

2023

# WV Youth in Group Residential and Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities-Supplemental Data



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## Executive Summary

The latent class supplemental data looked deeper into diagnosis, legal issues, substance use and placements for each class. All data was consistent with the class descriptions from the initial report with some differences in class 1.

A class comparison follows this summary and demonstrates the differences between the classes. The diagnoses reflect what would be expected for each class. An example of this is that class 2 and class 4 have more youth with a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder than the other classes, which is consistent with the class description that included youth with trauma.

Youth with intellectual disabilities and autism are found in all classes but increase with each class.

Youth with substance use issues regardless of diagnosis were found most often in class 3, which was consistent with the latent class analysis results. Marijuana was most often the drug of choice, followed by alcohol.

In class 1 and class 3, more youth had legal issues with incorrigibility being the charge most often reported. In class 4, more serious legal issues were reported, with battery, assault and wounding being the most prevalent charge.

The number of placements and where the youth was placed were reviewed. As the number of needs and classes increased so did the number of placements. Youth in class 3 and class 4 often need more intense care and are difficult to keep in a community setting. In class 4, the youth are more likely to go out-of-state due to their intense needs.

In-state providers are serving youth in each class. A placement comparison follows this summary.

### Class Summary

**Class 1:** After further analysis, the youth represent the following categories: youth are in a transitional residential setting, youth who were not in residential facility but were indicated to be in that placement type, youth in an in-state residential facility with a low number of needs, youth in a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) with a low number of needs, youth in an out-of-state residential facility with a low number of needs, youth ready for transition or not in an appropriate class due to inaccurate CANS. These categories are further explained in the reports. Some of the latent class analysis items were not included in the class description because they were not at 50% probability of being

marked actionable. These items should be included to be consistent with diagnosis and legal information obtained.

**Class 2:** These youth more than likely could have been served in the community. This class is made up of youth who have experienced trauma, especially neglect, physical and emotional abuse. Due to this trauma, they are having problems adjusting and they are experiencing depression and trauma and attention problems.

**Class 3:** These youth may need more intense services than community. This class consists of youth with aggressive behaviors which are causing problems at home, school, and the community. In this class 20% of the youth have an intellectual disability and 6% have a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. In this class 35% of the youth have a substance use issue.

**Class 4:** The youth in this class have multiple intense problems that lead to aggressive behavior. They have had multiple placements due to their behaviors and problems in the family. In this class 23% of the youth have an intellectual disability and 13% have a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. In this class 35% of the youth have a substance use issue. Youth in this class may be a danger to others as indicated in the review of legal issues and the latent class analysis. With these multiple problems it would be difficult to keep the youth in a community setting. These youth are more likely to be placed in an out-of-state setting.

## **Recommendations**

1. Service array for youth with intellectual disabilities and autism that includes residential and community services. These services should address trauma, aggressive behaviors, and disruptive behaviors in school and at home.
2. Services that address trauma for all ages in a continuum of care that includes residential, community services and family support.
3. Services to address aggressive behavior in a continuum of care that includes residential, community services and family support.
4. Treatment programs that address youth with both mental health and serious legal issues in the community.
5. Treatment programs that are school based to address truancy and school related issues.
6. Education on Substance use and treatment options for DHHR and Judicial System.
7. Services to support the family before, during and after out-of-home and out-of-state placements. These services would ensure families are participating in treatment during out-of-home placement and visits. These services would focus on preparing families for the return of the youth to the home by addressing barriers and developing realistic discharge and crisis plans. This would reduce recidivism in both the foster care and judicial system.
8. Recommend renaming Class 1 and describing the class to include items with less than a 50% probability of being actionable. If this is done, then Class 1 will look more like Class 1 from 2021.
9. TCOM Team at Marshall University to address accuracy and quality of the CANS through training and quality assurance reviews.

## Class Comparison Overview

	Class 1-Youth with Low Needs/Legal	Class 2-Youth with Adjustment to Trauma and Mental Health Needs- No Aggression	Class 3-Youth with Aggression, Special Populations, School Problems	Class 4- Youth with Adjustment to Trauma and Mental Health Needs, Aggression, Special Populations
<b>Diagnosis</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADHD (43%)</li> <li>2. Depression (32%)/Mood Disorder (8%)/Bipolar (3%)</li> <li>3. Conduct Disorder (28%)</li> <li>4. Substance Use (28%)</li> <li>5. ODD (27%)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Depression (48%)/Mood Disorder (12%)/Bipolar (5%)</li> <li>2. ADHD (40%)</li> <li>3. PTSD (34%)</li> <li>4. Anxiety (29%)</li> <li>5. ODD (28%)</li> <li>6. Conduct Disorder (28%)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADHD (61%)</li> <li>2. ODD (45%)</li> <li>3. Conduct Disorder (42%)</li> <li>4. Substance Use (36%)</li> <li>5. Depression (31%)/Mood Disorder (13%)/Bipolar Disorder (3%)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ADHD (64%)</li> <li>2. Depression (39%)/Mood Disorder (27%)/Bipolar Disorder (6%)</li> <li>3. ODD (38%)</li> <li>4. PTSD (31%)</li> <li>5. Conduct Disorder (31%)</li> </ol>
<b>Special Populations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDD (14%)</li> <li>• Autism (5%)</li> <li>• Sex Offenders (3%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDD (18%)</li> <li>• Autism (1%)</li> <li>• Sex Offenders (1%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDD (20%)</li> <li>• Autism (6%)</li> <li>• Sex Offender (0)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDD (23%)</li> <li>• Autism (13%)</li> <li>• Sex Offenders (0)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Substance use issue regardless if they had a diagnoses of substance use disorder</b>	<p>28% of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marijuana-95%</li> <li>• Alcohol-24%</li> <li>• Stimulant-14%</li> <li>• Opiate-7%</li> <li>• Benzodiazpines-4%</li> </ul>	<p>18% of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marijuana-91%</li> <li>• Alcohol-33%</li> <li>• Stimulant-9%</li> <li>• Opiate-9%</li> <li>• Benzodiazpines-12%</li> </ul>	<p>34% of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marijuana-92%</li> <li>• Alcohol-18%</li> <li>• Stimulant-6%</li> <li>• Opiate-5%</li> <li>• Benzodiazpines-0</li> </ul>	<p>16% of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marijuana-92%</li> <li>• Alcohol-33%</li> <li>• Stimulant-6%</li> <li>• Opiate-0</li> <li>• Benzodiazpines-0</li> </ul>

	<b>Class 1-Youth with Low Needs/Legal</b>	<b>Class 2-Youth with Adjustment to Trauma and Mental Health Needs-No Aggression</b>	<b>Class 3-Youth with Aggression, Special Populations, School Problems</b>	<b>Class 4- Youth with Adjustment to Trauma and Mental Health Needs, Aggression, Special Populations</b>
<b>Legal</b>	<p>80% of the youth had legal problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incurrigibility (57%)</li> <li>• Truancy (37%)</li> <li>• Battery/Assault/Wounding (25%)</li> </ul>	<p>49% of the youth had legal problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incurrigibility (49%)</li> <li>• Battery/Assault/Wounding 34%)</li> <li>• Truancy (27%)</li> </ul>	<p>91% of the youth had legal problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incurrigibility (56%)</li> <li>• Battery/Assault/Wounding 37%)</li> <li>• Truancy (37%)</li> </ul>	<p>65% of the youth had legal problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battery/Assault/Wounding (46%)</li> <li>• Incurrigibility (40%)</li> <li>• Truancy (15%)</li> </ul>
<b>Charges that standout</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Assault/Incest-18 (7%)</li> <li>• Terroristic Threats-9 (4%)</li> <li>• Electronic/Cyber Sex-6 (2%)</li> <li>• In the Other Category <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Threat Against School Employee – 1 (1%)</li> <li>✓ Arson –2 (1%)</li> <li>✓ Attempted Murder &amp; Wonton Endangerment – 1 (1%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Assault/Incest-8 (9%)</li> <li>• Terroristic Threats-3 (3%)</li> <li>• Electronic/Cyber Sex-6 (7%)</li> <li>• In the Other Category <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arson-1(1%)</li> <li>✓ Solicitation to commit murder-1 (1%).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Assault/Incest-2 (1%)</li> <li>• Terroristic Threats-9 (5%)</li> <li>• Electronic/Cyber Sex-3 (2%)</li> <li>• Attempted Murder-2 (1%)</li> <li>• In the Other Category <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arson-2 (1%)</li> <li>✓ Sexual Assault and Abuse to Animals-1 (1%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Assault/Incest-9 (6%)</li> <li>• Terroristic Threats-4 (3%)</li> <li>• Destruction of Property-18 (13%)</li> <li>• In the Other Category <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Arson-1 (1%)</li> <li>✓ Animal cruelty-3 (3%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Number of Placements Jan.-Sept. 2023</b>	<p>1-56%</p> <p>2-26%</p> <p>3 or more-18%</p>	<p>1-48%</p> <p>2-31%</p> <p>3 or more-21%</p>	<p>1-63%</p> <p>2-22%</p> <p>3 or more-15%</p>	<p>1-45%</p> <p>2-28%</p> <p>3 or more-27%</p>
<b>In-state vs Out-of-state</b>	<p>In-210 (66%)</p> <p>Out-86 (27%)</p>	<p>In-127 (70%)</p> <p>Out-41 (23%)</p>	<p>In-160 (83%)</p> <p>Out-23 (12%)</p>	<p>In-106 (48%)</p> <p>Out-94 (43%)</p>

## Class 1-Low Needs/Legal

### Overview

Class 1 was the largest class in the latent class analysis. This class on average only had 6.1 needs with legal (.60) being the need most likely to be associated with the class. Although there was less than a 50% probability of the youth having a need indicated for substance use (.21), oppositional defiant disorder (.33), conduct disorder (.22), attention (.31), impulsivity (.33), family problems (.37), living situation problems (.22), depression (.29), and anxiety (.31) these still are part of the overall make-up of the youth. This is supported in the charts that follow for diagnosis, substance use and legal issues.

After further analysis, the youth represent the following categories:

