



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BOARD FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

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Champaign County Mental Health Board (CCMHB) STUDY SESSION

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 2017

Brookens Administrative Center, Lyle Shields Room
1776 E. Washington St. Urbana, IL

5:30 p.m.

1. Call to Order - Susan Fowler, President
2. Roll Call
3. Citizen Input/Public Participation
The CCMHB reserves the authority to limit individual public participation to 5 minutes and total time to 20 minutes.
4. Approval of Agenda*
5. President's Comments
6. Parenting with Love and Limits Study Session
 - *John Burek, Savannah Family Institute*
 - *Criminal Justice Stakeholders*
 - *PLL - Front End and Extended Care Lead Therapists*
 - *Question and Answer Session*

Included in the packet for information are: original Decision Memorandum; excerpt from Champaign County Justice and Social Services Status Report; PLL Vetting Report; News Gazette Article; and Champaign PLL Study Update.
7. Adjournment

***Board action**



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CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BOARD FOR CARE AND TREATMENT
OF PERSONS WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

DECISION MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 20, 2009
TO: Members, Champaign County Mental Health Board
FROM: Peter Tracy
SUBJECT: Contract with Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)

Background:

Mental health and substance abuse services for youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system was one of the top priorities identified in our decision support criteria for FY10. Our overarching objective has been to ensure full program and service integration through the alignment of Court Services funding, Quarter Cent for Public Safety funding, and CCMHB funding. A key strategy included as a component of the decision support criteria is the implementation of an evidence based practice as a means of assuring clinical efficacy and attainment of desired outcomes.

In collaboration with the state's attorney and the director of courts services, the evidence based approach known as Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL) was identified and vetted. In October 2008, a consultation with Scott Sells, Ph.D. occurred in Champaign County. The purpose of the consult was to provide direct information about PLL to the CCMHB and community-based providers. Following the consult, Mr. Joe Gordon contacted representatives of juvenile justice systems at various PLL sites across the country in order to get direct feedback about their experiences with PLL as well as information about the program's effectiveness. Information received from the various sites was consistent with data presented by Dr. Sells. The results from Mr. Gordon's inquiries are documented in a letter attached to this memorandum.

In my opinion, our current program integration problems are related to having separate contracts which use a variety of different approaches. There is no common clinical thread which connects the different service components of the project. We also do not have a foundation built on an evidence based practice which imposes a structure to assure fidelity with a common approach/methodology. Considering the information gathered by Mr. Gordon, it appears PLL has been demonstrated to provide effective engagement of youth and families, clinical consistency with a clearly defined course of treatment, and outstanding client outcomes. In addition, PLL is designed to serve the full range of youth from front-end to deep-end and can cite very favorable research to demonstrate efficacy across this continuum.

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Recommendation:

The Champaign County Mental Health Board (CCMHB) should authorize the executive director to enter into to a contract negotiations with the Savannah Family Institute (SFI) of Savannah, Georgia to establish a PLL site in Champaign County Illinois. The terms and conditions of this contract(s) shall be left to the judgment of the executive director in consultation the state's attorney, the director of court services, and with the officers of the CCMHB. The contract maximum including subsequent amendments shall not exceed \$150,000 for a contract term of one-year. The contract start-date is subject to negotiation and to a great extent will be based on redirection of effort within existing contracts, and/or new applications for FY10.

Fiscal Impact:

Funding for this contract will come from CCMHB budgets for county fiscal year 2009 and 2010. The cost of this contract will be offset by a combination of FY08 and FY09 lapse dollars, redirection of effort within existing FY09 contracts, and financial participation from court services.

Decision Section:

Move to approve the recommendation authorizing Mr. Tracy to negotiate and establish a contract between the CCMHB and the Savannah Family Institute (SFI) to establish a PLL site in Champaign County. The terms and conditions of this contract(s) shall be left to the judgment of Mr. Tracy in consultation and with the approval of the officers of the CCMHB. The contract maximum shall not exceed \$150,000 for the initial one-year term of the contract(s).

_____ Approved

_____ Denied

_____ Modified

_____ More Information Needed

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 2, 2009
MEMO TO: Champaign County Board – Justice and Social Services Committee
FROM: Peter Tracy, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Quarter Cent for Public Safety Funding – Status Report

Overview:

On February 19-20, 2009, Dr. Scott Sells of the Savannah Family Institute (SFI) met with Ms. Julia Reitz, Mr. Joe Gordon, community-based providers, and a variety of other stakeholders concerning the implementation of Parenting With Love and Limits (PLL). Meetings on the first day were focused on provider questions and issues, while the second day was hosted by States' Attorney Reitz with emphasis on key stakeholders including assistant states' attorneys, public defenders, probation, and law enforcement.

