

***ASSESSING RISK:***  
***Washington State Juvenile Court***  
***Early Intervention Program***

Scott Matson  
and  
Robert Barnoski

*July 1997*



*Washington State*  
*Institute for*  
*Public Policy*

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# WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

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The Institute's mission is to carry out practical research, at legislative direction, on issues of importance to Washington State. The Institute conducts research activities using its own policy analysts, academic specialists from universities, and consultants. New activities grow out of requests from the Washington Legislature and executive branch agencies, often directed through legislation. Institute staff work closely with legislators, as well as legislative, executive, and state agency staff to define and conduct research on appropriate state public policy topics.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration contracted with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to evaluate a juvenile court Early Intervention Program funded by the 1996 Legislature. The goal of the program is to prevent high-risk, first-time juvenile probationers from becoming further entrenched in the court system. Eligibility is restricted to first-time probationers who are judged to pose a high risk of becoming chronic offenders. A formal risk assessment process is used to determine program eligibility and ensure that program youth are comparable across counties. An assessment of each youth's "protective factors," those positive strengths that counterbalance risk, is also completed.

The Institute's evaluation, when completed in July 1998, will compare re-offense patterns of youth randomly assigned to one of two groups: youth in the program and youth in a "control group." The groups are similar in terms of risk level, with the control group youth receiving normal probation services and the program youth participating in the Early Intervention Program (EIP). This design allows the state to assess the program's influence on recidivism. The Institute will also perform a cost-benefit analysis of the EIP, estimating whether the extra money spent on the program is offset by subsequent reductions in criminal justice costs.

**This report summarizes the assessments of high-risk youth who have been screened for the program as of May 1997. It provides a descriptive portrait of these individuals, their characteristics, and family environments. A report scheduled to be released in December 1997 will describe preliminary findings on recidivism and other program outcomes.**

It is important to understand that these data represent the judgements of probation staff as they completed the forms. Although training on the use of the assessment instruments was given to court personnel, accuracy depends upon the care taken and accurate knowledge of the juvenile's situation.

The following highlights describe the 1,381 juvenile probationers judged to pose a high-risk of re-offense.

### ***Criminal History***

- The majority of first-time probationers have previous referrals to juvenile court; the Early Intervention Program represents an early, but not the first, intervention with these youth. The previous referrals resulted in diversion and deferred prosecutions.
- Nearly half of the youth have a current or prior referral involving violence.

### ***Mental Health and Substance Abuse***

- Nearly half of the youth have a history of either being abused or neglected.
- Over one-third have a history of mental health problems involving medication or treatment.
- Nearly half have a history of impaired functioning as a result of alcohol or drug abuse.

### ***Family History***

- Over half of the youth have family members involved in the criminal justice system and over half have parents with a history of drug or alcohol problems.
- About one-third have families with incomes under \$15,000 per year and about one-third of the families report public assistance as their only source of income.
- Over half have either run-away from home or been told to leave home at least once.

### ***School and Peers***

- Nearly one-third have associated with peers who were a negative influence or who were gang members.
- Over one-third have serious school problems, having dropped out, been suspended, or expelled.

For comparison, the Institute also estimated risk scores for a sample of youth committed to a state institution. Risk scores for these youth are considerably higher than the scores for the EIP youth. This comparison assists in verifying the accuracy of the instrument.

## BACKGROUND

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The 1996 Washington State Legislature appropriated \$2.35 million of the general fund-state for a juvenile court Early Intervention Program (EIP) at the county level. The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration was directed to contract with juvenile courts for the programs. Twelve courts were selected through a competitive process: Benton/Franklin, Chelan/Douglas, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, and Whatcom. The Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration requested that the Washington State Institute for Public Policy evaluate the project. In 1997, the legislature renewed the program's funding for the 1997-1999 biennium.

The goal of the program is to prevent high-risk first-time juvenile probationers from becoming further entrenched in the court system. Eligibility is restricted to first-time probationers who are judged to pose a high risk of becoming chronic offenders. These youth are identified by a formal assessment of risk and protective factors, administered by court personnel.

The Institute's evaluation, when completed, will compare re-offense patterns of youth randomly assigned to one of two groups: youth in the program and youth in a "control group." The groups are similar in terms of risk level, with the control group youth receiving normal probation services and the program youth participating in the Early Intervention Program. This design permits comparing the subsequent adjudication patterns of the two groups and determining the program's influence on recidivism. The Institute will also perform a cost-benefit analysis of the EIP, estimating whether the extra money spent on the program is offset by subsequent reductions in other criminal justice costs.

**This report summarizes the assessments of high-risk youth who have been screened for the program as of May 1997. It provides a descriptive portrait of these individuals, their characteristics, and family environments. A report scheduled to be released in December 1997 will describe preliminary findings on recidivism and other program outcomes.**

## EVOLUTION OF RISK ASSESSMENT

A risk assessment instrument measures factors that are believed to increase the likelihood of a negative consequence. Such instruments are used in many settings, including the medical, mental health, and criminal justice fields. For use with juveniles, an assessment is created by examining histories of the juveniles who continue to commit crimes, as compared to those who desist.

In developing a risk assessment instrument for the Early Intervention Program, the Institute started with the Wisconsin instrument, recommended by federal delinquency experts.<sup>1</sup> Additional items were added to the instrument, such as court referrals for violent offenses, family background issues and problems, and special education student categories. The Institute and the courts collaboratively developed the definitions to ensure that probation staff could reliably and consistently complete the instrument.<sup>2</sup> In Wisconsin, youth with scores above nine are considered to be high risk. In consultation with Washington's juvenile courts, the Institute adjusted the instrument to focus on an early intervention population and selected youth with scores of eight and above for eligibility.

The EIP instrument contains 14 scored questions with attached point values ranging from 0 to 3 and a maximum point value of 32. The instrument also contains ten non-scored questions with yes/no values that assess family income level, sources of income, school enrollment information, a youth's living arrangements, and family drug and alcohol problems. These items are viewed by many practitioners to influence the likelihood of recidivism but have not yet been fully validated in research. If these items are linked in the Institute's evaluation of re-offense patterns, they may be included in a future version of the instrument.

Research has determined that positive "protective" factors can counterbalance risks for negative consequences. An additional instrument to measure protective factors, such as personal relationships and school connections, was developed. The two instruments are completed during the assessment interview. Figure 1 (page 5) displays the item categories and their score value, if any.

