterogeneous group of clients within their jurisdiction.

Cost-Benefit: There are two components to the SB267 legislation – one that "incorporates significant and relevant practices…" and a second that quantifies cost effectiveness. The first component is a measure of program fidelity – does the program have the necessary qualities to be an effective program. The second component is a function of effectiveness and cost. Although highly effective programs are generally cost effective, expensive programs may not be cost effective. If the cost of the program exceeds the savings derived from the effectiveness, the program is not considered cost-effective. The cost effective component of SB267 requires an estimate of effectiveness. This report provides some measures of program effectiveness and CJC will generate the cost-benefit estimates.

Methods

Oregon's correctional/rehabilitation system has created a statistical methodology that quantifies the effectiveness of Oregon's programs. The initial effort to develop the methodology is documented on the DOC website (www.oregon.gov/doc/RESRCH/docs/aea_2007.pdf.) The methodology has been further developed in conjunction with academics and researchers in Oregon and Washington.

The statistical methodology that quantifies program effectiveness matches a client receiving a program with an identical client who does not receive the program. When each treatment participant is matched with their identical twin who did not receive the treatment, the effectiveness of the program can be quantified. This "propensity matching" system creates the demographic identical control group for the population receiving programming.

OYA will use this SB267 report to document the methodology, identify the effectiveness of some OYA facility programs, and discuss future analyses. This report will document the effectiveness of five OYA programs. The methodology is complex and requires considerable effort to assure these programs are assessed appropriately. When the methodology has been refined and ultimately automated, many

more programs will be evaluated for their effectiveness. Although the theme of SB267 is to promote evidence-based programming, OYA intends to quantify the effectiveness of their programs and assure the programs are equally effective with all youth populations. The expectation is to assure the programs in the juvenile justice continuum are effective, are effective with a diverse population, and are cost-effective. The cost-effective analysis will be completed by the Criminal Justice Commission who can combine measures of effectiveness with program costs to generate cost-benefit estimates. The measure of cost effectiveness are particularly important when multiple effective programs are being considered for expansion. These cost-benefit analyses will consider the youth populations who would benefit from programs who currently do not access particular programs.

Program effectiveness is influenced by many internal and external factors. Internal factors can be recognized and improved by assessing program fidelity. External factors often involve processes and procedures. One external measure is program matching. Programs serving youth ill-suited for that program are not going to be that effective. Programs accepting youth well suited for their program are more likely to be effective. Programs deemed as less effective may not require internal changes if external factors limit effectiveness. Identifying factors that influence a particular program's effectiveness represents the first step with improving OYA's programs. Quantifying program effectiveness represents the first step to programs offered to Oregon's youth.

The data: The data included in these analyses extend from January 2006 to mid-2015. Concurrent comparison groups are used if the program was not offered between 2006 and 2015. The youth included in the study are Youth Authority youth released from an OYA facility and DOC youth released from an OYA facility.

The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is considered one of the best juvenile justice information systems in the US. The data are reliable, cover the period from early juvenile justice contact to releases, and include a myriad of assessments, demographics, crime data, and other data. Despite the breadth and depth of JJIS, program completion data have only been collected for a few years. Although program completion can be useful when attempting to improve programs, completion data are not necessary for these estimates of program's effectiveness. When the program completion data are available to OYA researchers, the information will be included in subsequent analyses.

The programs evaluated: Quantifying program effectiveness can be difficult. Researchers need good data, need many program participants, need a follow-up period, need a well identified outcome, and a

pool of "control" participants who did not receive the program. JJIS includes data on the youth, recognizes the youth who began the program, and has the outcome data. The outcome measure used is the adjudication or conviction of a felony in three years after release from an OYA facility. An OYA facility is considered a "secure" facility or a camp.

There are five programs that OYA will evaluate in this report. This represents the first step with quantifying program effectiveness as opposed to capacity to be effective. A true effectiveness measure also allows the generations of a cost-benefit estimates. These programs were used to test and explain the research methodology. The results will be used to:

Recognize the effectiveness with particular youth populations.

Funnel the youth through their most useful programs.

Identify gaps in the programming at OYA.

Improve the effectiveness of programs provided at OYA.

The programs being evaluated are Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Skillstreaming, Core Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Pathways, and Vocational Training. These programs meet the SB267 criteria, have a sufficient number of previous participants, and have an adequate control or comparison population. Generally the comparison needs to be significantly larger than the population receiving the program. The large comparison group allows the propensity-matching system to find an "identical twin." If the program and comparison group are similar sizes, matching is particularly poor especially if the program group has been selected for a particular issue (i.e. alcohol and drug needs, aggression, needs a diploma, etc.). Each program will be described briefly and the results provided.

**AGGRESSION REPLACEMENT TRAINING (ART)**

The pertinent research that created the foundation for ART was conducted in the 1960s and the pre-ART trainings were created in the 1980s. The third ART manual was first distributed in 2011 by Glick and Gibbs. In that manual, the authors identify the characteristics of aggressive youth. Most aggressive youth have a skill deficiency – they lack the social and interpersonal skills to successfully negotiate their environment and social interactions. This deficit is exacerbated by immaturity that includes a level of incompetence, rejection by peers, and age-inappropriate behaviors. This combination of effects can lead to withdrawal, anxiety, and depression. This combination of effects can also lead to physical and

verbal aggression characterized by fighting, defiance, irritability, and irresponsibility coupled with low levels of guilt.