These meetings were very helpful in bringing all stakeholders up to speed on the project, as well as defining the stages of implementation and organizing referral pathways for the full range of youth involved in our juvenile justice system. We were able to establish a process to determine whether youth and their families should be assigned to front-end diversion or extended care programming.

The current plan is to initiate partial implementation of PLL in April 2009 with full implementation in July 2009.

Check the Sunday, March 1, 2009 News Gazette for a feature story about PLL implementation in our community.

Project Monitoring and Juvenile Justice Related Activities:

The following is a summary of activities completed by Ms. Jonte Rollins during February 2009:

Quarter Cent for Public Safety Juvenile Post Detention Program March 2009 Report

Project ACCESS Youth Tracking

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CHAMPAIGN COUNTY PROBATION AND COURT SERVICES

Joseph J. Gordon
Director

Probation Services
Courthouse
101 E. Main
Urbana, IL 61801
Phone: (217) 384-3753
Fax: (217) 384-1264

Detention Services
400 S. Art Bartell Rd.
Urbana, IL 61802
Phone: (217) 384-3780
Fax: (217) 384-8617

November 28, 2008

Peter Tracy
Executive Director
Champaign County Mental Health Board
1776 E. Washington
Urbana, Illinois 61802

Dear Peter,

Per your request, I am submitting comments received from other jurisdictions utilizing the Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL) family therapy model. So you get a clear understanding of the first comments received, I copied the email responses from Ross Edmunds and Matt Olson and incorporated their responses into this letter. The other comments concerning PLL, as noted in this letter, are summaries of my phone conversations with agency representatives.

Ross Edmunds, CH Program Specialist, Division of Behavioral Health, Boise, Idaho:

I administer Idaho's Children's Mental Health program and we began implementing PLL about six months ago. I am very impressed with the program and we are starting to get our legs under us. The long term outcome is still unknown, but I am confident in PLL. As I reviewed parent management programs from across the country, I found PLL the most appealing because of its blend of family therapy (coaching) and its effective group process. A disadvantage is that it is somewhat time intensive. The primary therapist is obligated 25-30 hours per week and the co-therapist is obligated about 5 hours a week. A couple of our learned lessons were not to add the PLL therapist role to existing workload because it did not provide adequate opportunity to focus on PLL.

I am going to copy Matt Olsen on this email in case he would like to add to this. Matt Olsen is the Director of Juvenile Court Service in Bannock County. They have been doing PLL for over a year now I believe.

Matt Olson, Juvenile County Probation, Pocatello, Idaho:

Joe - We have been using PLL for approximately one year. Before signing an agreement with PLL I researched numerous model programs and evidenced based programs, including FFT and MST. In my opinion PLL offered several important advantages that we have found to be true. First - there is a powerful effect in

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combining groups and initial family coaching sessions. Many parents comment on the hope and support they get from a group setting. Second - we wanted to implement a model that used a systems based approach. Many of the other programs did not take into account how to include players from other components of the families system such as schools, extended family, probation etc. Third, PLL allows us to provide effective services to a higher number of families than other models. Fourth, We wanted a model that utilized different tools to help families learn and implement principles. PLL uses videos vignettes, dress rehearsals (role plays), handbooks etc to help reinforce skills. Fifth - we wanted a program that would require outcome data and provide supervision so that we could improve in the implementation of the model. The main benefit is that the Judge, probation officers, school officials etc who make referrals know what they are going to get when they send the family to counseling. It is important to the referral source to have a structured model with clearly outlined goals and objectives. They are familiar with the model, and are able to refer families that are most likely to benefit from the service.

The response from parents to this point has been very positive. They appreciate that this is not traditional talk therapy, rather heavily skill based and solution focused. Numerous parents have commented that this is the quickest and most sustained changes that they have experienced in their families. Our research on objective outcomes will not be done until the middle of 2009.

We have faced several challenges. First, the ongoing expense. We had to restructure the personnel within our office to create stable funding. Second, the developers have made some structural changes within the model. We are looking forward to receiving the revisions in a professionally published format. Third, parents have complained about several of the video vignettes - they are concerned with the amount of swearing. The swearing is beeped out, but parents say that their kids think it is cool. According to parents, swearing at home has actually increased after their kids watched the videos.

