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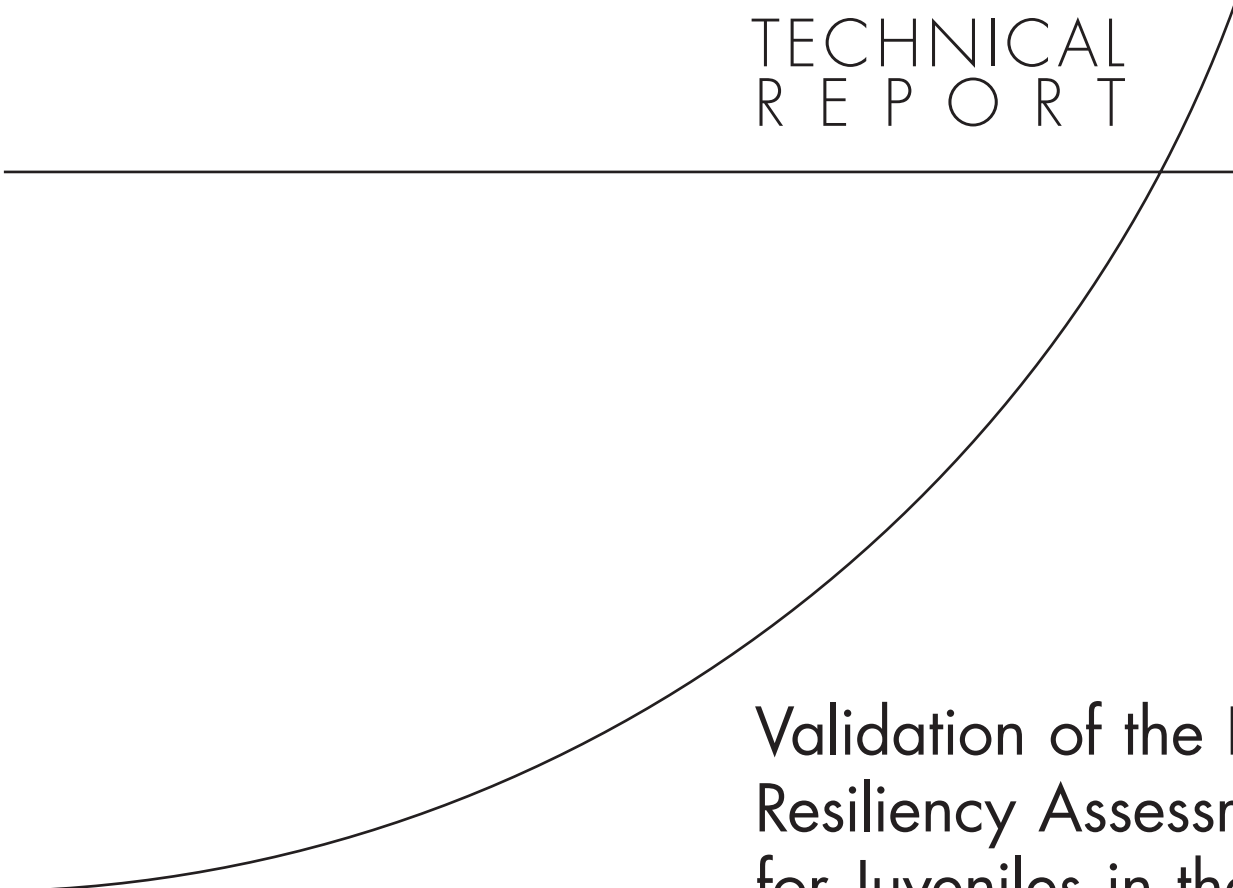
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TECHNICAL
R E P O R T



Validation of the Risk and
Resiliency Assessment Tool
for Juveniles in the
Los Angeles County
Probation System

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Prepared for the Los Angeles County Probation Department



RAND INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT

The research described in this report was conducted within RAND Infrastructure, Safety, and Environment (ISE), a division of the RAND Corporation, for the Los Angeles County Probation Department.

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Published 2005 by the RAND Corporation
1776 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138
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PREFACE

On June 2, 2000, the Los Angeles County Probation Department entered into a settlement agreement with the Black Probation Officers Association in response to a civil suit. As part of the settlement, the Department was required to allocate resources internally based on the administration of a risk and needs instrument to its juvenile probationers. The parties agreed to stipulate the RAND Corporation as the evaluator of this instrument.

The RAND Corporation was asked by the Los Angeles County Probation Department to provide assistance in the validation of a risk/needs assessment and Strength-Based Assessment Instrument to be used to objectively measure the risk and needs of minors in Los Angeles County referred to the Probation Department. RAND surveyed existing instruments, recommended several for validation, and conducted a pilot validation assessment of the chosen San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup instrument.

This report should be of interest to researchers, policymakers, and practitioners interested in the effectiveness of risk assessment tools for youths involved in the juvenile justice system.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Symbol	Definition
CCTP	Camp Community Transition Program
DEJ	Delayed Entry of Judgment
DPO	Deputy Probation Officer
FTA	Failure to Appear
JJCPA	Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
JSAT	Justice System Assessment & Training
LARRC	Los Angeles Risk and Resiliency Checkup
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
SDRRC	San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup
TANF	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
WAJCA-RA	Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators Risk Assessment
YLSI	Youth Level of Service Inventory

SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

On June 2, 2000, the Los Angeles County Probation Department entered into a settlement agreement with the Black Probation Officers Association in response to a civil suit. As part of the settlement, the Department was required to allocate resources internally based on the administration of a risk and needs instrument to its juvenile probationers. The parties agreed to stipulate the RAND Corporation as the evaluator of this instrument.

The parties requested that RAND do an exhaustive search of existing risk and needs instruments currently in use throughout the United States, determine their common elements, and recommend how to proceed. Options included using selected elements from one or more existing instruments to design a new risk and needs instrument specifically for Los Angeles, or adopting one or more instruments already in use elsewhere.

For the current study, RAND began by identifying and obtaining risk and needs instruments currently in use in the United States. We found that items used in risk and needs instruments generally fell into one of nine conceptual categories:

- Prior and current offenses/dispositions
- Family circumstances/parenting
- Education
- Employment
- Peer relations
- Substance abuse
- Leisure/recreation
- Personality/behavior
- Attitudes/orientation.

