

Example

Your Agency Name Here

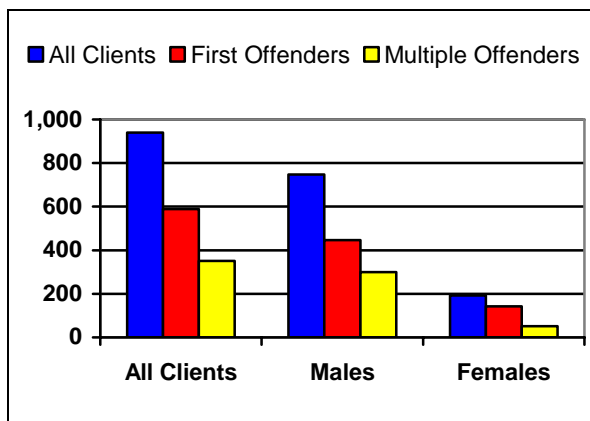
(This is just an example, your report will be for your data on the test you are using)

ACDI-Corrections Version II **Annual Summary Report**

Date

This report summarizes ACDI-Corrections Version II test data for **940** juvenile offenders. The ACDI-Corrections Version II test data was gathered between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. The ACDI-Corrections Version II is described on the Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc. website at **www.riskandneeds.com**. This report is provided by Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc., P.O. Box 44828, Phoenix, AZ 85064-4828.

Number of Juvenile Offenders Tested

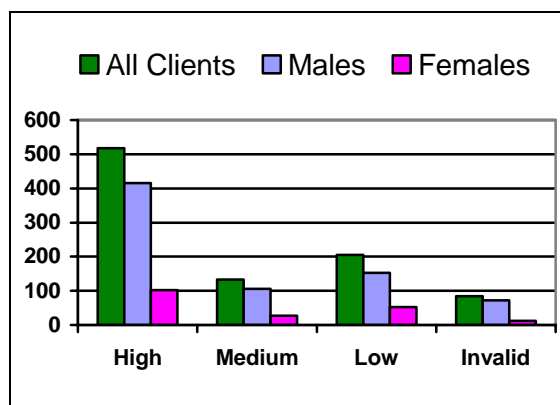


Report data collected in the year 2005.

- **940 offenders** were tested
- 747 (79.5%) offenders were male
- 193 (20.5%) offenders were female

- 589 or 62.7 percent were first offenders (1 or no arrest). Of those, 447 (75.9%) were male and 142 (24.1%) were female.
- 351 or 37.3 percent were multiple offenders (2 or more arrests). Of those, 300 (85.5%) were male, 51 (14.5%) were female.
- 40.2% of male juveniles and 26.3% of female juveniles were multiple offenders (2 or more arrests).

Attained Risk Level Classification

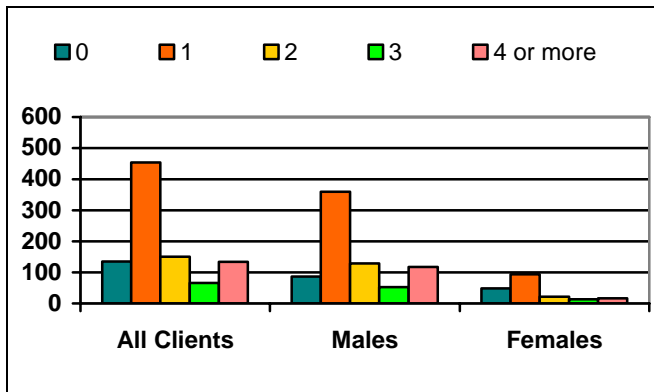


Plan of Supervision Classification:

- 518 juveniles in High Risk; 416 males and 102 females
- 133 juveniles in Medium Risk; 106 males and 27 females
- 205 juveniles in Low Risk; 153 males and 52 females
- 84 juveniles had Invalid Test Results; 72 males and 12 females

The plan of supervision classification is derived from ACDI-Corrections Version II results. Low Risk classification occurs when all scale scores are at or below the 69th percentile. Medium Risk applies when any one scale score is in the 70 to 89th percentile range. High Risk is defined as any scale score at or above the 90th percentile or any two scale scores in the 70 to 89th percentile range. Invalid Test Results means the Truthfulness Scale was at or above the 90th percentile.

