



National Council on  
Crime & Delinquency

# Developing and Implementing an APS Assessment System



# Agenda

- What is the Structured Decision Making® (SDM) system?
- The Minnesota story
- The Norfolk story
- Panel discussion

# SDM<sup>®</sup> System Goals

Promote safety

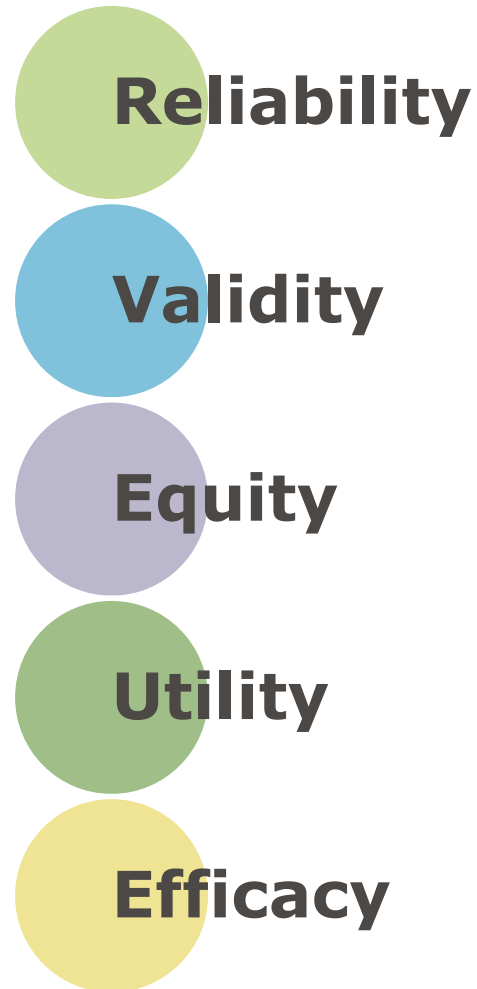
Identify needs

Reduce harm

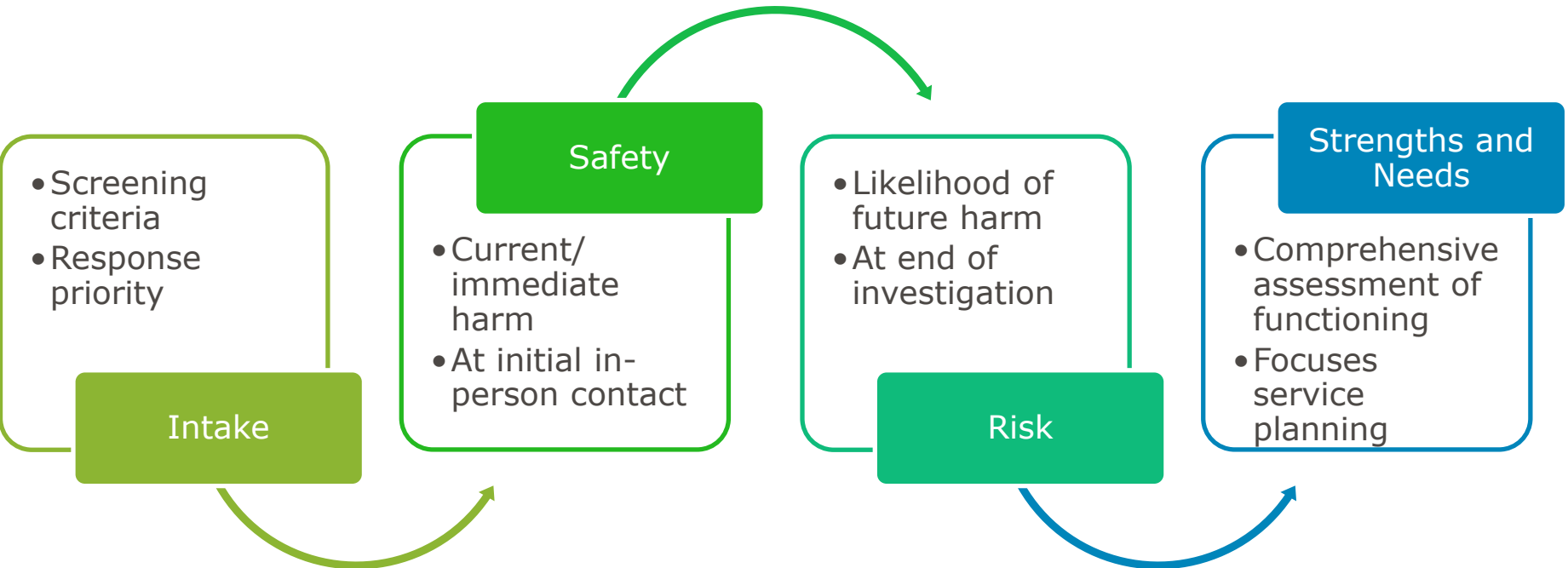
# Why structure decisions?