We identified three instruments that had undergone validation: the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLSI), the San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup (SDRRC), and the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators Risk Assessment (WSJCA-RA). The Department favored the SDRRC, created by Justice System Assessment & Training (JSAT) in 1998, primarily because it could be administered during the intake process. It also preferred the SDRRC's emphasis on positive ("protective") factors, whereas most risk and needs assessment instruments primarily measure risk factors. The

SDRRC consists of 60 items in six conceptual categories, half of which are risk factors and half protective factors.¹ Each conceptual category includes five protective factors and five risk factors. The remaining settlement parties agreed, and the SDRRC was selected as the instrument to be tested. RAND was asked to design a sampling framework to validate the SDRRC on Los Angeles juveniles handled by the Probation Department.

METHODS AND SAMPLE

A pilot test was designed to test the SDRRC in Los Angeles County. The final sample size target for the study was 1200 youths, stratified by gender, race/ethnicity, and court or non-court.² This sample size and stratification assured adequate power to detect overall and key subgroup differences in predictive ability of the SDRRC. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) were trained in the use and administration of the SDRRC by the instrument developers. Study assessments were gathered between December 2002 and October 2003. Information on services received was gathered from Probation files; data on recidivism were obtained from automated Probation information systems.

Information on the entire population of youths under Probation was also obtained, allowing us to weight the sample and analyses to reflect the entire county. Table S.1 presents the key sample characteristics.

¹ The conceptual categories are delinquency, education, family, peer relations, substance use, and individual factors.

² Police refer cases to the District Attorney in Los Angeles for processing. Youths charged with offenses for which the District Attorney must file and those youths who are detained in juvenile hall are directed to the Court for arraignment. The SDRRC was administered at this pre-plea stage for these “court” cases. Youths not initially referred to court—those generally with more minor offenses—are referred to Probation to make a determination of how to handle the case. These “non-court” cases can received a number of possible outcomes, including having the case closed, the youth being placed on informal probation, or the case being referred to court. The SDRRC was administered to “non-court” cases at this point.

Table S.1
Demographic Characteristics (Weighted)

	<i>% of sample</i>	<i>% of probation population</i>
Gender		
Male	79.4%	79.4%
Female	20.6%	20.6%
Age		
9-12	6.0%	4.6%
13-14	23.1%	20.3%
15-16	39.8%	40.3%
17-18	30.5%	32.0%
19+	0.5%	2.8%
Ethnicity		
White	11.8%	11.7%
Black	27.9%	27.9%
Hispanic	54.6%	54.5%
Other	5.4%	5.5%
Unknown	0.3%	0.4%
Case Type		
Court	79.7%	79.6%
Non-court	20.3%	20.4%
Investigation	25.1%	21.4%
Supervision	74.9%	78.6%

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Characteristics of the SDRRC

The SDRRC comprises two subscales: protective factors and risk factors. Each of these contains subscales for delinquency, education, family, peer, substance use, and individual. Following the instructions by the authors of the SDRRC, resiliency is defined as the net sum of protective and risk factors (JSAT n.d., p. 9). Protective and risk factors are scored differently. The higher the protective score, the more protective factors the youth has. Risk scores have negative values; the more negative the value, the higher the risk. Thus we would expect positive correlations between the total resiliency score and (1) total risk score, (2) total protective score, and (3) the subcomponents of both risk and protective scales. In fact, that is what we found. At the same time, however, we found

fairly high correlations between individual subscale items, suggesting that they may be redundant.

Relationship Between Resiliency and Recidivism as Measured by Subsequent Arrest

For each of the youths assessed, we determined whether the youth was arrested within the 12 months following the administration of the assessment. The major question for the validation study is whether scores obtained on the SDRRC are related to subsequent recidivism. For this analysis, we divided the sample into approximate thirds and categorized the resulting groups as “low” (those with score 12 or less), “medium” (those with scores between 13 and 33), and “high” (those with score of 34 or higher). As Table S.2 shows, only 8% of “high resiliency” youths were arrested, compared with almost 36% of those with “low resiliency.”³

Table S.2
Arrested Within 12 Months of Assessment, by Resiliency Score (Weighted)

<i>Resiliency Score</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>% of sample</i>
Low (12 or less)	64.5%	35.5%	35.8%
Medium (13-33)	84.5%	15.5%	33.6%
High (34+)	91.8%	8.2%	30.6%
Total	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%

Chi-square = 88.3 (p < .0001)

In addition, we found that within each of the major racial groups, the resiliency score is significantly related to recidivism. Regardless of ethnicity, the higher the resiliency, the lower the likelihood of arrest for youths. The same holds true for males and females, and across all ages. Even controlling for other factors that might be related to recidivism, the SDRRC resiliency score is still significantly related to rearrest, as demonstrated by logistic regression analyses predicting any subsequent arrest during follow-up. Other factors also related to rearrest included being younger, being male (as opposed to being female), being white (as opposed to being Hispanic); and being under probation supervision during the 12-month follow-up period.

We also examined rearrest for a violent offense during the follow-up. Overall patterns are similar to those we observed for “any” arrest during follow-up, with a few notable exceptions. Whereas we saw sizable differences in the percent arrested for low-

³ For arrest rates by ungrouped resiliency scores, see Appendix A.

and medium-resiliency males and females, the percent for violent arrests are within a few percentage points of each other. Black low-resiliency youths appear to show much higher rearrest rates for “violent” offenses than do low-resiliency youths of other race/ethnicities.

Although the scale is valid overall and for different gender and ethnic subgroups, it does seem to work differently for some youths. For Hispanic youths, in particular, the scale is not as strong a predictor as for other youths. Some scale domains are not consistently predictive for major race/ethnic groups. For black youths, family risk factors are not predictive of rearrest; for Hispanic youths, substance abuse risk factors are not predictive. Analyses of services received, in which we expected more positive outcomes for those who received services, were not as expected. Higher-risk youths received more services, but when risk was controlled, referrals to services was not associated with reduced recidivism.

Limitations of Current Research

Research studies are subject to limitations and this one is no exception. Our follow-up was limited to 12 months following youth assessment with the SDRRC. Although this provides a window of time over which to observe behavior, longer follow-up time periods are preferable. Initially, a longer follow-up period had been planned, but the assessment phase took longer than expected.

As with many recidivism studies, our study relies on official records for measurement of youth behavior. We did not have access to youth’s self-reported criminal behavior, which can provide a more direct measure of criminal behavior (only a fraction of offenses result in arrest). Future research may want to examine the extent to which the SDRRC also corresponds with self-reported criminal behavior. To our advantage, however, the pilot test was conducted *before* the SDRRC was implemented. In this way, the validity testing was not contaminated by any system policies or practices that were based on classifications by the SDRRC.

