COMPENSATIVE PLAN – SUMMARY

HOW RISK FACTOR WILL BE ADDRESSED:

The prevention priorities (from the Risk-Need-Responsivity model) are:
- Antisocial Personality
- Antisocial Cognition
- Antisocial Associates

Programs can be designed around the 2nd tier risk factors (Family, School/Work, Leisure/Recreation and Substance Abuse); however, program components must be identified that impact one of the priority risk factors. All programs are expected to engage/involve families due to the impact on long-term outcomes.

Preference for funding will be given to program that:
- target youth who are at moderate to high risk for future delinquency
- are structured to provide minimal services to low risk clients and increased dosages for moderate and high risk clients
- incorporate evidence-based practices and clearly describe how the program components impact the priority risk factors

BENCHMARK TO REDUCE THE JUVENILE CRIME RATE:

Program effectiveness is the means by which a reduction in the juvenile crime rate will be achieved. Programs are evaluated on their efforts to address youth at the greatest risk for future delinquency. Program characteristics are:

- Program participants should have an elevated risk to re-offend as determined by an objective and standardized assessment instrument.
- Successful completion rates should fall between 65% and 85%.
- Success rates should reveal low levels of disparity between race / ethnicity and gender.
- Recidivism should be an outcome for each program to report on participants who successfully complete the program.
- Program outcomes should be reported by the risk level of the client served.
- Youth assessed at a low risk for future delinquency should, as a general rule, be served by minimally invasive means.
- High moderate and high risk youth need a minimum of 100 hours of treatment to achieve a significant effect size. Low risk youth should receive minimal services. Dosage refers to quantity of services and the targeting of services to risk domains.
- Programs should incorporate evidence-based practices and be able to clearly describe how program components impact the priority risk factors.
- Team Justice aspires to fund programs with large effect sizes.
- Priority is given to programs that build youth competencies and reduce risk to reoffend.
  - The Positive Youth Justice model, emphasizing learning/doing and attaching/belonging, is an example of a model which provides clear direction to those working with juvenile offenders.
- Programs are encouraged to utilize positive youth development concepts.
- Program staff should build and maintain proficiency in Motivational Interviewing.
- Service providers should engage and involve families to improve structure, relationships and client success.
- Programs should be responsive to the learning style, motivation, temperament, gender and culture of the client.