

# Using LCA to support Crossover Kids

## What is an LCA?

Latent class analysis (LCA) is a statistical procedure using categorical and/or continuous variables to identify unmeasured class membership among participants.

As these classes are identified they can be used to predict membership for future clients or to identify specific needs of these unmeasured subpopulations. Data on crossover youth tracked by DCF from 2022 to 2024 was used for this analysis.

Crossover youth for this project were defined using the Kansas CYPM definition of crossover youth. Any youth age 10 or older who has concurrent involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems

For the crossover study we conducted a latent class analysis looking at any latent groups based on:

- Demographic information
- Risk information
- Location information
- JIAC information

# What did we find from the data

There were six classes that  
emerged from the LCA.

- 01 *Hispanic and White males with elevated risk (foster care to detention) (13.7%)*
- 02 *Elevated risk black girls (home to detention) (9.8%)*
- 03 *Low risk girls in foster care (20.5%)*
- 04 *Elevated risk from all race and gender groups youth from foster care (27.6%)*
- 05 *Low risk from all race and gender groups and crossover kids (20.4%)*
- 06 *High risk white males (foster care to detention) (8%)*

01

*Made of primarily white males with approx. 1/3 identifying as Hispanic. This class is predominately foster care youth and are released to detention after JIAC at 40.2%. This class is at elevated risk for reoffending and has high risk in the family domain of the RFR.*

02

*Made of entirely black youth and is predominantly black girls. Youth in this class are living almost exclusively with family when they enter JIAC and are released to detention after JIAC at 42.4%. This class is at elevated risk for reoffending and high risk in the family domain of the RFR.*

03

*Made of primarily white girls with approx. 1/3 of the population being black girls. This class is mostly youth living in foster care at the time of their JIAC entry. This class is mixed of moderate and low for overall risk and mostly low risk for the family domain of the RFR.*

04

*Made of white youth with approx. 1/3 of the population being black youth. Hispanic youth are approx. 1/3 of this class and is evenly mixed for gender. Predominately youth in foster care and at elevated risk for overall and family domain of the RFR. After JIAC, youth in this class are released to detention at 30%.*

05

*Consists of evenly mixed when looking at gender and race. These youth exclusively live with family at JIAC entry and are predominantly lower risk for both overall and family domains of the RFR.*

06

*Consists of primarily white males with approx. 1/3 of the population being black males. Predominately youth in foster care and are released to detention after JIAC at 59.2%. This class contains the highest risk youth for both overall and family domains of the RFR.*

01

Prevention could consist of targeted early childhood intervention to reduce family risk. Service could consist of using high dosage personally oriented risk focused intervention.

## Opportunities to engage with each class

05

Prevention for this group could include encouraging pro-social activity involvement to strengthen existing protective factors. Service could consist of utilization of services that avoid disruption of the family and youth. The risk data indicates there is a low risk for further delinquency.

02

Prevention could consist of using a culturally responsive intervention with youth and their families to improve family dynamics to improve protective factors for youth. Service could consist of utilizing high dosage, culturally responsive intervention that is risk focused and fits with the needs of the youth.

03

Prevention could consist of utilizing an asset rich family intervention when youth is at-risk for foster care entry. Service could consist of family reunification intervention services.

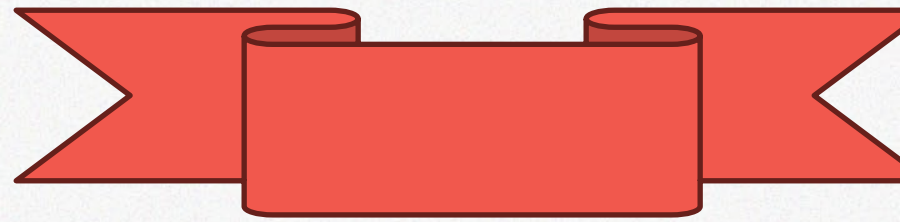
06

Prevention for this class could consist of targeted early childhood intervention to reduce family risk and targeted intervention in reducing risk in other domains of the RFR where risk is high. Service for this class could consist of using high dosage personally oriented risk focused intervention.

04

Prevention could consist of early intervention to address family risk and participation in pro-social activities to encourage building up protective factors against system involvement. Service could consist of moderate to high dosage risk-oriented intervention.

Do you have any questions?  
Would you like more  
information on the data?  
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Thank you