The SDRRC does not have any predetermined cut-points for resiliency. Without cut-points for classification, we could not conduct any meaningful analyses of false positives and false negatives—or the extent to which errors in prediction are made when using the SDRRC. Cut-points will be determined during the implementation phase of the instrument in Los Angeles. We recommend that sensitivity analyses be part of continued monitoring of the instrument once it has been integrated into Probation Department practices (as described below).

In addition, more thorough examination needs to be conducted on differences in the scales and subscales for different subgroups of youths. This should also be part of continued monitoring of the instrument.

Systemwide Implementation of LARRC

The Los Angeles Probation Department has implemented a policy to institutionalize the SDRRC, now referred to as the LARRC. Training on LARRC began on August 4, 2004. To date, 908 out of 1388 DPOs have been trained in group sessions of 20 trainees each by the SDRRC developer. Trainees are given a pre- and post-test to ensure that they understand the concepts.

The Los Angeles Probation Department has started a policy that requires all DPOs in the Juvenile Bureaus to assess and reassess minors assigned to their caseloads at defined intervals as part of a plan to enhance case management services. As investigators are trained in the administration of the LARRC, the assessment will be utilized at the investigation level (the point at which the pilot assessment was done) and will continue through the supervision stages in order to address protective/risk/resiliency factors, update case planning efforts, and link minors to appropriate services and interventions.

In December 2004, staff began completing the LARRC assessment utilizing an automated system. Additionally, the Department is in the process of developing an automated case plan that will build on the LARRC assessment instrument as part of an enhanced case management process. The case management process will provide a more consistent and objective foundation for determining appropriate services based upon the needs of the minor.

1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

On June 2, 2000, the Los Angeles County Probation Department entered into a settlement agreement with the Black Probation Officers Association in response to a civil suit. As part of the settlement, the Department was required to allocate resources internally based on the administration of a risk and needs instrument to its juvenile probationers. The parties agreed to stipulate the RAND Corporation as the evaluator of this instrument. This report presents the results of RAND's subsequent evaluation.

THE PROBLEM

Prior to the settlement, the Department was not using any formal evaluation instrument in making decisions about what level of supervision was required for each probationer. Like many jurisdictions, Los Angeles did not have the resources or expertise to develop a statistically derived instrument designed to suit its particular caseload. Instead, the Department had created internally designed instruments that drew variables and weighting schemes from instruments in use within the department, and others from selected county (San Diego, Orange, and San Bernardino), city (Chicago), and state (Wisconsin) probation agencies. RAND evaluated the predictive validity of these instruments on a sample of probationers (Turner and Fain 2003), but these risk and needs instruments were poorly documented and were never adopted for systemwide use in decisionmaking.

THE SOLUTION

Following the settlement agreement, the parties requested that RAND do an exhaustive search of existing risk and needs instruments currently in use throughout the United States, determine their common elements, and recommend how to proceed. Options included using selected elements from one or more existing instruments to design a new risk and needs instrument specifically for Los Angeles, or adopting one or more instruments already in use elsewhere. Once a decision was made and an instrument either designed or adopted, RAND was asked to validate this instrument, using a sufficiently large sample of youths to obtain statistical significance.

2. SELECTING A RISK AND NEEDS INSTRUMENT

Risk prediction in criminal justice is not new. Over the past several decades, tools have been developed to predict a number of outcomes, including success on parole, pretrial misconduct (including flight and crime); violent behavior; and juvenile delinquency (Jones 1996; Gottfredson 1997; OJJDP 1995). Risk assessment is important because instruments based on risk often drive classification systems for the management and control of offenders as they are processed through the justice system (see OJDDP 1995 for numerous examples of instruments). The use of empirically developed instruments, as opposed to clinical judgment, helps ensure that more accurate, and equitable treatment of offenders takes place (Jones 1996; Gottfredson and Gottfredson 1986).

A SURVEY OF EXISTING INSTRUMENTS

For the current study, we began by identifying and obtaining risk and needs instruments currently in use in the United States. Using instruments from 22 states, we compiled an exhaustive list of items used in assessing risk and needs, and grouped these individual items into conceptual categories. Table 2.1 gives an example of one of these conceptual categories, along with all the individual instrument items we identified.

Table 2.1
Example of Risk and Needs Instrument Items, by Conceptual Category

<i>Conceptual category</i>	<i>Instrument item</i>
Prior and current offenses/ dispositions	Warrant status Most serious present offense Sustained petitions in past 12 months Prior law enforcement contacts Age at first arrest Restitution/fines/fees/community service Probationer reporting Chronic history of offenses History of sexual/physical assault History of assault on authority figures History of weapons use History of fire setting Prior violent offense history History of escapes Prior confinement Prior convictions Prior probation Prior FTA

We found that items used in risk and needs instruments generally fell into one of nine conceptual categories:

- Prior and current offenses/dispositions
- Family circumstances/parenting
- Education
- Employment
- Peer relations
- Substance abuse
- Leisure/recreation
- Personality/behavior
- Attitudes/orientation.

However, many of the instruments that we found in use had not been validated on the populations to whom they were administered, so that we were unable to determine their effectiveness in distinguishing high-risk youths from low-risk youths.

When we reported these findings to the settlement parties, they suggested that we confine our search to instruments that had been validated using widely accepted statistical techniques. We identified three instruments that had undergone validation: the Youth

Level of Service Inventory (YLSI), the San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checkup (SDRRC), and the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators Risk Assessment (WSJCA-RA). Each includes multiple items for the conceptual categories we identified, and each offered advantages and disadvantages when compared to the others.

The Department favored the SDRRC, primarily because it could be administered during the intake process. It also preferred the SDRRC's emphasis on positive ("protective") factors, whereas most risk and needs assessment instruments primarily measure risk factors. The remaining settlement parties agreed, and the SDRRC was selected as the instrument to be tested. RAND was asked to design a sampling framework to validate the SDRRC on Los Angeles juveniles handled by Probation.

THE SAN DIEGO RISK AND RESILIENCY CHECKUP (SDRRC)

The SDRRC consists of 60 items in six conceptual categories, half of which are risk factors and half protective factors. The conceptual categories are delinquency, education, family, peer relations, substance use, and individual factors. Each conceptual category includes five protective factors and five risk factors. Each item is scored as "yes," "no," or "somewhat." Scores from the risk and protective subscales are combined into a single resiliency score. The SDRRC also includes additional protective factors and additional risk factors that are not included in the resiliency score, but which may be used to tailor an individual's supervision. A copy of the SDRRC instrument is included in Appendix B.

