

SAMPLE

YOUTH FIRESETTING RISK AND INTERVENTION ASSESSMENT

Date of Report:

Facility:

Youth Name:

OCFS Case Number:

Date of Birth:

Age:

County:

Date of Admission:

Extension of Placement Status:

Current Expiration Date:

Conditional Release Date (JO/YO Only):

Maximum Release Date (JO/YO Only):

Report Prepared By:

Purpose of Report: Firesetting behavior risk and intervention recommendations

INFORMED CONSENT AND CONFIDENTIALITY:

The youth was informed that information obtained from this evaluation would be used to guide placement decisions and make program service recommendations. The youth was also informed that information obtained during this evaluation would be available to others responsible for his or her care and custody within OCFS, and to representatives of the Court, Probation authorities, Aftercare workers, and agents of any future placements. In addition, the youth was informed of Limits of Confidentiality. The youth reported understanding the limits and consented to these limitations of confidentiality.

Consent Witnessed By:

Date:

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES USED:

- Clinical interview
- Review of JJIS notes/documents
- Mental Status Evaluation

DOCUMENTS REVIEWED:

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- Psychological Report (specify date and writer)
- Integrated Assessment
- Other (specify document, date, and writer)
- Other
- Other

RELEVANT HISTORY

Referral information: *(reason youth is referred for firesetting assessment)*

Psychosocial history: *(Include sections for family history, developmental history, educational history, intellectual/cognitive functioning, criminal history, previous placements, substance abuse, medical history, mental health history, medications, trauma history, hobbies/interests, youth goals for the future)*

BEHAVIORAL HISTORY RELATED TO REFERRAL

Firesetting behaviors: *(as reported by referral sources and guardian, and summary of behavioral chain analysis on the firesetting incident)*

Youth's report of firesetting behaviors:

INTERVIEW

Current Mental Status Exam/Behavioral observations:

ASSESSMENT – RISK, NEED, AND RESPONSIVITY

The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model is a widely accepted, evidenced-based approach to offender rehabilitation (Andrews, Bonta, and Hoge, 1990; Brogan, Haney-Caron, NeMoyer, & DeMatteo, 2015). The risk principle asserts that criminal behavior can be reliably predicted and that treatment intensity should match the level of risk. The need principle highlights the importance of dynamic and current treatment needs of the youth. The responsivity principle aims to maximize the offender's ability to learn from a rehabilitative intervention by providing cognitive behavioral treatment and tailoring the intervention to the learning styles, motivations, abilities, and strengths of the offender.

Risk Principle

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Fire Setting Risk Assessment: This report utilizes the following assessment tools for determining the risk of future fire setting, The Fire Setting Risk Assessment Tool for Youth (FRAT-Y), and either the Colorado Child and Family Risk Survey or the State of Oregon Juvenile Fire Setting Risk Assessment Tool.

On the **FRAT-Y**, (*Youth*) rated (*high/medium/low*) for risk of future fire setting behaviors. This score is based on (*specify numerical score results*). Youth's motivation profiles appear to be (*list all motivation profiles in order of significance*), which indicates (*your conceptualization for chosen profiles*.)

On the **Oregon Juvenile Fire Setting Risk Assessment Tool**, (*Youth*) scored (*actual numerical score*) out of 42 for the Youth Interview Portion, indicating (*your summary of assessment results and treatment recommendations*.)

On the **Colorado Child and Family Risk Survey**, (*Youth*) scored (*actual numerical score*) indicating a (*little/definite/extreme*) risk level, indicating (*your summary of assessment results and treatment recommendations*.)

The **Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0 (YLS/CMI 2.0)** is a research validated instrument which has shown a statistically significant strength in the prediction of non-sexual delinquent or criminal recidivism for offenders up to age 18. This actuarial assigns weighted scores in eight general areas: 1) prior and current offenses or adjudications; 2) family circumstances and parenting; 3) education and employment; 4) peer relations; 5) substance abuse; 6) leisure and recreation; 7) personality and behavior; and 8) attitudes and orientation. Risk scores are identified for each item, and an overall risk score (0 to 42) is placed in either a low, moderate, high, or very high risk category based on gender and custodial/non-custodial status.

On the **Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLS/CMI 2.0)**, (*Youth*) scored (*low/moderate/high/very high*) The data for the instrument are derived from record review and clinical interview of the youth. Youth's score was (*actual numerical score*) out of a possible 42.

Diagnostic Impression:

Need Principle

Based on the risk factors identified above, (*Youth*) will benefit from the following interventions (*fire safety education and/or cognitive behavior therapy; summarize the problem/s that led to the firesetting behaviors*):

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Responsivity Principle

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Given (Youth's) learning styles, motivations, abilities, and strengths he/she will benefit from the following treatment recommendations (a summary of your clinical formulation and targeted treatment recommendations):

Submitted By:

Clinician

Date

Assistant Director for Treatment Services

Date

References:

Andrews, D.A., Bonta, J., & Hoge, R.D. (1990). Classification for effective rehabilitation: rediscovering psychology. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. 17, 19-52.

Brohan, L., Haney-Caron, E., NeMoyer, A., & DeMatteo, D. (2015). Applying the risk-needs-responsivity model to juvenile justice. *Criminal Justice Review*. 40 (3), 277-302.

Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshall (2003). Juvenile with Fire Screening Tool.

Retrieved from:

http://www.ct.gov/dcs/lib/dcs/office_of_education_and_data_management_files/fa_10_juvenile_firesetters_3.pdf

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Moynihan, Flesher, and Colorado Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program Staff. (1998). Retrieved from: <http://www.southmeadoweducation.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/140>

Stadolink, R. (2010). Fire Setting Risk Assessment Tool for Youth. FirePsych, Inc.

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