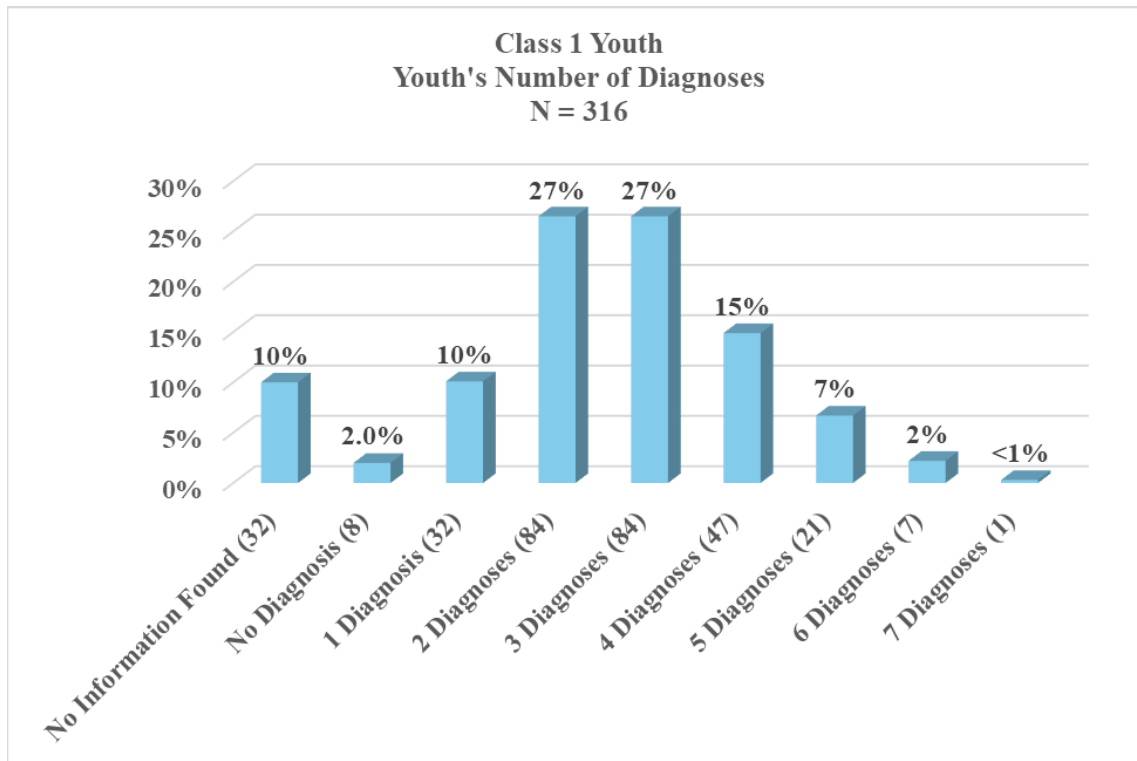
1. **Youth are in a transitional residential setting.** These youth would be expected to have a lower number of needs. There were 37 (12%) of youth in this category.
2. **Youth who were not in residential facility but were indicated to be in that placement type.** These youth were thought to be in residential but after further review they were in shelter, foster care homes, or were assessed by KEPRO. There were 20 (6%) of the youth in this category. Some of the youth in this category eventually were placed in residential but should have had more actionable items than 6 for that to occur.
3. **Youth in an in-state residential facility with a low number of needs.** It would be expected that some youth may have a decrease in the number of needs if they were nearing discharge but at many facilities the number is higher than expected. These youth either should not be in a residential setting or the CANS was not completed accurately. Looking at facilities that had 8 or more youth in this class, 136 (43%) of youth were in this category.
4. **Youth in a Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) with a low number of needs.** It would be expected that some youth may have a decrease in the number of needs if they were nearing discharge, but the number is higher than expected for a couple of programs. These youth either should not be in a PRTF setting or the CANS was not completed accurately. Looking at facilities that had 5 or more youth in this class, 11 (3%) of youth were in this category. The number of youth was lowered to 5, since once the youth hits this level of need they should not be in a PRTF.
5. **Youth in an out-of-state residential facility with a low number of needs.** This would be expected of some youth who were ready for discharge but in some cases the youth should not have been placed in a residential setting. Looking at facilities with 5 or more youth in this class, 46 (15%) of youth were in this category. The number of youth was lowered to 5, since once the youth hits this level of need they should return home.
6. **Youth ready for transition or not in an appropriate class due to inaccurate CANS.** The remaining 66 (21%) of the youth are either ready for transition or not in the appropriate class due to a CANS that has not been completed accurately. If the CANS had been completed accurately, then the youth would have been represented in Class 2-4. It is difficult to tell which label is correct for the youth without further analysis. The youth have multiple diagnoses and legal issues but that alone does not indicate that the youth should have had more than 6 actionable items.

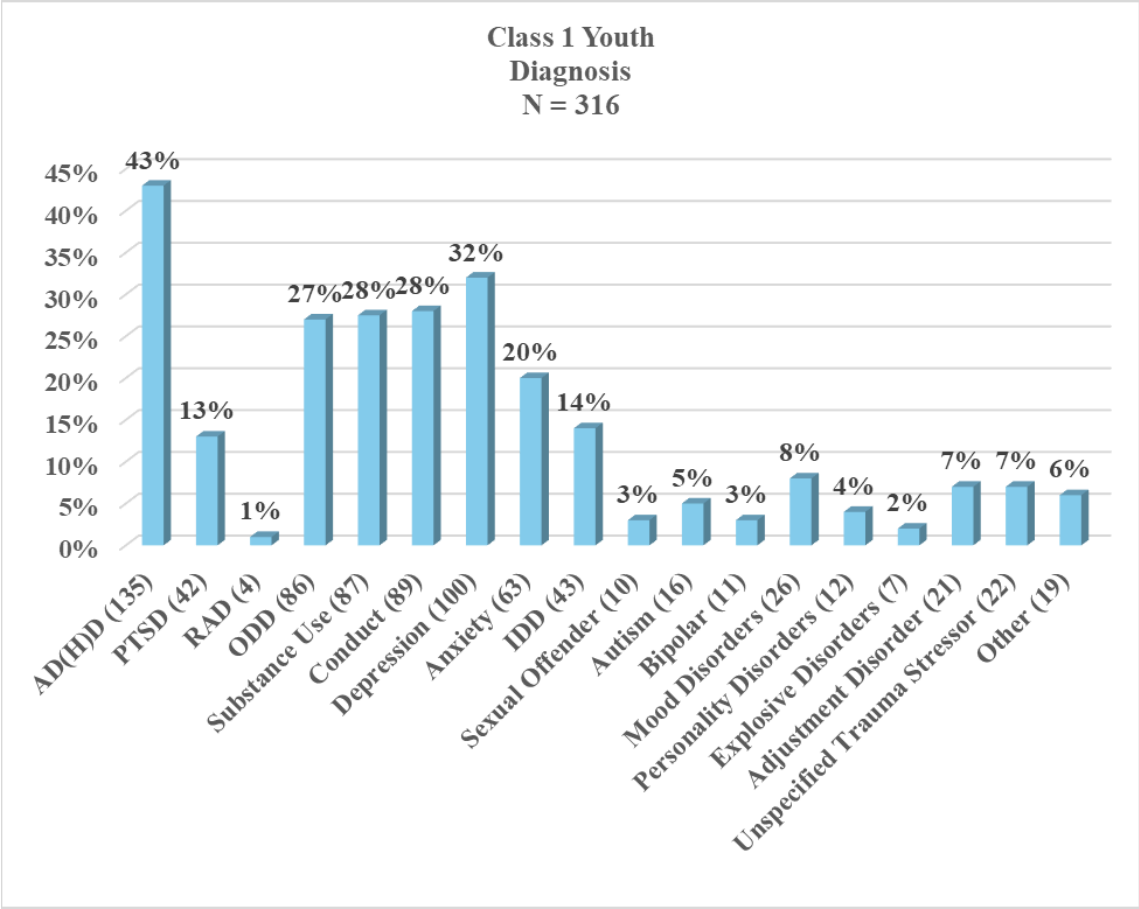
## Diagnosis

Diagnosis information was obtained from the most recent psychological for the youth or other documentation if a psychological was not available. Most youth had 2-3 diagnoses, which isn't unusual but (76) or 24% had 4 or more diagnoses. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is the most common diagnosis. The second most prevalent diagnosis is depression, followed by conduct disorder, substance use and oppositional deficit disorder. Although these items are not at a 50% probability level they are also reflected in the CANS items, substance use (.21), oppositional defiant disorder (.33), conduct disorder (.22), attention (.31), depression (.29).

Also 14% of the youth had an intellectual disability and 5% autism spectrum disorder.

It is important to realize that just because a youth has a diagnosis it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable. The need may be resolved or decreased to a level that is not actionable. If the diagnosis is severe and the youth is still having problems, but it is not indicated on the CANS, then this means that the CANS was not completed correctly.





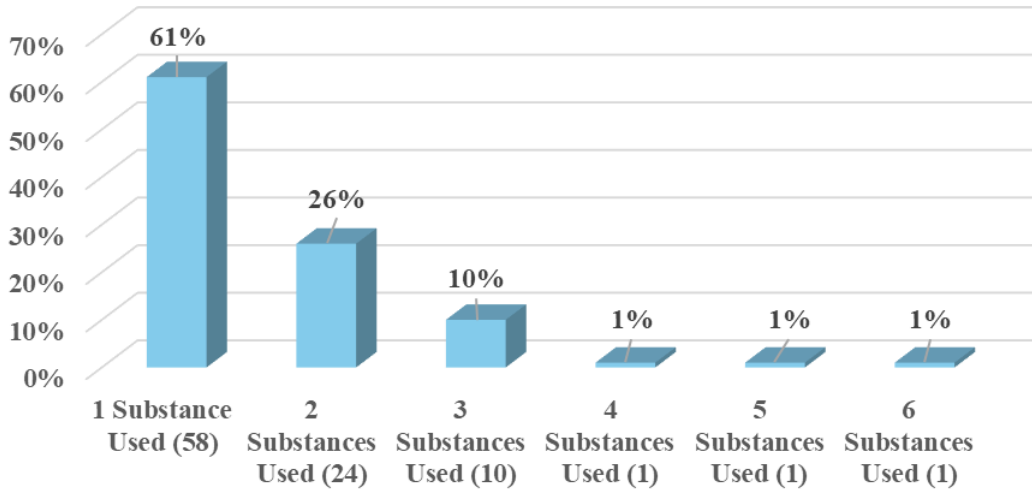
**Substance Use**

According to the latent class analysis, youth in this class had a (.21) probability of having a substance use issue. Twenty-eight (28%) or 95 of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue regardless if they had a diagnoses of substance use disorder.

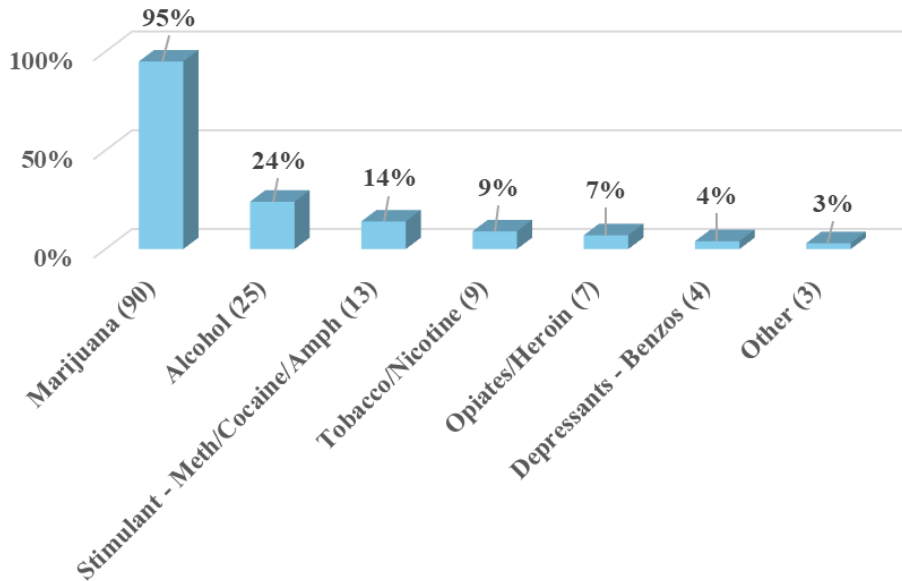
The majority of youth (61%) used only one substance, this being marijuana (95%), followed by alcohol (24%). All the youth who were indicated as using tobacco/nicotine also used another substance, therefore youth were not being targeted for just using tobacco or nicotine. Again, just because a youth has a substance use issue it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable.