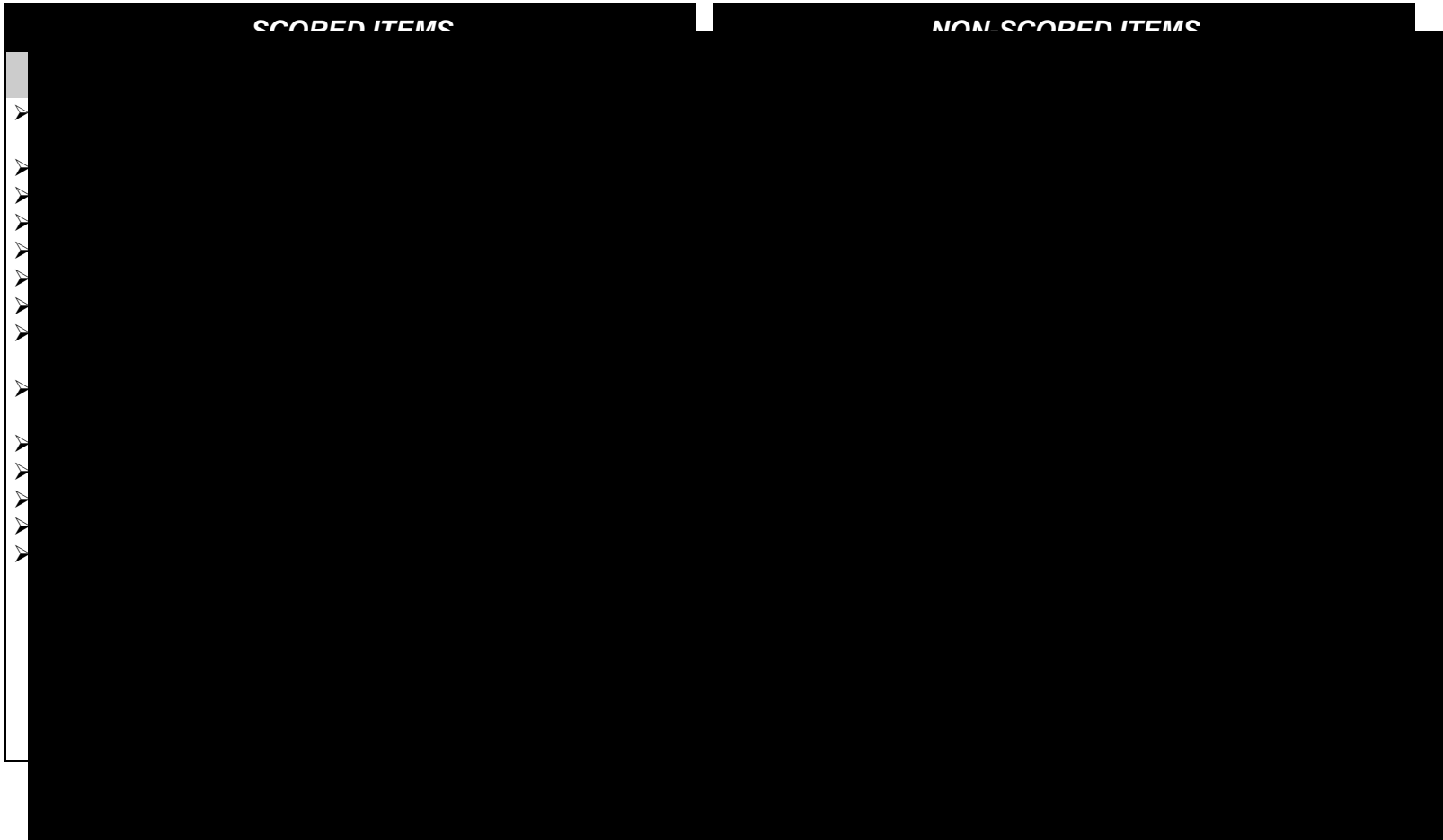
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<sup>1</sup> Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*, US Department of Justice, June 1995.

<sup>2</sup> To obtain copies of the EIP Risk Assessment Instrument, please contact the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.



Figure 1: Assessment Items and Scores



## **VALIDATING THE INSTRUMENT**

Although the selected risk factors are based on national research findings, they need to be validated in this state and for this population. The validation process examines whether the scores accurately predict the behavior of a certain population; for example, those in the group with higher scores had higher recidivism rates. As part of the validation, additional factors are also analyzed for possible inclusion in future versions of the instrument.

## **DURATION**

In order to examine recidivism, a sufficient measurement period is necessary. Depending upon court processing times, an 18- to 30-month measurement period is needed to capture most recidivism activity for juveniles. For youth assessed from July to December 1996, this 18- to 30-month measurement period will end between July 1998 and July 1999.

## **RISK SCORES**

Before program implementation, state juvenile court administrators decided that youth who scored eight or above should be considered high risk to re-offend and therefore eligible for the program and control group. As of May 1997, the Institute has received over 1,800 instruments for first-time probationers. Approximately 75 percent received a score of eight or above on the assessment. *The data in this report describe the population of youth with scores of at least eight.* These youth were assigned to the program, control, or validation group. The validation group consists of juveniles whose risk scores were lower than eight or were not eligible because both groups were at capacity.

The Institute also reviewed the legal files of 100 youth committed by the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration and located at the Green Hill School in Chehalis and estimated risk scores for these youth for comparison. The sample consists of the last 100 juveniles committed before January 1997. These youth are more serious offenders than the first-time probationers in the Early Intervention Program and therefore, should have higher scores. This comparison assists in verifying the accuracy of the instrument.

## OBSERVATIONS

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### EIP OBSERVATIONS

1. The scored items on the instrument were completed with few missing values.
2. Despite variations among counties on individual items, the risk scores reveal a *high degree of consistency* among the counties.
3. Many youth *placed on probation for the first time had prior court referrals* that resulted in deferred or diverted adjudications. When this project was implemented, the courts spent considerable time discussing the appropriate target population. Ultimately, first-time probationers were targeted, but some court representatives argued for the inclusion of the diverted and deferred population. The eligibility requirement for participation in the EIP has been changed to include youth placed on deferred prosecution starting July 1, 1997.
4. Probation staff from all courts did not complete the non-scored items for many youth, *decreasing the reliability* of these items. The courts may have pre-screened first-time probationers and completed the risk assessments only for youth that appeared eligible (25 percent of all assessments received have scores below 8). Assessments are *needed for youth with lower scores* to determine whether these low-risk youth indeed have a lower chance of re-offending. The Institute has requested that courts continue to administer the assessment to all first-time probationers and include assessments for youth with low scores.

