3) Youth Development - Counseling Case Management Unit provides case work, treatment and rehabilitation services to clients remanded/adjudicated to YCF, establish, update and maintain data collection and statistical information; Community Social Development Unit, Resource Centers provide case work, treatment and rehabilitation services to juvenile offenders remanded/adjudicated to YCF and Cottage Homes’ status offenders and non-offenders, including community-based skills-building activities for children and youth at-risk and their families; Prevention Unit administers federally funded programs and coordinates and collaborates with other organizations for the implementation of prevention and youth development activities and collection and analysis of data on youth issues.

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Youth Development
-Lagu (Northern) Resource Center
-Kattan (Central) Resource Center
-Haya (Southern) Youth Center

After-School Care Program – Provides after-school activities including case management services that support early childhood, academic, and social development to children who are at risk of becoming involved in crime, are victims of crime, or at-risk of engaging in dangerous behaviors.

Jumpstart – A treatment-oriented program designed to integrate and reunify clients with their families, schools and community through an extended furlough concept and reducing the confinement time period in the Youth Correctional Facility.

Aftercare – A community-oriented outreach program that provides intensive monitoring and an array of services including case management, school shadowing mentoring and other services for clients released from the Youth Correctional Facility and Cottage Homes.

Chansa – A three-hour workshop consisting of Youth Laws, Realities of Institutional Living and Department of Corrections Parolees’ Testimonies to divert at-risk children and youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

SCORE – School presentations on the realities of institutional living in a correctional institution and the process of the juvenile justice system.

Other Services: Computer Labs; Homework Assistance; Outreach Counseling

Crisis Intervention

Counseling Case Management Unit

Client Assessments/Drug and Alcohol Screening; Case Management; Crisis Intervention; Individual and Family Counseling; Clientele Database; Support Groups

Prevention Unit

Youth Year – Students organize and coordinate activities from January to May; Theme/Poster Contest; Proclamation Signing/Spirit Wave; Oratorical Contest; Island Leadership Day

YCF and Cottage Homes

-Intake Processing
-Step Plan Program
-Client Vocational Program
-DOE Liheng Famagou’On School
-Client Activities/Visitations
-Faith-based Organizations

Table 1. DYA ADMISSIONS 2011 – 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Contact</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd or more contacts</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. DYA RECIDIVISM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recidivism</td>
<td>63.82%</td>
<td>63.15%</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 1, the total admission had a decrease of 30% from 551 in 2012 to 385 in 2013. The recidivism rate in Table 2 increased 1.98% from 63.15% in 2012 to 64.4% in 2013. The reduction in admissions was attributed to ongoing collaborative efforts with agencies as Department of Education, Guam Judiciary, Guam Police Department, and others.

The trend of DYA’s admissions from 2008 to 2012 indicates an overall 39% decrease which on average is approximately 10% over four years. DYA’s strategies are to redouble its efforts to aid in reducing the recidivism rate. One goal is to reduce the recidivism rate of youth remanded to the Youth Correctional Facility (YCF) by 5%. Research has shown that MST an evidence-based approach to reducing youth delinquent criminal behaviors. DYA’s clinicians and social workers utilize quasi-MST as its primary model for treatment. MST focuses on the factors of each youth’s social network that are contributing to his or her antisocial behavior. The primary goals of MST programs are to decrease rates of antisocial behavior and other clinical problems, improve functioning (e.g. family relations, school performance), and achieve these outcomes at a cost savings by reducing the use of out-of-home placements such as incarceration, residential treatment, and hospitalization. The ultimate goal of MST is to empower families to build a healthier environment through the mobilization of existing child, family, and community resources.

Individualized and family centered programs along with community-based programs as Big Brothers Big Sisters and Island Girl Power help to reconnect youth to their respective neighborhoods. More services require additional staff and consistent funding; therefore coordinated volunteer efforts from the general population (i.e. military, senior citizens, church and youth groups) should always be pursued. As it stands now, DYA welcomes volunteers.

The measures reported on this page included input from parents/guardians and program participants. What would you like to see reported in this page? Please let us know by contacting Grace R. Taitano at (671) 735-5010 or email at grace.taitano@dya.guam.gov.
An independent audit was conducted, resulting in a clean audit opinion. Complete financial information can be found on the DYA website at www.dya.guam.gov
FUTURE CHALLENGES

The juveniles served in 2013 consist of male minors from single unwed parent socioeconomic impoverished homes both impacting their educational attainment and likelihood of statistical success in Guam’s society. These same male minors make up more than 65.3% of the juvenile population while the female population consists of just 57.1%. More than half of the juveniles detained are between the high school ages of 14-17 years with many of them entering initially at 16 years of age.

As illustrated in the following 2013 chart (at right), the ethnicities and cultural backgrounds from where juvenile offenders come from the local population of 41% while juveniles from the Federated States of Micronesia (Chuukese) make up the difference 40% respectively.

Several factors may be causing this disproportionate problem for Chuukese youth:

1) Access to alcohol is easy and adult male role modeling for alcohol consumption is ubiquitous. Consequently, adult Chuukese males are also high and disproportionate in the adult correctional facility. Treatment for these youth are not very effective possibly due to language and cultural barriers, access and compliance, transportation and poor communication; and

2) Unsuccessful educational experiences for a majority of Chuukese youth on Guam is a major factor in disproportionate minority contact (DMC) issues because of language and cultural barriers, lack of commitment to education, miscommunication and lack of understanding of juvenile justice system, not complying with court orders, poverty, lack of resources, and inherent and unfair stereotyping of these immigrants in all child-serving agencies.

Solutions need to be comprehensive and cannot be solved by one agency or government. There needs to be substantive commitment and buy-in from all child-serving agencies on Guam, the Chuukese government, and the US Federal government.

OUTLOOK

A multi-agency, multi-disciplinary team of professionals along with community, church, and family members must continue to address complex social problems. DYA will continue to work alongside community leaders, advocacy groups, etc. to enhance services for youth and their families. Establishing and maintaining services, such as risk and needs assessments help to facilitate effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening, substance abuse testing, and treatment. DYA firmly believes that if youth are empowered with knowledge and education, then their overall sense of value and self-worth will increase, which will ultimately assist in improving their overall behavior within the classroom and school settings, homes, and within their community.

DYA will sustain its partnerships, including Sanctuary’s AmeriCorps Volunteers Program, Guam Community College (GCC) – College Access Challenge Grant Program, Guam Department of Education (Career Technical Educational, UOG internship programs, Chansa Program with GPD and DOC, PEACE Office for suicide awareness training and Youth for Youth conferences, businesses (donations such as computer labs and internet, sports equipment), etc.

Contact Grace R. Taitano at (671) 735-5010 or email at grace.taitano@dya.guam.gov if you would like other information to be included.