**Class 1 Youth  
Youth's Number of Substances Used  
N = 95**



**Class 1 Youth  
Substance Used/Abused  
N=95**



## Legal Issues

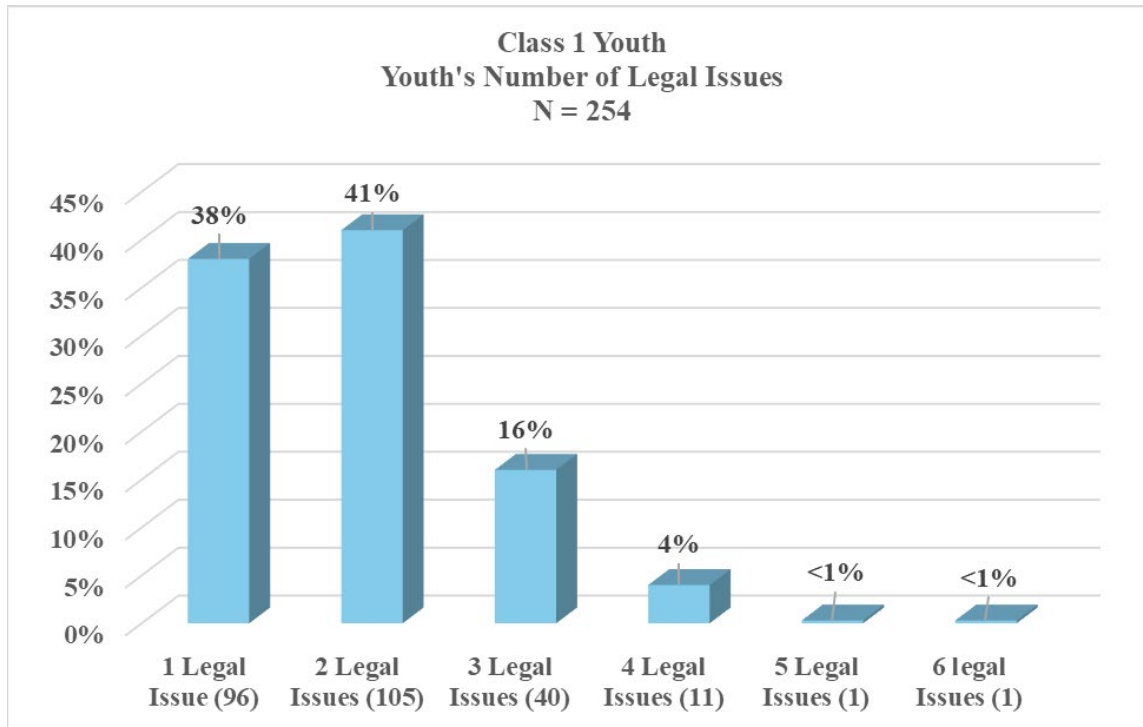
80% of the youth in this class according to records had legal issues. Over half of the youth had more than one legal issue.

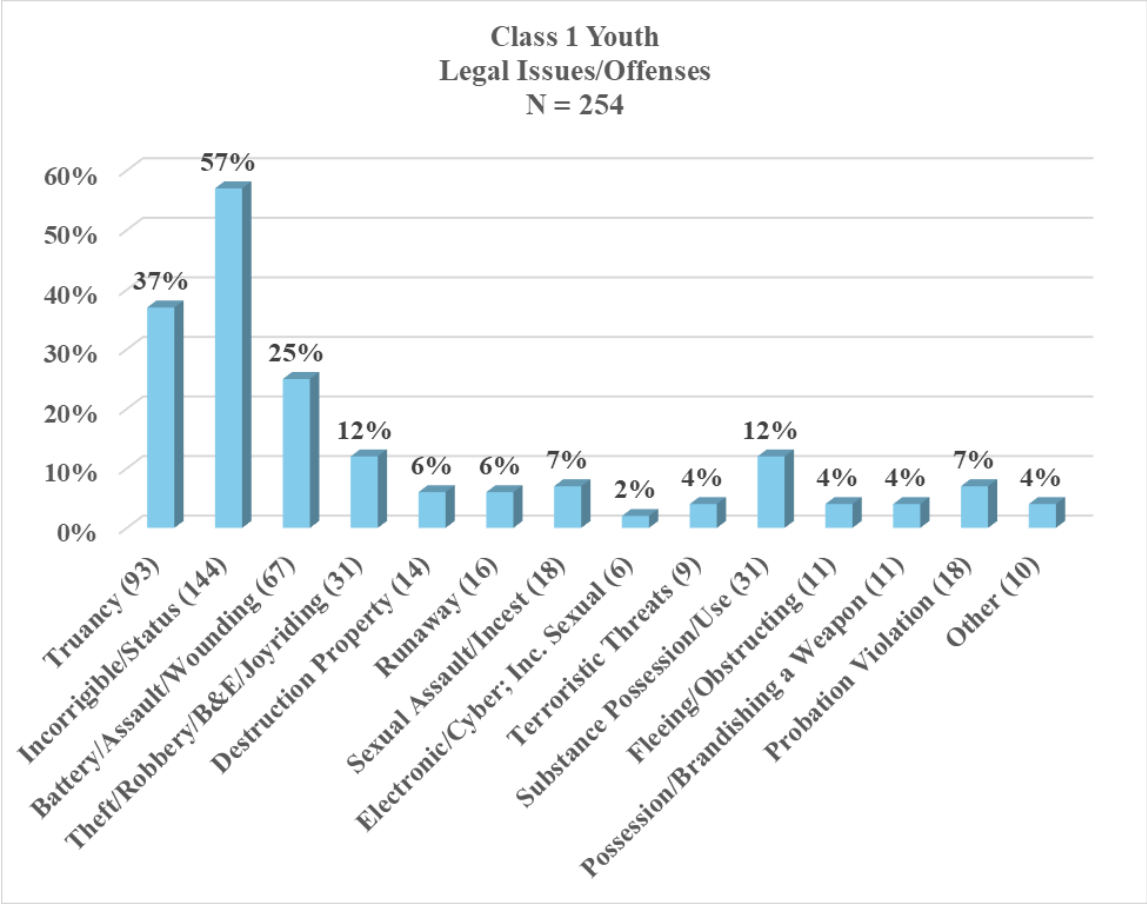
It appears that when individuals are rating legal on the CANS they are not always completing the other needs items correctly. According to records the below issues were reported for the youth. In 93 (37%) of the case the youth had truancy charges but on the CANS, school attendance as a need had a probability of (.12) of being an actionable item. Battery/Assault/Wounding were charges for 67 (46%) of the youth. These youth should have had an actionable CANS need rated on Danger to Others (.07) and Delinquency (.10) but the probability of these items being actionable was low. All the items above except truancy, incorrigibility, and runaway should have warranted an actionable item on delinquency.

Incorrigibility was the most common status offense. Although not at a 50% probability level, problems within the family on the CANS had a (.37) probability of being actionable in this class.

There are few charges below that standout:

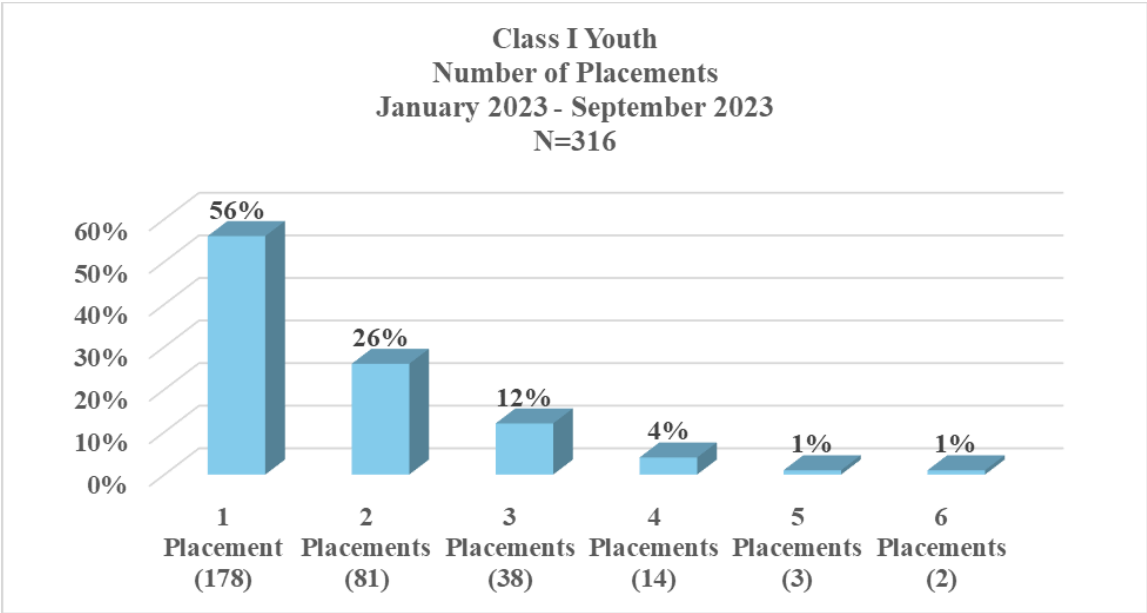
- Sexual Assault/Incest-18 (7%)
- Electronic/Cyber Sex-6 (2%)
- Terroristic Threat-9 (4%)
- In the Other Category-Threat Against School Employee – 1 (1%), Arson – 2 (1%), Attempted Murder & Wonton Endangerment – 1 (1%)





### Number of Placements

In a 9 month period 44% of the youth had more than one placement out-of-home.



## **Class 2-Youth with Adjustment to Trauma and Mental Health Needs-No Aggression**

### **Overview**

Class 2 was the smallest class in the latent class analysis. This class on average had 12.5 needs with adjustment to trauma (.78), depression (.68) and anxiety (.65), ADD (.52), and family (.62) being the needs most likely to be associated with the class. This is supported in the charts that follow for diagnosis, substance use and legal issues.

This class is made up of youth who have experienced trauma, especially neglect, physical and emotional abuse. Due to this trauma, they are having problems adjusting and they are experiencing depression and trauma and attention problems.