One important difference between the SDRRC and most other risk and needs instruments is that a higher score on the SDRRC implies higher resiliency, i.e., a lower score corresponds to a higher risk of re-offending. Most risk and needs instruments, by contrast, associate high scores with high risk of recidivism. The SDRRC does not contain any preset cut-points for youth risk levels.

The one existing validation study of the SDRRC was performed by Jani Little at the Social Science Data Analysis Center, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder. Her study included 2,633 youths surveyed between February 5, 1999, and March 28, 2001. She reported that the SDRRC was effective in predicting future offenses (Little, n.d.). The total resiliency profile appeared superior to either of the total risk and total protective scales. The correlation between the total resiliency profile and occurrence of a subsequent offense was -0.146 ($p < .001$). Using a logistic regression model to predict follow-up offenses, Little also found age, gender, ethnicity, and prior

criminal history, as well as resiliency score, to be significant predictors of re-offending (Little, n.d.).

However, Little's study sample in Colorado represented a very different juvenile population than that of Los Angeles County—in particular, the mix of ethnicities in Boulder is entirely different from that in Los Angeles. This indicated that a new validation study needed to be done, using a sample of Los Angeles County juvenile probationers, in order to establish whether the SDRRC would be predictive of recidivism within the juvenile probation population of Los Angeles County.

3. VALIDATING THE INSTRUMENT

SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

We wanted to assure adequate statistical power for detecting differences in recidivism rates between low-, moderate-, and high-risk youths as well as differences between groups defined by race/ethnicity and gender. Because the SDRRC does not have any preset risk cut-points, our pilot study proposed to divide the sample into approximate thirds defining low-, moderate-, and high-risk groups. The probability of detecting a difference in recidivism rates between the three risk groups depends upon the number of groups (in this case, three); the sample size of each group, and the spread of the true rates of recidivism. Because we do not know the true rates of recidivism for the different risk groups, we proposed three plausible “true” values for the probability of rearrest (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1
Potential “True” Values for Probability of Rearrests

<i>Risk level assigned by the instrument</i>	<i>Probability of rearrest in 6 months</i>		
Low	0.114	0.131	0.124
Moderate	0.210	0.250	0.181
High	0.269	0.315	0.317

Note: These estimates are based on unpublished analyses from Turner and Fain (2003).

With these three potential configurations of rates, we can try various sample sizes to calculate the probability of detecting a difference.

Table 3.2
Sample Sizes for Detecting Differences

<i>Observations per group</i>	<i>Probability of detecting a difference if the actual rates are:</i>		
	<i>0.114/0.210/0.269</i>	<i>0.131/0.250/0.315</i>	<i>0.124/0.181/0.317</i>
60	0.352	0.480	0.531
80	0.455	0.608	0.665
100	0.550	0.713	0.768
120	0.635	0.795	0.844
140	0.707	0.857	0.898

The shaded areas in Table 3.2 indicate sample sizes that would ensure adequate power (above .70). Thus we would want to include at least 120-140 youths in each risk level in order to be able to detect differences. However, we also want to be able to detect differences for key subgroups: boys as well as girls; and for blacks, Hispanics, and white/other youths. Each of the subgroups of interest would need between 100-120 youths within low, moderate, and high-risk groups. Therefore, we would need approximately 300-400 of each gender and each race/ethnic group.

Our final sample size target was 1200 youths for the study. This included 800 males and 400 females, and 400 each of whites, blacks, Hispanics. Because probation officers assess youths in both court- and non-court venues, we designated approximately 800 court cases and 400 non-court cases.⁴

Table 3.3 below shows the full stratified target sample, with the size of the sample in each cell.

Table 3.3
Sampling Design for Validation Study

<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Court</i>	<i>Non-court</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Non-court</i>	
Black	178	89	89	44	400
Hispanic	178	89	89	44	400
White/other	178	89	89	44	400
Total	534	267	267	132	1200

Due to logistical restrictions, we were not able to pilot test the SDRRC in all area Probation Department offices. Four areas offices were chosen for the assessment in order to provide county geographical representation. These were Long Beach/Harbor (South), Pomona (East), Centinela (West), and Van Nuys (North). Each area office was to supply one-quarter of the target sample assessments.

⁴ Police refer cases to the District Attorney in Los Angeles for processing. Youths charged with offenses for which the District Attorney must file and those youths who are detained in juvenile hall are directed to the Court for arraignment. The SDRRC was administered at this pre-plea stage for these “court” cases. Youths not initially referred to court—those generally with more minor offenses—are referred to Probation to make a determination of how to handle the case. These “non-court” cases can received a number of possible outcomes, including having the case closed, the youth being placed on informal probation, or the case being referred to court. The SDRRC was administered to “non-court” cases at this point.

TRAINING

Probation officers volunteered for the assessment pilot. Originally 18 Deputy Probation Officers—14 field and 4 Camp Community Transition Program (CCTP)—were trained in the administration of the SDRRC. Deputy Probation Officers (DPOs) were provided with an incentive of 30 minutes overtime payment for each assessment completed.

Training on the SDRRC took place Oct. 22-24, 2002. The three-day training consisted of an overview of the instrument; its application and practice; overview of evidence-based practice, including the overview of the six criminogenic needs and the eight guiding principles for risk/recidivism reduction; motivational interviewing techniques; and the actual administration of the tool. Training was conducted by Anjali Nandi, of Justice System Assessment & Training, the firm that developed the SDRRC.

Although it is part of the standard training on the SDRRC, audio or video taping of interviews was not conducted in Los Angeles as part of the onsite training. This was prohibitive because of union issues as well as the difficulty of obtaining permission from the minor and/or his family to be interviewed on tape. There was no follow up on the initial training due to time constraints. Out of the 18 DPOs only 10 (8 field and 2 CCTP) ended up administering the assessment to the sample.

DATA COLLECTION

Data were collected in three general areas: assessment scores, services received, and recidivism.

Assessment Scores

DPOs administered the assessment scores to youths at intake (either court or non-court). In addition to the overall protective, risk, and resiliency scores, the SDRRC included scores on each of the 60 individual items used to produce those summary measures. Information on each of the additional risk and protective factors that do not contribute to the overall resiliency score was also recorded. The assessment form also includes demographic variables (age, gender, ethnicity), information about proficiency in English, and criminal history.

Assessments were conducted from December 6, 2002, through October 30, 2003. A total of 1165 youths were assessed.