Number of Times Arrested

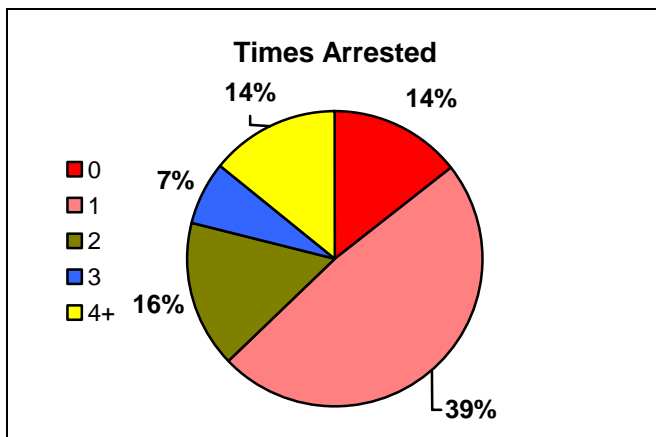


Number of Times Arrested:

- 135 reported no arrest
- 454 reported 1 arrest
- 151 reported 2 arrests
- 66 reported 3 arrests
- 134 reported 4 or more arrests

First offenders are defined as those juveniles tested who had 1 or no arrest. Multiple offenders are defined as those juveniles tested who had two or more arrests. Over one-third (37.3 %) of the juvenile offenders tested were multiple offenders (2 or more arrests).

Number of Times Arrested as a Percentage



When number of arrests is converted to percentages, it was found that:

- 14.4 percent reported no arrest
- 48.3 percent reported 1 arrest
- 16.1 percent reported 2 arrests
- 7.0 percent reported 3 arrests
- 14.2 percent reported 4 or more arrests

The percentage of multiple offenders in this population was 37.3 percent. Over one-fifth (21.3%) of juveniles reported having 3 or more arrests. For males, 40.2% of juveniles were multiple offenders and 59.8% were first offenders. The females, 26.4% were multiple offenders, while 73.6% were first offenders.

Court History and ACDI-Corrections Version II Scale Scores

Court history in the past has been perceived as “risk.” However, by itself, court history is not a good predictor of recidivism and does not provide insight into what problems juveniles have. To lower juveniles’ chances of recidivism treatment programs might focus on behaviors (criminogenic needs) that need changing. ACDI-Corrections Version II scales identify these needs. Correlations between court history and ACDI-Corrections Version II scale scores, presented below (N = 1,204), show that ACDI-Corrections Version II scales assess areas of inquiry that are related to juveniles’ criminal behavior.

	Truthfulness	Alcohol	Drugs	Violence	Distress	Adjustment
Number of Arrests	.082	.178*	.220*	.446*	.228*	.144*
Age at 1st Arrest	-.050	-.053	-.020	-.313*	-.128*	-.125*
Alcohol Arrests	.007	.151*	.080**	.014	-.009	-.025
Drug Arrests	.098**	.128*	.297*	.050	-.020	-.008

Significant at * p < .001, ** p < .01.

Number of arrests is correlated highest with the Violence Scale. **Alcohol arrests** are correlated highest with Alcohol Scale scores. **Drug arrests** are correlated highest with the Drugs Scale. Some of the highest correlations are with the Violence Scale. The correlation between age at 1st arrest and ACDI-Corrections Version II scale scores indicate that there is a significant “negative” relationship with the Violence, Distress and Adjustment scales. These results support the **discriminant validity** of the Alcohol, Drugs and Violence scales.

The following pages present test statistics for the ACDI-Corrections Version II. Statistics support the ACDI-Corrections Version II as a reliable, valid and accurate juvenile offender test. Test data for the 1,204 juveniles tested in 2004 were used in these analyses.

For convenience, the following “Table of Contents” summarizes the remainder of this report.