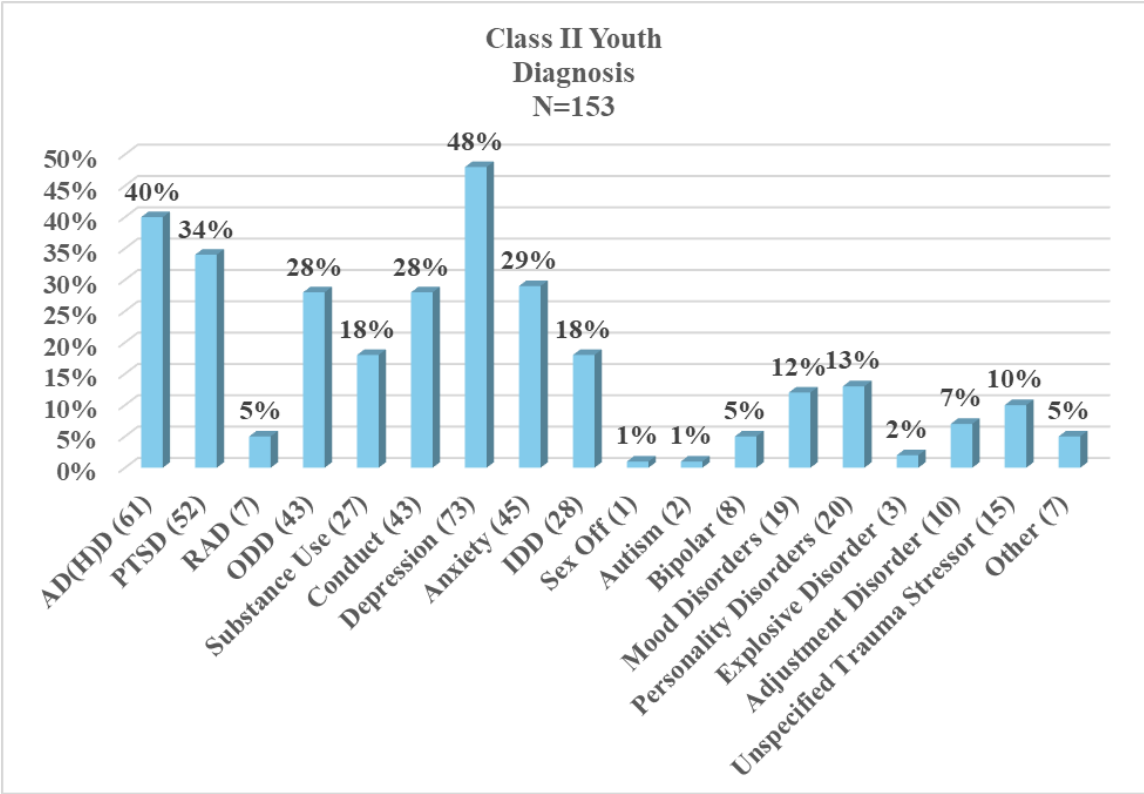
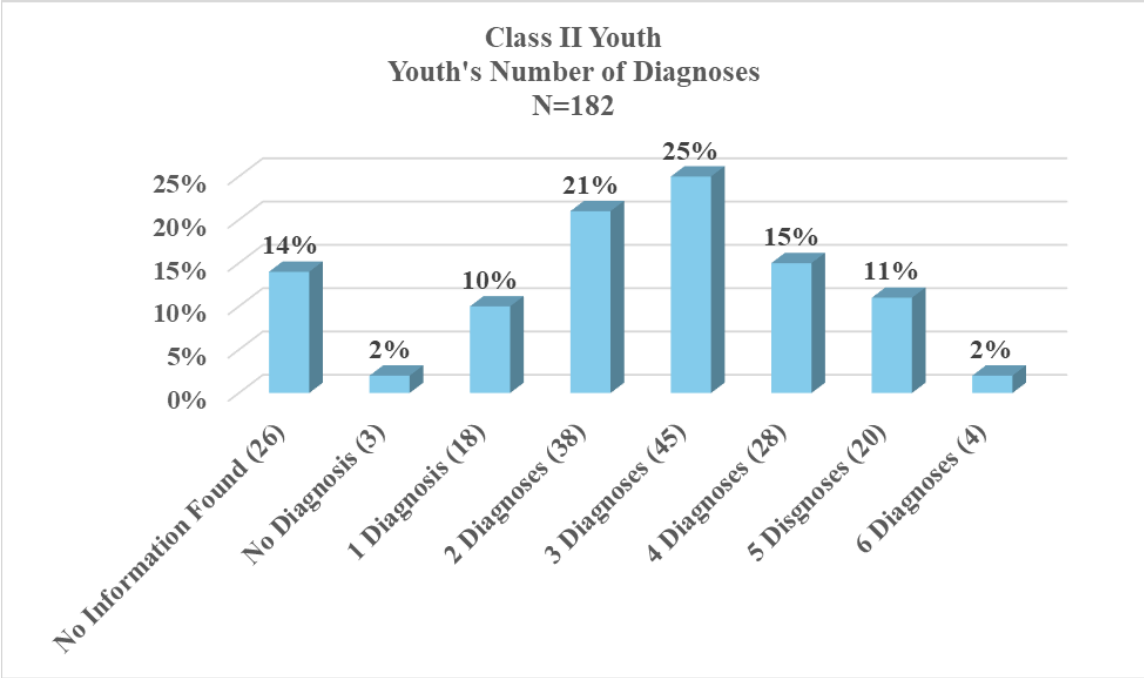
Some youth were not in a residential facility but were indicated to be in that placement type. These youth were thought to be in residential but after further review they were in shelter, foster care homes, or were assessed by KEPRO. There were 14 (8%) of the youth in this category.

### **Diagnosis**

Diagnosis information was obtained from the most recent psychological for the youth or other documentation if a psychological was not available. Most youth had 2-3 diagnoses, which isn't unusual but (52) or 28% had 4 or more diagnoses which is slightly more than Class 1. Depression (48%) is the most common diagnosis in this class followed by Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (40%). This class represents youth who have experienced trauma and 34% were reported as having Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). They are also experiencing anxiety (25%), ODD (28%) and Conduct Disorder (28%). These diagnosis are all consistent with the class description.

Also 18% of the youth had an intellectual disability and 1% autism spectrum disorder.

It is important to realize that just because a youth has a diagnosis it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable. The need may be resolved or decreased to a level that is not actionable. If the diagnosis is severe and the youth is still having problems, but it is not indicated on the CANS, then this means that the CANS was not completed correctly.



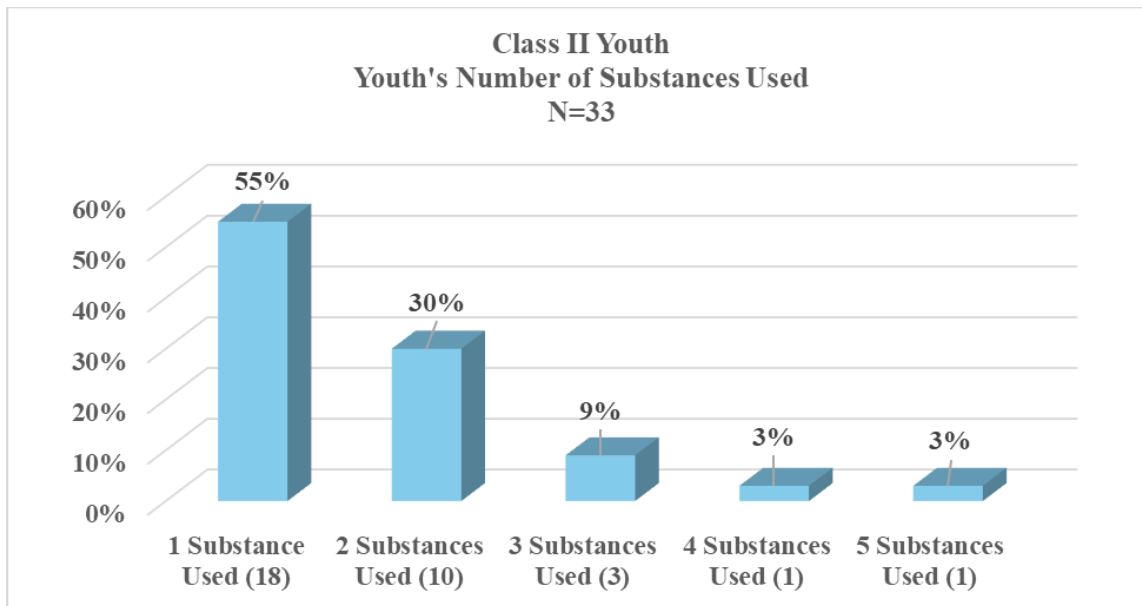
## Substance Use

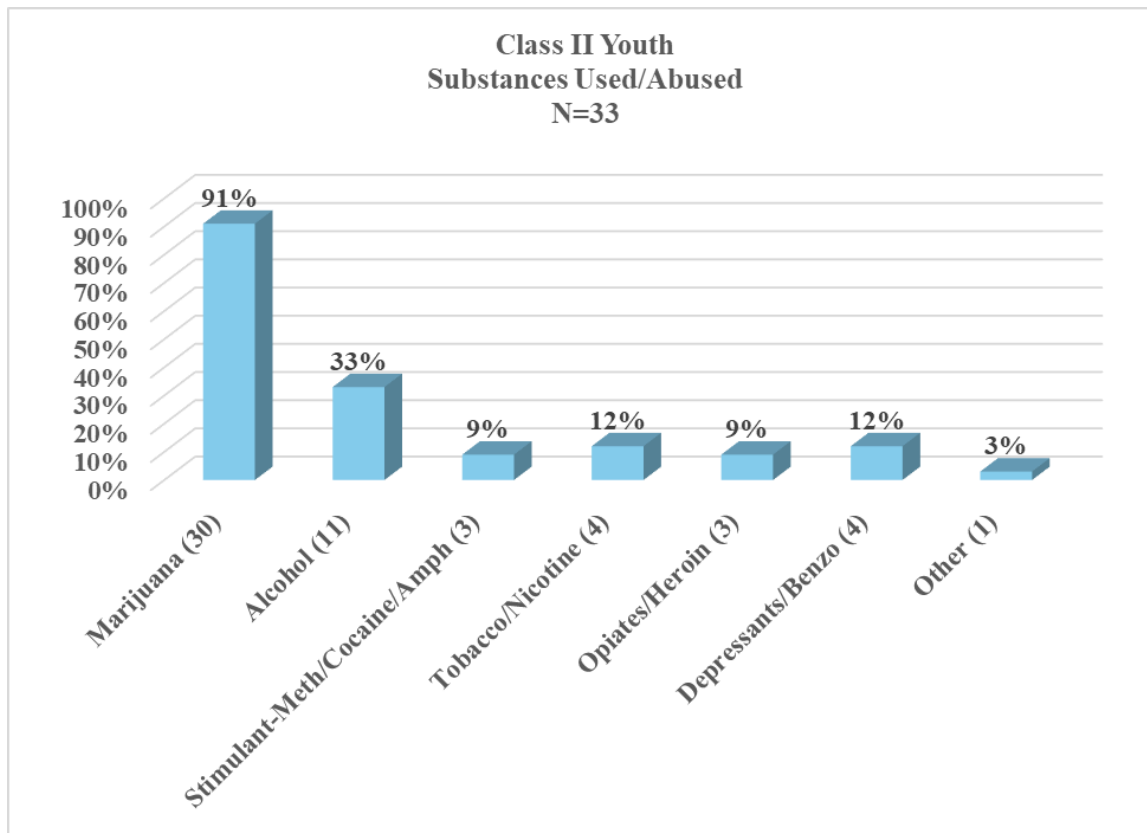
According to the latent class analysis, youth in this class had a (.12) probability of having a substance use issue. Thirty-three (33) 18% of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue regardless if they had a diagnoses of substance use disorder.

The majority of youth (55%) used only one substance, marijuana (91%), followed by alcohol (33%). There were ten (10) 30% of the youth who used amphetamines, heroine, and benzodiazepines.

Two of the youth only had tobacco as a substance.

Again, just because a youth has a substance use issue it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable.





## Legal Issues

Forty-nine percent of the youth in this class according to records had legal issues. Over half of the youth had more than one legal issue.

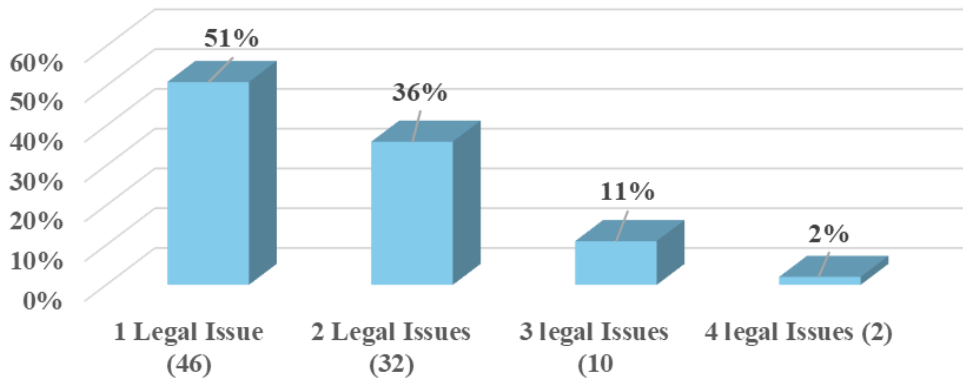
Incorrigibility was the most common status offense. There were 44 (49%) of the youth with this charge. This is consistent with CANS item Family that had probability of (.62) of being actionable and indicating problems within the family.

It appears that when individuals are rating legal on the CANS they are not always completing the other needs items correctly. Battery/Assault/Wounding were charges for 28 (31%) of the youth. These youth did not have a high chance of an actionable rating on Danger to Others (.1), which would be expected. The youth probably should have had an actionable item on Delinquency (.01) but the probability of this item being actionable was very low. In 24 (27%) of the case the youth had truancy charges, but on the CANS, school attendance as an actionable need had a probability of (.14).