I hope this information has been beneficial. I wish you the best of luck in your work - If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call. -Matt

Another jurisdiction contacted was Bays, Florida. I spoke to John Burek via phone and he also had favorable comments concerning PLL. He noted that "overall the program is going well." The program started with the "deep-end diversion cases" or minors not yet in the system. They then moved on to incorporate probation cases into PLL services, or kids more "at risk of being placed in a residential setting." Recently, Bays, Florida started using PLL for minors in aftercare (those released from placement). As for PLL, John considers it to be a successful program due to the parent component. Although this is a pilot program they now have an abundance of referrals with more referrals coming from juvenile probation. Statistics indicate that if they can get the family to participate, the chances for the minor/family to graduate from the program are very good. He estimates that "6 out of 7 or 7 out of 8 families graduate" from the program.

To get the program going, they did an extensive amount of campaigning to promote PLL; especially to the juvenile probation department. They even had counselors meet with juvenile probation officers and family participants at the probation department. They encouraged probation officers to "not take the path of least resistance." Officers are to

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make referrals for PLL when appropriate, and not make referrals to other agencies because the other programs are easier for the families to attend. If a family is offering excuses as to why they can't attend, officers are to "knock down the barriers." The officer is to assist the family in solving problems. The program provides bus tokens to eliminate the issue that a family can't afford transportation to and from the program. With therapists going to the probation office on a frequent basis, officers get instant feedback on other cases. John noted that before implementing PLL, he researched other programs and believes that their outcomes "so far, exceed other family therapy programs."

With the implementation of PLL, John noted that it was best to have one person do the motivational interviewing/paperwork on the front end to free up the therapist to meet with the families. John stressed the importance of the first interview and motivating the minor/family to participate.

Concerning funding, John stated that PLL is part of "redirect funds" that the state provides in an attempt to reduce the number of minors placed in residential care. Probation officers make referrals to PLL since it is an "evidence based program" and they can see the changes in minors. One other comment of interest is that this program is free to participants. As in many jurisdictions, counseling is frequently required by courts. In this program, the family may participate in PLL at no cost. If, however, they wish to attend counseling at another agency they may do so, but they pay for the counseling services. With PLL being free, John believes that the family is more likely to attend and graduate. If they fail to do so, counseling will be at the expense of the family.

The last person contacted concerning the use of PLL was Dr. Bill Bruinsma from South Bend, Indiana. According to Dr. Bruinsma, PLL "is a really good program." He commented on being familiar with other forms of therapy and this is "one that is not as costly, yet successful for them." In South Bend, there are three groups that participate in PLL services. The three groups include sex offenders, those with mental health issues and minors with behavioral disorders.

Realizing that the South Bend program works with offenders released from juvenile department of corrections, I was interested in the success of PLL with this group of offenders. Accordingly to Dr. Bruinsma, the aftercare participants are transitioning from a residential setting to probation services. They have been working with the aftercare minors since "mid December 2006." He stressed the importance of motivating the parents/minor to participate in the program. As Dr. Bruinsma commented, "once families are involved they are likely to finish the program." He estimates that they have a "90% graduation rate."

As for working with Dr. Sells, he commented that when a problem occurs, Dr. Sells addresses the problem. For instance, Dr. Bruinsma outlined a problem with a therapist who was not performing up to PLL standards. To resolve the issue, Dr. Sells worked with the therapist by providing extra supervision. The effort of Dr. Sells, however, was not successful and the techniques of the therapist did not improve. With that being the case, the agency employing the therapist will be advised that referrals will cease...since the therapist is not performing up to expectations. This is the part that Dr. Bruinsma likes. If a therapist is not performing up to Dr. Sells standards, "Scott attempts to coach the therapist into improving." If the improvement is not realized, "the therapist will no longer used." Dr. Bruinsma knows that Scott wishes to have the best therapist involved in his program, so the data is complete and accurate. With the quality assurance in place, it makes his job (Dr. Bruinsma) much easier. With a therapist not meeting standards, Dr. Bruinsma doesn't worry about the

"politics" associated with not using a therapist from a local agency. That decision is now made by Dr. Sells.