The intent of ART is to change the antisocial behavior, antisocial attitudes and feelings, minimize antisocial peer involvement while increasing prosocial role models, and promote familial monitoring. These efforts should increase self-control, improve problem solving, generate prosocial skills, and reduce chemical dependencies. Although aggression is slightly influenced by genetics, aggression is a learned behavior. Since aggression is not instinctive and is learned, change can occur with proper training.

There are three components to ART including social skills training, anger control, and moral reasoning. The social skills component should transform the antisocial behaviors into prosocial skills. The anger control component is intended to provide nonaggressive alternatives to the anger. The moral reasoning component is intended to recognize the concerns of others. The combination of these three components should provide the necessary skills to nonviolently respond to aggression-provoking situations.

ART results: The graph below summarizes the association between risk and ART effectiveness. The horizontal axis recognizes the risk of youth accessing ART and those who did not receive ART; the vertical axis reflects the recidivism of youth who did and did not receive ART. The red (lower) line identifies the recidivism rates for youth who received ART and the black (upper) line identifies the recidivism rate for youth who did not receive ART. The gap between the two lines reflects the effectiveness of ART along the risk continuum, based on the OYA Recidivism Risk Assessment (ORRA). The left side of the horizontal axis recognizes the effects of ART for lower risk youth while the right side of the horizontal axis recognizes the effects of ART for higher risk youth. Although ART is effective with lower risk youth (i.e. gap between lines on left side of the horizontal axis), ART could be slightly more effective with higher risk youth. This conclusion is compatible with criminal theory where the effectiveness of programs is greatest with higher risk youth. Criminologists suggest that agencies should target the highest risk populations and provide fewer programs to the lowest risk youth.

Effect of ART on Risk to Recidivate
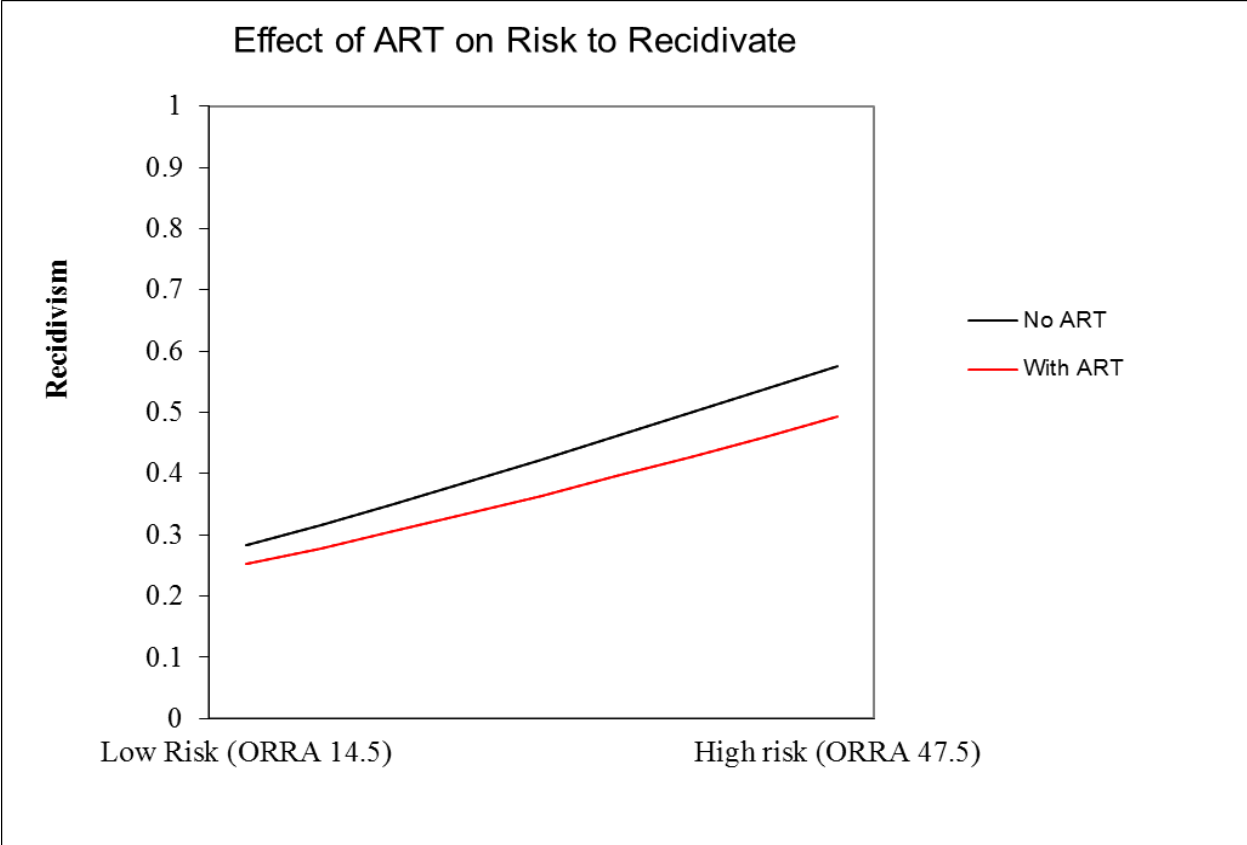
The statistical comparison between those provided ART and the comparison group does not attain statistical significance. The recidivism rates for the similar groups who are matched on 18 different variables are 37.0% for the ART participants and 42.6% for those not receiving ART. There is approximately a 13% difference between the two groups. This difference in estimates suggest that if 100 recidivists were to receive ART, about 87 would actually recidivate. Although the 13 non-recidivists might seem small, the costs associated with recidivists is extremely high. In addition, these 13 non-recidivists did not have victims, did not require law enforcement time, and did not require judicial time.