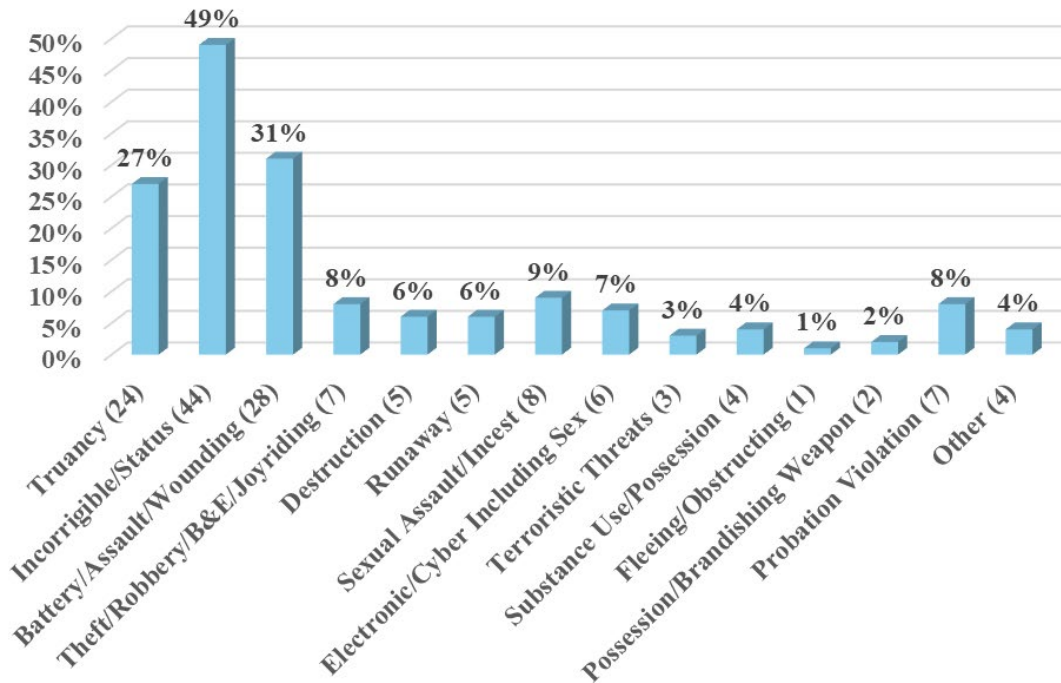
There are few charges below that standout:

- Sexual Assault/Incest-8 (9%)
- Electronic/Cyber Sex-6 (7%)
- Terroristic Threat-3 (3%)
- In the Other Category-Arson-1 (1%) and solicitation to commit murder-1(1%)

**Class II Youth  
Youth's Number of Legal Issues  
N=90**



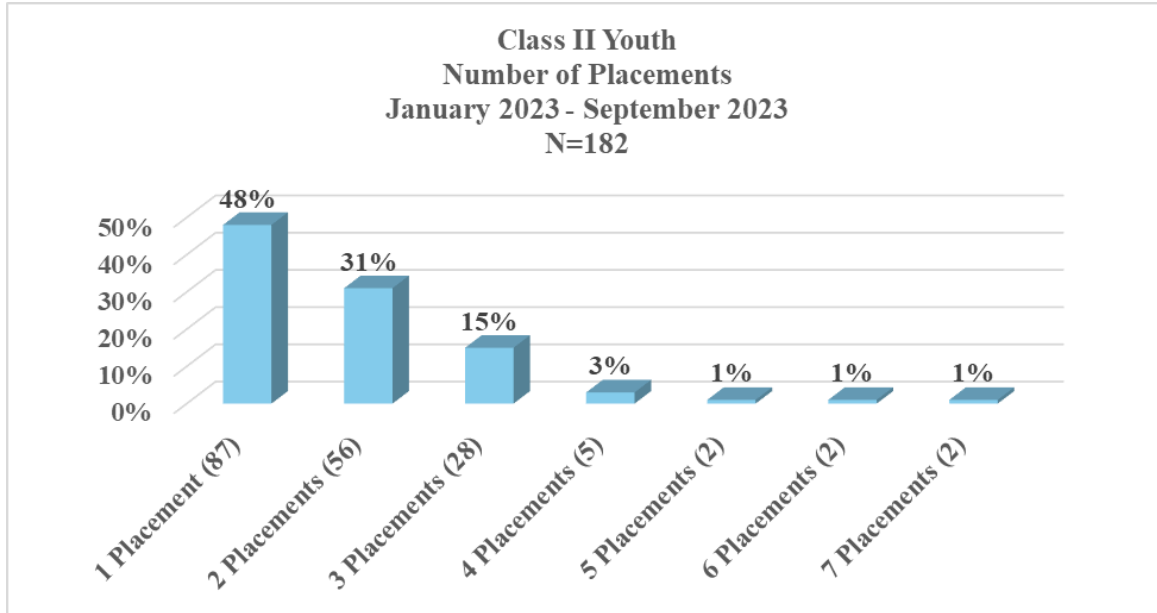
**Class II Youth  
Legal Issues  
N=90**





## Number of Placements

In a 9 month period 52% of the youth had more than one placement out-of-home.



## **Class 3-Youth with Aggression, Special Populations, School problems.**

### **Overview**

Class 3 was the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest class in the latent class analysis. This class on average had 14 actionable needs with anger control problems (.78), impulsivity (.84), legal (.81), problems with living situation (.90), ODD (.91), school behaviors (.88), school achievement (.58), school attendance (.57), conduct (.69), danger to others (.52), problems with family (.74) and substance use (.57) being the needs most likely to be associated with the class. The diagnosis, substance use, and legal charts below support the class description.

This class consists of youth with aggressive behaviors which are causing problems at home, school, and the community. In this class 20% of the youth have an intellectual disability and 6% have a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. In this class 35% of the youth have a substance use issue.

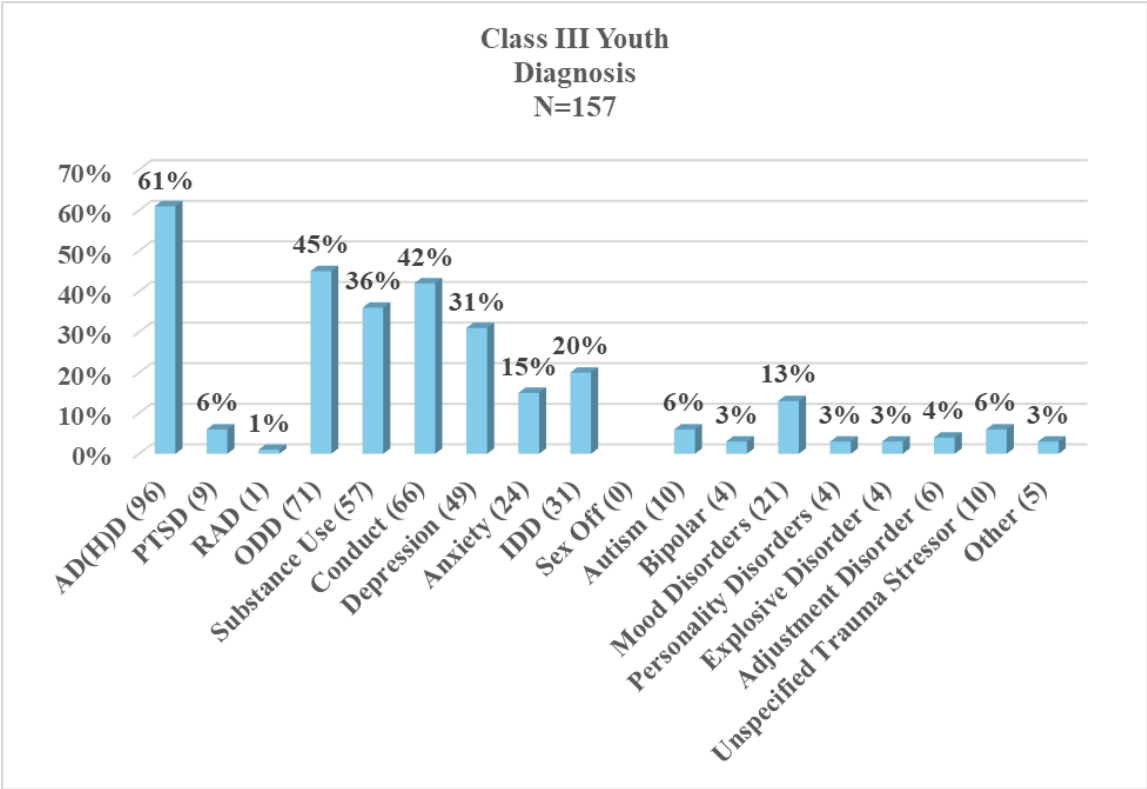
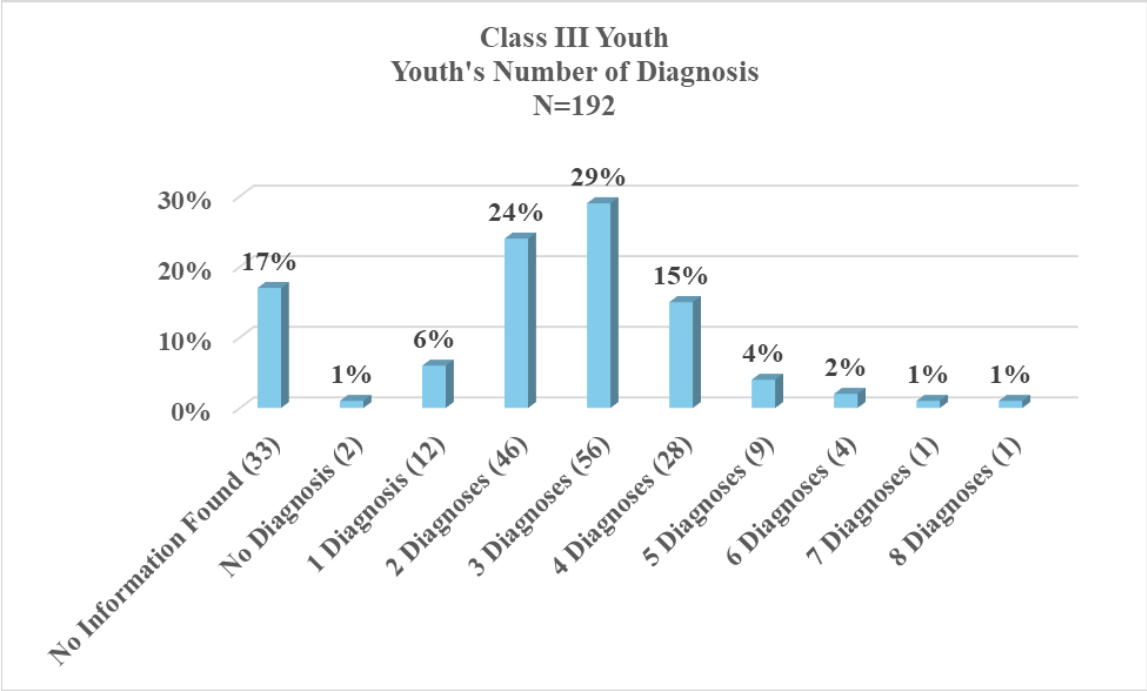
Some youth were not in a residential facility but were indicated to be in that placement type. These youth were thought to be in residential but after further review they were in shelter, foster care homes, or were assessed by KEPRO. There were 9 (5%) of the youth in this category.

### **Diagnosis**

Diagnosis information was obtained from the most recent psychological for the youth or other documentation if a psychological was not available. Most youth had 2-3 diagnoses, which isn't unusual but (43) or 23% had 4 or more diagnoses. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is the most common diagnosis. The second most prevalent diagnosis is oppositional defiant disorder, followed by conduct disorder, substance use and depression. Also 20% of the youth had an intellectual disability and 6% autism spectrum disorder.

These diagnosis are consistent with the latent class analysis for class 3. These diagnosis are reflected in the following CANS items which have a high probability of being actionable, ADHD (.71), school behavior (.88), school achievement (.58), school attendance (.37), ODD (.91), and conduct (.69). Depression was not reported at a 50% or higher probability but is significant (.45).