### GREEN HILL COMPARISON OBSERVATIONS

1. The risk scores for the 100 Green Hill youth sampled are considerably higher than the scores for the first-time probationers. The average score for the EIP youth presented in this report is about 13, with a low of 8 and a high of 26. The average score for the sampled Green Hill youth is about 22.5, with a low of 10 and a high of 32.
2. The Green Hill youth sampled have more extensive criminal history. Almost three-fourths of these youth committed five or more offenses and were subsequently referred to juvenile court. Ninety percent of these youth had three or more prior referrals to juvenile court, compared to 30 percent of all EIP youth. Only 8 percent of the sampled Green Hill youth had no prior criminal history, compared to 25 percent of all EIP youth.
3. The Green Hill youth have a higher incidence of risk among the non-criminal history factors as well. That is, criminal history alone does not account for the Green Hill youth having higher risk scores. Youth in Green Hill have personal, family, and peer group backgrounds that indicate a higher level of risk for re-offending than the EIP youth.

## REPORT ORGANIZATION

The tables in this report are divided into two sections. **Section One** describes the results of 1,381 completed assessments from the 12 participating courts. Data from each court is presented in 14 tables to illustrate consistencies and variations among courts.

- Table 1 summarizes the *risk factor scores* using cumulative percentages.
- Tables 2 through 14 describe the *percentages of youth* with particular risk or protective factors.

**Section Two** consists of additional tables (Tables 15 through 21) which compare the risk assessments for 100 Green Hill School youth to the **1,381 EIP youth who have scored at least 8** on the risk assessment instrument. These tables are presented in a percentage-based format. The JRA and EIP percentages were tested for statistical significance to determine if the differences in the percentages could be attributed to random chance. The results show that the differences between the observed JRA and EIP percentages are attributable to differences between the scores for the two groups. That is, the observed differences in percentages are expected to occur by random chance only one in a thousand times (this significance is shown by  $P < .001$ ).

**Figure 2: Number of Youth in Program, Control, and Validation Groups as of May 1997**

<b>Total Number of Assessment Instruments Received</b>				
<b>Group Totals</b>	<b>Risk Assessment Instruments:</b>		<b>Protective Factors</b>	<b>Termination Reports</b>
	<b>Under 8</b>	<b>8 or Above</b>		
<b>Program Group</b>	0	656	634	142
<b>Control Group</b>	0	490	446	139
<b>Validation Group</b>	454	235	566	0
<b>Total Instruments Received:</b>	454	1381	1646	281

Observations:

1. Risk and protective factors assessment instruments are to be completed for every youth interviewed. As of May, the Institute has received a total of 1,835 risk assessments and 1,646 protective factors assessments; thus, protective factors assessments were missing for 189 youth.
  - Protective factor assessments are missing for 22 youth in the program group, 44 youth in the control group, and 123 youth in the validation group.
  - Unless these assessments are completed, the protective factors cannot be validated.
  - The Institute has requested that courts complete the necessary assessments.
2. The 454 risk assessments with scores under 8 represent 25 percent of all 1,835 assessments completed. It may be that youth with scores under 8 are underrepresented. Assessments for youth with lower scores are needed to help construct validity.

## SECTION ONE: DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBLE YOUTH

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Tables 1 to 14 describe the risk and protective factors for all assessments received that had a score of 8 or above from the program, control, and validation groups. The tables are organized by juvenile court and percentage of youth in that court with particular risk and protective factors. Courts are comparable across columns in Table 1 and by rows in Tables 2 to 14. Descriptive text accompanies Table 1 but not the remaining tables. Tables 2 to 14 are provided as stand-alone reference materials.

### Risk Factors

Table 1.	Cumulative Percentage of Youth by Score .....	10
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### Protective Factors

Table 10.	Parental Support of the Program .....	19
Table 11.	Positive Personal Relationships.....	20
Table 12.	Positive Personal Attributes.....	21
Table 13.	Sources for Healthy Beliefs .....	22
Table 14.	Opportunities and Skills to Succeed .....	23

**Table 1**  
**CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8 BY COURT**

JUVENILE COURT	SCORE																							Total		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		31	32
	(Cumulative Percentage)																									
Benton Franklin	10%	26%	37%	49%	63%	70%	76%	80%	90%	91%	94%	96%	97%	100%												70
Chelan Douglas	11%	28%	40%	56%	64%	71%	81%	85%	91%	95%	96%	100%														87
Clallam	5%	14%	22%	37%	44%	60%	68%	82%	88%	90%	95%	99%	100%													62
Clark	15%	26%	32%	34%	43%	54%	64%	74%	77%	83%	87%	89%	94%	95%	95%	97%	99%	99%	100%							152
Cowlitz	9%	24%	33%	42%	57%	66%	78%	83%	86%	92%	96%	96%	97%	99%	99%	100%										92
King	11%	21%	31%	45%	53%	63%	71%	78%	90%	90%	94%	96%	97%	98%	99%	99%	99%	100%								185
Kitsap	12%	32%	39%	55%	69%	77%	83%	89%	94%	95%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%											72
Pierce	7%	15%	30%	39%	48%	61%	68%	76%	84%	88%	92%	95%	96%	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%								156
Skagit	8%	25%	37%	44%	56%	63%	72%	77%	86%	90%	95%	98%	99%	100%												92
Snohomish	9%	17%	29%	41%	55%	66%	71%	78%	85%	91%	97%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%										177
Spokane	8%	18%	23%	30%	39%	50%	56%	64%	71%	79%	86%	92%	93%	94%	98%	99%	99%	100%								177
Whatcom	18%	25%	41%	55%	61%	77%	84%	86%	91%	95%	98%	98%	100%													59

**Total Number of Youth = 1381**

Observations:

1. The median risk scores, represented by the shaded cells, for all EIP courts fall between 11 and 13.<sup>3</sup> The average score for these youth is about 13, with a low of 8 and a high of 26.
2. The highest score a youth received in each court varied between a low of 19 in Chelan/Douglas County to a high of 26 in Clark County.

<sup>3</sup> The median is the score at which 50 percent of the cases are below and 50 percent are above.