ACDI-Corrections Version II

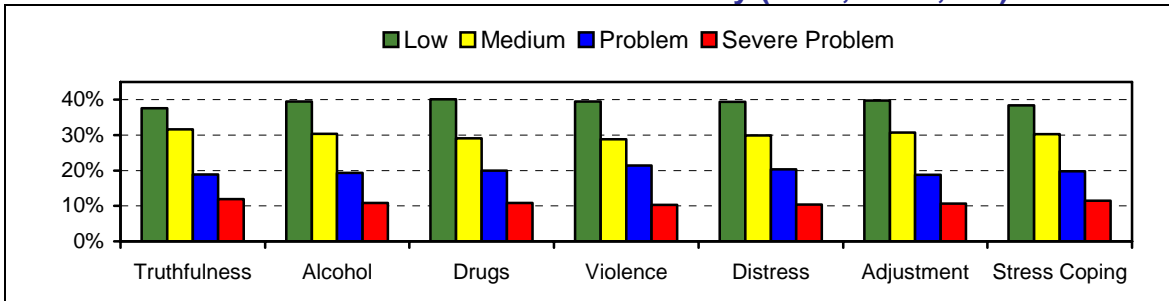
Accuracy	p. 3
Reliability	p. 4
Validity	p. 5
Summary	p. 6
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Accuracy

Test accuracy is demonstrated by small differences between expected percentages and offender-obtained percentages for scale scores. Four categories of risk are: Low Risk (zero to 39th percentile), Medium Risk (40 to 69th percentile), Problem Risk (70 to 89th percentile), and Severe Problem (90 to 100th percentile). The total expected percentage for each of these risk ranges are provided in bold parentheses at the top of the following table. Differences

between predicted and attained scores are presented in parentheses (in bold type) for each scale.

ACDI-Corrections Version II Accuracy (2004, N = 1,204)



Scale	Low Risk (39%)	Medium Risk (30%)	Problem Risk (20%)	Severe Problem (11%)
Truthfulness	40.8 (1.8)	29.8 (0.2)	18.0 (2.0)	11.4 (0.4)
Alcohol	40.7 (1.7)	31.3 (1.3)	19.7 (0.3)	8.3 (2.7)
Drugs	36.7 (2.3)	32.1 (2.1)	20.0 (0.0)	11.2 (0.2)
Violence	37.4 (1.6)	28.4 (1.6)	20.4 (0.4)	13.8 (2.8)
Distress	38.7 (0.3)	30.4 (0.4)	20.0 (0.0)	10.9 (0.1)
Adjustment	40.7 (1.7)	28.2 (1.8)	20.7 (0.7)	10.4 (0.6)
Stress Coping	38.6 (0.4)	30.2 (0.2)	20.2 (0.2)	11.0 (0.0)

The four risk ranges (low, medium, problem and severe) and the predicted percentages for each risk range are shown in bold print in the top row of the above table. The percentages for each ACDI-Corrections Version II scale and risk range category were obtained from the cumulative distribution of juveniles scale scores. **Of the possible 28 juvenile offender obtained risk range percentages 23 were within 2.0 percentage points of the predicted percentages. Accuracy of the ACDI-Corrections Version II is shown by the small differences between obtained risk range percentages and predicted percentages. Offenders' scores are 98% accurate.**

This means that the ACDI-Corrections Version II has demonstrated empirically based accuracy. All seven ACDI-Corrections Version II scales (measures) are accurate to within 2.8 percent of their predicted risk ranges. This is very accurate juvenile offender assessment.

Reliability

Reliability is synonymous with reproducibility. A test that is reliable will result in similar scores for a respondent time and time again. Consistency is another way to think of reliability. Juvenile's answered test items consistently, either indicating they have a problem, no problem or something in between. The most common reliability statistic is coefficient alpha. Coefficient alpha varies from 0 for random responding or no reliability to 1 for perfect reliability. ACDI-Corrections Version II scales' reliability is presented in the table below. All ACDI-Corrections Version II scales have high reliability coefficients which further demonstrate that ACDI-Corrections Version II scales are accurate.

Reliability coefficient alphas for the ACDI-Corrections Version II. All alphas are significant at $p < .001$.

Scale	Alpha
Truthfulness Scale	.88
Alcohol Scale	.90
Drugs Scale	.91
Violence Scale	.88
Distress Scale	.92
Adjustment Scale	.85
Stress Coping Abilities Scale	.88

All ACDI-Corrections Version II scales have very high reliability coefficients and are statistically reliable. The professionally accepted reliability standard is .75 and higher. Perfect reliability would have a coefficient alpha of 1.0. In the above table ACDI-Corrections Version II scales reliability coefficients varied between .85 and .92. This demonstrates that the ACDI-Corrections Version II is a very reliable test.