ART has been provided to many youth in OYA's facilities. As the research identifies the most appropriate youth populations to be served by ART, the effectiveness of the program should improve and differences should become statistically significant.
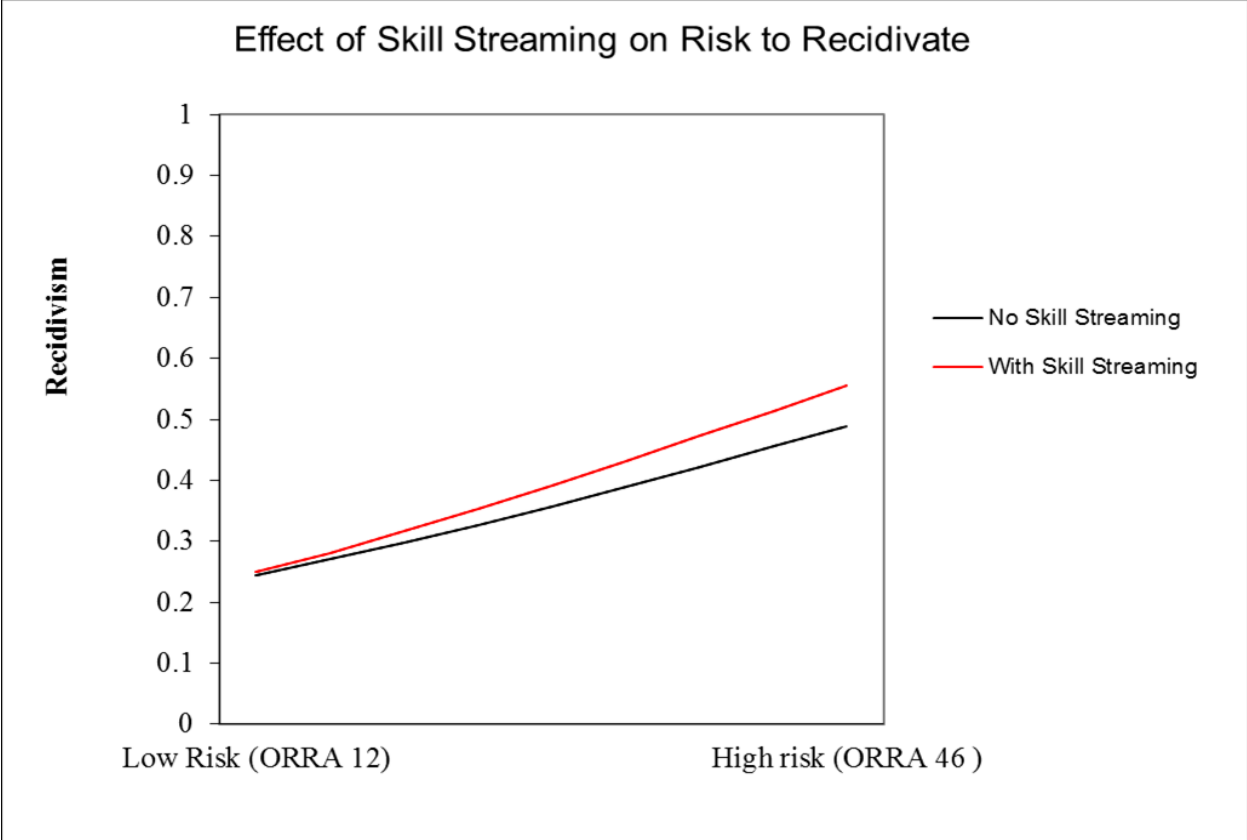
SKILLSTREAMING

Aggression Replacement Training has three components – Social Skills, Anger Control Training, and Moral Reasoning (Glick and Gibbs). The Social Skills component is the behavioral component that includes Skillstreaming. The Anger Control Training component is the affective component, and the Moral Reasoning component is the cognitive component. OYA provides ART to youth who would benefit from all three components, however, there are some youth who would primarily benefit from the Social Skills or Skillstreaming component. OYA provides Skillstreaming to improve interpersonal skills and anger management skills.

Skillstreaming or Structured Learning Training includes four steps: Modeling, role-playing, performance feedback and transfer training. Modeling is the demonstration of particular behaviors learned through imitation. Role-playing is the reenactment of the behaviors. Performance feedback recognizes how closely the youth's performance matched the facilitator's performance. The transfer training is the use of the new skills outside of the training environment. Skillstreaming was originally developed for youth with mental health issues who were being transitioned after downsizing of mental health facilities throughout the US.