# SDM<sup>®</sup> Principles

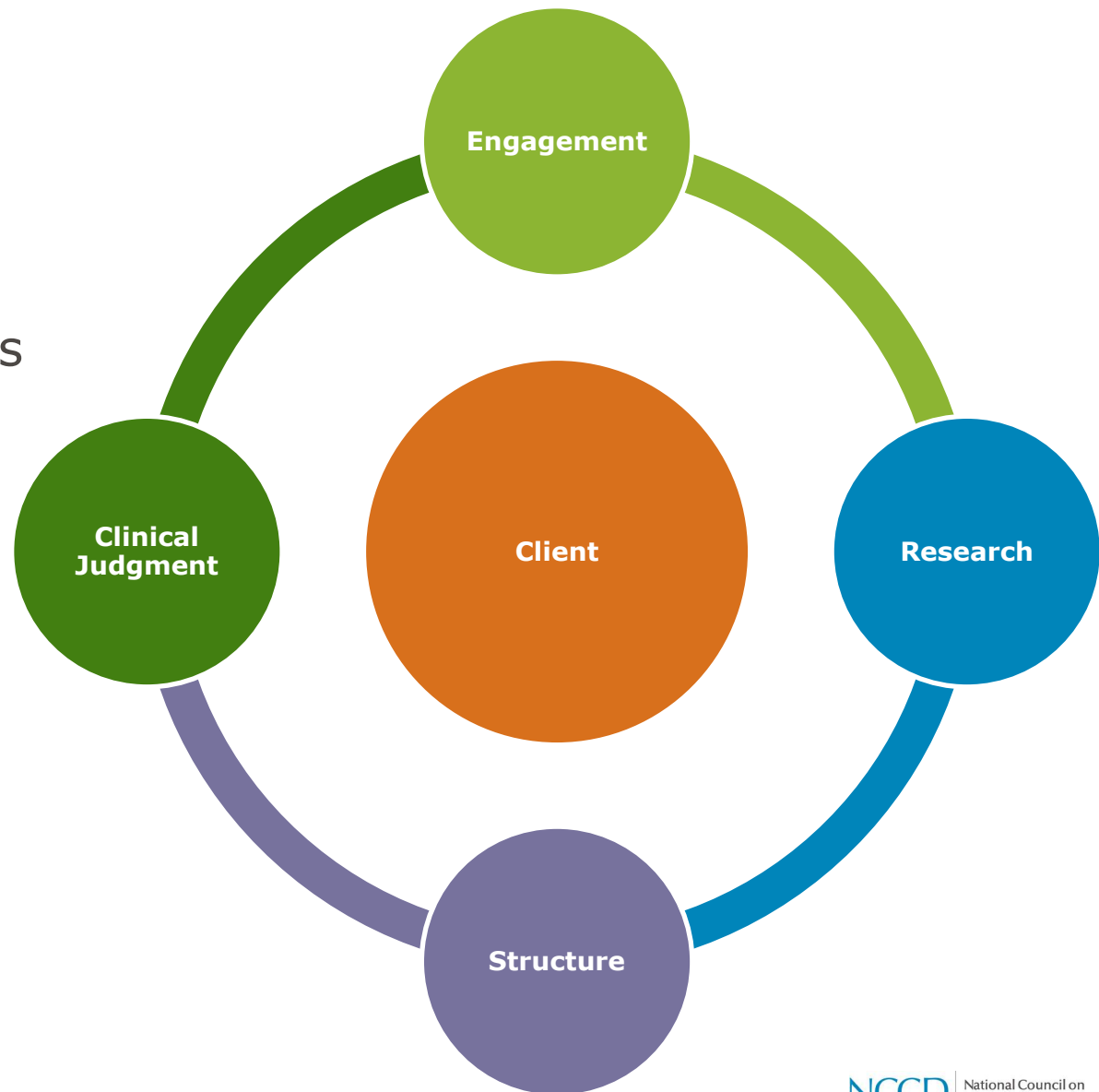


# The SDM<sup>®</sup> Assessments



# The SDM® Model as Part of a Broader, Client-Centered Practice Framework

- Assessments do not make decisions ... people do.
- Research and structured assessments can help guide and support decision making to improve outcomes.
- The SDM® model should be integrated within a context of client engagement strategies and strong social work practice approaches.

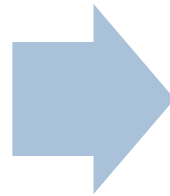


# Intake Assessment

## Components

- Determination of eligibility
- Allegations criteria
- Overrides
- Screening decision

Screening assessment:  
Do we investigate?



Response priority:  
How quickly?



# Safety Assessment

## Components

- Factors influencing vulnerability
- Current danger factors
- Interventions
- Safety decision

Is there a  
current threat  
of serious  
harm to the  
alleged victim?



What  
interventions  
are  
recommended  
to address  
threats to  
safety?



Based on client  
and caregiver  
acceptance of  
interventions,  
what is the  
safety decision?