According to Dr. Bruinsma, they have used PLL since 2002. Initially, the probation officers ran "parent groups." According to Dr. Bruinsma, officers that "wanted to work with the families were successful." Those "more geared toward law enforcement were not as successful." The point to note is that a person "must want to do it" and not be involved because they are required.

Finally, Dr. Bruinsma was the last person contacted to ascertain comments concerning the use of PLL. In all three jurisdictions, representatives offered very favorable comments. None of the representatives expressed glaring dissatisfaction with either the content of PLL, or with Dr. Scott and his staff.

As to my opinion of PLL, I strongly support incorporating the Parenting with Love and Limits program for minors involved in the juvenile justice system. This family therapy program is "evidence based program" and the type of counseling model the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) encourages probation departments to utilize. In addition to the support of this department and AOIC, Julia Rietz, State's Attorney has voiced support for PLL. She mentioned to me that she would like to see PLL is not only available for minors on probation, but a referral option for juveniles participating in local diversion programs.

Finally, as I previously mentioned, representatives from this department will soon be finalizing a grant proposal to be submitted to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA). The focus of our proposal will be to use grant funds for PLL services. The anticipated award of approximately \$12,000 could be used to cover PLL counseling services for "8-10 high risk offenders." With the grant focus on diverting minors from the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, I am very confident the ICJIA grant review committee will look favorably upon our proposal.

Please let me know if you have any questions concerning the aforementioned, or if there is more I can do to support the effort to bring the PLL model to this community.

Sincerely,



Joseph J. Gordon

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In first year, program has high success rate for parents and teens

Sun, 10/31/2010 - 10:00am | Mary Schenk (</author/mary-schenk>)

URBANA – Tanya Durst admits she was ready to give up on mothering her teen-age daughter about this time last year.

The 38-year-old single mother of two and her then 13-year-old, Brittanie Jackson, were not seeing eye-to-eye, to put it charitably.

A fight resulted in Jackson's suspension from Urbana Middle School and got the attention of police, who recommended that Jackson be given a station adjustment rather than be charged with a crime.

That landed the mother and daughter in the Parenting With Love and Limits program, a move that they now credit with turning their lives around.

"It was a life-saver for me and my child," Durst said. "I was ready to throw in the towel and let somebody else do the job.

"It should be a required class for all parents and children when they hit adolescence."

Durst and Jackson are among the success stories in the first year of the program, financed by taxpayers through the Champaign County Mental Health Board to the tune of \$550,000 a year, according to Peter Tracy, executive director of the board. There is no charge for the participants.



The program gives parents and their resistant adolescent children tools for how to get along, working in group sessions over about a six-week period. Since starting in April 2009, about 70 percent of the 192 families have "stuck it out and graduated," said Dr. Scott Sells, the developer of the program.

"They're exceeding the national average. For the first year, that's phenomenal," said Sells, who was in the county recently to brief the mental health board on the first year and meet with the therapists who are using his model and the people in the juvenile justice system who are referring families to it.

"The board feels very positive about the program because we have a good sense about what we're purchasing and what the outcomes are," Tracy said earlier this month.

State's Attorney Julia Rietz said that because of the positive results, those involved with the program are looking into offering it to folks not in the juvenile justice system.

"We have space for referrals from outside the justice system, which will have the effect of keeping kids out of the system," Rietz said.

Among its chief selling points is that it involves parents and children together and is done in less than two months.

Micah Heumann, a therapist at Community Elements, formerly the Mental Health Center of Champaign County, said he's seeing successful results that he hasn't seen with other kinds of therapy.

"To see it in a six-week time frame is incredible," he added.

Marla Elmore is an assistant superintendent at the Champaign County Juvenile Detention Center and one of the facilitators for the program there.

She called it "cutting edge" that the program is being offered to children who are being held in detention with their parents while they are still in detention as opposed to waiting for their court cases to be resolved.

"It's key to have people within the (juvenile justice) system help keep kids out of the system," she said.

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Durst admits both she and her daughter weren't thrilled about the prospect of attending the classes when they were referred in early December 2009.

"At first, I thought, 'Not another program for me to go through and waste my time,'" Durst said.

As for Jackson, "The rolling of the eyes told it all. She did not want to go," said her mother.

Durst said her daughter had a general lack of respect for all authority, was not attending school regularly and was hanging around with "bad influences."

Their meetings were at the Mental Health Center in downtown Champaign.