There are 50 different skills included in the Skillstreaming curriculum divided into 6 different groups – beginning social skills, advanced social skills, skills for dealing with feelings, skill alternatives to aggression, skills for dealing with stress, and planning skills. Of these 50 skills, ten are included in the ART curriculum. Dealing with stress includes the skills necessary for the more aggressive and violent youth; five of the twelve skills are also provided in ART.

Skillstreaming results: ART tends to be effective with higher risk youth although the differences between the ART group and the comparison group are not statistically significant. Skillstreaming by itself does not appear to be effective with OYA youth across the risk continuum. Lower risk youth receiving Skillstreaming recidivate at rates similar to the comparison group. Higher risk youth receiving Skillstreaming tend to recidivate at slightly higher levels than their counterparts not receiving Skillstreaming. The higher recidivism rate for the Skillstreaming group could be real, could be very similar as the rate for the comparison group, or could reflect variables that influence recidivism that are not included in the propensity matching process.

Effect of Skill Streaming on Risk to Recidivate

The recidivism rates for the Skillstreaming group and the comparison group are 39.7% and 36.6%, respectively. The 8% difference in the rates reflects the population served by OYA. Although some low risk youth receiving Skillstreaming recidivate at expected levels, the higher risk youth provided Skillstreaming may have recidivated at higher rates than expected.

CORE ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT (CAOD)

Oregon CAOD is the less intensive alcohol/drug treatment program provided to youth in OYA. The curriculum is derived from the Cannabis Youth Treatment curriculum by Sampl and Kadden. The Oregon version of the Cannabis Youth Treatment is comprised of two modules. The narrative below is derived from the Sampl/Kadden description of the first module. The primary goals of this treatment are to enhance participants' motivation to change their substance use and to develop basic skills needed to achieve abstinence or gain control over substance use. The first and second sessions are held individually with each participant. The sessions enhance motivation and identify high-risk situations that may increase the likelihood of relapse. The facilitator explores the participant's reasons for seeking treatment, prior treatment attempts, goals, self-efficacy, readiness for treatment, and problems associated with substance use. The three subsequent sessions are provided in a group therapy format. Facilitators conduct one group therapy session per week with the group size approximating ten participants. Participants learn basic skills for refusing offers of drugs/alcohol, establishing a social network supporting recovery, developing a plan for engaging in pleasant activities that fill free time formerly occupied with substance-related activities, coping with unanticipated high-risk situations, problem solving, and recovering from a relapse, should one occur.

The goal of the second module is to further enhance a participant's motivation to change their substance use. This module supplements other training for responding to events that have become functional cues or reinforcers for cannabis use. This module offers weekly group sessions that teach coping as an alternative to using substances when responding to interpersonal problems, negative affect, and psychological dependence. In these groups, participants learn problem solving, anger awareness, anger management, communication skills, resistance to craving, depression management, and management of thoughts about substance use. Group size is limited to ten participants.
The Core Alcohol and Drug Treatment curriculum is provided to youth with slightly lower propensity toward using alcohol or drugs.

CAOD results: The association between CAOD treatment and the risk continuum is provided below. The red or lower line recognizes the association between the youth risk continuum and recidivism for youth provided CAOD; the upper line recognizes the risk continuum for very similar youth not provided CAOD. Although differences between the CAOD and the comparison group are negligible for lower risk youth, the gap between lines becomes more apparent as risk increases. This gap implies CAOD is most

effective with the highest risk youth. The recidivism rates for the CAOD and comparison groups are 43.0% and 44.6%. This 3-4% difference in estimates reflects more about the youth currently served by CAOD than the difference if higher risk youth were served by CAOD. Although 96 or 97 CAOD youth would recidivate for every 100 recidivists not provided CAOD, the differences can enlarge with targeting particular youth populations when CAOD.