# Developing the Risk Assessment

US Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice grant (October 2008)

- Development of an APS actuarial risk assessment
- New Hampshire Bureau of Elderly and Adult Services

# What is actuarial risk research?

- A simple statistical procedure for estimating the probability of a “critical” event occurring at some future time.
- In this case, the critical event is the **likelihood of future self-neglect or abuse/neglect by another person.**

# Risk Assessment

## Components

- Self-neglect index
- Maltreatment by another person index
- Scored risk level
- Overrides

What is the likelihood of future harm?



Should ongoing intervention services be provided?



What level of service/engagement is required?

# Strengths and Needs Assessment

## Components

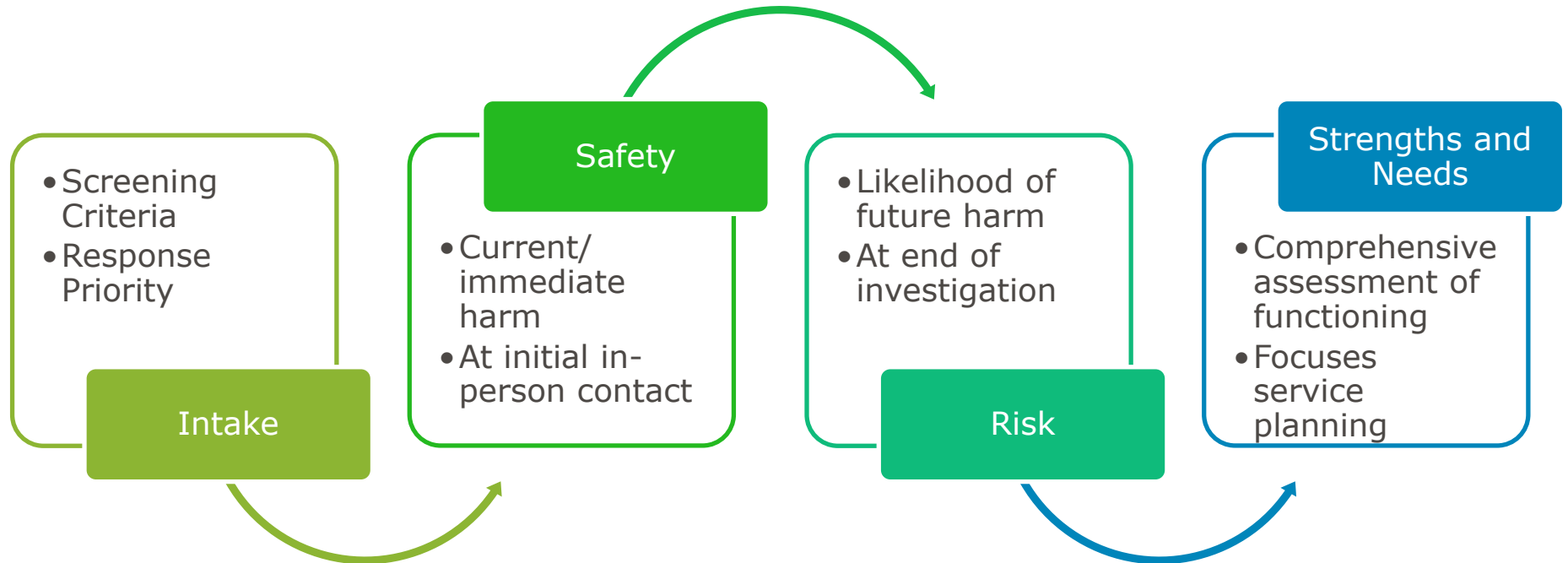
- Client domains
- Caregiver domains
- Prioritization

What priority needs should be addressed in service planning?



What existing strengths can be used to address those needs?

# The Full System





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# Our Panel



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# The Minnesota Story





# Development

- 2009
- Six counties
- Dakota, Hennepin, Olmsted, Ramsey, Steele, Washington
- Collaborative development

# Expansion

- 2012
- Statewide
- Legislative support
- Building buy-in

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# The Norfolk Story



# Context

- 120 Local Jurisdictions in Virginia
- Modern port city, where the Chesapeake Bay meets the Atlantic Ocean
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city, behind neighboring Virginia Beach
  - One of 9 cities and 7 counties, making up "Hampton Roads" metro area
  - Population of 245,803 (as of 2012)
- Local APS programs serve a transient clientele due to close proximity of cities / counties as well as large military bases

# Context

## Adult Services / Adult Protective Services:

- 2 units with 2 Supervisors:  
APS Investigation and APS Ongoing
- Each unit consists of:
  - 5 Investigators / 5 Ongoing Workers
  - 1 APS Hotline Worker
  - 2 Office Support Staff
- Total Investigations Per Year (2012): 874
- Total Adult Services (2012): 944
  - ALF / NH Assessments, Companion Services, Case Management services



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Where are you now, and what  
do you wish you had known  
when you started out?





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# Questions?

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