



**National Center for Mental
Health and Juvenile Justice**

NCMHJJ

Annotated Bibliography

Screening and Assessment

March 2009

Books and journal articles listed herein are available from your local library or through inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice.

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Resource #: 015810 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Abram, K., Choe, J., Washburn, J., Teplin, L., King, D., Dulcan, M. **Suicidal Ideation and Behaviors Among Youths in Juvenile Detention.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 47(3): 291-300, 2008.

Abstract: To examine suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, lethality of suicide attempts, and the relationship between psychiatric disorder and recent attempts in newly detained juveniles. The sample included 1,829 juveniles, ages 10 to 18 years, sampled after intake to a detention center in Chicago. Interviewers administered the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children to assess for thoughts of death, suicidal ideation, suicide plans, lifetime suicide attempts, number of attempts, age at first attempt, attempts within the past 6 months, method of suicide attempts, and psychiatric disorder. More than one third of juvenile detainees and nearly half of females had felt hopeless or thought about death in the 6 months before detention. Approximately 1 in 10 (10.3%, 95% confidence interval: 7.7%-12.8%) juvenile detainees had thought about committing suicide in the past 6 months, and 1 in 10 (11.0%, 95% confidence interval: 8.3%-13.7%) had ever attempted suicide. Recent suicide attempts were most prevalent in females and youths with major depression and generalized anxiety disorder. Fewer than half of detainees with recent thoughts of suicide had told anyone about their ideation. Identifying youths at risk for suicide, especially those suffering from depressive and anxiety disorders, is a crucial step in preventing suicide (authors).

Resource #: 011385 (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Citation: Archer, R. **Psychological Test Usage with Adolescent Clients: Survey Update.** *Assessment* 7(3): 227-235, 2000.

Abstract: In 1991, Archer, Maruish, Imhof, and Piotrowski presented survey findings based on the responses of a national sample of psychologists who performed psychological assessment with adolescent clients. The current survey was designed to update their results by examining the test use practices reported by 346 psychologists who work with adolescents in a variety of clinical and academic settings. Survey results reveal a substantial similarity in test usage between the 1991 survey and the current investigation. The current findings are used to estimate the relative popularity of an extensive list of test instruments, compare current findings to 1991 survey results, and to examine several issues related to general effects of managed care procedures and policies on test usage with adolescents.

Resource #: 011404 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Baird, D. **A Model for Immediate Voluntary Assessment of Male Adolescent Sex Offenders.** *Journal of Child and Youth Care, Special Issue:* 77-85, 1991.

Abstract: This paper contends that some male adolescent sexual offenders who have been charged and have admitted their guilt can benefit from a pre-court sexual offense-specific voluntary assessment. These offenders can be monitored for risk of re-offending as well as assessed for amenability for future treatment. Further, a detailed history of sexual offenses and/or victimizations as well as social and familial factors can be ascertained. Active participation in an assessment process can be a means of monitoring an offender and holding him immediately accountable and responsible for his abusive behavior.

Resource #: 011020 (Book Chapter: 12 pages)

Citation: Barnoski, R. **Monitoring Vital Signs: Integrating a Standardized Assessment into Washington State's Juvenile Justice System.** In R.R. Corrado et.al (Eds.), *Multi-Problem Violent Youth.* Burke, VA:IOS Press, 2002.

Abstract: This chapter concludes that comprehensive assessments can play a significant role in guiding rehabilitative efforts by delivering the most appropriate programs to troubled youth and families. The development and implementation of the Washington State Juvenile Assessment (WAJA) is described. An empirical examination of the instrument's predictive validity will be conducted in 2002. The results of

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this validation study will be used to revise the assessment. It is hoped that modified versions of the WAJA will be used for a variety of at-risk youth and family populations within Washington State.

Resource #: 011402 (Journal Article: 21 pages)

Citation: Bates, M. **The Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS): Review and Current Status.** *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review* 4(1): 63-84, 2001.

Abstract: Measures of impairment in psychological and behavioral functioning have a long history in the field of children's mental health, and appear particularly useful in eligibility determination, treatment planning, and outcome evaluation of services for children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance (SED). One recently developed multidimensional measure of functional impairment - the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS) - has enjoyed widespread use nationwide. It has been adopted as a tool for making treatment eligibility decisions and documenting outcomes on a statewide level in more than 20 states and on a local level in dozens of research and demonstration projects. In this paper, the technical merits of the CAFAS are closely examined, with the conclusion that empirical evidence is lacking to support its valid use in making the types of treatment decisions for which it is currently being employed across the nation.

Resource #: 011403 (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Citation: Bauman, S., Merta, R., Steiner, R. **Further Validation of the Adolescent Form of the SASSI.** *Journal of Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse* 9(1):51-71, 1999.

Abstract: The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) (Adolescent Form) is designed to detect chemical dependence in youth 12 to 18. The author reports accuracy rates of between 80 and 90% compared to clinical diagnoses. In addition, guidelines for clinical interpretation of the subscales are widely used although no empirical validation has been done. The research investigated the validity of the instrument in two studies. Results showed that the SASSI effectively discriminated between an at-risk high school group and clients of a residential treatment center.

Resource #: 011513 (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Citation: Biederman, J., Monuteaux, M., Greene, R., Braaten, E., Doyle, A., Faraone, S. **Long-Term Stability of the Child Behavior Checklist in a Clinical Sample of Youth With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology* 30(4): 492-502, 2001.

Abstract: This study evaluated the long-term stability of the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) in a longitudinal clinical sample of youth with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), testing the hypothesis that the CBCL scales will show stability over time. The results support the informativeness of the CBCL as a useful measure of longitudinal course in clinical samples of youth with ADHD.

Resource #: 015736 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Blake C. **Current Approaches to the Assessment and Management of Anger and Aggression in Youth: A Review.** *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*, pages 1-15, 2007.

Abstract: Anger and its expression represent a major public health problem for children and adolescents today. Prevalence reports show that anger-related problems such as oppositional behavior, verbal and physical aggression, and violence are some of the more common reasons children are referred for mental health services. An extensive review of the literature was conducted using the following online search engines: Cochrane, MEDLINE, PsychINFO, and PubMed. Published and unpublished articles that met the following criteria were included in the review: (a) experimental or quasi-experimental research designs; (b) nonpharmacologic, therapy-based interventions; and (c) study participants between 5 and 17 years of age (author).

Resource #: 011095 (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Citation: Bravo, M., Ribera, J., Rubio-Stipec, M., Canino, G., Shrout, P., Ramirez, R., Fabregas, L., Chavez, L., Alegria, M., Bauermeister, J., Taboas, A. **Test-Retest Reliability of the Spanish Version of**

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the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC-IV). *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* 29(5):433-444, 2001.

Abstract: In this article, the test-retest reliability of the Spanish Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC-IV) is presented. This version was developed in Puerto Rico in consultation with an international bilingual committee, sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The sample consisted of children recruited from outpatient mental health clinics and a drug residential treatment facility. Two different pairs of nonclinicians administered the DISC twice to the parent and child respondents. Results indicated fair to moderate agreement for parent reports on most diagnoses.

Resource #: 015859 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Caldarella, P., Young, E., Richardson, M., Young, B., Young R. **Validation of the Systematic Screening for Behavior Disorders in Middle and Junior High School.** *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders* 16(2): 105-117, 2008.