## Effect of CAOD on Risk to Recidivate
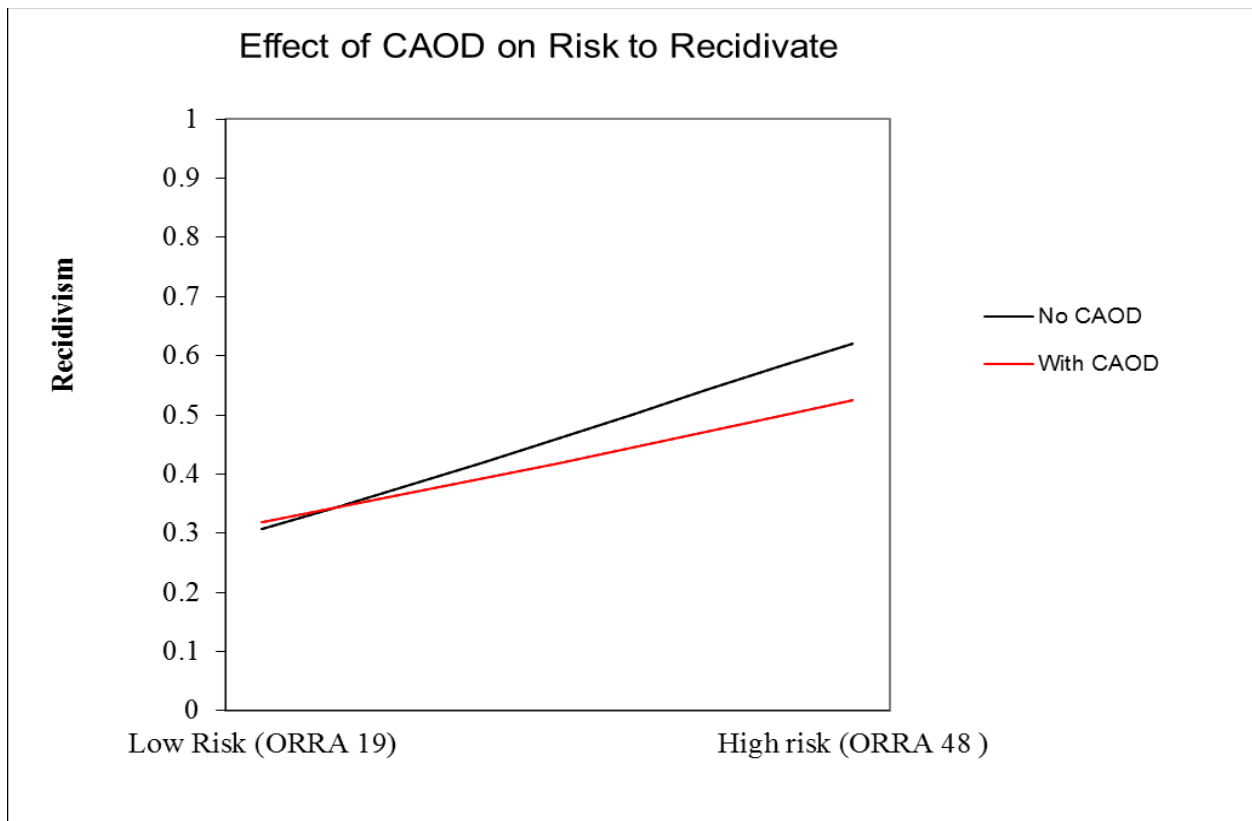
PATHWAYS

OYA's Pathways is derived from Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change by Milkman and Wanberg. The narrative below is extracted from the Milkman and Wanberg's descriptions of the program. Pathways is a cognitive-based treatment program that is divided into 3 phases. Phase 1, (10 sessions) focuses on the "what". Youth will decide what to change in these sessions. It begins in trust building exercises with the facilitator, program and the group. It then delivers facts about Alcohol and Drugs along with criminal behavior and how it relates to their own lives. This is followed by a self-discovery section where the youth are encouraged to look at themselves, their alcohol and drug use and criminal behavior and how it relates to their thinking, believing and acting. Time is spent looking at triggers that could result in relapse or recidivism. The final part of phase 1 is developing a self-portrait, looking at the strengths and problems that they have had to face in their lives. The youth will decide on specific targets of thinking, feeling and acting that they want to change. The youth develop a "Plan for Change" the things they can do to gain freedom, respect from others and most importantly self-respect and optimism about the future.

Phase 2, (10 sessions) focuses on the "how". Youth will discover the tools and learn the skills to achieve the changes they decided in Phase 1. The sessions are designed to improve communication, deal with cravings and urges, develop a sense of responsibility to others, overcome prejudice, zero in on negative thinking and manage uncomfortable feelings, particularly anger, guilt and depression. They will test out and practice these skills, which allow them to live a comfortable, responsible and fulfilling life.

Phase 3, (12 sessions) focuses on the "change". Putting the knowledge they gained to use in their own life situations. It looks at how to avoid relapse and recidivism by mastering the skills of problem solving, decision making and negotiating, as well as learning how to develop alternative lifestyles and maintain changes they have made. This phase looks at family, school and job issues. It helps the youth to create a personal identity and to understand the importance of forming healthy and close relationships. It looks at the connections between sexuality and affection and how to make responsible choices in that area of their lives. The youth put together what they have learned to make these things work for them. The power of ideas, skill, thoughts and action will result in the freedom of choice so they can begin to call their own shots instead of letting their actions control them.

Pathways results: The association between recidivism risk and the Pathways program are below. The red line (lower for low risk youth) implies Pathways is more effective with low and moderate risk youth

