Name of Tool	Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0 Screening Version (YLS/CMI-SV 2.0)
Category	Youth Assessment: General Risk (Awaiting Validation)
Author / Publisher	Hoge and Andrews
Year	2009

Description

• The screening version of the YLS/CMI may be used as a preliminary assessment for identifying young people at risk of general recidivism.

• As an abbreviated version of the YLS/CMI, the YLS/CMI-SV consists of 8 items pertaining to the risk/need domains of the tool: history of conduct disorder, current school or employment problems, some criminal friends, alcohol/drug problems, leisure/recreation, personality/behaviour, family circumstances/parenting and attitudes/orientation. Items are scored as 1 for the presence of a risk factor and 0 for the absence of it (Chu et al., 2014; Cuervo and Villanueva, 2017).

Age Appropriateness

12-18 years

Assessor Qualifications

Assessors should possess training and experience in youth assessment.

Tool Development

• The YLS/CMI consists of 42 items relating to the 'Central Eight' risk and need domains. These are the social circumstances and personality items considered to be reflective of recidivism (Andrews, Bonta and Wormith, 2004). The YLS/CMI-SV is an abbreviated version of this tool, corresponding to the eight risk/needs domains of the YLS/CMI (Hoge & Andrews, 2009).

• There have been a handful of international studies examining the reliability and predictive power of the YLS/CMI-SV.

• A study applying the YLS/CMI-SV and the YLS/CMI tools to Singaporean youths gave a fair inter-rater reliability rating of .51 for the YLS/CMI-SV compared to a good one of .63 for the YLS/CMI. The authors note that this may be a result of the small sample size for testing inter-rater reliability (Chu et al., 2014).

• The AUCs generated from the YLS/CMI-SV when applied to 3264 youth in Singapore were .64, .63 and .61 for predicting general, non-violent and violent recidivism respectively (Chu et al., 2014).

• Cuervo and Villanueva's (2017) study examining the 'reduced version' of the YLS/CMI on a sample of Spanish youths found that the AUC score for predicting general recidivism was .775.

General Notes

- For young person is assessed as being at moderate or high risk of recidivism using the YLS/CMI-SV, a fuller assessment using the YLS/CMI would be warranted (Chu et al., 2014).
- The YLS/CMI has been adopted as the primary risk assessment measure for youth in Singapore. Several justice agencies are contemplating whether to also use the YLS/CMI-SV to screen for risk of general recidivism (Chu et al., 2014).