Validity

Basic problems in evaluations (assessments and testing) are whether a test measures what it is supposed to measure. Another problem involves determining if that test can be used to make accurate decisions. Early ACDI-Corrections Version II research demonstrated concurrent validity using criterion tests. The current analysis utilizes the cumulative ACDI-Corrections Version II database to further evaluate its validity. This database validity analysis is rather innovative.

ACDI-Corrections Version II database validity analyses involved identifying juvenile offenders who admitted they had problems. For example, problem juveniles that had treatment for alcohol or drugs, troubled youth that stated they were violent, others declared they were distressed or admitted they were uncooperative. A correct identification meant these problem juveniles scored in the corresponding scale's problems risk range (70th percentile and above).

ACDI-Corrections Version II validity results demonstrate that the Alcohol Scale accurately identified **96.2 percent** of the juvenile offenders who had been treated for drinking problems. All of the juveniles who had alcohol treatment scored in the problem range on the Alcohol Scale. Similarly, the Drugs Scale identified **100 percent** of juveniles who had been treated for drug problems. The Violence Scale accurately identified **97.8 percent** of offenders who admitted being violent. The Distress Scale correctly identified **96.7 percent** of youths who felt they were distressed, discouraged and alone. The Adjustment Scale identified **94.6 percent** of the juveniles who admitted being uncooperative. These criteria of problematic behavior were used because database analysis in real time settings does not lend itself to administering more than one test. Earlier ACDI-Corrections Version II research did use other tests for criterion validity. This research is summarized in the ACDI: An Inventory of Scientific Findings, which can be provided upon request.

Summary

ACDI-Corrections Version II Accuracy, Reliability and Validity

- ACDI-Corrections Version II scale risk range percentile scores are **98 percent accurate**.
- All ACDI-Corrections Version II scales reliability coefficients were .85 or higher. This compares favorably with the professionally accepted reliability standard of .75 or better.
- Validity analyses demonstrate that ACDI-Corrections Version II Alcohol, Drugs, Violence, Distress and Adjustment Scales identified nearly all juveniles who were problem drinkers, drug abusers, violent, distressed and had adjustment problems.

Juvenile offenders' measured "risk" is shown to be **98 percent** accurate. Juveniles with low risk range (0 to 39th percentile) or even medium risk (40 to 69th percentile) scores on the Alcohol Scale do not represent drinking problems, whereas, offenders who scored in the problem risk range (70th percentile and above) have identifiable drinking problems. Correct identification of alcohol, drugs, violence, distress and adjustment problems corroborates these findings. **The ACDI-Corrections Version II is a reliable, valid and accurate test for juvenile offender assessment.**

Appendix

All offender data contained on ACDI-Corrections Version II diskettes returned to Behavior Data Systems, Ltd. for 2005 are summarized.

Juvenile Demographics and Self-reported Court History

Population				
Males		Females		Total
N	%	N	%	N
747	79.5	193	20.5	940

Race/Ethnicity				
Race	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
Caucasian	89	28	117	12.4
Black	651	165	816	86.8
Hispanic	4	0	4	0.4
Asian	0	0	0	0.0
Other	2	0	2	0.2

Note: There was one case missing information.

Age Group				
Age	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
Under 13	64	16	80	8.5
13	109	26	135	14.4
14	145	40	185	19.7
15	167	46	213	22.7
16	193	50	243	25.9
17	64	14	78	8.3
Over 17	5	1	6	0.6

Education				
Grade	Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%
6th Grade or Less	143	28	171	18.2
7th Grade	90	25	115	12.2
8th Grade	100	23	123	13.1
9th Grade	72	24	96	10.2
10th Grade	38	22	60	6.4
11th Grade	19	6	25	2.7
H.S. Graduate/GED	0	1	1	0.1

Note: There were 349 cases (37.1% of all cases) missing education information.