**Table 2**  
**YOUTH'S CRIMINAL HISTORY**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b><i>Youth's Age at Time of Offense for First Referral to Juvenile Court, Regardless of the Disposition</i></b>												
Over 15	13%	13%	5%	1%	13%	15%	11%	9%	13%	8%	11%	18%
15	11%	17%	12%	13%	18%	16%	14%	18%	18%	16%	22%	32%
12 to 14	66%	45%	53%	63%	53%	64%	63%	62%	60%	64%	55%	43%
Under 12	10%	24%	31%	24%	16%	5%	12%	11%	10%	12%	12%	7%
<b><i>Previous Referrals to Juvenile Court for a Non-Traffic Misdemeanor or Felony, Regardless of the Disposition</i></b>												
None	13%	5%	9%	44%	26%	22%	43%	23%	15%	18%	22%	50%
One or Two	47%	35%	42%	32%	50%	49%	43%	47%	56%	52%	40%	50%
Three or More	40%	60%	49%	24%	24%	29%	14%	30%	29%	31%	38%	0%
<b><i>Any Referral, Including the Current, to Juvenile Court for a Violent Misdemeanor or Violent Felony Offense, Regardless of the Disposition</i></b>												
None	59%	60%	32%	59%	62%	41%	65%	57%	56%	43%	44%	77%
Mis-demeanor	27%	32%	44%	26%	24%	37%	20%	18%	38%	40%	29%	14%
Weapons	3%	5%	12%	7%	5%	9%	11%	12%	4%	12%	15%	7%
Felony	11%	3%	12%	8%	9%	14%	5%	14%	3%	5%	11%	2%
Any Violence	41%	40%	68%	41%	38%	60%	35%	43%	44%	57%	56%	28%

**Table 3**  
**YOUTH'S PERSONAL HISTORY**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Any History of Physical or Sexual Abuse That Is Suspected, Whether or Not Substantiated*</b>												
None	67%	76%	76%	49%	74%	64%	68%	72%	77%	61%	66%	66%
Physical Only	10%	9%	9%	24%	15%	20%	22%	19%	11%	18%	11%	16%
Sexual Only	6%	7%	5%	9%	3%	6%	9%	3%	8%	9%	10%	9%
Both	17%	8%	5%	13%	9%	11%	2%	6%	4%	12%	13%	9%
Any History of Abuse	33%	24%	24%	51%	26%	36%	32%	28%	23%	39%	34%	34%
<b>Any History of Neglect of the Youth That Is Suspected, Whether or Not Substantiated</b>												
Neglect Only	27%	11%	22%	35%	12%	15%	22%	11%	11%	29%	15%	30%
<b>Any History of Either Abuse or Neglect of the Youth That Is Suspected, Whether or Not Substantiated</b>												
Abuse or Neglect	43%	29%	36%	59%	30%	42%	40%	34%	28%	51%	38%	48%
<b>Any History of Emotional or Behavioral Problems (Including Prescribed Medication Use, Mental Health Care Treatment, or Diagnosis of Severe Problems)</b>												
None	74%	89%	49%	48%	65%	61%	42%	57%	82%	66%	54%	68%
Medication	19%	8%	42%	42%	28%	27%	52%	39%	17%	30%	29%	27%
Severe	7%	3%	9%	10%	8%	12%	6%	5%	1%	4%	17%	5%
Any Problem	26%	11%	51%	52%	36%	39%	59%	43%	18%	34%	46%	32%
<b>Any History of Alcohol or Drug Usage Resulting in Some Disruption of the Youth's Functioning, Indicating That the Youth Should Be Referred for Treatment*</b>												
No	73%	59%	48%	60%	53%	48%	51%	45%	32%	53%	42%	30%
Alcohol Only	3%	9%	2%	5%	11%	7%	15%	2%	19%	4%	8%	21%
Drug Only	9%	12%	2%	8%	18%	10%	15%	9%	17%	9%	9%	18%
Both	16%	20%	42%	21%	17%	32%	17%	41%	32%	33%	37%	30%
Any History of Disruptive Usage	27%	41%	53%	41%	47%	52%	49%	55%	68%	47%	59%	71%

\*Columns may not sum to 100 percent because these risk factors inquired about any history; specific types of history were not recorded on some instruments.



**Table 4**  
**YOUTH'S FRIEND OR COMPANION INFLUENCES**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<i>Friend or Companion Influence Over the Youth's Behavior (Type of Friend Associations)</i>												
No Negative	4%	0%	3%	12%	1%	3%	6%	0%	3%	12%	1%	5%
None or Some Negative	53%	73%	71%	52%	71%	56%	57%	47%	41%	71%	50%	59%
All Negative	11%	5%	25%	15%	22%	21%	15%	19%	20%	14%	29%	18%
Gang	31%	21%	0%	22%	5%	20%	22%	34%	37%	3%	20%	18%
Total All Negative or Gang	43%	27%	25%	37%	28%	41%	37%	53%	57%	17%	49%	36%

**Table 5  
FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE YOUTH  
PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Immediate Family Involvement in the Criminal Justice System</b>												
None	43%	41%	42%	30%	28%	56%	46%	51%	48%	43%	42%	25%
Juvenile	20%	27%	22%	11%	8%	16%	14%	20%	19%	18%	13%	23%
Adult-jail	27%	29%	27%	36%	47%	17%	26%	19%	24%	33%	24%	43%
	10%	3%		24%	17%		14%	10%		6%	21%	
Any	57%	59%	58%	70%	72%	44%	54%	49%	52%	57%	59%	75%
<b>The Level of Control That the Parent/Caretaker Has Over the Youth's Actions</b>												
Control	40%	1%	15%	31%	12%	32%	37%	7%	6%	28%	3%	30%
Some Control	44%	96%	75%	44%	63%	44%	46%	63%	54%	60%	54%	48%
No Control	16%	3%	10%	24%	25%	24%	17%	30%	39%	13%	43%	23%
<b>Out-of-Home Placements</b>												
None	87%	85%	68%	56%	57%	74%	72%	81%	77%	65%	77%	66%
One	10%	8%	20%	18%	30%	15%	17%	11%	18%	15%	12%	21%
Two or More	3%		12%	26%		12%	11%		5%	20%		14%
Any	13%		32%	44%		27%	28%		23%	35%		34%
<b>Any Dependency Petitions Filed (ARP, CHINS, Dependency, Termination, or At-Risk Youth)</b>												
One or more		7%	39%		11%	12%		10%	3%		11%	11%
<b>Number of Times Youth Has Been Kicked Out or Run Away From Home</b>												
None		52%	53%		51%	37%		42%	61%		40%	43%
One	24%		22%	15%		13%	31%		11%	15%		21%
Two or More	29%		25%	34%		50%	32%		28%	41%		36%
Any	53%		47%	48%		63%	63%		39%	56%		57%