Abstract: The Systematic Screening for Behavior Disorders (SSBD), a multistage screening system designed to identify elementary school-age children at risk for emotional and behavioral disorders, was evaluated for use with middle and junior high school students. During SSBD Stage 1, teachers identified 123 students in grades 6 through 9 with characteristics of internalizing and externalizing disorders. Teachers then completed SSBD Stage 2 behavior rating scales, the Teacher Report Form, and the Social Skill Rating System on 119 of these students identified as at-risk during Stage 1. Office discipline referrals and cumulative grade point averages for at-risk students were compared to those of students not designated by teachers. SSBD Stage 2 scores were compared with scores from the Teacher Report Form and Social Skill Rating System. Internal consistency and interrater reliability of the SSBD were also examined. Results provide evidence for the reliability and validity of SSBD ratings of early adolescent students (authors).

Resource #: 010377 (Journal Article: 11)

Citation: Calhoun G.B., Glaser, B.A., Bartolomucci, C.L. **The Juvenile Counseling and Assessment Model and Program: A Conceptualization and Intervention for Juvenile Delinquency.** *Journal of Counseling and Development* 79: 131-141, Spring 2001.

Abstract: This article presents a model of conceptualization and intervention for juvenile delinquency. The model includes the characteristics of the adolescent, the ecological context in which the adolescent lives, and the interaction among these variables. Intervention addressing these variables is presented. A specific integrated service, training, and research project that is based on the model is described. The Juvenile Counseling and Assessment Program is a collaborative approach, joining university counseling faculty, educators, graduate students, and juvenile court system personnel in the mutual goals of reducing delinquency and increasing adaptive skills.

Resource #: 013335 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Cauffman, E. **A Statewide Screening of Mental Health Symptoms Among Juvenile Offenders in Detention.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 43(4): 430-439, 2004.

Abstract: The objective of this study was to demonstrate that as awareness of the high prevalence of mental health problems among juvenile offenders has grown, researchers and practitioners have recognized the need for reliable and efficient methods of assessing such problems among large numbers of offenders to ensure that limited treatment resources are applied to those with the greatest need. Between May 2000 and October 2002, 18,607 admissions were administered the computerized version of the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument Version 2 (MAYSI-2) 24-48 hours after their arrival at detention centers throughout Pennsylvania. Girls were more likely than boys to exhibit internalizing as well as externalizing problems. Mental health problems were most prevalent among white youth and least prevalent among African American youth. When youth repeated the screen upon subsequent visits

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to detention, their scores generally remained stable. The findings suggest that the MAYSI-2 is a promising triage tool for emergent risk. The use of such a screen may reduce bias in allocation of treatment resources and improves our understanding of the nature of mental health problems in delinquent populations. (author)

Resource #: 013140 (Resource Guide: 24 pages)

Citation: Child Welfare League of America. **Children's Mental Health Resource Kit: Promoting Children's Mental Health Screens and Assessments.** Washington, DC: Children's Defense Fund, 2003.

Abstract: This Resource Kit is designed to help promote access to and the availability of mental health screens and assessments for children in every state as an essential first step in ensuring appropriate mental health treatment for children. The kit contains a number of fact sheets and an Action Strategies and Resources Guide. It is designed to help people gather information as they work to improve access to mental health screens and assessments for children. (authors)

Available from: Children's Defense Fund, 25 East Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 628-8787, www.childrensdefense.org/childwelfare/mentalhealth/resourcekit/default.asp.

Resource #: 014941 (Report: 75 Pages)

Citation: Connecticut Center for Effective Practice of the Child Health and Development Institute of Connecticut, Inc. **Not Just Child's Play: The Role of Behavioral Health Screening and Assessment in the Connecticut Juvenile Justice System.** Farmington, CT: Connecticut Center for Effective Practice of the Child Health and Development Institute of Connecticut, Inc., 2005.

Abstract: This report was prepared by the Connecticut Center for Effective Practice, with collaboration by the University of Connecticut, Connecticut Court Support Services Division and the Connecticut Department of Children and Families. The report examines the role of behavioral health screening and assessment in the Connecticut juvenile justice system, reviews best practices, and makes recommendations to policy makers and providers involved in multiple stages of the judicial process (authors).

Available from: Connecticut Center for Effective Practice of the Child Health and Development Institute of Connecticut, Inc., 270 Farmington Avenue, Suite 367, Farmington, CT 06032, (860) 679-1519, www.chdi.org.

Resource #: 014168 (Unpublished Paper: 34 Pages)

Citation: Cuellar, A., McReynolds, L., Wasserman, G. **A Cure for Crime: Can Mental Health Treatment Diversion Reduce Crime Among Youth?** New York, NY: Center for the Promotion of Mental Health in Juvenile Justice, 2005.

Abstract: This paper considers the policy issues around youth mental health diversion programs. In addition, it evaluates the effect of a mental health diversion program for youth that was implemented in Texas. The paper finds that mental health diversion can be used effectively to delay or prevent youth recidivism (authors).

Resource #: 010812 (Journal Article: 50 pages)

Citation: Dembo, R., Schmeidler, J., Borden, P., Turner, G., Chin Sue, C., Manning, D. **Examination of the Reliability of the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT) Among Arrested Youths Entering a Juvenile Assessment Center.** *Substance Use & Misuse* 31(7): 785-824, 1996.

Abstract: The problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT) serves as a key aspect of the preliminary Screening activities at the Hillsborough County Juvenile Assessment Center. We report on a reliability study of POSIT, involving an examination of the relationships between the youths' initial and second admission POSIT results for different time intervals between administration of the instrument. The results indicate the POSIT provides consistent indication of potentially troubled youths who are in

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need of in-depth assessment and intervention or treatment services.

Resource #: 010463 (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Citation: Dierker, L., Albano, A., Clarke, G., Heimberg, R., Kendall, P., Merikangas, K., Lewinsohn, P., Offord, D., Kessler, R., Kupfer, D. **Screening for Anxiety and Depression in Early Adolescence.** Journal of American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 40(8):929-936, 2001.

Abstract: This study examined the level of diagnostic and discriminative accuracy of three dimensional rating scales for detecting anxiety and depressive disorders in a school-based survey of 9th grade youth. Classroom screening instruments were used: The Center for Epidemiology Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D), the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (RCMAS), and the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children (MASC) were administered to 632 youth from three sites in 1998. The ability of the MASC and CES-D to discriminate within and between categorically defined diagnostic groups has important implications for the accurate identification of youth in need of services.

Resource #: 013147 (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Citation: Durant, R., Knight, J., Goodman, E. **Factors Associated with Aggressive and Delinquent Behaviors Among Patients Attending an Adolescent Medicine Clinic.** Journal of Adolescent Health 21: 303-308, 1997.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the associations among delinquency/aggressiveness and alcohol or drug use, sexual risk behaviors, and other scales from the Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT). The findings suggest that adolescents who engage in more aggressive and delinquent behaviors are more likely to use alcohol and other drugs, engage in sexual risk behaviors, report problems with peer and family relationships, and report more mental health symptoms. (authors)

Resource #: 011514 (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Citation: Epstein, M., Hertzog, M., Reid, R. **The Behavioral and Emotional Rating Scale: Long Term Test-Retest Reliability.** Behavioral Disorders 26(4): 314-320, 2001.

Abstract: Most assessment is conducted from a deficit perspective and is intended to identify deficits, problems, and pathologies of the individuals who are assessed. However, deficit-based assessment may present a biased picture that limits or ignores a child's strengths. In this article we report data on long-term test-retest reliability of the Behavior and Emotional Rating Scale (BERS), which is a strength-based assessment instrument. Results suggest that BERS scores are stable over a 6-month time frame. Implications for the use of the BERS are discussed.

Resource #: 013238 (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Citation: Falkenbach, D., Poythress, N., Heide, K. **Psychopathic Features in a Juvenile Diversion Population: Reliability and Predictive Validity of Two Self-Report Measures.** Behavioral Sciences and the Law 21(6): 787-805, 2003.