It is important to realize that just because a youth has a diagnosis it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable. The need may be resolved or decreased to a level that is not actionable. If the diagnosis is severe and the youth is still having problems, but it is not indicated on the CANS, then this means that the CANS was not completed correctly.

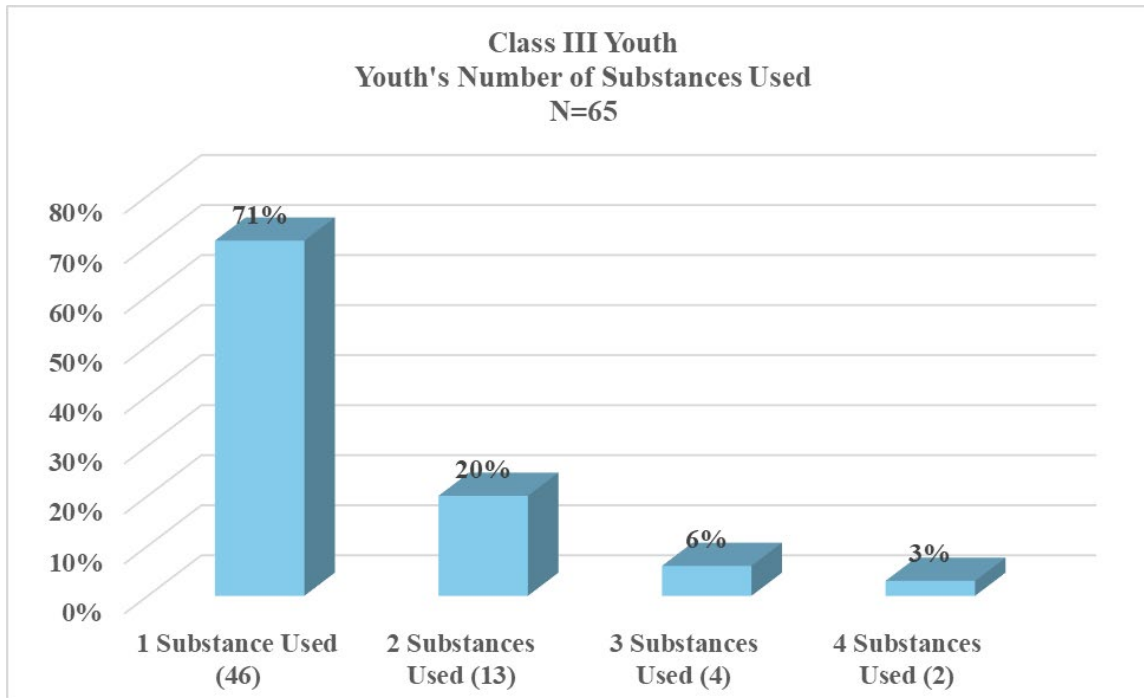


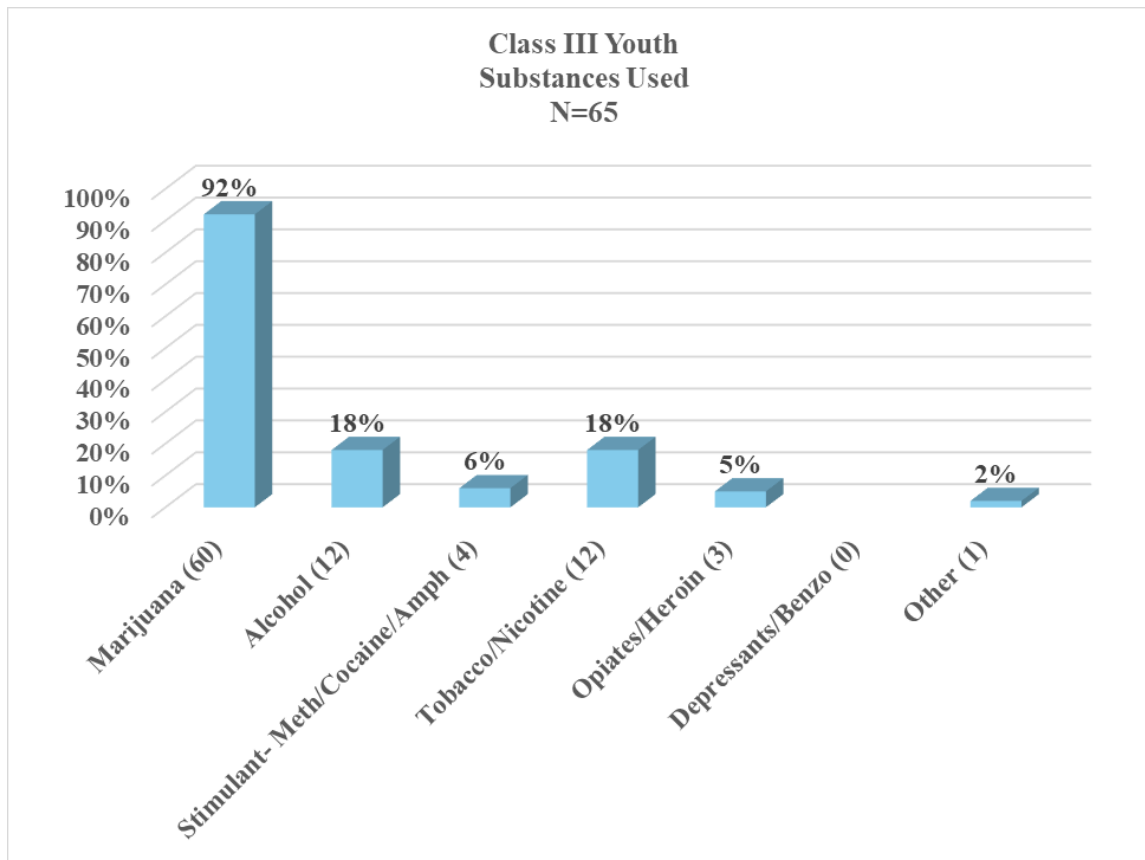
## Substance Use

According to the latent class analysis, youth in this class had a (.57) probability of having a substance use issue. This is the largest probability for all the classes. Thirty-four (34%) of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue regardless if they had a diagnoses of substance use disorder.

The majority of youth (71%) used only one substance, this being marijuana (91%), followed by alcohol (18%). All but one youth, who were indicated as using tobacco/nicotine also used another substance, therefore youth were not being targeted for just using tobacco or nicotine. Again, just because a youth has a substance use issue it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable.

The co-occurring diagnoses above and substance use issues are relevant for this class.





## Legal Issues

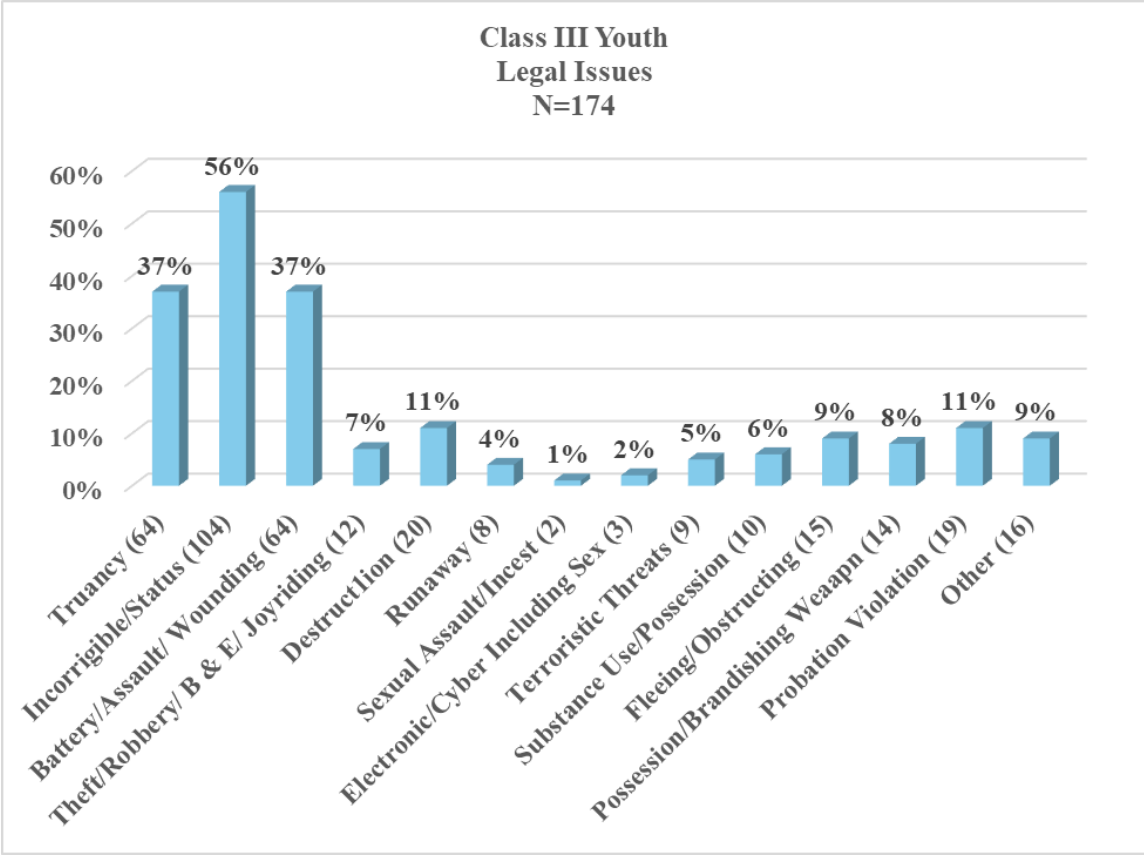
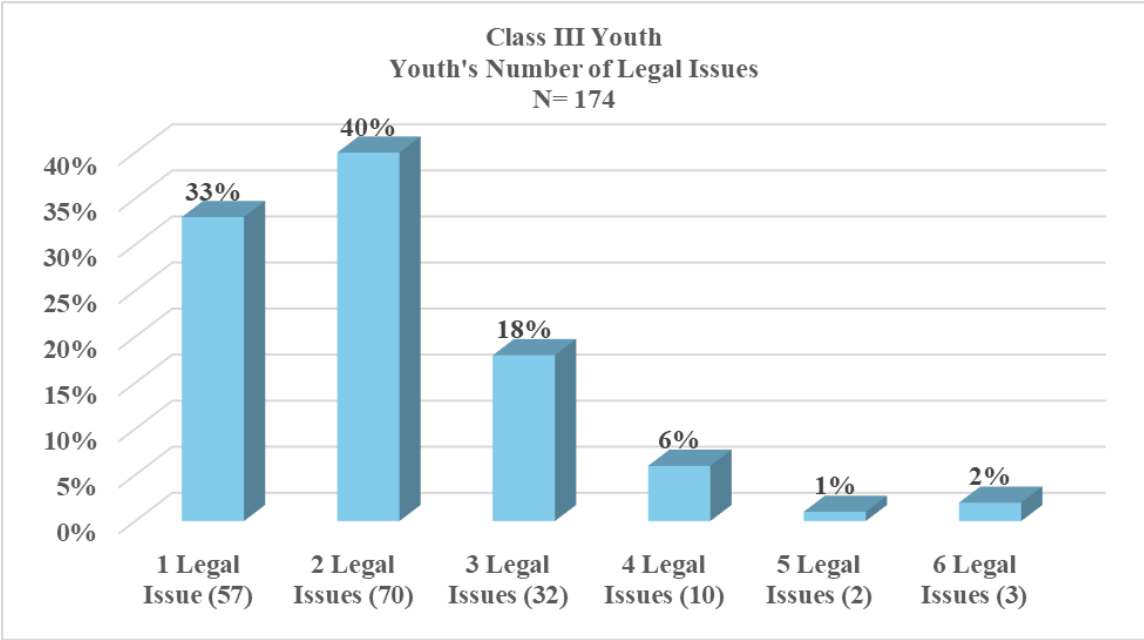
91% of the youth in this class according to records had legal issues. Over half of the youth had more than one legal issue. This class had the highest probability of having Legal (.81) as an actionable item.