**Table 6**  
**YOUTH'S LIVING CONDITIONS**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>		<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>		<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>		<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
Mother and Father		23%	19%		18%	20%		31%	20%		19%	21%
2 Parents: 1 step-parent		13%	19%		21%	8%		18%	14%		13%	14%
Any 2 Parents	53%	36%	37%	35%	40%	28%	31%	49%	34%	35%	32%	34%
<b>Youth Not Living in Two-Parent Setting</b>												
Mother Only	29%	41%	32%	43%	38%	39%	46%	36%	43%	44%	47%	43%
Father Only	3%	9%	5%	10%	7%	10%	6%	9%	11%	7%	6%	2%
Relatives Only	6%	5%	3%	4%	8%	8%	5%	3%	3%	6%	8%	11%
Foster Home	3%	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	6%	2%	1%	5%	2%	2%
Other Adults	3%	1%	3%	0%	5%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	1%	7%
Other	3%	3%	0%	2%	1%	6%	3%	0%	1%	2%	3%	0%
Unknown or Missing	0%	3%	17%	2%	0%	7%	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%	0%
<b>Unstable Living Arrangement</b>												
Unstable	34%	25%	19%	24%	24%	27%	23%	31%	24%	20%	3%	11%
<b>Family Drug and Alcohol Problems Resulting in Disruption of Functioning in Some Area of Life</b>												
None or Missing	49%	61%	48%	38%	51%	51%	34%	52%	46%	43%	31%	48%
Alcohol Only	19%	21%	12%	15%	16%	16%	32%	13%	25%	22%	30%	25%
Drug Only	10%	5%	0%	5%	8%	9%	6%	11%	8%	8%	2%	2%
Drug & Alcohol	23%	12%	41%	42%	25%	24%	28%	24%	22%	27%	37%	25%
Total Drug or Alcohol Problem	52%	39%	53%	62%	49%	49%	66%	48%	54%	57%	69%	52%



**Table 7**  
**FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF YOUTH'S FAMILY**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Family Level of Income</b>												
Under \$5k	13%	3%	7%	4%	1%	23%	8%	2%	22%	12%	5%	5%
\$5k to \$10k	16%	17%	5%	15%	20%	9%	17%	16%	13%	17%	13%	16%
\$10k to 15k		25%	12%		17%	8%		17%	23%		20%	14%
<i>Under \$15k</i>	42%	45%	24%	33%	38%	40%	40%	36%	57%	38%	38%	34%
\$15k to \$25k	14%	37%	32%	19%	16%	17%	14%	20%	20%	20%	26%	16%
\$25k to \$35k	20%	12%	12%	18%	13%	18%	14%	16%	10%	16%	11%	7%
\$35k to \$50k	13%	3%	9%	16%	11%	7%	8%	20%	8%	14%	15%	9%
\$50k and Up	6%	0%	2%	9%	7%	5%	15%	6%	4%	7%	7%	9%
Unknown or Missing	6%	3%	22%	5%	16%	12%	9%	2%	1%	5%	3%	25%
<b>Youth's Family Income Sources</b>												
Employment Only	23%	23%	48%	52%	45%	53%	54%	59%	5%	58%	45%	43%
Assistance Only	41%	20%	10%	24%	33%	29%	31%	28%	35%	29%	30%	34%
Employment and Assistance	13%	57%	20%	21%	11%	10%	8%	12%	8%	12%	24%	18%
Unknown or Missing	23%	0%	22%	3%	12%	9%	8%	1%	52%	2%	1%	5%
<b>Types of Assistance Youth's Family Receives</b>												
Unemployment	3%	9%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	5%	3%	2%	7%
AFDC	17%	7%	3%	25%	21%	21%	25%	27%	11%	24%	29%	18%
Food Stamps	19%	27%	12%	26%	21%	10%	5%	8%	30%	11%	34%	30%
Medicaid	11%	5%	2%	24%	15%	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%	14%	0%
Housing Assistance	1%	4%	2%	6%	5%	3%	6%	0%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Disability	6%	5%	0%	1%	7%	4%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Social Security	10%	15%	9%	9%	13%	7%	5%	9%	8%	7%	10%	9%
Other Assistance	19%	16%	12%	10%	8%	10%	9%	5%	25%	8%	15%	9%
Health Insurance	7%	36%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	11%	0%	0%	9%

**Table 8**  
**EDUCATIONAL ISSUES**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>School Disciplinary Problems at Time of Offense</b>												
No Problems	9%	1%	15%	15%	18%	12%	15%	4%	10%	9%	7%	21%
Some	23%	41%	25%	34%	28%	33%	51%	36%	27%	28%	34%	41%
Truancy or Call to Police	16%	11%	36%	13%	21%	12%	19%	21%	29%	15%	17%	7%
Dropped Out Expelled or Suspended	53%	47%	24%	38%	33%	43%	15%	40%	34%	49%	42%	32%
<b>Grades Behind</b>												
None or One	80%	93%	90%	95%	76%	85%	89%	86%	85%	83%	90%	93%
Two or Three	20%	7%	10%	5%	22%	14%	11%	14%	15%	17%	9%	7%
Four or More	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
<b>Number of Classes Youth Was Failing at Time of Offense</b>												
None or Missing	59%	60%	100%	66%	83%	98%	59%	91%	65%	90%	71%	96%
One	9%	5%	0%	7%	8%	0%	12%	1%	4%	2%	6%	0%
Two or Three	14%	21%	0%	11%	5%	1%	11%	3%	11%	5%	17%	2%
Four or More	19%	13%	0%	17%	4%	1%	19%	5%	20%	2%	6%	2%
<b>One or More Calls to Police or Parents From School for Misconduct Problems</b>												
To Police	20%	15%	14%	15%	25%	9%	25%	18%	17%	17%	10%	21%
To Parents	46%	55%	22%	49%	36%	30%	52%	19%	33%	49%	29%	30%
<b>School Attendance Problems (Unexcused Absences/Truancy Petition)</b>												
None or Missing	61%	76%	71%	80%	70%	71%	85%	88%	62%	73%	72%	64%
5+ in 30 Days	6%	3%	5%	2%	0%	7%	3%	1%	4%	5%	0%	11%
10+ in Year	26%	7%	3%	5%	8%	11%	5%	8%	15%	15%	4%	5%
Petition Filed	7%	15%	20%	13%	22%	11%	8%	3%	19%	7%	24%	21%

**Table 9**  
**SCHOOL BACKGROUND INFORMATION**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>RISK FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>School Enrollment Status at Time of Offense</b>												
Graduated/ GED	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Enrolled	31%	55%	64%	60%	47%	48%	69%	75%	51%	45%	60%	59%
Suspended	10%	0%	2%	2%	18%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Dropped Out	23%	21%	7%	8%	21%	17%	6%	14%	27%	18%	27%	16%
Expelled	24%	19%	7%	21%	8%	16%	19%	5%	10%	21%	2%	9%
Unknown or Missing	11%	5%	19%	9%	4%	17%	5%	5%	9%	15%	7%	11%
<b>Total Number of Times Expelled or Suspended</b>												
None or Missing	47%	28%	81%	46%	72%	83%	40%	73%	66%	48%	58%	73%
One	10%	24%	5%	16%	12%	8%	17%	6%	18%	26%	16%	14%
Two to Four	36%	41%	9%	24%	8%	4%	35%	17%	11%	20%	24%	9%
Five or More	7%	7%	5%	15%	8%	4%	8%	4%	5%	7%	2%	5%
<b>Special Education Student</b>												
Not Checked	59%	85%	64%	61%	71%	64%	60%	72%	77%	59%	62%	66%
Yes	41%	15%	36%	39%	29%	36%	40%	28%	23%	41%	38%	34%
Learning Disabilities	33%	15%	14%	18%	15%	9%	17%	9%	18%	20%	17%	25%
Behavioral Disabilities	3%	1%	9%	11%	5%	20%	5%	8%	10%	18%	5%	18%
Mental Retardation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
ADHD/ADD	16%	0%	17%	22%	16%	16%	22%	14%	9%	24%	24%	14%