Abstract: In this study, the reliability and predictive validity of two experimental self-report versions of two measures of psychopathic features in youth, the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD) and a modified version of the Child Psychopathy Scale (CPD), were examined in a sample of arrested youth referred to a juvenile diversion program. Parents or legal guardians completed parent-rating versions of the same measures. Although further research is needed prior to the clinical use of these measures, these results signal the potential of such measures to inform clinical judgments regarding treatment compliance and risk with justice-involved youth. (authors)

Resource #: 010774 (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Citation: Farabee, D., Shen, H., Hser, Y., Grella, C.E., Anglin, M.D. **The Effect of Drug Treatment on Criminal Behavior Among Adolescents in DATOS-A.** Journal of Adolescent Research 16(6): 679-696, 2001.

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Abstract: This study examined criminal activity among 1,167 adolescents who participated in a community-based substance abuse treatment study (Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies for Adolescents) (DATOS-A). The primary goals of this study were to assess the effects of substance abuse treatment on adolescent crime and to identify the patient characteristics that were most closely associated with reductions in crime during the posttreatment period. Results confirmed that among adolescents who had engaged in criminal activity during the 12 months prior to entering DATOS-A treatment, reductions in alcohol or marijuana use were independently associated with significant reductions in the likelihood of committing crimes during the 12-month follow-up period. The present study also provides further support for emphasizing dynamic rather than static patient characteristics to predict the likelihood of continued drug-related offending among substance-abusing adolescents.

Resource #: 014475 (Journal Article: 6 pages)

Citation: Feinstein, R., Lampkin, A., Lorish, C., Klerman, L., Maisiak, R., Oh, M. **Medical Status of Adolescents at Time of Admission to a Juvenile Detention Center.** *Journal of Adolescent Health* 22: 190-196, 1998.

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the medical status and history of health care utilization of adolescents at the time of their admission to a juvenile detention facility. Data were collected over an 18-month period on all detainees admitted for the first time to a juvenile detention facility in a major southeastern city in the United States. The study found a significant percentage of adolescents entering a detention facility have a medical problem requiring health care services. Detention facilities offer an opportunity to deliver and coordinate medical care to high-risk adolescents. Programs linking public and private health care providers with the correctional care system may provide juveniles with an acceptable option for obtaining needed health care services (authors).

Resource #: 011505 (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Citation: Gadow, K., Sprafkin, J., Carlson, G., Schneider, J., Nolan, E., Mattison, R., Rundberg-Rivera, V. **A DSM-IV Referenced, Adolescent Self-Report Rating Scale.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 41(6):671-679, 2002.

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine the reliability and validity of the Youth's Inventory-4, a DSM-IV referenced self-report rating scale. The findings provide preliminary support for the clinical utility of the Youth's Inventory for symptom assessment in referred youth.

Resource #: 015013 (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Citation: Gallagher, C., Dobrin, A. **The Association Between Suicide Screening Practices and Attempts Requiring Emergency Care in Juvenile Justice Facilities.** *American Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 44(5): 485-493, 2005.

Abstract: The objective of this article is to provide a national description of suicide screening practices in juvenile residential facilities and to examine their association with whether facilities experience a suicide attempt. Multivariate modeling with data from the 2000 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (n=3690 facilities). Controlling for facility characteristics, screening the entire facility population within the first 24 hours after arrival is significantly linked to lower odds of serious suicide attempts (odds ratio 0.23-0.65). Facilities screening just some of their population in a 2- to 7- day window after arrival exhibited significantly higher odds of serious suicide attempts (odds ratio 1.30-4.73). Results suggest that facility level risks of serious suicide attempts may be reduced by screening every child and adolescent entering a juvenile justice facility within the 24 hour window directly following arrival, regardless of the facility size and whether the youths came directly from another facility within the system (authors).

Resource #: 015256 (Journal Article: Pages)

Citation: Gallagher, C., Dobrin, A. **The Association Between Suicide Screening Practices and Attempts Requiring Emergency Care in Juvenile Justice Facilities.** *Journal of American Child*

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Adolescent Psychiatry 44(5): 485-493, 2005.

Abstract: The objective of this article is to provide a national description of suicide screening practices in juvenile residential facilities and to examine their association with whether facilities experience a suicide attempt. Multivariate modeling with data from the 2000 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (n=3690 facilities). Controlling for facility characteristics, screening the entire facility population within the first 24 hours after arrivals is significantly linked to lower odds of serious suicide attempts (odds ratio 0.23-0.65). Facilities screening just some of their population in a 2-to 7-day window after arrival exhibited significantly higher odds of serious suicide attempts (odds ratio 1.30-4.73). Results suggest that facility level risks of serious suicide attempts may be reduced by screening every child and adolescent entering a juvenile justice facility within the 24-hour window directly following arrival, regardless of the facility size and whether the youths came directly from another facility within the system (authors).

Resource #: 014686 (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Citation: Glaser, B., Calhoun, G., Puder, R. **Using the Juvenile Offender Parent Questionnaire (JOPQ) as a Risk and Needs Assessment.** Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice 3(3): 253-264, 2005.

Abstract: This study is an investigation of the potential utility of a parent self-report instrument, the Juvenile Offender Parent Questionnaire (JOPQ). Based on the ecological model of child development, this instrument is designed to measure several parental constructs related to child behavior problems and delinquency. Findings suggest that specific parenting profiles are related to subsequent greater likelihood of recidivism and to specific offenses. Furthermore, the use of the JOPQ as an instrument to assess the needs of parents and the prevention of recidivism is supported (authors).

Resource #: 010133 (Manual: 53 pages)

Citation: Grisso, T., Barnum, R. **Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI) - Second Version: Manual and Technical Report.** Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press, 2002.

Abstract: This manual provides juvenile justice agencies a description of the MAYSI, what is currently known about its reliability and validity, and information for its use in routine screening of youths entering the juvenile justice system. It also serves as a technical report for researchers on the methods, procedures, and results of the study to establish the instrument's reliability and initial validity.

Available from: www.umassmed.edu/nysap

Resource #: 010893 (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Citation: Grisso, T., Barnum, R., Fletcher, K.E., Cauffman, E., Peuschold, D. **Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument for Mental Health Needs of Juvenile Justice Youths.** Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 40(5): 541-548, 2001.

Abstract: This report describes the development of the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Second Version (MAYSI-2), a brief screening measure to identify youth with potential mental, emotional, or behavioral problems at entry points in the juvenile justice system. This 52-item self-report measure, with content relevant to common mental health problems in delinquent populations, was administered to male and female youths, aged 12 to 17, in Massachusetts juvenile justice facilities. A subsample of youths also received the Million Adolescent Clinical Inventory (MACI) and the Youth Self-Report (YSR). The instrument was subsequently administered to male and female youths in California Youth Authority custody. The MAYSI-2 shows promise as a reliable and valid screening tool to assist juvenile justice staff in identifying youths who may need an immediate response to mental or emotional problems.

Resource #: 012132 (Brief: 6 pages)

Citation: Grisso, T., Underwood, L. **Screening and Assessing Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System.** Delmar, NY: National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, 2002.

Abstract: This research and program brief is designed to provide clinicians and other professionals

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working with youth in the juvenile justice system with information about the most effective instruments to use to screen and assess for mental health and substance use disorders among youth at various points in the juvenile justice system.

Resource #: 014777 (Resource Guide: 84 pages)

Citation: Grisso, T., Underwood, L. **Screening and Assessing Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Resource Guide for Practitioners.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2004.

Abstract: This Resource Guide provides clinicians and other professionals working with youth in the juvenile justice system with a range of best practice information that will assist in better identifying youth with mental health disorders, thus ultimately improving their treatment. The Guide reviews and synthesizes information about the most effective instruments for screening and assessing youth for mental health and substance use disorders at various points in the juvenile justice system. The Guide also provides examples of a variety of models and approaches that have been developed to use available instruments (authors).