"When I went in, I was in tears, and Brittainie was not wanting to be there. When we came out, I saw a glimmer of hope," she said.

Through a lot of "hard work" on both their parts, Durst said, she and Jackson now have a "very healthy relationship.

"We have fun and we laugh and I spend more time with her now than we ever had because we now know how to function together. We know how to utilize a lot of the tools we learned going to class," she said. "I spend 99 percent of my time with her. Some days it's rough because I'd like to have my own time. She's my responsibility. I made the choice to have her."

Previously flunking out of school, Jackson is now making A's and B's and is managing the eighth-grade girls' basketball team. She would recommend the program to others.

"Our relationship got a lot better and I was able to deal with my self a little better," said Jackson, who said she never perceived herself to be the problem. "I thought the problem was my mom."

Now 14, she's thinking about what college classes she might take while in high school, something that hadn't occurred to her this time last year.

"High school wasn't on my agenda a year ago. I knew I was going to go to high school, but it wasn't important to me," she said.



Durst said she has learned to reward her daughter's good behavior and good grades and "let her know how proud I am of her accomplishments on a regular basis."

"I'm proud of her. I'm proud of us."



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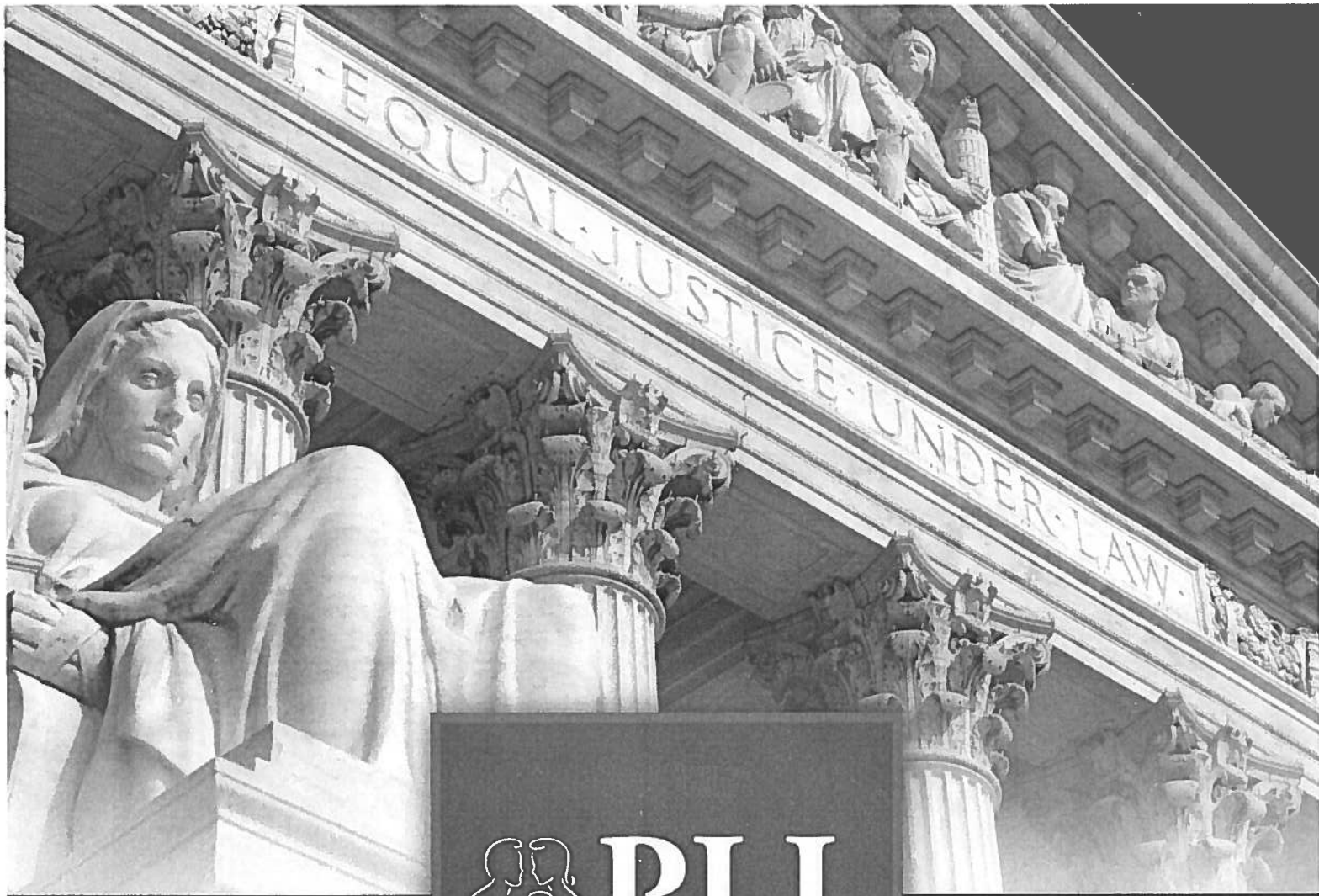