Services Received

Los Angeles juvenile probationers have access to more than 60 different services, from programs that include Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), Juvenile Challenge, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Excel, juvenile field services, juvenile detention services, Marathon, juvenile residential treatment services, and general probation referrals. RAND developed forms for abstracting this information, and DPOs assigned to cases were asked to complete data on services received from each program. A copy of the form used to gather these data is shown in Appendix C.

Recidivism

Using data from the Department's databases, RAND obtained information on arrests during the 12 months after assessment for each subject. These data include both juvenile and adult arrests. We also used records from juvenile halls and juvenile camps to determine how many days a given youth was incarcerated during the 12 months after assessment.

We were unable to determine whether a given youth was rearrested during the follow-up period for 129 (11.1%) of the 1165 youths originally assessed for the study, so our analyses are based on a subset of 1036 youths. Missing data were primarily due to incomplete disposition records, so we were unable to determine whether some youths were in custody (and therefore incapable of being rearrested).

4. STUDY FINDINGS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

The sampling for the Risk and Needs validation study was designed to include 1200 youths. During the course of the pilot administration, 1036 youths were assessed for whom we had complete data. The study sample is presented in Table 4.1.⁵ Our analysis sample did not exactly match the target sample presented in Table 3.3 above. In particular, the final sample included somewhat more males, more Hispanics, and more court cases than we had originally targeted.

Table 4.1
Demographic Characteristics (Unweighted)

	<i>N (%)</i>
Gender	
Male	768 (74.1%)
Female	268 (25.9%)
Age	
9-12	65 (6.3%)
13-14	240 (23.2%)
15-16	404 (39.0%)
17-18	322 (31.1%)
19+	5 (0.5%)
Ethnicity	
White	194 (18.7%)
Black	299 (28.9%)
Hispanic	436 (42.1%)
Other	97 (9.4%)
Unknown	10 (1.0%)
Case Type	
Court	782 (75.5%)
Non-court	254 (24.5%)

As noted earlier, our sampling was not random; we stratified by youth, gender, ethnicity, and court/non-court to assure large enough samples for analysis. We also

⁵ For a detailed breakdown by gender, ethnicity, age, and court/non-court status of the number in the sample, as well as the total number of youths on probation caseloads, see Appendix C.

gathered information on whether the youth's case proceeded to supervision or ended at investigation (no further probation follow-up).

Dispositions for Sample Cases

Table 4.2 presents the first recorded disposition after assessment for the cases in the sample.⁶ These dispositions were used to determine which were supervision cases and which were investigation cases. Most of the dispositions imply supervision. However, a disposition of case dismissed, case closed, petition dismissed, or CYA may indicate either a supervision case (if the youth was previously under supervision) or an investigation case (if the youth was not previously under supervision). With information supplied by Probation, we were able to determine which cases were supervision and which were investigation (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.2
First Post-Assessment Disposition (Unweighted)

<i>Disposition</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
654 WIC diversion	21	2.0%
Bench Warrant	18	1.7%
CYA	3	0.3%
Camp	60	5.8%
Dismissed	44	4.2%
Expired	4	0.4%
Closed	207	20.0%
Informal supervision	104	10.0%
DA declined to file	13	1.3%
DEJ granted	141	13.6%
DEJ terminated	1	0.1%
Home on probation	279	26.9%
Inter-county transfer	16	1.5%
Jurisdiction terminated	23	2.2%
Petition dismissed	3	0.3%
Suitable placement	19	1.8%
Supervision without wardship	80	7.7%

⁶ For a few cases, particularly those involving youths in camp, the disposition actually occurred shortly before assessment, rather than afterwards.

Weighting the Sample to Reflect Population of Probation Youths in Los Angeles

We obtained the frequency of all youth investigation and supervision cases for Los Angeles during the same time period as the pilot assessment, with information on youth gender, race/ethnicity,⁷ and court vs. non-court case type (see Appendix D). Within each combination of gender, race/ethnicity, and court vs. non-court case type, we defined a weight to be the ratio of youths in the probation population to the number of youths in the sample. The resulting weights are shown in Appendix E. This allowed us to weight the data to reflect the entire population. The sample, weighted to reflect the entire population, is presented in Table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3
Demographic Characteristics (Weighted)**

	<i>% of sample</i>	<i>% of probation population</i>
Gender		
Male	79.4%	79.4%
Female	20.6%	20.6%
Age		
9-12	6.0%	4.6%
13-14	23.1%	20.3%
15-16	39.8%	40.3%
17-18	30.5%	32.0%
19+	0.5%	2.8%
Ethnicity		
White	11.8%	11.7%
Black	27.9%	27.9%
Hispanic	54.6%	54.5%
Other	5.4%	5.5%
Unknown	0.3%	0.4%
Case Type		
Court	79.7%	79.6%
Non-court	20.3%	20.4%
Investigation	25.1%	21.4%
Supervision	74.9%	78.6%

⁷ For weighting purposes, ethnicity was divided into five categories: black, Hispanic, white, other race, and unknown. Age was categorized as less than 13, greater than 18, and single years of age for ages 13-18.

For a summary of the language proficiency of sampled youths and their families, see Appendix F.

Mean Differences in Resiliency by Demographic Characteristics

SDRRC resiliency scores differed by gender, age, and ethnicity; some differences were large enough to be statistically significant (see Table 4.4). The most pronounced differences were for different ethnic groups, with pair-wise comparisons of whites, blacks, Hispanics, and “other” race all producing significant differences. “Other” youths (primarily Asians) had the highest mean resiliency scores, followed by whites, blacks, and Hispanics, respectively. There were also near-significant differences between males and females ($t = 1.89, p < .06$) and between youths aged 15 or 16 and those aged 17 or 18 ($t = -1.93, p < .06$).

Table 4.4
Mean Resiliency Scores by Demographic Characteristics (Weighted)

	<i>Resiliency score</i>	<i>Number in sample</i>
Gender		
Male	18.9	768
Female	22.1	268
Age		
9-12	23.1	65
13-14	20.5	240
15-16*	17.7	404
17-18*	20.9	322
19+	-0.3	5
Ethnicity		
White	25.7*	194
Black	21.5*	299
Hispanic	16.0*	436
Other	32.6*	97
Unknown	12.1	10

* $p < .05$

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SDRRC

The SDRRC comprises two subscales: the protective and risk. Each of these contains subscales for delinquency, education, family, peer, substance use, and

individual. Table 4.5 shows the correlations between the overall resiliency score and the individual subscales. Table 4.6 gives the correlations among the subscales. It is important to note that the total SDRRC scale reflects “resiliency.” Resiliency is defined as the net sum of protective and risk factors. Protective and risk factors are scored differently. The higher the protective score, the more protective factors the youth has. Risk scores have negative values; the more negative the value, the higher the risk. Thus we would expect positive correlations between the total resiliency score and (1) total risk score, (2) total protective score, and (3) the subcomponents of both risk and protective scales. In fact, that is what we see in Table 4.5. At the same time, however, we see fairly high correlations between individual subscale items (see Table 4.6), suggesting that they may be redundant. Redundancy among the subscales of the resiliency score was also reported by Little (n.d.) in her analysis of the SDRRC.