Available from: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204956.pdf>

Resource #: 014192 (Manuscript: 174 Pages)

Citation: Grisso, T., Vincent, G., Seagrave, D. **Handbook of Mental Health Screening and Assessment for Juvenile Justice.** New York, NY: Guilford Press (in press).

Abstract: The purpose of this book is to provide juvenile justice personnel with critical, up-to-date information on mental health screening and assessment methods, in order to improve the juvenile justice system's identification of youth with mental health needs, and ultimately to improve its response through therapeutic interventions. Part 1 provides background information and prevalence rates and Parts 2-6 review the various instruments available for this population by type (authors).

Resource #: 014342 (Book: 397 pages)

Citation: Grisso, T., Vincent, G., Seagrave, D. **Mental Health Screening and Assessment in Juvenile Justice.** New York: Guilford Press, 2005.

Abstract: The book begins with an overview of the basics: the nature of mental disorders among justice involved youth, the "whys" and "how-tos" of setting up screening and assessment programs in juvenile justice facilities, and what to look for in selecting appropriate instruments. Subsequent sections present a range of screening and assessment tools that are particularly useful with this high-risk population. Chapters on specific measures follow a consistent format for ease of reference and comparison. Coverage encompasses psychometric properties, recommended applications, and administration and scoring procedures, illustrated with helpful case examples. Included are instruments that can be used at all points in the juvenile justice process, whether to determine the need for specialized mental health treatment services, evaluate violence risks, develop more effective rehabilitation plans, or address specific forensic questions (authors).

Available from: Guilford Press, 72 Spring Street, New York, NY 10012.

Resource #: 014256 (Report: 14 pages)

Citation: Haapanen, R., Steiner, H. **Identifying Mental Health Treatment Needs Among Serious Institutionalized Delinquents Using Paper-and-Pencil Screening Instruments: Executive Summary, Final Report.** Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, 2003.

Abstract: The present study focused on the ability of the instruments (including the MAYSI-2) used at intake into the California Youth Authority (CYA) to identify wards whose mental health problems rose to the level that services were considered appropriate during the ensuing twelve to eighteen months of their CYA stays (authors).

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Resource #: 012218 (Journal Article: 8 pages)

Citation: Harrison, P., Beebe, T., Park, E. **The Adolescent Health Review: A Brief, Multidimensional Screening Instrument.** *Journal of Adolescent Health* 29(2): 131-139, 2001

Abstract: This article describes a brief, multidimensional screening instrument for adolescents that addresses psychosocial domains critical to adolescent preventive health care services. Secondary analyses were conducted on survey data obtained from samples taken from schools, juvenile correctional facilities, chemical dependency treatment programs and residential behavioral treatment programs. The final screen is comprised of 33 demographic and clinical items that address a variety of psychosocial domains. The computerized, self-administered screen can be completed in about three minutes. The screen is scored automatically and produces an easy-to-read risk-assessment profile. This brief, empirically derived screening instrument, designed to address a range of adolescent risks, offers an opportunity for information gathering that otherwise might not be incorporated into routine clinic visits.

Resource #: 014089 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Hart, S., Roesch, R., Corrado, R., Cox, D. **The Referral Decision Scale.** *Law and Human Behavior* 17(6): 611-623, 1993.

Abstract: The authors examined the validity of the Referral Decision Scale (RDS), a test designed to screen for mental disorder in jail inmates, in a sample of 790 men admitted to an urban pretrial jail. The results indicated that, in general, the RDS had excellent reliability and acceptable validity as a screening measure for serious mental disorder in jail settings, despite making a large number of false positive errors relative to both contemporaneous and subsequent assessments of mental disorder. Although the RDS is well suited for use in research, more information is needed before the test is used for clinical purposes. The authors discuss some potential problems with the use of the RDS in correctional systems (authors).

Resource #: 011516 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Heilbrun, K. **The Role of Psychological Testing in Forensic Assessment.** *Law and Human Behavior* 16(3): 257-272, 1992.

Abstract: Despite the apparent widespread use of psychological tests in evaluations performed by psychologists to assist legal decision makers, there has been little critical but balanced examination of the appropriate parameters for the forensic use of such tests. The following discussion examines the nature of legal decision making, and concludes that the primary legal criterion for the admissibility of psychological testing is "relevance" to the immediate legal issue or to some underlying psychological construct. Assuming that accuracy is a more consistent concern for psychologists performing such evaluations, the criticisms of various commentators are discussed. Some criticisms appear appropriate and are incorporated into a set of proposed guidelines for the use of psychological tests in forensic contexts. Other criticisms appear misplaced, however, and the call for a wholesale ban on psychological testing in the forensic context is rejected.

Resource #: 014359 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Hoffmann, N., Bride, B., MacMaster, S., Abrantes, A., Estroff, T. **Identifying Co-Occurring Disorders in Adolescent Populations.** *Journal of Addictive Diseases* 23(4): 41-53, 2004.

Abstract: This paper examines the use of a structured diagnostic interview (Practical Adolescent Diagnostic Interview) designed to gather basic information about substance use disorders, other mental health conditions, and related experiences. Anonymous data from adolescents interviewed as part of routine clinical assessments in a variety of clinical programs were analyzed to assess the ability of the questions to identify potential problem areas and to provide a preliminary exploration of interrelationships between those problems. Results demonstrated that the vast majority of individuals manifested indications of multiple problems. For a given diagnostic condition, the trend is for those meeting at least the minimal DSM-IV criteria to exhibit substantially more than the minimum number of symptoms. Utility of the instrument for routine clinical use is also discussed (authors).

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Resource #: 010590 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Hoge, R. **An Expanded Role for Psychological Assessments in Juvenile Justice Systems.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 26(2):251-266, June 1999.

Abstract: This article describes the potential contributions of psychological assessments to the processing of youth in juvenile justice and correctional systems. Standardized psychological assessment instruments and procedures are shown to be superior to the informal and unstandardized procedures often employed in these systems, and they are also shown to lead to more effective decisions about youth. Major types of assessments relevant to juvenile justice and correctional systems are reviewed as are models for introducing psychological services into the systems.

Resource #: 010950 (Manual: 45 pages)

Citation: Hoge, R., Andrews, D. **The Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI).** Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: Carleton College, 2001.

Abstract: The Youth Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) is designed to aid professional workers responsible for assessing youthful offenders. It is in the form of a checklist designed to provide a detailed survey of risk and need factors exhibited by the youth, and to provide a linkage between these factors and the development of a case plan. A fundamental assumption underlying the design of the instrument is that intelligent decisions about a youthful offender must be based on valid and relevant assessments of the risk and need characteristics of the youth. This manual contains administration guidelines, psychometric information, and scoring keys.

Resource #: 010906 (Book: 140 pages)

Citation: Hoge, R.D., Andrews, D.A. **Assessing the Youthful Offender: Issues and Techniques.** New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1996.

Abstract: In this book, the authors make an argument for the use of standardized psychological assessments in the effective management of youth within the juvenile justice systems. They clarify how what is already known about the cause and management of youthful criminal activity can be incorporated into standardized testing, and that the information obtained from testing can improve the administration of criminal justice. Moreover, this information is useful whatever the theoretical biases of those who administer the justice system. The efficiency policies of either retribution, deterrence, or rehabilitation is only enhanced by reliance on data. The authors present current theories of criminal justice as well as a description of the state-of-the-art of the modern standardized psychological assessment.

Resource #: 011248 (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Citation: Jacobs, D.G. **Depression Screening as Intervention Against Suicide.** *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* 60(2): 42-45, 1999.