but ineffective with the highest risk youth. The gaps between the red (lower or curved) line and the black (upper and straight line) recognizes the magnitude of the effectiveness across the risk continuum. The recidivism estimate for youth attending Pathways is 45.9%; the recidivism estimate for the comparison group is 54.1%. This 15.1% difference in estimates suggests that of the 100 recidivists provided Pathways, about 85 actually recidivated.
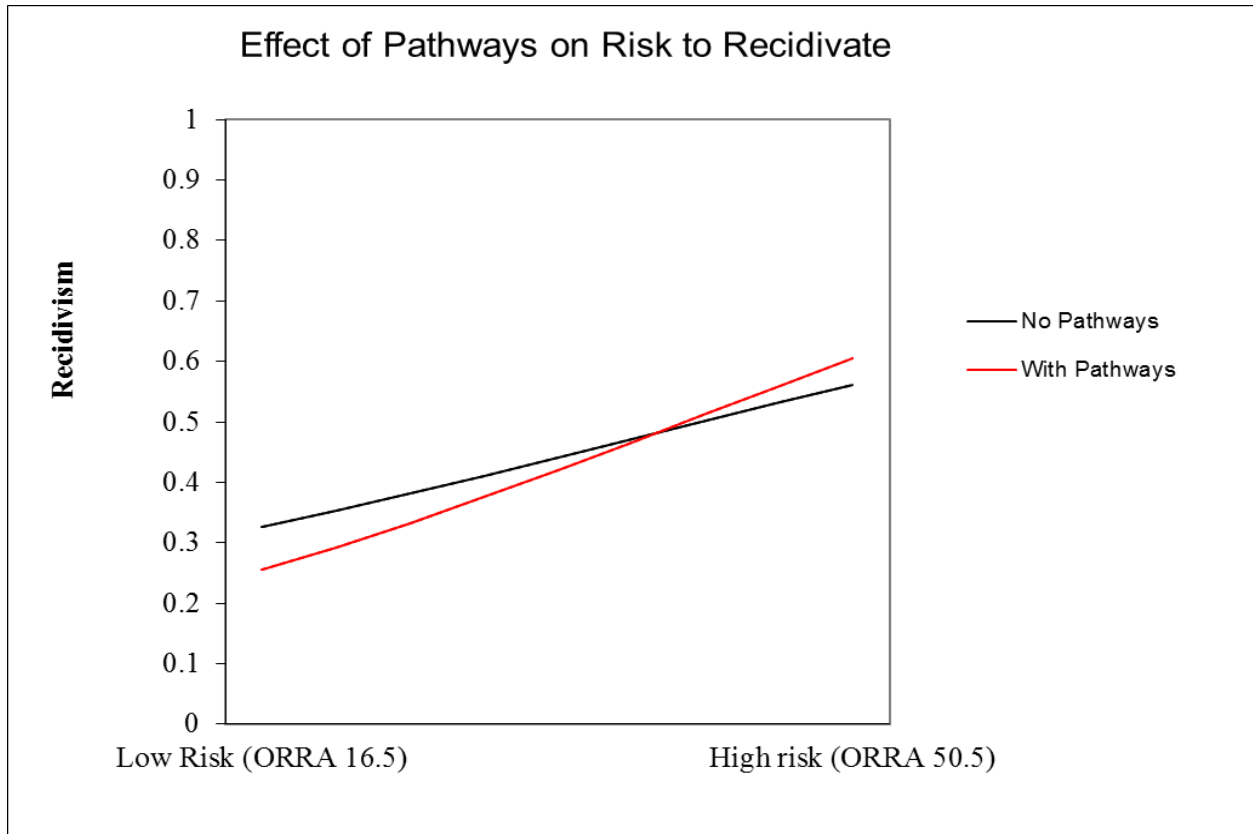
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Oregon has historically provided vocational training to facility youth. The objective is to develop skills for youth transitioning to the community. During 2008 and 2009, the Vocational and Educational Services for Older Youth (VESOY) funds increased and OYA expanded the list of programs and the number of youth participants. The full list of vocational programs is provided in Appendix A.

In addition to the list of vocational training programs listed in Appendix A, there are numerous certifications offed in the facilities including:

Barbering License	Master Gardener Certificate
Barista Certificate	NIOSH Training Certificate
Food Handlers Card	NCRC Certificate
Bicycle Mechanic Certificate	OSHA Vignettes Certificates
Boating Certificate	Office Specialist Certificate
CNA Certificate	Waste Water Certificate
Computer Science Certificate	Welding Certificate
CPR /First Aid Certificate	AutoCAD Certificate
ProStart Culinary Certificate	Wildland Fire Certificates
Flagger Certificate	

The most recent enhancements to the vocational training programs include the Automotive Technician Training associate degree and upgrades to the wood and metal shops. Both shops now possess the industry computer-aided design (CAD) hardware and software to assure skill transfer to the community upon release.

The association between risk and recidivism for youth provided and not provided vocational training is below. The upper black line recognizes the recidivism rate for youth not provided vocational training; the lower red line represents the recidivism rate for the identical twins provided vocational training. The gap between the lines recognizes the effectiveness of vocational training for different risk youth.

Vocational Training Results: Although the lines tend to be parallel, the gap is slightly larger for the highest risk youth. This implies vocational training is effective for all youth regardless of risk but maybe slightly more effective with higher risk youth. The recidivism rate for vocational training programs is 33.1%; the recidivism rate for the same youth not receiving vocational training is 41.1%. This implies vocational training programs that serve 100 recidivists will reduce the number of recidivists to 81. This OYA vocational training system includes many small programs; as a group, vocational training is the

most effective program across the risk continuum. This increased effectiveness could reflect better service matching where the right youth is provided the right vocational program. It could also reflect the actual effectiveness of each component program or it could reflect ancillary benefits from vocational training such as income, stability, and other factors.