**Table 10**  
**PARENT/CARETAKER SUPPORT FOR PROGRAM (PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ONLY)**

<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Number of Youth in Program With Completed Protective Factors Assessment</b>												
	26	42	27	67	32	96	33	74	26	67	56	28
<b>For Program Participants Only: Level of Parent/Caretaker Support Toward the Program, at Beginning of Program</b>												
No Response	12%	2%	4%	24%	6%	52%	21%	1%	4%	6%	11%	0%
Very Supportive	35%	29%	74%	58%	44%	27%	61%	50%	35%	58%	50%	43%
Somewhat Supportive	38%	60%	19%	18%	34%	18%	15%	31%	38%	25%	36%	29%
Not Very Supportive	15%	10%	4%	0%	16%	3%	3%	18%	23%	10%	4%	29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



**Table 11**  
**PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH POSITIVE SUPPORTIVE ROLE MODELS**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORES ABOVE 8**

<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Number of Youth With Score of 8 or Above With Completed Protective Factors Assessment</b>												
	43	66	51	130	74	170	63	74	78	132	120	58
<b><i>In the youth's life, there is a caring relationship, based on compassion, understanding, respect and interest, that establishes trust and self-confidence. That is, is there an adult in the youth's life who can provide support to help the youth live a positive life?</i></b>												
Employer	7%	2%	2%	3%	5%	1%	5%	7%	13%	3%	4%	7%
Friend	19%	20%	2%	34%	27%	9%	21%	14%	32%	40%	24%	16%
Religious Leader	7%	2%	0%	14%	7%	3%	0%	14%	12%	8%	4%	10%
Teacher	21%	55%	4%	20%	23%	8%	8%	36%	36%	27%	22%	26%
Family Member	70%	64%	27%	52%	51%	30%	49%	55%	74%	65%	53%	52%
Other Positive Role Model	9%	0%	12%	15%	15%	8%	11%	39%	0%	6%	5%	21%
<b>Total Number of Positive Personal Relationships</b>												
None	21%	17%	55%	27%	32%	52%	30%	15%	17%	19%	20%	28%
One	40%	36%	43%	33%	30%	36%	52%	31%	35%	36%	54%	34%
Two	26%	38%	2%	22%	19%	11%	13%	35%	18%	27%	19%	24%
Three or More	14%	10%	0%	18%	19%	1%	5%	19%	31%	18%	7%	13%
At Least One	80%	84%	45%	73%	68%	48%	70%	85%	84%	81%	80%	71%

**Table 12**  
**YOUTH'S POSITIVE PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORES ABOVE 8**

<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Youth With Score of 8 or Above With Completed Protective Factors Assessment</b>												
	43	66	51	130	74	170	63	74	78	132	120	58
<b>Youth's Positive Personal Attributes</b>												
High Intelligence	9%	11%	24%	31%	27%	14%	37%	9%	76%	41%	18%	26%
Athletics, Hobbies, Recreation	33%	39%	10%	66%	43%	30%	59%	27%	64%	54%	52%	29%
Employment Success	16%	9%	2%	14%	27%	16%	3%	8%	26%	15%	18%	19%
Commitment to Academics	30%	9%	4%	15%	32%	6%	14%	9%	58%	17%	8%	19%
Positive Social Orientation	33%	20%	2%	24%	45%	6%	17%	12%	35%	33%	9%	24%
Resilient Temperament	23%	12%	4%	16%	49%	3%	27%	14%	65%	33%	17%	34%
Positive Plans/Aspirations	30%	3%	8%	36%	38%	11%	14%	36%	74%	40%	33%	34%
Other Positive Personal Attributes	7%	0%	8%	2%	5%	2%	2%	5%	0%	2%	9%	0%
<b>Number of Positive Personal Attributes</b>												
None	19%	35%	47%	22%	20%	42%	21%	28%	3%	17%	13%	28%
One	30%	39%	45%	18%	20%	39%	41%	32%	6%	27%	37%	28%
Two	23%	17%	8%	29%	15%	12%	16%	28%	15%	17%	34%	16%
Three or More	27%	10%	0%	31%	45%	8%	22%	11%	76%	40%	16%	28%
At Least One	81%	65%	53%	78%	80%	58%	79%	72%	97%	83%	87%	72%

**Table 13**  
**YOUTH'S SOURCES FOR HEALTHY BELIEFS AND CLEAR STANDARDS**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORES ABOVE 8**

<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Youth With Score of 8 or Above With Completed Protective Factors Assessment</b>												
	43	66	51	130	74	170	63	74	78	132	120	58
<b>Sources of Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards: The youth has sources for high expectation messages that communicate firm guidance, structure, and a belief in the youth's innate strengths and assets as opposed to problems and deficits.</b>												
Family Norms	37%	47%	20%	48%	53%	27%	51%	64%	54%	71%	26%	43%
Religious Membership	14%	2%	4%	25%	7%	8%	11%	20%	24%	17%	14%	14%
Community Norms	33%	58%	8%	33%	11%	6%	63%	57%	26%	36%	13%	31%
Other Community Organizations	0%	9%	2%	11%	8%	4%	10%	11%	0%	5%	4%	17%
<b>Number of Sources of Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards</b>												
None	47%	15%	69%	33%	38%	65%	17%	8%	31%	20%	51%	40%
One	28%	56%	29%	31%	50%	26%	38%	46%	44%	43%	43%	31%
Two	21%	27%	2%	24%	9%	7%	37%	34%	17%	25%	6%	19%
Three or More	5%	2%	0%	12%	2%	2%	8%	12%	9%	12%	1%	10%
At Least One	53%	85%	31%	67%	62%	35%	83%	92%	69%	80%	49%	60%

**Table 14**  
**OPPORTUNITIES AND SKILLS TO SUCCEED**  
**PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH SCORE ABOVE 8**