Abstract: Depression is a common psychiatric disorder that can disrupt a person's health, work, and relationships, and -in some cases- lead to suicide. Disparity between the prevalence of depression and diagnosis and treatment of the disorder led to the creation in 1991 of National Depression Screening Day (NDS), an annual nationwide screening program for depression. By raising awareness and reducing the stigma of depression, the national screening program addresses the problems of underdiagnosis and lack of treatment in persons suffering from the depressive disorder. Mental health professionals and colleagues in other specialties must reach out to depressed individuals and make it easier for them to access the health care system. This article discusses the origin and goals of NDS, the NDS model for the current community-based program, the results of NDS screening, and the proposed future expansion of NDS and the voluntary screening concept.

Resource #: 014930 (Journal Article: 22 Pages)

Citation: Kelly, W., Macy, T., Mears, D. **Juvenile Referrals in Texas: An Assessment of**

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Criminogenic Needs and The Gap Between Needs and Services. *The Prison Journal*, 85(4): 467-489, 2005.

Abstract: This study estimated the prevalence of mental health, substance abuse, educational, and family-related needs for youths referred to seven juvenile probation departments in Texas, which represents 21% of referrals statewide. Researchers emphasize the importance of risk and criminogenic needs in developing intervention strategies for juvenile offenders. Yet, few jurisdictions collect information about the risk/needs profile of known youthful offenders or whether their needs are being addressed. Analyses indicate that the most prevalent needs are problems associated with parental supervision, school behavior, school attendance, parental/family problems, disposition/self-image, and substance abuse. Additional analyses suggest that substantial gaps exist between the number of juveniles needing and receiving programs and services. It is concluded that such information is absolutely essential if policy makers are to formulate appropriate and adequate intervention strategies for court-involved youth (authors).

Resource #: 010213 (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Citation: Knight, J., Goodman, E., Pulerwitz, T., DuRant, R. **Reliability of the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT) in Adolescent Medical Practice.** *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 29:125-130, 2001.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the internal consistency and one-week test-retest reliability of the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT) among adolescent medical patients. This study provided supportive evidence for the reliability of the POSIT in primary care medical settings, although some POSIT scales could likely be improved. However, this study presents strong evidence of internal consistency reliability of the Substance Use/Abuse, Mental Health, Educational Status, and Aggressive Behavior/Delinquency scales in a general adolescent medical clinic population.

Resource #: 011381 (Journal Article: 13 pages)

Citation: Kosson, D.S., Cyterski, T.D., Steuerwald, B.L., Neumann, C.S., Walker-Matthews, S. **The Reliability and Validity of the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) in Nonincarcerated Adolescent Males.** *Psychological Assessment* 14(1): 97-109, 2002.

Abstract: Current knowledge about the validity of the psychopathy syndrome in youth is limited largely to studies relying on parent-teacher rating scales or slight modifications of adult measures. Recently, the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) was designed for use with adolescents. However, most studies that have used this measure examined incarcerated males and addressed only validity criteria related to antisocial behavior. We investigated the generality and construct validity of the psychopathy syndrome in an adolescent sample by assessing 115 adolescent males on probation with the PCL:YV. Reliability of measurement was high. PCL:YV ratings predicted not only antisocial behavior but also other indices of childhood psychopathology, interpersonal behaviors associated with adult psychopathy, and a lack of attachment to parents. These findings suggest that the PCL:YV identifies a syndrome in adolescence consistent with theory and research on adult males (authors).

Resource #: 013299 (Journal Article: 19 pages)

Citation: Latimer, W., Winters, K., Stinchfield, R. **Screening for Drug Abuse Among Adolescents in Clinical and Correctional Settings Using the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers.** *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 23, (1): 79-98, 1997.

Abstract: This study examines the ability of the Problem-Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT) to identify DSM-III-R defined psychoactive substance use disorders among adolescents aged 12-19 years. Participants were sampled from school, clinical, and correctional settings. The results suggest that the POSIT can serve as a useful first-gate instrument to identify adolescents in need of further drug abuse assessment. (authors)

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Resource #: 013239 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Lee, Z., Vincent, G., Hart, S., Corrado, R. **The Validity of the Antisocial Process Screening Device as a Self-Report Measure of Psychopathy in Adolescent Offenders.** Behavioral Sciences and the Law 21(6): 771-786, 2003.

Abstract: In this study, the Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD), a self-report measure of psychopathic traits, and the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV), a clinical rating scale, were administered to a sample of 100 incarcerated male adolescent offenders to assess the concurrent validity of the APSD. Results indicated that the APSD had limited concurrent validity with respect to the PCL:YV and that there appears to be a method effect in the measurement of psychopathy. Thus, it appears the APSD did not assess psychopathy in a manner parallel to that of the PCL:YV. (authors)

Resource #: 010392 (Journal Article: 10 pages)

Citation: Lindsey, M. **Culturally Competent Assessment of African American Clients.** Journal of Personality Assessment 70(1): 43-53, 1998.

Abstract: As more African American families, clients, agencies, and organizations celebrate the values inherent in their cultural heritage, the strategies, methodologies, techniques, and instruments of assessment psychology are challenged to prove their appropriateness for the population on which they are used. These challenges have resulted in two major dilemmas for this domain of psychology. The first is whether to create race-specific norms for existing instruments. The second is the fundamental question of whether existing instruments measure the correct attributes, given the cultural differences. Both issues are discussed in this article.

Resource #: 010464 (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Citation: McCabe, K., Hough, R., Wood, P., Yeh, M. **Childhood and Adolescent Onset Conduct Disorder: A Test of the Developmental Taxonomy.** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology 29(4):305-316, 2001.

Abstract: Hypotheses generated by a developmental taxonomy that distinguishes between childhood and adolescent onset conduct disorders were tested. Hypotheses predicted that (1) individual and familial factors would be more strongly related to childhood onset conduct disorder, whereas ethnic minority status and exposure to deviant peers would be more strongly related to adolescent onset conduct disorders and (2) individuals with childhood onset disorder would be more likely to commit violent and victim oriented offenses than individuals with adolescent onset conduct disorder. The first hypothesis was strongly supported and the second hypothesis was partially supported. Implication for early identification of youth at risk for chronic offending are discussed.

Resource #: 010794 (Journal Article: 24 pages)

Citation: McCarthy, B.R, Smith, B.L. **The Conceptualization of Discrimination in the Juvenile Justice Process: The Impact of Administrative Factors and Screening Decisions on Juvenile Court Dispositions.** Criminology 24(1): 41-64, 1986.

Abstract: Research on race, sex, and social class discrimination in the juvenile justice process has yielded mixed results. These conflicting findings have been attributed to the use of diverse research strategies and various methodological shortcomings. There are, however, two potentially important issues that have not been previously addressed: the need to examine the juvenile justice system as a process, rather than as a series of separate and unrelated decision points, and the failure to control for the impact of administrative factors such as pretrial detention. The purpose of the research reported here is to examine the impact of race, sex, and social class on juvenile court dispositions while controlling for pretrial, detention and appropriate legal factors. The analytical strategy employed permits an examination of the impact of these factors over three stages of the juvenile justice process: referral, adjudication, and disposition. Findings indicate that while legal factors and pretrial detention decline in importance as predictors of disposition as one moves from an examination of all referred to adjudicated youth, race and

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social class become more important. These results are discussed in terms of their methodological significance and their implications for the conceptualization of discrimination in the juvenile justice process.

Resource #: 011603 (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Citation: McNeil, C., Capage, L, Bennett, G. **Cultural Issues in the Treatment of Young African-American Children Diagnosed with Disruptive Behavior Disorders.** *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 27(4): 339-350, 2002.