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PLL

Parenting with Love and Limits®

Champaign County Update

Kiaer Analytic Solutions
13 June 2017

KAS

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Introduction

PLL Youth:

- 10-18 years old (average 15.4)
- Typically:

| | |
|---------|-----|
| Male | 68% |
| Black | 63% |
| Felony | 54% |
| Violent | 48% |
- All youth in this study have been charged with an offense, whereas the 2013 study included only a few youth with only police contacts.

Study Sample

PLL serves as an Alternative to Placement treatment program to engage, stabilize, and treat youth and their families within the community or provides a Transition/Linkage Program for youth from the Juvenile Detention Center who are returning to the community.

This study includes 183 youth who graduated from Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL) between April 2009 and June 2015, who had charges filed prior to participation in PLL, as well as a matched comparison group of 183 youth who did not receive PLL services (Treatment as Usual, or TAU). The comparison group was selected via propensity score matching.

Out of the 183 youth, 170 graduated prior to 1 July 2014 and were also matched to a corresponding TAU group for 2-year recidivism analysis.

This study follows a 2013 study involving 111 PLL graduates between April 2009 and December 2011, and a matched comparison group.

Research Questions

PLL is designed to achieve specific outcomes both during treatment and after treatment. In this report, we examine these questions:

Research Question 1

Does PLL achieve a high level of parent participation, a condition of graduation, as evidenced by a graduation rate of at least 70%?

Research Question 2

Does PLL decrease recidivism rates in one and two years following treatment compared to a matched control group? Because the adjudication rates (# adjudicated / # charged) are very similar for both PLL and TAU youth, the focus here is on charged offenses.

Other Research Questions

Improvements in mental and behavioral health (CBCL) and family functioning (FACES) have continued unchanged, as have PLL service durations.

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Research Question 1: PLL Graduation Rates at 70% or Higher

Graduation Rate Highlights

- 76% graduation rate
- The increase in the graduation rate over the 2013 study is expected. The 2013 study found significantly lower graduation rates for youth with no charges.

Does PLL achieve a high level of parent participation, which is a condition of graduation, as evidenced by a graduation rate of at least 70%?

In order to graduate from PLL, the youth/family must:

- Attend and participate in at least 5 group therapy sessions
- Attend and participate in at least 6 family coaching sessions
- Remain at home with no curfew violations or running away
- Remain in school with no reports of truancy or failing grades
- Stay out of trouble with no reports of law violations or problems at home
- Stabilize any mental health issues

Table 1: Graduation Rates

| | Current Study | | 2013 Study | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | n | % | n | % |
| Successful Completers | 183 | 76% | 111 | 72% |
| Non-Completers | 59 | 24% | 44 | 28% |

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Methodology: Sample Characteristics and the Need for Propensity Score Matching

PLL Youth Compared to Pool

- Higher percentage of girls
- Higher percentage of violent offenders
- Younger at time of first offense and precipitating offense
- Fewer prior charges