Table 4.5
Correlations Between Total Resiliency Score and Subscale Items (Weighted)

<i>Score</i>	<i>Correlation</i>
Total protective score	0.93
Total risk score	0.88
Net risk for delinquency	0.85
Net risk for education	0.81
Net risk for family	0.81
Net risk for peer	0.87
Net risk for substance use	0.81
Net risk for individual	0.88
Delinquency risk factors	0.64
Education risk factors	0.68
Family risk factors	0.60
Peer risk factors	0.70
Substance use risk factors	0.54
Individual risk factors	0.73
Delinquency protective factors	0.75
Education protective factors	0.78
Family protective factors	0.81
Peer protective factors	0.77
Substance use protective factors	0.77
Individual protective factors	0.82

Note: All correlations in this table are significantly different from zero ($p < .05$).

Table 4.6
Correlations Among Resiliency Subscales (Weighted)

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Delinquency</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Family</i>	<i>Peer</i>	<i>Substance use</i>	<i>Individual</i>
Total	1.00	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.82	0.88
Delinquency		1.00	0.64	0.64	0.69	0.65	0.71
Education			1.00	0.62	0.66	0.54	0.60
Family				1.00	0.68	0.60	0.64
Peer					1.00	0.65	0.78
Substance use						1.00	0.70
Individual							1.00

Note: All correlations in this table are significantly different from zero ($p < .05$).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCY AND RECIDIVISM AS MEASURED BY SUBSEQUENT ARREST

For each of the youths assessed, we determined whether the youth was arrested within the 12 months following the administration of the assessment. The major question for the validation study is whether scores obtained on the SDRRC are related to subsequent recidivism.

One of the issues for recidivism studies is whether or not subjects are “at risk” to reoffend. Individuals may be removed from the sample before they have a chance to reoffend—they may be sentenced to terms of incarceration during the entire follow-up period. In some cases, these individuals may be excluded from analyses. Or they may be treated as censored observations. In order to determine how large a problem this might pose for the current study, we calculated the number of days youths were “on the street” from the point of their assessment until 12 months later. The vast majority of youths (over 90%) had at least 10 months of street time. For the remaining youths, analyses revealed that even those with very minimal “street time” (less than 2 months) were arrested. For this reason, we did not exclude any youths from our analyses of recidivism.

Table 4.7 presents the recidivism results for the full sample. For this and other analyses, we divided the sample into approximate thirds and categorized the resulting groups as “low” (those with score 12 or less), “medium” (those with scores between 13 and 33), and “high” (those with score of 34 or higher). Table 4.7 shows that the scale does validate for the overall sample. Only 8% of “high” resiliency youths were arrested, compared with almost 36% of those with “low” resiliency.

Table 4.7
Arrested Within 12 Months of Assessment, by Resiliency Score (Weighted)

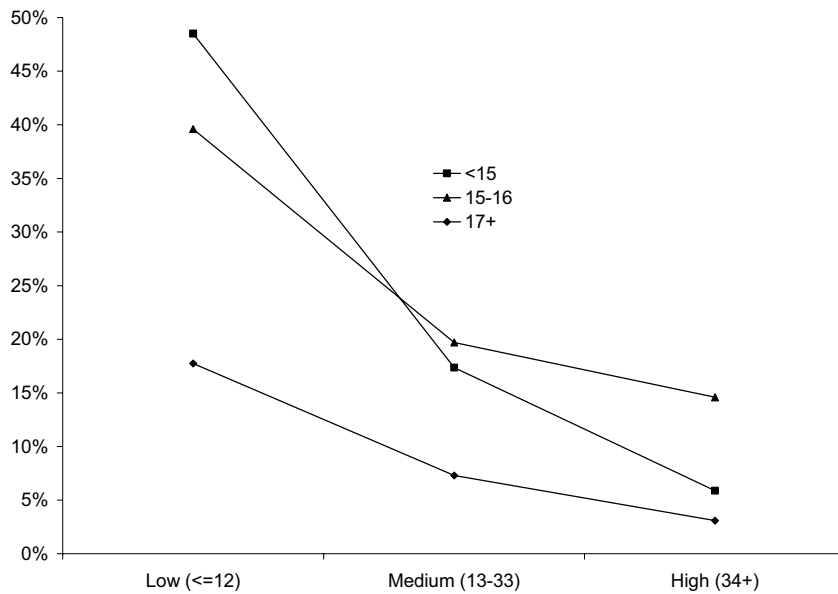
<i>Resiliency Score</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>% of sample</i>
Low (12 or less)	64.5%	35.5%	35.8%
Medium (13-33)	84.5%	15.5%	33.6%
High (34+)	91.8%	8.2%	30.6%
Total	79.6%	20.4%	100.0%

Chi-square = 88.3 (p < .0001)

Subgroup Analyses

Figures 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 present the results by age, gender, and ethnicity, respectively.⁸ Within each of the major racial groups, the resiliency score is significantly related to recidivism. Regardless of ethnicity, the higher the resiliency, the lower the likelihood of arrest for youths. The same holds true for males and females, and across all ages. The discriminatory power of the instrument appears to be greatest for the younger youths in the sample (age less than 15) due to more variability in outcomes among younger juveniles.

Figure 4.1
Percent Arrested During Follow-Up, by Age and Resiliency Score (Weighted)



⁸ Appendix G displays the same information in tabular format.