Effect of Vocational Training on Risk to Recidivate
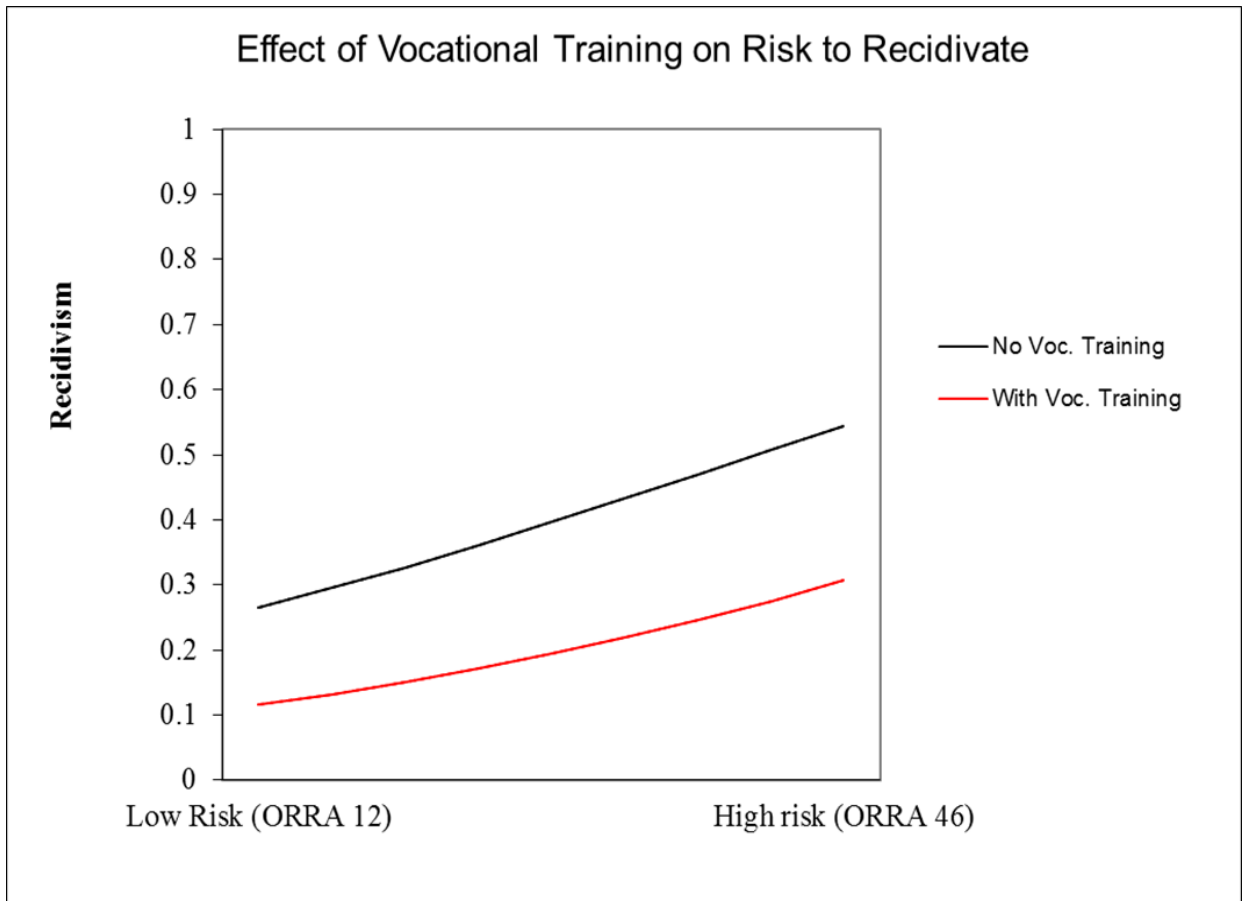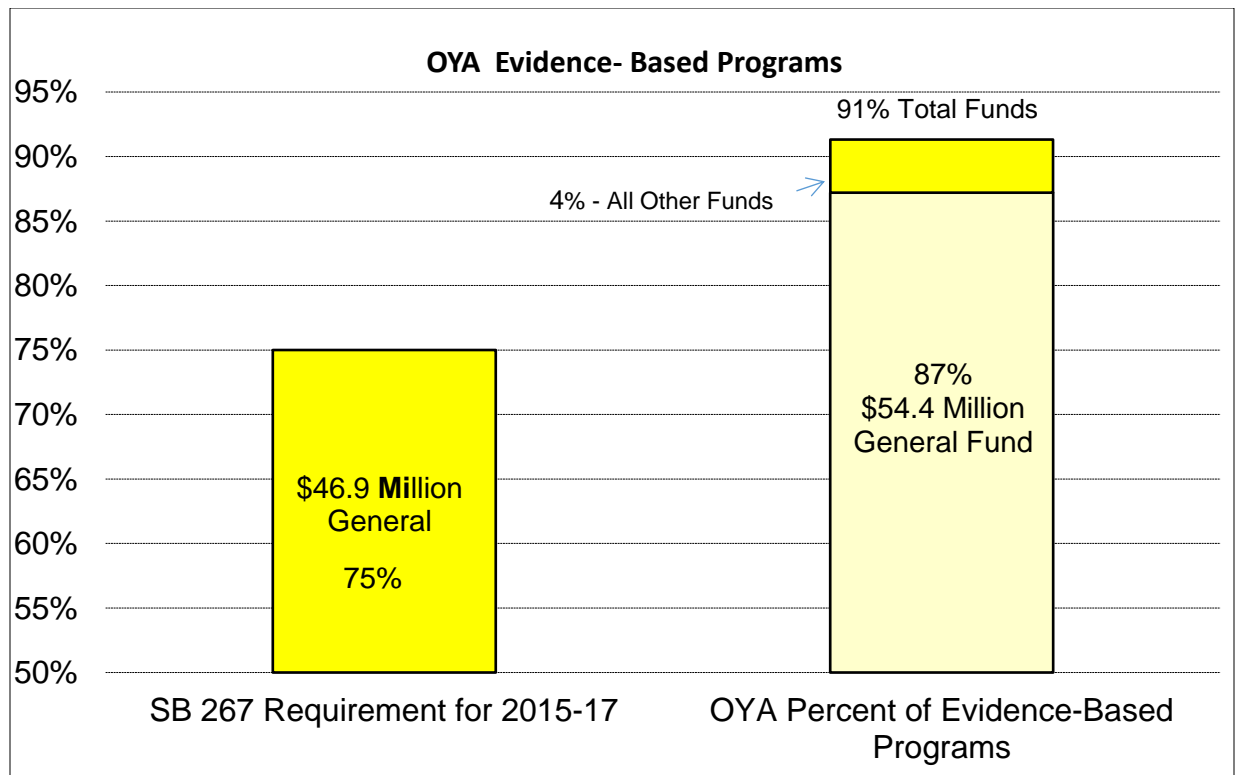
OYA BUDGET FOR EVIDENCE-BASED SERVICES