Table 2: Sample Characteristics

| Variable | Characteristic | PLL (n = 183) | | Pool (n = 2682) | | χ^2 | Significance or p-value |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | n | % | n | % | | |
| Gender | Male | 124 | 67.76% | 2006 | 74.79% | Fisher's Exact Test | 0.044 |
| | Female | 59 | 32.24% | 673 | 25.09% | | |
| Race | Black | 116 | 63.39% | 1770 | 66.00% | 0.1043 df= 2 | 0.620 |
| | White | 59 | 32.24% | 777 | 28.97% | | |
| | Other | 8 | 4.37% | 135 | 5.03% | | |
| Agency | Champaign County Sheriff | 16 | 8.74% | 362 | 13.50% | 11.5452 df=7 | 0.117 |
| | Champaign Police Dept | 89 | 48.63% | 1077 | 40.16% | | |
| | Mahomet Police Dept | 4 | 2.19% | 40 | 1.49% | | |
| | Other Agency | 11 | 6.01% | 243 | 9.06% | | |
| | Other PD | 5 | 2.73% | 31 | 1.16% | | |
| | Rantoul Police Dept | 18 | 9.84% | 258 | 9.62% | | |
| | States Attorney | 3 | 1.64% | 37 | 1.38% | | |
| Urbana Police Dept | 37 | 20.22% | 573 | 21.36% | | | |
| Precipitating Offense Type | Felony | 99 | 54.10% | 1449 | 54.03% | 1.1406 df=2 | 0.565 |
| | Misdemeanor | 79 | 43.17% | 1188 | 44.30% | | |
| | Unclassified | 5 | 2.73% | 45 | 1.68% | | |
| Precipitating Offense Domain | Illegal Possession | 7 | 3.83% | 171 | 6.38% | 23.8212 df = 6 | <0.001 |
| | Legal System Violation | 6 | 3.28% | 162 | 6.04% | | |
| | Other | 5 | 2.73% | 137 | 5.11% | | |
| | Property | 18 | 9.84% | 207 | 7.72% | | |
| | School Violation | 13 | 7.10% | 61 | 2.27% | | |
| | Theft | 47 | 25.68% | 733 | 27.33% | | |
| Violence/Threat | 87 | 47.54% | 1038 | 38.70% | | | |
| Precipitating Violent | Yes | 87 | 47.54% | 1038 | 38.70% | Fisher's Exact Test | 0.019 |
| | No | 96 | 52.46% | 1644 | 61.30% | | |
| | | Mean | StDev | Mean | StDev | t | |
| Age at 1st Offense | | 15.14 | 1.30 | 15.84 | 1.70 | 6.9150 | <0.001 |
| Age at Precipitating Offense | | 15.35 | 1.26 | 16.22 | 1.61 | 8.7747 | <0.001 |
| Prior Charges | | 0.43 | 0.86 | 0.61 | 1.08 | 2.6741 | 0.007 |

Methodology: Quality of the Propensity Score Matching

Propensity Score Matching

- Excellent match overall
- No statistically significant differences between PLL graduates and the matched control group

Important Note

- All of the small differences indicate that the PLL Youth tend to pose a higher risk of recidivism

Table 3: Quality of the Matching for One-Year Recidivism (n = 183)

| Variable | Characteristic | PLL | | TAU | | χ^2 | Significance or p-value |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | n | % | n | % | | |
| Gender | Male | 124 | 67.76% | 117 | 63.93% | Fisher's Exact Test | 0.509 |
| | Female | 59 | 32.24% | 66 | 36.07% | | |
| Race | Black | 116 | 63.39% | 115 | 62.84% | 0.1043 df= 2 | 0.949 |
| | White | 59 | 32.24% | 61 | 33.33% | | |
| | Other | 8 | 4.37% | 7 | 3.83% | | |
| Agency | Champaign County Sheriff | 16 | 8.74% | 12 | 6.56% | 1.2208 df=7 | 0.990 |
| | Champaign Police Dept | 89 | 48.63% | 88 | 48.09% | | |
| | Mahomet Police Dept | 4 | 2.19% | 3 | 1.64% | | |
| | Other Agency | 11 | 6.01% | 10 | 5.46% | | |
| | Other PD | 5 | 2.73% | 5 | 2.73% | | |
| | Rantoul Police Dept | 18 | 9.84% | 20 | 10.93% | | |
| | States Attorney | 3 | 1.64% | 4 | 2.19% | | |
| | Urbana Police Dept | 37 | 20.22% | 41 | 22.40% | | |
| Precipitating Offense Type | Felony | 99 | 54.10% | 90 | 49.18% | 1.6445 df=2 | 0.439 |
| | Misdemeanor | 79 | 43.17% | 90 | 49.18% | | |
| | Unclassified | 5 | 2.73% | 3 | 1.64% | | |
| Precipitating Offense Domain | Illegal Possession | 7 | 3.83% | 7 | 3.83% | 1.1945 df = 6 | 0.977 |
| | Legal System Violation | 6 | 3.28% | 4 | 2.19% | | |
| | Other | 5 | 2.73% | 6 | 3.28% | | |
| | Property | 18 | 9.84% | 22 | 12.02% | | |
| | School Violation | 13 | 7.10% | 13 | 7.10% | | |
| | Theft | 47 | 25.68% | 42 | 22.95% | | |
| Precipitating Violent | Yes | 87 | 47.54% | 89 | 48.63% | Fisher's Exact Test | 0.917 |
| | No | 96 | 52.46% | 94 | 51.37% | | |
| | | Mean | StDev | Mean | StDev | t | |
| Age at 1st Offense | | 15.14 | 1.30 | 15.26 | 1.68 | 0.7818 | 0.434 |
| Age at Precipitating Offense | | 15.35 | 1.26 | 15.46 | 1.66 | 0.6699 | 0.503 |
| Prior Charges | | 0.43 | 0.86 | 0.38 | 0.70 | 0.5995 | 0.549 |