Age at First Arrest						
Age	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
10 & Under	35	4.7	5	2.6	40	4.3
11	57	7.7	9	4.7	66	7.1
12	99	13.3	22	11.5	121	13.0
13	162	21.8	49	25.7	211	22.6
14	148	19.9	47	24.6	195	20.9
15	117	15.8	29	15.2	146	15.6
16	115	15.5	29	15.2	144	15.4
17 & Over	9	1.2	1	0.5	10	1.1

Note: There were 7 cases missing information.

Juvenile Reported Court-Related History, continued

Number	Times on Probation				Probation Revocations			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%	N	N	N	%
0	533	140	673	72.0	738	193	931	99.0
1	187	46	233	24.9	9	0	9	1.0
2	18	4	22	2.4	0	0	0	0.0
3	3	2	5	0.5	0	0	0	0.0
4 +	2	0	2	0.2	0	0	0	0.0

Note: There were 5 cases missing information.

Number of Times Arrested	Number of Times Arrested					
	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	87	11.6	48	24.9	135	14.4
1	360	48.2	94	48.7	454	48.3
2	129	17.3	22	11.4	151	16.1
3	53	7.1	13	6.7	66	7.0
4	42	5.6	9	4.7	51	5.4
5	29	3.9	5	2.6	34	3.6
6 – 9	38	5.1	1	0.5	39	4.1
10 or More	9	1.2	1	0.5	10	1.1

Number	Times in Juvenile Detention				Juvenile Court Hearings			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%	N	N	N	%
0	201	76	277	29.5	216	81	297	31.6
1	360	85	445	47.3	269	61	330	35.1
2	92	16	108	11.5	99	25	124	13.2
3	43	9	52	5.5	58	11	69	7.3
4	23	3	26	2.8	41	8	49	5.2
5	11	3	14	1.5	21	3	24	2.6
6 +	17	1	18	1.9	43	4	47	5.0

Number	Alcohol-Related Arrests				Drug-Related Arrests			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
	N	N	N	%	N	N	N	%
0	736	192	928	98.7	659	185	844	89.8
1	9	1	10	1.1	77	7	84	8.9
2	2	0	2	0.2	6	1	7	0.7
3	0	0	0	0.0	5	0	5	0.5
4 +	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0

Juvenile Offender Self-Perceptions, 2005

There were 940 juvenile clients included in this analysis. There were 747 males and 193 females.

Alcohol and Drug Problems	Males %	Females %
#131. How would you describe your drinking?		
1. Serious problem	3.1	2.1
2. Moderate problem	2.3	1.6
3. Mild problem	4.1	3.1
#136. How would you describe your use of drugs?		
1. Serious problem	4.6	3.1
2. Moderate problem	2.9	1.0
3. Mild problem	12.2	10.9
#132. How would you describe your desire for alcohol treatment or help?		
1. I want help.....	3.9	1.6
2. I am undecided	1.6	2.1
3. I can handle it myself	5.1	5.7
#137. How would you describe your desire for drug treatment or help?		
1. I want help.....	5.5	4.1
2. I am undecided	2.5	2.1
3. I can handle it myself	9.1	9.3
#133. Recovery means having an alcohol or drug problem, but not drinking or using drugs anymore. I am a recovering:		
1. Alcoholic.....	1.9	0.5
2. Drug abuser	7.1	6.7
3. Both 1 and 2.....	4.7	5.7
Emotional Problems		
#139. Select the answer that applies to you. During the last 6 months, I have been:		
1. Dangerous to myself (suicidal).....	4.0	6.2
2. Dangerous to others (homicidal)	6.2	4.1
3. Both 1 and 2 (suicidal and homicidal)	2.8	5.2
#135. Select the statement that best describes your family or home.		
1. Family problems.....	10.4	13.0
2. Problems with family members	13.1	16.6
3. Both 1 and 2.....	8.6	18.7
#140. How would you describe your desire for counseling or help?		
1. I want help.....	17.0	22.3
2. I am undecided	7.4	13.0
3. I can handle it myself	12.4	13.0
Gang Affiliation		
#60. I am a member of a gang	12.6	6.2
#134. How long has it been since you were a gang member?		
1. Less than two years	5.6	3.1
2. Three years or more	2.1	0.5
3. I am a gang member.....	6.8	3.1