Figure 4.2
Percent Arrested During Follow-Up, by Gender and Resiliency Score (Weighted)

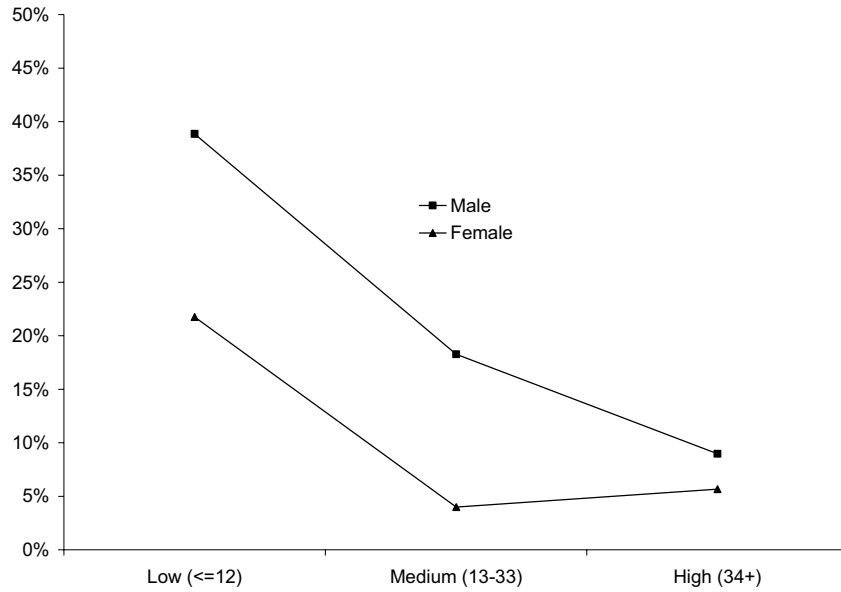
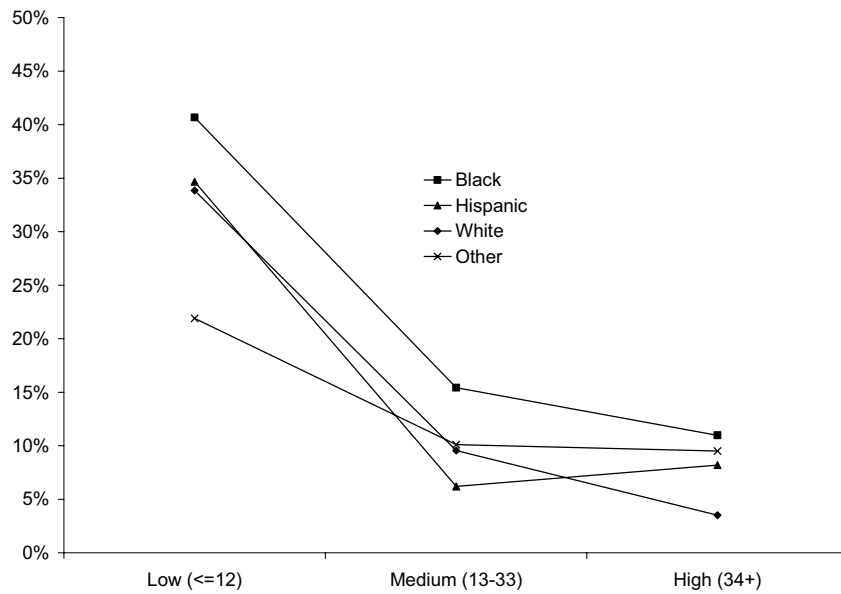


Figure 4.3
Percent Arrested During Follow-Up, by Ethnicity and Resiliency Score (Weighted)



When we examine the type of offense for which youths were first rearrested, we find that the most common type of rearrest occurs for “other” offenses—primarily low

level misdemeanors and infractions. Very few of the youths are arrested for drug offenses; about 20 percent of those who were arrested were arrested for violent or property crimes (both misdemeanors and felonies). Table 4.7 presents a cross-tabulation of first subsequent rearrest and the youth's instant offense for comparison. The pattern is somewhat different by youth ethnicity. "Others" (primarily Asians) and blacks were more likely than other youths to have been arrested for a violent offense during the 12-month follow-up. Whites and Hispanics were more likely than other youths to be arrested for property offenses.

Table 4.7
Type of Arrest for Instant Offense and During Follow-Up, by Ethnicity (Weighted)

<i>Follow-up offense</i>						
<i>Instant offense</i>	<i>Violent</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Drugs</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>White</i>						
Violent	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	21.8%	23.9%
Property	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	22.9%	27.5%
Drugs	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	10.2%	12.3%
Other	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.2%	31.7%	36.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	0.5%	4.6%	1.5%	6.8%	86.7%	100.0%
<i>Black</i>						
Violent	3.2%	1.7%	0.0%	2.4%	27.1%	34.4%
Property	3.0%	2.8%	0.7%	1.4%	26.7%	34.5%
Drugs	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	6.2%	7.3%
Other	0.7%	0.6%	1.4%	2.4%	18.0%	23.2%
Unknown	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Total	7.5%	5.7%	2.4%	6.3%	78.1%	100.0%
<i>Hispanic</i>						
Violent	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%	14.7%	18.2%
Property	0.7%	3.0%	0.6%	1.8%	23.8%	29.9%
Drugs	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	11.3%	13.1%
Other	2.6%	2.3%	1.0%	4.7%	28.0%	38.6%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	3.6%	6.4%	2.5%	9.6%	78.0%	100.0%
<i>Other</i>						
Violent	3.2%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	16.1%	21.5%
Property	1.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	31.9%	34.9%
Drugs	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	8.6%	10.2%
Other	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	33.5%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	6.5%	2.6%	1.1%	1.9%	87.9%	100.0%

Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 display the pattern of rearrest for a violence offense, by age, gender, and race/ethnicity, respectively. The overall patterns are similar to those we observed for “any” arrest during follow-up, with a few notable exceptions. Whereas we saw sizable differences in the percent arrested for low- and medium-resiliency males and females, the percent for “violent” arrest are within a few percentage points of each other.

Black low-resiliency youths show much higher rearrest rates for “violent” offenses than do low-resiliency youths of other race/ethnicities.

Figure 4.4
Percent Arrested for Violent Offenses During Follow-Up, by Age and Resiliency Score (Weighted)

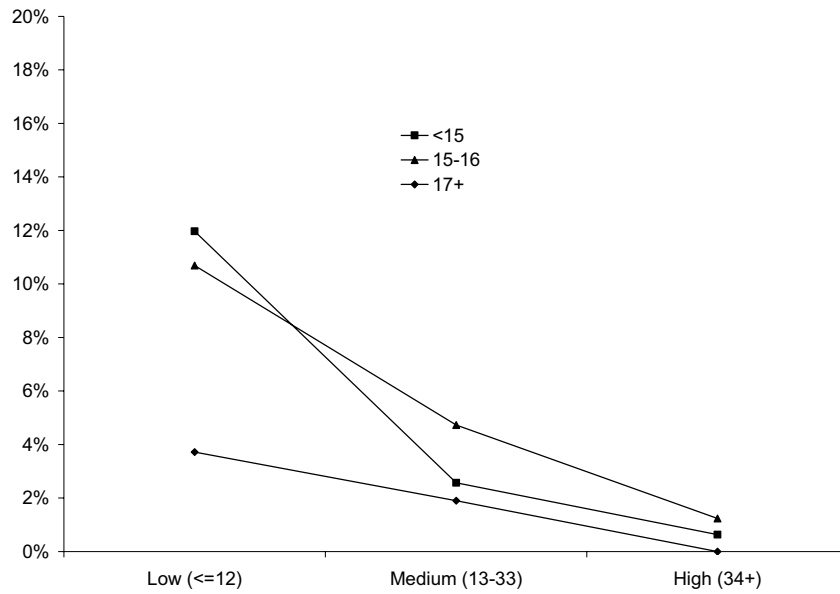


Figure 4.5
Percent Arrested for Violent Offenses During Follow-Up, by Gender and Resiliency Score (Weighted)