The pattern of charges is similar to class 2. Incurribility was the most common status offense. There were 104 (56%) of the youth with this charge. This is consistent with CANS item Family that had probability of (.74) of being actionable and indicating problems within the family.

Battery/Assault/Wounding were charges for 64 (37%) of the youth. These youth did have a high chance of an actionable rating on Danger to Others (.52), which would be expected. The youth probably should have had an actionable item on Delinquency (.27) but the probability of this items being actionable was low. In 64 (37%) of the case the youth had truancy charges which were consistent with the CANS item school attendance. It had a probability of being actionable (.57).

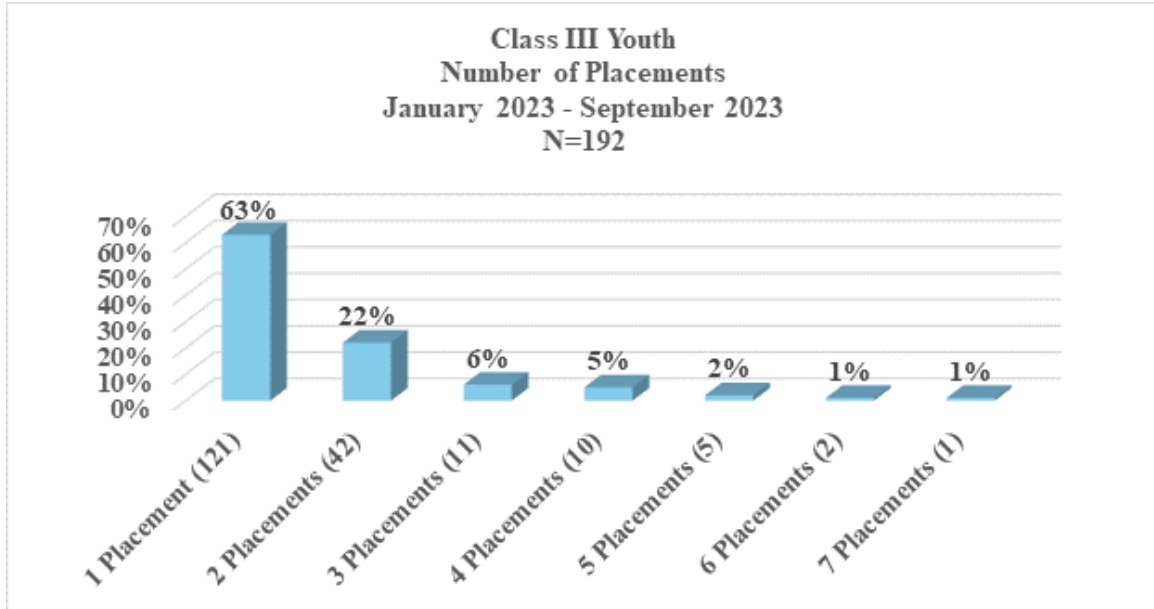
There are few charges below that standout:

- Sexual Assault/Incest-2 (1%)
- Electronic/Cyber Sex-3 (2%)
- Terroristic Threat-9 (5%)
- Attempted Murder-2 (1%)
- In the Other Category-Arson-2 (1%), and Sexual Assault and Abuse to Animals-1 (1%)



## Number of Placements

In a 9 month period 37% of the youth had more than one placement out-of-home.



## **Class 4-Youth with Adjustment to Trauma and Mental Health Needs, Aggression, Special Populations**

### **Overview**

Class 4 was the second largest class in the latent class analysis. This class had the most actionable needs and on average had 19.2 needs with adjustment to trauma (.73), ADD (.80), anger (.92), anxiety (.52), danger to others (.58), depression (.62), mood dysregulation (.56), family (.86), hyperactivity (.66), impulsivity (.89), problems with living situation (.75), ODD (.80), school behaviors (.68), social problems (.84) being the need most likely to be associated with the class. Although not a 50% probability sexual behaviors (.16) are most often seen in this class. The diagnosis, substance use, and legal charts below support the class description.

The youth in this class have multiple intense problems that lead to aggressive behavior. They have had multiple placements due to their behaviors and problems in the family. In this class 23% of the youth have an intellectual disability and 13% have a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder. This is the highest in the latent class analysis. In this class 35% of the youth have a substance use issue. With these multiple problems it would be difficult to keep the youth in a community setting. These youth are more likely to be placed in an out-of-state setting.

Some youth were not in a residential facility but were indicated to be in that placement type. These youth were thought to be in residential but after further review they were in shelter, foster care homes, or were assessed by KEPRO. There were 19 (9%) of the youth in this category.

### **Diagnosis**

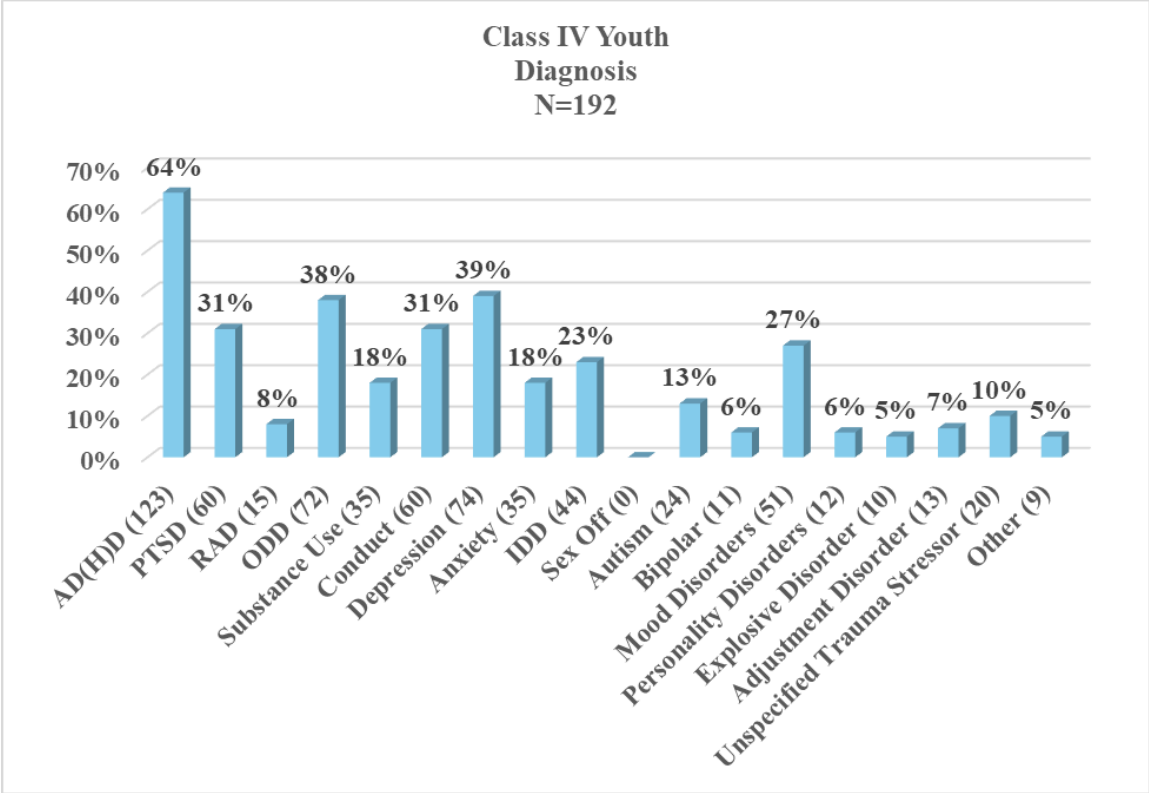
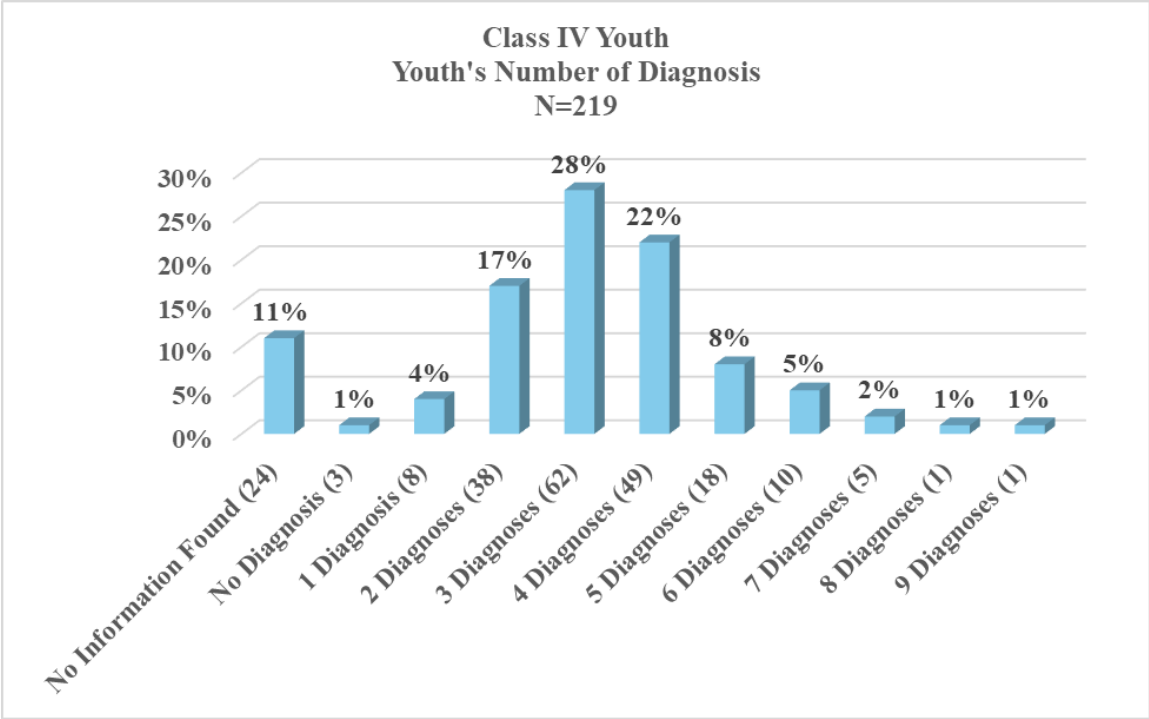
Diagnosis information was obtained from the most recent psychological for the youth or other documentation if a psychological was not available. Most youth had 2-3 diagnoses, which isn't unusual but (84) or 39% had 4 or more diagnoses. This class has more diagnoses than the other classes.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is the most common diagnosis. The second most prevalent diagnosis is depression and mood disorders, followed by oppositional defiant disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use, and anxiety. Also 23% of the youth had an intellectual disability and 13% had a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder.

These diagnosis are consistent with the latent class analysis for class 4. These diagnosis are reflected in the following CANS items which have a high probability of being actionable, ADHD (.80), depression (.62), adjustment to trauma (.73), ODD (.80), and anxiety (.52). Substance use (.24) was not reported at a 50% or higher probability but was reported as a diagnosis. Intellectual disabilities were not reported at a 50% or higher probability but were highest in this class (.37).

It is important to realize that just because a youth has a diagnosis it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable. The need may be resolved or decreased to a level that is not actionable. If the diagnosis is severe and the youth is still having problems, but it is not indicated on the CANS, then this means that the CANS was not completed correctly.