Research Question 2: Reduction in Recidivism (One Year)

Does PLL decrease recidivism rates in the year following treatment compared to a matched control group?

The number of youth who have subsequent charges filed shows the effectiveness of PLL compared to TAU.

PLL Graduates

- Fewer youth with charges, felony charges and violent offenses
- Significantly fewer youth with charges and violent offenses
- Reduced risk

PLL Graduates

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Table 4: Youth with Charges in One Year - Fisher's Exact Test ($n = 183$)

| | PLL | | TAU | | Significance or p -value | Relative Risk |
|------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | n | % | n | % | | |
| All Charges | 39 | 16.12% | 65 | 26.86% | 0.002 | 0.60 |
| Felonies | 32 | 13.22% | 44 | 18.18% | 0.078 | 0.73 |
| Violent Offenses | 17 | 7.02% | 40 | 16.53% | <0.001 | 0.43 |

The Relative Risk of 0.60 indicates a 40% reduced risk of reoffending for PLL youth compared to TAU youth. Lipsey's 2009 meta-analysis¹ found that only 25% of 548 programs achieved a 24% reduction in recidivism, and only 10% achieved a 40% reduction.

The total number of charges filed reflects the effect of PLL on public safety.

Table 5: Number of Charges in One Year - Exact Rate Ratio Test

| | PLL | | TAU | | Significance or p -value | Relative Risk |
|------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | n | Population | n | Population | | |
| All Charges | 61 | 183 | 92 | 183 | 0.003 | 0.66 |
| Felonies | 46 | 183 | 57 | 183 | 0.109 | 0.81 |
| Violent Offenses | 25 | 183 | 45 | 183 | 0.002 | 0.56 |

¹Lipsey, M. W. (2009). The primary factors that characterize effective interventions with juvenile offenders: A meta-analytic overview. *Victims and Offenders*, 4, 124-47.

Research Question 2: Reduction in Recidivism (Two Years)

Does the reduction in recidivism associated with PLL persist after the first year compared to a matched control group?

Yes, the two year results indicate the long-term effectiveness of PLL.

PLL Graduates

- Fewer youth with charges, felony charges and violent offenses
- Significantly fewer youth with charges and violent offenses
- Reduced risk
- Same with Number of Charges

Table 6: Youth with Charges in Two Years - Fisher's Exact Test (n = 170)

| | PLL | | TAU | | Significance or p-value | Relative Risk |
|------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | n | % | n | % | | |
| All Arrests | 60 | 24.79% | 76 | 31.40% | 0.048 | 0.79 |
| Felonies | 40 | 16.53% | 57 | 23.55% | 0.027 | 0.70 |
| Violent Offenses | 27 | 11.16% | 40 | 16.53% | 0.051 | 0.68 |

Table 7: Number of Charges in Two Years - Exact Rate Ratio Test

| | PLL | | TAU | | Significance or p-value | Relative Risk |
|------------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | n | Population | n | Population | | |
| All Charges | 105 | 170 | 141 | 170 | 0.010 | 0.74 |
| Felonies | 63 | 170 | 99 | 170 | 0.001 | 0.64 |
| Violent Offenses | 42 | 170 | 55 | 170 | 0.065 | 0.76 |

Summary of Findings

- ✓ **Research Question 1:** Graduation rate 76% for youth with charges filed.
- ✓ **Research Question 2:** Statistically significant reduction in multiple measures of recidivism both one year and two years post graduation for PLL when compared to a matched control group.
- ✓ **Other Research Questions:** Improvements in mental and behavioral health (CBCL) and family functioning (FACES) have continued essentially unchanged, as have PLL service durations.