Abstract: This paper discusses issues relevant to treating young African American children with disruptive behavior disorders. The majority of information on young children diagnosed with disruptive behavior disorders has been obtained primarily from Caucasian children and families. This reliance on Caucasian data neglects the unique needs of minorities and may lessen the quality of the services that they receive. Omission of ethnic concerns becomes even more salient with the increasing ethnic diversity among children and families in the United States. The authors suggest future research and clinical directions that will ultimately assist clinicians to provide high-quality mental health services to African American children.

Resource #: 011173 (Journal Article: 22 pages)

Citation: Mears, D.P., Kelly, W.R. **Assessments and Intake Processes in Juvenile Justice Processing: Emerging Policy Considerations.** *Crime and Delinquency* 45(4): 508-529, 1999.

Abstract: Recent reforms have expanded the possibilities for gathering and sharing information during juvenile justice processing and have included calls for comprehensive assessments of all juvenile referrals. However, scant attention has been given to questions concerning the timing, goals, or uses of assessments; the structure and goals of intake; or the role of assessments at intake. These questions merit closer investigation because variation in assessment or intake goals and practices will likely constrain the efficiency or efficacy of juvenile processing. Using interview and survey data from a study of county-level intake processes in Texas, this study identifies and discusses their policy implications (authors).

Resource #: 010571 (Instrument: 13 pages)

Citation: National Institute on Drug Abuse. **Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT).** Rockville, MD:National Institutes of Health, 2001.

Abstract: The POSIT is a cost-efficient, easy-to-use problem screen for use with troubled adolescents who may have one or more problems amenable to treatment or to a combination of preventive services. The POSIT can be administered by staff in schools, the juvenile and family court system, and medical, psychiatric, alcohol and drug treatment programs as the first step toward determining those potentially problematic areas that require a more comprehensive, thus expensive, diagnostic assessment. The POSIT is useful in a case management system in conjunction with a community network of clinical services; it can also be used as a descriptive measure in program evaluation.

Available from: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345 Rockville, MD 20847.

Resource #: 012209 (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Citation: Nordness, P., Grummert, M., Banks, D., Schindler, M., Moss, M., Gallagher, K., Epstein, M. **Screening the Mental Health Needs of Youths in Juvenile Detention.** *Juvenile and Family Court Journal* 53(2): 43-50, 2002.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to examine the number of youth who present symptoms of a mental health disorder at intake into a juvenile detention center in the Midwest. Two hundred youth were assessed with the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Second Version (MAYSI-2), a mental health screening instrument. At least 68% of the youth identified symptoms of a mental health disorder at intake. Given the significant number of youth who identified symptoms of a mental health disorder at intake into detention, the need to provide mental health services for juvenile detainees should not be

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ignored.

Resource #: 011526 (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Citation: O'Shaughnessy, R. **Clinical Aspects of Forensic Assessment of Juvenile Offenders.** *Psychiatric Clinics of North America* 15(3): 721-735, 1992.

Abstract: Juvenile delinquency is a major public health problem with far reaching consequences not only on the child and the family but also on society generally. Although most individuals who commit crimes as adolescents will stop by age 18, a core group of young offenders go on to be chronic adult recidivists. The group at risk can be identified by early onset and frequency of deviant and delinquent behaviors. Court mandated assessment and treatment offer a unique opportunity to access this high risk group and provide services not otherwise available. Assessments of severely conduct-disordered children reveal significant levels of co-occurring psychiatric disorders. Through assessment to evaluate underlying psychopathology may reveal treatable disorders that may greatly improve general functioning and reduce further recidivism.

Resource #: 011518 (Journal Article: 37 pages)

Citation: Piquero, A., MacIntosh, R., Hickman, M. **The Validity of a Self-Reported Delinquency Scale: Comparisons Across Gender, Age, Race, and Place of Residence.** *Sociological Methods and Research* 30(4): 492-529, 2002.

Abstract: Self-reported delinquency scales have been widely adopted by researchers seeking to measure delinquency. Establishing the validity of these scales is critical because if valid measures are not created, findings about the correlates of delinquency will be of limited use in testing theory and formulating public policy. In this article, the authors use data from the first wave of the National Youth survey to examine the measurement properties of a commonly used delinquency scale. The results indicate that the original response category options are inadequate and differential item functioning exists across various subgroups. Methodological implications and directions for future research are identified.

Resource #: 012304 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Quist, R. **The Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS): A Dynamic Predictor of Juvenile Recidivism.** *Adolescence* (Spring):2000.

Abstract: This study tested the degree to which the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS), a mental health assessment tool, predicted recidivism among juvenile offenders. The CAFAS, which is sensitive to rehabilitation treatment effects, was compared with factors insensitive to rehabilitation. Also addressed was the methodological issue of whether to treat recidivism as a continuous or a dichotomous variable. The CAFAS was found to be significantly related to recidivism. The practical application of the results, as well as the value of emphasizing research on dynamic predictors that enable policy makers to target at-risk juveniles, is discussed.

Resource #: 010773 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Ridenour, T.A., Marchant, G.J., Dean, R.S. **Is the Revised Psychopathy Checklist Clinically Useful for Adolescents?** *Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment* 19: 227-238, 2001.

Abstract: Recent studies have provided evidence for the reliability and validity of Hare's Psychopathy Checklist, Revised (PCL-R) for forensic samples. The present study investigated PCL-R psychometric properties among Caucasian and African-American adolescent males from forensic and school settings. The clinical utility of the PCL-R was investigated in terms of predicting future delinquency above and beyond data that are more readily available. Good reliability and validity for the PCL-R were found. Compared to conduct disorder diagnosis, the PCL-R psychopath threshold score provided much better sensitivity with only slightly worse specificity for predicting delinquency during the 1-year follow-up.

Resource #: 011161 (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Citation: Rivers, J.E., Anwyl, R.S. **Juvenile Assessment Centers: Strengths, Weaknesses, and**

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Potential. The Prison Journal 80(1): 96-113, 2000.

Abstract: Increases in recent years in both violent crime and substance use among United States youth necessitate the development of more efficient and clinically effective approaches to intervention with juvenile offenders. One such approach calls for development and implementation of Juvenile Assessment Centers (JACs) to centralize the screening of juveniles who have been placed in some form of police custody and better coordinate justice and human service system activities. This article presents a summary of data from interviews and surveys conducted at five JACs in three states. It discusses the findings in the context of an "ideal model" specifically designed to better address substance use among justice-involved juveniles (authors).

Resource #: 010390 (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Citation: Rogers, R., Cashel, M., Johansen, J., Sewell, K., Gonzalez, C. **Evaluation of Adolescent Offenders with Substance Abuse: Validation of the SASSI with Conduct-Disordered Youth.** Criminal Justice 24(1):114-128, 1997.

Abstract: The adolescent version of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-A) was developed to assess unacknowledged substance abuse. Despite its widespread use in clinical and forensic settings, the SASSI-A has not been cross-validated. The current investigation examined its effectiveness in classifying 317 adolescent offenders on a unit of dually diagnosed inpatients. The study concluded that the data on this small number of non-users raises questions about the SASSI-A's effectiveness and its possible misclassification of non-users. In addition, Elevations on the SASSI-A scales do not appear to have similar meanings when applied to Hispanic Americans and Whites. The authors recommend that in clinical and correctional settings with many non-admitters, the SASSI-A may serve as a rapidly administered screen that reduces the number of comprehensive evaluations for substance abuse.

Resource #: 015308 (Journal Article: 105 pages)

Citation: Rosado, L.M., Shah, R.. **Protecting Youth from Self-Incrimination When Undergoing Screening, Assessment and Treatment within the Juvenile Justice System.** Philadelphia PA: Juvenile Law Center, 2007.