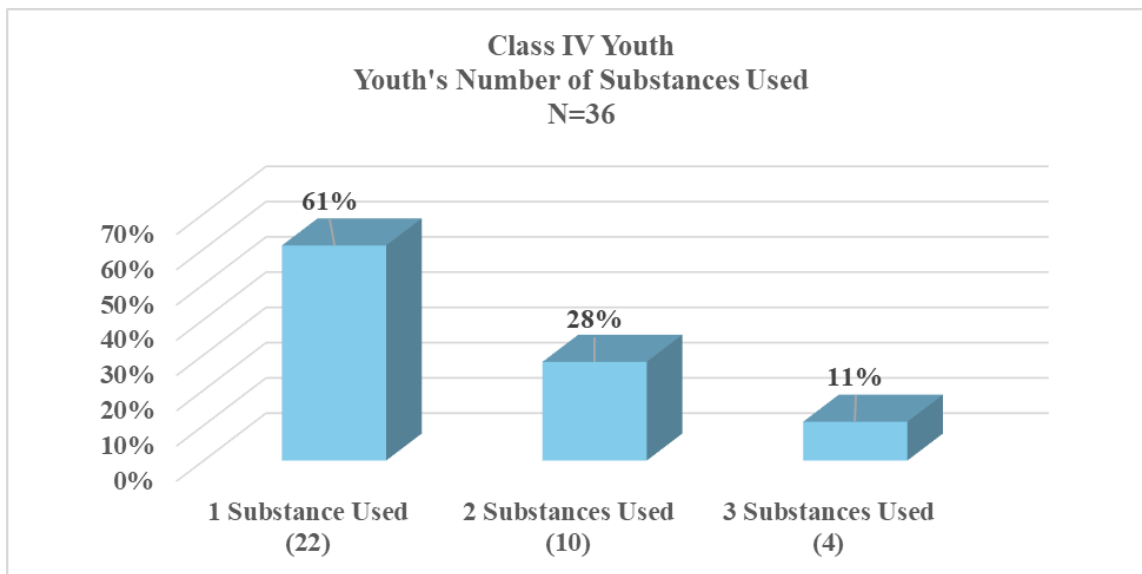


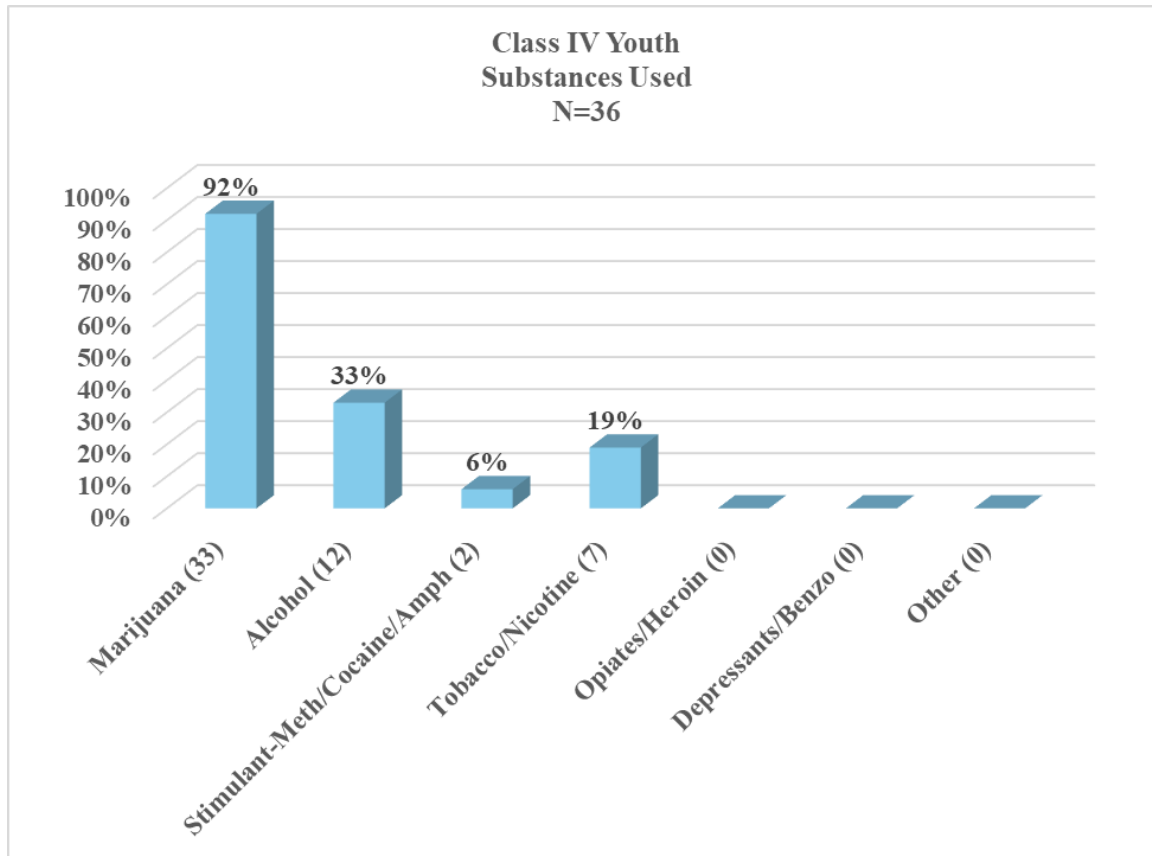
## Substance Use

According to the latent class analysis, youth in this class had a (.24) probability of having a substance use issue. 16% of the youth in this class did have a substance use issue regardless if they had a diagnoses of substance use disorder.

The majority of youth (61%) used only one substance, this being marijuana (92%), followed by alcohol (33%).

All the youth who were indicated as using tobacco/nicotine also used another substance, except one, therefore youth were not being targeted for just using tobacco or nicotine. Again, just because a youth has a substance use issue it does not mean that the item on the CANS will be actionable.





## Legal Issues

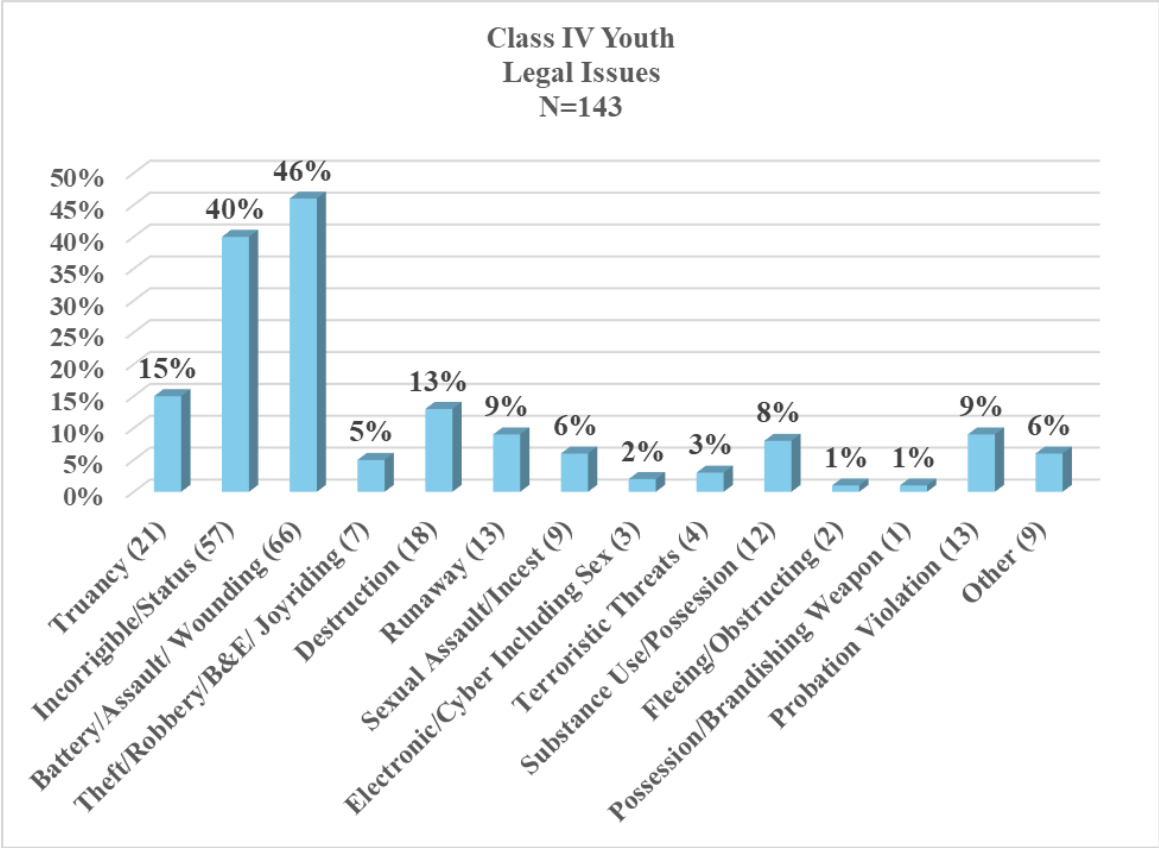
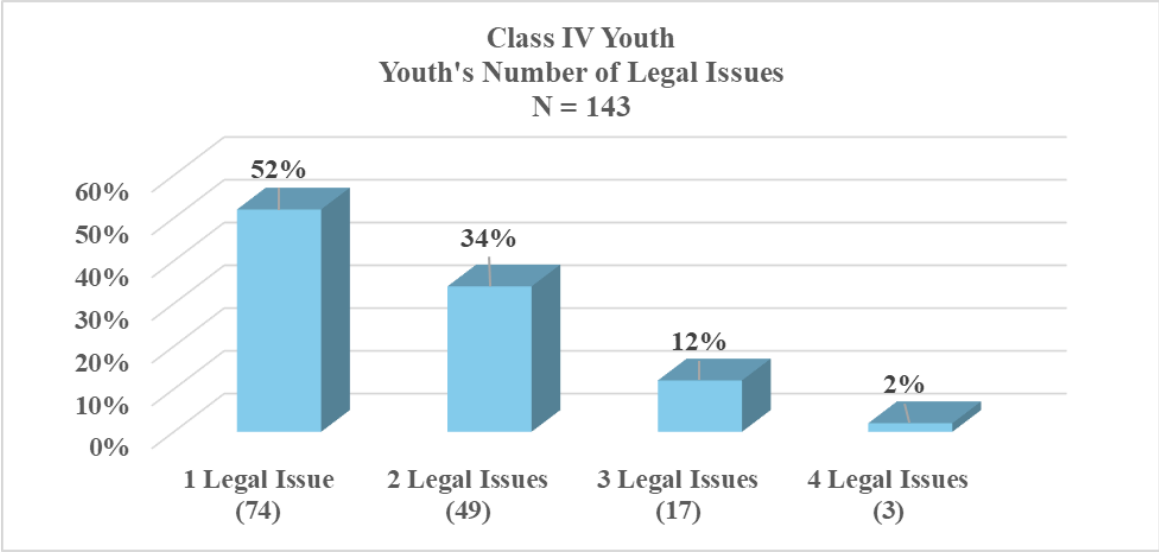
65% of the youth in this class according to records had legal issues. Over half of the youth only had one legal issue.

This class represents youth with more serious charges. In all of the other classes, incorrigibility was the charge seen most often. In class 4 it is battery/assault/wounding. Then that charge is followed by incorrigibility.

This is consistent with the CANS item Danger to Others that had probability of (.58) of being actionable and indicating problems within the family. It is also consistent with the CANS item Family that had probability of (.86) of being actionable and indicating problems within the family.

There are few charges below that standout:

- Destruction of Property-18 (13%)
- Sexual Assault/Incest-9 (6%)
- Terroristic Threat-4 (3%)
- In the Other Category-Arson-1(1%) and animal cruelty-3 (3%)



## Number of Placements

In a 9 month period 55% of the youth had more than one placement out-of-home. This class has the most youth who have had multiple placements.