<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>	<b>Benton Franklin</b>	<b>Chelan Douglas</b>	<b>Clallam</b>	<b>Clark</b>	<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>King</b>	<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>Pierce</b>	<b>Skagit</b>	<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>Spokane</b>	<b>Whatcom</b>
<b>Youth With Score of 8 or Above With Completed Protective Factors Assessment</b>												
	43	66	51	130	74	170	63	74	78	132	120	58
<b>Opportunities to Succeed: The youth has or has had opportunities for valued responsibilities, for making decisions, for giving voice and being heard, and for exercising talents.</b>												
Opportunities to Succeed	84%	95%	75%	82%	81%	58%	83%	99%	56%	95%	70%	79%
<b>Skills to Succeed: Given that the youth has opportunities to succeed, does the youth have the skills needed to achieve success?</b>												
Skills to Succeed	72%	88%	59%	64%	68%	45%	71%	100%	56%	87%	53%	78%
Other Positive Influences	19%	80%	43%	20%	24%	31%	46%	50%	59%	58%	29%	38%

## SECTION TWO: COMPARISON OF GREEN HILL AND EARLY INTERVENTION YOUTH

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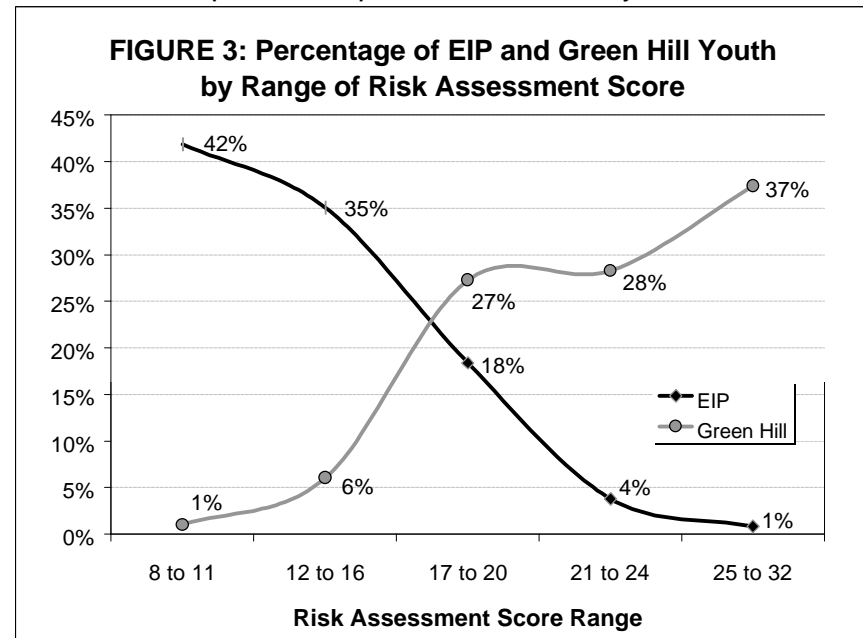
Tables 15 to 21 compare the risk factors for all assessments received with a score of 8 or above, to those for the last 100 youth admitted to the Green Hill School before January 1997. Descriptive text accompanies each table to highlight the comparison between the EIP and Green Hill youth.

Table 15.	Cumulative Percentage of Youth by Score .....	25
Table 16.	Criminal History .....	26
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**Table 15**  
**CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH RISK SCORE ABOVE 8**

SCORE	GREEN HILL	ALL EIP
8	0%	9.9%
9	0%	21.9%
10	1%	32.1%
11	1%	43.2%
12	2%	53.5%
13	2%	64.3%
14	3%	72.2%
15	6%	79.2%
16	7%	85.8%
17	13%	90%
18	20%	93.9%
19	27%	96%
20	34%	97.4%
21	41%	98.4%
22	47%	98.8%
23	54%	99.2%
24	63%	99.6%
25	75%	99.8%
26	84%	100%
27	90%	
28	93%	
29	96%	
30	98%	
31	99%	
32	100%	

- The median score for Green Hill youth is 23. The median score for all EIP youth is 12. (The median is the score at which 50 percent of the cases are below and 50 percent are above the score.)
- The maximum score a youth can receive on the risk assessment was 32. The highest score a Green Hill youth received was 32; the highest EIP score is 26.
- Figure 2 represents the percent of EIP and Green Hill youth having a risk assessment score within a specified range.
- 42 percent of the EIP youth have scores between 8 and 11 compared to 1 percent for the Green Hill youth.
- Conversely, 37 percent of the Green Hill youth have scores of 25 to 32 compared to 1 percent for the EIP youth.



**Table 16**  
**YOUTH'S CRIMINAL HISTORY**

<i>Youth's Age at Time of Offense for First Referral to Juvenile Court, Regardless of the Disposition</i>				
	Over 15	15	12 to 14	Under 12
<b>All EIP</b>	11%	17%	58%	15%
<b>Green Hill</b>	2%	7%	61%	30%

<i>Previous Referrals to Juvenile Court for a Non-Traffic Misdemeanor or Felony, Regardless of the Disposition</i>						
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or More
<b>All EIP</b>	25%	23%	22%	14%	8%	8%
<b>Green Hill</b>	8%	2%	0%	8%	9%	73%

<i>Any Referral, Including the Current, to Juvenile Court for a Violent Misdemeanor or Violent Felony Offense, Regardless of the Disposition</i>				
	None	Misdemeanor	Weapons	Violence
<b>All EIP</b>	52%	30%	9%	9%
<b>Green Hill</b>	3%	12%	8%	77%

- Age at time of first referral to juvenile court:** More than 30 percent of the Green Hill youth committed their first offense before the age of 12, compared to 15 percent of all EIP youth. Over 25 percent of all EIP youth committed their first offense at the age of 15 or older, compared to only 9 percent of the Green Hill youth.
- Number of prior referrals to juvenile court:** Almost three-fourths of the Green Hill youth committed five or more offenses and were subsequently referred to juvenile court. Ninety percent of the Green Hill youth had three or more prior referrals to juvenile court, compared to 30 percent of all EIP youth. Only 8 percent of the Green Hill youth had no prior criminal history, compared to 25 percent of all EIP youth.
- Violent referrals to juvenile court:** Ninety-seven percent of the Green Hill youth had a violent referral to juvenile court, compared to less than half of all EIP youth.