OYA spends 87 percent of state funds and 91 percent of total funds subject to SB 267 on evidence based programming, as defined by SB 267. This exceeds the statutory target of 75 percent.

The 2015-17 Legislatively Approved Budget for OYA includes the following funding levels:

$ 398.3 million Total Funds
$ 298.6 million General Fund

The total budget amount displayed below includes programs determined by the agency as subject to ORS 182.515-182.525 per SB 267:

$92.2 million Total Funds
$84.0 million General Fund

OYA Evidence- Based Programs

91% Total Funds

4% - All Other Funds

87%
$54.4 Million
General Fund

$46.9 **Mi**llion
General

75%

SB 267 Requirement for 2015-17 | OYA Percent of Evidence-Based Programs

Oregon Youth Authority
Summary of Expenditures Subject to SB 267

		FUND TYPE	
Dollars in millions	**TOTAL FUNDS**	General Fund	Federal & Other Funds
Facility Services:			
Total Program Expenditures subject to SB 267	$ 35.2	$ 35.2	-
Evidence-Based Program Expenditures	$ 31.0	$ 31.0	-
Percentage of Total Expenditures Evidence-Based	88%	88%	-
Community Services:			
Total Program Expenditures subject to SB 267	$ 56.8	$ 27.3	$ 29.5
Evidence-Based Program Expenditures	$ 53.0	$ 23.5	$ 29.5
Percentage of Total Expenditures Evidence-Based	93%	86%	100%
Agency Total			
Total Program Expenditures subject to SB 267	$ 92.0	$ 62.5	$ 29.5
Evidence-Based Program Expenditures	$ 84.0	$ 54.5	$ 29.5
Percent of Program Evidence-Based	**91%**	**87%**	**100%**

Summary

The SB267 legislation was intended to maximize the effectiveness of state programming in particular state agencies. The implementation of the legislation allowed for agencies to develop capacity and improve programming during three biennia. The legislation also enables agencies to test new programs by not requiring 100% of the programming to be evidence-based. The legislation attempts to balance the use of proven programs with the ability to assess new and promising programs.

This OYA SB267 report documents new efforts to quantify effectiveness and improve programming to OYA's youth. These analyses suggest that OYA's programming does influence recidivism for most programs; the analyses also suggest that targeting youth populations to particular programs can improve effectiveness. These measures of effectiveness will be expanded to include more programs offered to youth in close custody, residential treatment, and youth served in their communities.

Appendix A: Current Vocational Programs in OYA's Facilities

Automotive Mechanic Training Program
Barber Technician Program
Barista Worker
Bicycle mechanic Worker
Boat Safety Training Program
Canteen Worker
CNA Training Program
Community Jobs Worker
Community Service/Volunteer
Community Supervised Work Crew
Computer Science Training Program
Construction/Woodshop Production
CPR/First Aid Training Program
Culinary Arts Training Program
Culinary Worker
Custodial Worker
Driver Education Training Program
Electricians Assistant Worker
Farming Worker
Flagger Training Program
Food Service Worker
Fork Lift Operator Training Program
Horticulture Gardening Training Program
HVAC Assistant Worker
Job Shadow Training Programs (Radio Station, Coastal Fitness, City of Florence Wastewater etc.)
Lattice Shop Worker
Laundry Worker
Library Assistant Worker
Maintenance Vocational Training Program
National Career Readiness
NIOSH
Painters Assistant Worker
Pet Care Technician Training Program
Photographer Worker
Physical Education Assistant Worker
Plumbers Assistant Worker
Project Pooch Worker
Recording Studio Training Program
Screen Printing Training Program
Small Engine Repair Training Program

Current Vocational Programs in OYA's Facilities (continued)

Supervised Maintenance Crew Worker
Teachers Assistant Worker
Toastmasters Public Speaking/Leadership Training Program
Tree Farm Worker
Unit Kitchen Worker
Warehouse Assistant Worker
Waste Water Technician Intern Worker
Welders Assistant Worker
Welding Training Program
Wildland Fire Training Program
Wildland Fire Worker
Woodworking Production Worker
Woodworking Training Program