Abstract: The authors review state statutes to determine what protections currently exist in these situations. They conclude that the vast majority of states currently do not have protections that prevent statements made by youth from being used against them at the guilt and punishment phases of delinquency cases and criminal trials. In the last decade states and localities have launched various initiatives to identify and treat the large percentage of youth in the juvenile justice system who have behavioral health disorders. While the potential benefit to court-involved youth of screening and assessment have been widely discussed, the risks have not. Chief among these potential risks is that statements made by youth during screening, assessment or treatment for mental health or substance abuse problems may later be used in court against the youth, in violation their rights against self-incrimination (authors).

Available from: Juvenile Law Center, 1315 Walnut Street 4th Floor, Philadelphia PA 19107, 215-625-0551, www.JLC.org.

Resource #: 014802 (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Citation: Rose, C., Glaser, B., Calhoun, G., Bates, J. **Assessing the Parents of Juvenile Offenders: A Preliminary Validation Study of the Juvenile Offender Parent Questionnaire.** Child and Family Behavior Therapy 26(1): 25-43, 2004.

Abstract: The present study is a preliminary investigation into the development of a parent self-report instrument, the Juvenile Offender Parent Questionnaire (JOPQ). A large pool of items was rationally derived from a model of parent competency and then administered to parents of children who were making appearances in juvenile court. Exploratory Factor Analysis revealed a six-factor solution: Exasperation in Regard to the Child, Mistrust of the Justice System, Shame Over Parenting Self-Efficacy,

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Parental Monitoring, Fear of the Child, and Parent Perception of Child's Exposure to Violence. Implications for use of the scale in research and practice are discussed (authors).

Resource #: 012373 (Journal Article: 14 pages)

Citation: Rosenblatt, A., Rosenblatt, J. **Assessing the Effectiveness of Care for Youth with Severe Emotional Disturbances: Is There Agreement Between Popular Outcome Measures?** *Journal of Behavioral Health Services and Research* 29(3): 259-273, 2002.

Abstract: This article examines the interrelationships - at intake and over time - between the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), the Youth Self Report (YSR), the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale (CAFAS), and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) clinical diagnoses across six California care systems. Limited information exists regarding how some popular measures for assessing the effectiveness of services to children with severe emotional disturbance interrelate when used as part of ongoing outcome accountability systems. The findings of this comparison study raise questions regarding translating measures from research settings to clinical environments and reconciling differences between outcome measures.

Resource #: 010776 (Journal Article: 18 pages)

Citation: Rounds-Bryant, J.L., Staab, J. **Patient Characteristics and Treatment Outcomes for African American, Hispanic, and White Adolescents in DATOS-A.** *Journal of Adolescent Research* 16(6): 624-641, 2001.

Abstract: This study attempts to extend what is known about adolescent substance abusers in adolescent-oriented substance abuse treatment by describing and comparing background and pretreatment characteristics and posttreatment outcomes of African American (n=213), Hispanic (n=108), and White adolescent (n=773) substance abusers who participated in the Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Studies for Adolescents (DATOS-A). The pretreatment data indicated that patients in each group were similar only with respect to basic demographics. Posttreatment comparisons revealed racial/ethnic differences in serious illegal activity only. Logistic regression results indicated that African American adolescents had a lower likelihood of engaging in serious illegal activity as compared to White adolescents during the posttreatment period. The results of this study provide a mechanism for more comprehensive understanding of adolescent substance abusers, their treatment needs, and their treatment outcomes.

Resource #: 010158 (Report: 19 pages)

Citation: Schott, G.R., Wynford, B. **The Relational Self-Concept Scale: A Context-Specific Self-Report Measure for Adolescents.** *Adolescence* 36(141): 85-103, 2001.

Abstract: This paper describes an alternative approach to measuring the self that directly accounts for the way individuals ruminate on their external actions in order to inform and maintain their self-image. This was achieved by designing the Relational Self-Concept Scale (RSCS), a measure that explores the role and impact that different social encounters within and around the school context have upon self-concept formation. Analysis of responses to this context-specific self-report measure, obtained from a large sample of adolescents (N=978), confirmed that the scale is multidimensional, possesses appropriate psychometric properties, and contains a high degree of ecological validity.

Resource #: 011396 (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Citation: Seagrave, D., Grisso, T. **Adolescent Development and the Measurement of Juvenile Psychopathy.** *Law and Human Behavior* 26(2):219-239, 2002.

Abstract: Researchers are currently seeking antecedents of psychopathy among children and adolescents. Instruments developed for this purpose are likely to be used in the future in ways that may have serious implications for youth in delinquency and criminal cases. In this regard, and because the concept and measurement of psychopathy have been developed in reference to adults, there is reason to be concerned about potential developmental sources of false positives when measuring psychopathic traits in juvenile

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offenders. We provide the basis for our concern, as well as standards regarding the types of research evidence that should be provided before psychopathy measures are accepted for use in juvenile forensic assessments.

Resource #: 010882 (Journal Article: 11 pages)

Citation: Shaffer, D., Fisher, P., Lucas, C.P., Dulcan, M.K., Schwab-Stone, M.E. **NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children Version IV (NIMH DISC-IV): Description, Differences From Previous Versions, and Reliability of Some Common Diagnoses.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 39(1): 28-38, 2000.

Abstract: This study describes the National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children Version IV (NIMH DISC-IV) and how it differs from earlier versions of the interview. The NIMH DISC-IV is a highly structured diagnostic interview, designed to assess more than 30 psychiatric disorders occurring in children and adolescents, and can be administered by "lay" interviewers after a minimal training period. The interview is available in both English and Spanish versions. The study concludes that the NIMH DISC-IV is an acceptable, inexpensive, and convenient instrument for ascertaining a comprehensive range of child and adolescent diagnoses.

Resource #: 013194 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Shaffer, D., Scott, M., Wilcox, H., MasLow, C., Hicks, R., Lucas, C., Garfinkel, R., Greenwald, S. **The Columbia SuicideScreen: Validity and Reliability of a Screen for Youth Suicide and Depression.** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 43(1): 71-80, 2004.

Abstract: This study reports on the psychometric properties of a brief, self-administered screening questionnaire, the Columbia SuicideScreen (CSS), intended to identify high school students at risk for suicide. The study concluded that the CSS demonstrated good sensitivity and reasonable specificity identifying students at risk for suicide. A second-stage evaluation would be needed to reduce the burden of low specificity (authors).

Resource #: 013662 (Journal Article: 20 pages)

Citation: Shahar, G., Gallagher, E., Blatt, S., Kuperminc, G., Leadbeater, B. **An Interactive-Synergetic Approach to the Assessment of Personality Vulnerability to Depression: Illustration Using the Adolescent Version of the Depressive Experiences Questionnaire.** *Journal of Clinical Psychology* 60(6): 605-625, 2004.

Abstract: This paper states that research on personality vulnerability to depression is characterized by a "main effect" approach, often at the expense of examining interactions among various dimensions of vulnerability. To compare the "main effect" and "interactive-synergetic" approaches, the authors utilized data from a longitudinal study of adolescent adjustment. Focusing on dependency, self-criticism, and efficacy, the three factors of the adolescent version of the Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (DEQ), they found support for the interactive-synergetic approach. Dependency and self-criticism interacted in predicting changes in depressive and internalizing symptoms (under low efficacy), and among boys-changes in internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Results illuminate the synergetic interplay among dimensions of risk and resilience in clinical research and practice (authors).