**Table 17**  
**YOUTH'S PERSONAL HISTORY**

<b><i>Any History of Physical or Sexual Abuse That Is Suspected, Whether or Not Substantiated</i></b>				
	Victim of Any Abuse	Victim of Physical Abuse	Victim of Sexual Abuse	Victim of Physical and Sexual Abuse
<b>All EIP</b>	32%	16%	7%	9%
<b>Green Hill</b>	54%	25%	7%	22%

<b><i>Any History of Neglect of the Youth That Is Suspected, Whether or Not Substantiated</i></b>	
	Victim of Neglect
<b>All EIP</b>	20%
<b>Green Hill</b>	49%

<b><i>Any History of Alcohol or Drug Usage Resulting in Some Disruption of the Youth's Functioning, Indicating That the Youth Should Be Referred for Treatment</i></b>	
	History of Drug/Alcohol Abuse
<b>All EIP</b>	48%
<b>Green Hill</b>	87%

<b><i>Any History of Emotional or Behavioral Problems</i></b>			
	On Medication or Mental Health Care Treatment	Diagnosed With Severe Problems	Any Problems
<b>All EIP</b>	31%	7%	38%
<b>Green Hill</b>	31%	38%	69%

- Victim of physical or sexual abuse and victim of neglect:** More than half of the Green Hill youth have either been physically or sexually abused. Nearly fifty percent have also been victims of neglect. There is little difference in the variation of percentages between these two populations in this regard.
- History of drug or alcohol abuse:** Almost half of all EIP youth have drug or alcohol problems, compared to nearly 90 percent of the Green Hill youth.
- Behavioral or emotional problems:** Almost 40 percent of the Green Hill youth were diagnosed with severe emotional problems, compared to only 7 percent of all EIP youth.



**Table 18**  
**YOUTH'S FRIEND AND COMPANION INFLUENCES**

<b><i>Friend or Companion Influence Over the Youth's Behavior (Type of Friend Associations)</i></b>				
	None of the Youth's Friends Have a Negative Influence	Youth Has No Friends or Some Have a Negative Influence	All of the Youth's Friends Have a Negative Influence	Youth Associates With a Gang or is a Gang Member
<b>All EIP</b>	5%	58%	19%	19%
<b>Green Hill</b>	0%	15%	29%	56%

**Friend and companion influences:** More than 50 percent of the Green Hill youth are associated with gangs, compared to less than 20 percent of all EIP youth.

**Table 19  
YOUTH'S FAMILY BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

<b>Immediate Family Involvement in the Criminal Justice System</b>				
	Juvenile	Adult-jail	Adult-prison	Any
<b>All EIP</b>	17%	28%	13%	57%
<b>Green Hill</b>	14%	11%	41%	66%

<b>Number of Times Youth Has Been Kicked Out or Run Away From Home</b>			
	One	Two or More	At Least Once
<b>All EIP</b>	17%	39%	56%
<b>Green Hill</b>	6%	67%	73%

<b>Level of Control That the Parent/Caretaker Has Over the Youth's Actions</b>			
	Parent Has Control Over Youth's Actions	Parent Has Some Control Over Youth's Actions	Parent Has No Control Over Youth's Actions
<b>All EIP</b>	19%	57%	25%
<b>Green Hill</b>	3%	6%	91%

<b>Number of Out-of-Home Placements</b>				
	One	Two or More	At Least One	Dependency Petitions Filed
<b>All EIP</b>	16%	13%	29%	11%
<b>Green Hill</b>	19%	31%	50%	17%

- Family criminal history:** Over 40 percent of the Green Hill youths' families have an adult member who has been incarcerated in prison, compared to 13 percent of all EIP youth.
- Parents level of control over youth's actions:** Over 90 percent of the Green Hill youth's parents have no control over their child's actions. In contrast, 75 percent of all EIP youth's parents have at least some control over their child's actions.
- Number of times youth has run away or been kicked out of their home:** Nearly 75 percent of the Green Hill youth have either ran away or been told to leave home, compared to 56 percent of all EIP youth.
- Number of out-of-home placements:** Fifty percent of the Green Hill youth have been placed out-of-home, compared to 30 percent of all EIP youth. The Dependency Petitions Filed variable is not significant at the .05 level. That is, there is a significant chance that any differences between the two groups on this variable could have been caused by random chance.

**Table 20**  
**YOUTH'S LIVING CONDITIONS**

<b>Youth Living With Two Parents (Traditional Family Setting)</b>			
	Mother and Father	Two Parents (One Step-Parent)	Any Two Parents
<b>All EIP</b>	21%	15%	36%
<b>Green Hill</b>	10%	26%	36%

<b>Living Arrangements for Youth Not Living in Two-Parent Setting</b>							
	Mother Only	Father Only	Relatives or Other Adults	Foster Home	Group Home	Independent Living	Unstable or Other
<b>All EIP</b>	40%	8%	6%	3%	1%	1%	5%
<b>Green Hill</b>	20%	3%	11%	9%	4%	5%	12%

<b>Family Drug and Alcohol Problems Resulting in Disruption of Functioning in Some Area of Life</b>				
	Drug and Alcohol Problem	Drug Problem	Alcohol Problem	Any Problem
<b>All EIP</b>	28%	6%	20%	54%
<b>Green Hill</b>	33%	16%	23%	72%

1. **Youth's living arrangements:** The percentage of youth living in a two-parent household is the same for Green Hill youth and all EIP youth (36 percent). The remaining 64 percent live with their mother more than any other type of living arrangement.
  - Most Green Hill youth living with two parents have one step-parent.
2. **Family drug and alcohol problems:** The percent of Green Hill youth from families with a history of either drug or alcohol problems is over 70 percent, compared to over 50 percent of all EIP youth. A family history of both alcohol and drug problems was assessed most often.

**Table 21**  
**YOUTH'S EDUCATIONAL ISSUES**

<b>School Disciplinary Problems</b>				
	Some Problems in School	Truancy Petition or Calls to Police	Dropout, Expelled, or Suspended	Any Problems
<b>All EIP</b>	33%	17%	40%	90%
<b>Green Hill</b>	11%	0%	77%	88%

<b>Number of Grades Behind</b>			
	None or One	Two or Three	Four or More
<b>All EIP</b>	88%	12%	0%
<b>Green Hill</b>	33%	51%	16%

<b>Special Education Student/Type of Disability</b>				
	ADHD/ADD	Learning Disabilities	Behavioral Disabilities	Any
<b>All EIP</b>	17%	16%	11%	44%
<b>Green Hill</b>	9%	9%	15%	34%

- School disciplinary problems:** Over 75 percent of the Green Hill youth have been expelled, dropped out, or suspended, compared to 40 percent of all EIP youth.
- Number of grades behind:** Over 65 percent of the Green Hill youth are at least two grades behind before their incarceration, compared to only 12 percent of all EIP youth.
- Special education student:** Green Hill youth do not differ greatly from all EIP youth in this category. The differences in the percentages for this variable are not significant at the .05 level. That is, there is a significant chance that any differences between the two groups on this variable could have been caused by random chance