Resource #: 010378 (Journal Article: 29)

Citation: Soderstrom, I.R., Castellano, T.C., Figaro, H.R. **Measuring "Mature Coping" Skills Among Adult and Juvenile Offenders: A Psychometric Assessment of Relevant Instruments.** *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 28(3): 300-328, 2001.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychometric properties (i.e., reliability and validity) of a battery of scales and subscales used to measure Robert Johnson's mature coping construct. The battery of instruments includes a Program Attitudes Scale, a Coping Strategies Inventory, a Social Problem Solving Inventory, a Depression Scale, and an Anti-Social Attitudes Scale. Statistical results

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demonstrating the factorial validity, internal consistency reliability, and the construct validity of each scale are presented. Furthermore, descriptive statistics for these scales are reported for the adult and juvenile boot camp samples at focus in this study.

Resource #: 011400 (Journal Article: 12 pages)

Citation: Sprague, J., Walker, H. **Early Identification and Intervention for Youth with Antisocial and Violent Behavior.** *Exceptional Children*, 66(3):367-378, 2000.

Abstract: This article addresses the growing problem of antisocial behavior in schools and its impact on safety, effectiveness, and ecology. We describe the factors leading to the development of antisocial behavior in children and youth. The authors explore the relationship between early investment in an antisocial behavior pattern and later negative outcomes including school failure, delinquency, and violence. The article also focuses on best practices in the areas of screening and early intervention for antisocial children and youth and those who are at risk for adopting this behavior pattern. Recommendations are made regarding research-based practices, tools, and approaches in both screening and intervention. A model for integrated approaches to school-based prevention of antisocial behavior is presented and the implications of such a model are discussed.

Resource #: 011011 (Journal Article: 15 pages)

Citation: Stein, L., Graham, J. **Use of the MMPI-A to Detect Substance Abuse in a Juvenile Correctional Setting.** *Journal of Personality Assessment* 77(3):508-523, 2001.

Abstract: In this study, the authors examine the ability of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Adolescent (MMPI-A) to detect substance abuse problems in a juvenile correctional setting. Specifically, they evaluate the Alcohol/Drug Problem Acknowledgement scale (ACK), the Alcohol/Drug Problem Proneness (PRO) scale and the MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale-Revised (MAC-R) in the prediction of substance abuse. Results point to the superiority of ACK over PRO in substance abuse identification.

Resource #: 012168 (Journal Article: 5 pages)

Citation: Stewart, D., Trupin, E. **Clinical Utility and Policy Implications of a Statewide Mental Health Screening Process for Juvenile Offenders.** *Psychiatric Services* 54(3): 377-382, 2003.

Abstract: This study examined the utility of screening adjudicated juvenile offenders for mental health symptoms at intake to the State of Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration. The authors assessed the ability of a screening measure, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Inventory, second edition (MAYSI-2), to identify youth with mental health problems and co-occurring substance use problems. This study also examined the relationship of these symptoms to treatment utilization both before and after intake to the juvenile justice system. Ethnic and gender differences in the screening results were studied.

Resource #: 010949 (Journal Article: 9 pages)

Citation: Underwood, L. **Screening and Assessing the Mental Health and Substance Use Needs of African-American Youth.** *Juvenile Correctional Mental Health Report*, 2(4):49-50, 56-62, 2002.

Abstract: Out of necessity, most juvenile justice systems offering screening and assessment services to African-American youth with co-occurring mental health and substance use needs have relied on inappropriate instruments and methodologies. This has led to the inconclusive and unreliable analysis of the actual needs of African-American youth with co-occurring disorders. There is an urgent need for proper guidelines, testing and interview materials and acceptable procedures for African-Americans' treatment upon entering the juvenile justice system. This paper discusses topics such as minority overrepresentation, cultural competency, selection of instruments, and recognizing key clinical signs and symptoms. It offers recommendations on future research (author).

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Resource #: 015325 (Resource Guide: 50 pages)

Citation: Underwood, L., Berenson, D. **Mental Health Resource Guide in the Juvenile Justice System.** Braintree MA: Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators, 2000.

Abstract: This guidebook was developed to assist in designing and implementing correctional mental health programs for justice involved youth with mental health disorders.

Resource #: 015808 (Journal Article: 12 Pages)

Citation: Vincent, G., Grisso, T., Terry, A., Banks, S. **Sex and Race Differences in Mental Health Symptoms in Juvenile Justice: The MAYSI-2 National Meta-Analysis** *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 47(3): 282-290, 2008.

Abstract: Studies have suggested a high prevalence of mental health symptoms among youths in the juvenile justice system, with the highest prevalence among girls and whites compared to boys and other races. This multisite, archival study examined whether sex and race differences, when they exist, were consistent across U.S. juvenile justice programs. Data included scores on the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2 (MAYSI-2) for 70,423 youths from 283 juvenile justice probation, detention, or corrections programs. A meta-analytic technique investigated the consistency of effect sizes for sex and race/ethnic differences across sites in self-reported mental health problems. Across sites, girls on average were 1.8 (95% confidence interval 0.98-1.10) to 2.4 (95% confidence interval 2.38-2.48) times as likely as boys to have clinical elevations on all applicable MAYSI-2 scales except the Alcohol/Drug Use scale. On the Alcohol/Drug Use scale, a sex effect existed but only among younger youths. Whites were more likely to have clinical elevations than blacks or Hispanics; but surprisingly disparities varied across mental health categories and varied considerably across sites. At the aggregate level, 72% of girls and 63% of boys had a clinical elevation on at least one MAYSI-2 scale. Our meta-analytic technique indicated that the sex differences across sites were even larger than these numbers imply. Conversely and counter to existing evidence, race-related differences were generally small or nonexistent. Whites were more likely to have alcohol and drug problems and suicide ideation, but not more likely to have symptoms of depression, anxiety, or thought disturbance than blacks or Hispanics (authors).

Resource #: 013353 (Journal Article: 23 pages)

Citation: Wasserman, G., McReynolds, L, Ko, S., Katz, L., Carpenter, J. **Gender Differences in Psychiatric Disorders at Juvenile Probation Intake.** *American Journal of Public Health* 95(1): 131-137, 2005.

Abstract: The object of the study was to identify gender differences in psychiatric disorder among youth at probation intake. The authors measured disorder on the Voice Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (V-DISC) in randomly selected youth at probation intake in eight Texas counties. Logistic regression analyses predicted diagnostic clusters from gender, adjusting for demographics and offense characteristics. The study concluded that among youth with conduct problems, girls demonstrate elevated risk for co-occurring anxiety or affective disorder. (authors)

Resource #: 015791 (Journal Article: 4 pages)

Citation: Williams, V., Grisso, T., Valentine, M., Remsburg, N. **Mental Health Screening: Pennsylvania's Experience in Juvenile Detention.** *Corrections Today*: 24-27, February 2008 Edition.

Abstract: In 2000, the Juvenile Detention Centers Association of Pennsylvania, with funding from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime & Delinquency, commenced a project to examine the mental health needs of youths in juvenile detention centers. Pennsylvania selected the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2) as a screening tool for measuring youths' emotional and mental distress. This feature from *Corrections Today* describes the purpose of mental health screening and Pennsylvania's findings.

Screening and Assessment

Resource #: 015889 (Journal Article: 7 pages)

Citation: Zwirs, B., Burger, H., Schulpen, T., Buitelaar, J. **Developing a Brief Cross-Culturally Validated Screening Tool for Externalizing Disorders in Children.** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 47(3): 309-316, 2008.

Abstract: The study aims at developing and validating a brief, easy-to-use screening instrument for teachers to predict externalizing disorders in children and recommending them for timely referral. The scores are compared between Dutch and non-Dutch immigrant children and a significant amount of cases for externalizing disorders were identified but sex and ethnicity did not contribute to this prediction (authors).