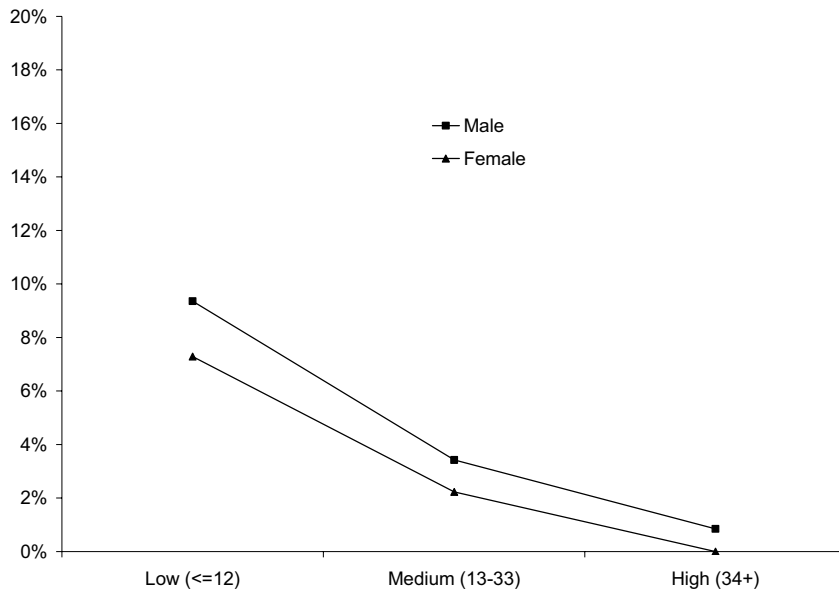
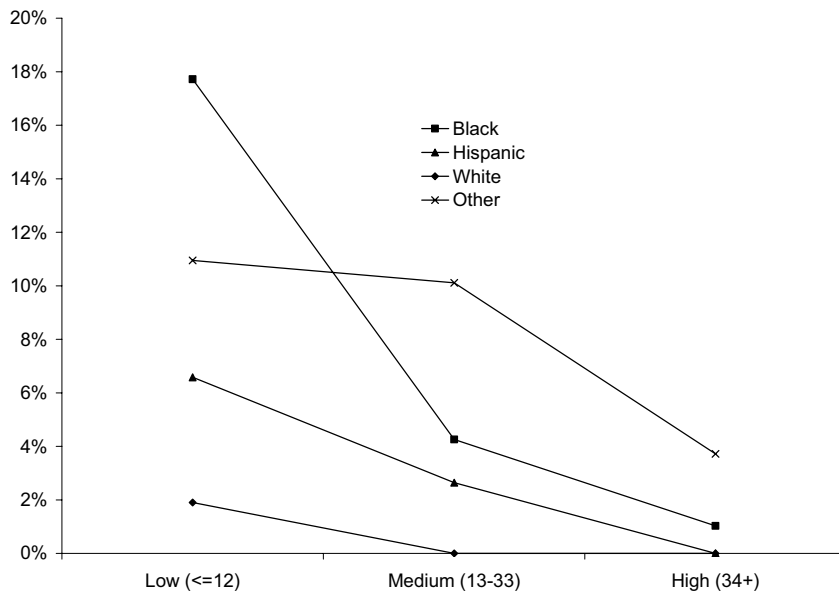


Figure 4.6
Percent Arrested for Violent Offenses During Follow-Up, by Ethnicity and Resiliency Score (Weighted)



ASSESSING SCALE PROPERTIES AND RECIDIVISM

Prior analyses have examined the relationship between the total resiliency score and rearrest. In Tables 4.8, 4.9, and 4.10 below, we present the relationship of individual subscales to rearrest. Recall that the more negative the risk score, the higher the risk. Thus we would expect a negative correlation between risk subscales and rearrest. All subscales correlate significantly with rearrest. The absolute correlation between the total resiliency score and rearrest is 0.27—similar to the correlation observed by Barnoski (2004) for misdemeanor and felony recidivism for the Washington Pre-Screen Assessment inventory. Interestingly, it is higher than the correlation reported by Little (n.d.). Resiliency scores have a higher correlation than do their respective protective and risk subscales with only one exception (family protective factors).

Table 4.8
Mean Assessment Scores and Correlations with Arrest During Follow-Up
(Weighted)

<i>Score</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>
Total resiliency	19.55	-0.27
Total protective	33.72	-0.25
Total risk	-14.17	-0.24
Net risk for delinquency	1.71	-0.24
Net risk for education	2.02	-0.24
Net risk for family	5.20	-0.19
Net risk for peer	4.31	-0.24
Net risk for substance use	3.89	-0.19
Net risk for individual	2.42	-0.23
Delinquency risk factors	-2.84	-0.21
Education risk factors	-3.25	-0.21
Family risk factors	-1.75	-0.13
Peer risk factors	-2.10	-0.19
Substance use risk factors	-1.65	-0.12
Individual risk factors	-2.58	-0.19
Delinquency protective factors	4.55	-0.19
Education protective factors	5.27	-0.23
Family protective factors	6.94	-0.20
Peer protective factors	6.42	-0.21
Substance use protective factors	5.54	-0.19
Individual protective factors	5.00	-0.21

Note: All correlations in this table are significantly greater than zero ($p < .05$).

Subgroup Analyses

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 divide the sample into subgroups for analysis of the relationship between scale components and rearrest. Table 4.9 shows the relationships for males and females, separately. All subscales for males are correlated with rearrest. For females, however, several of the factors are not related to recidivism: peer risk; substance abuse protective factors; and substance abuse risk factors. When we examine the relationship for different ethnicity groups, we find for the three major ethnicities that virtually all subscales are significant. Exceptions are family risk for black youths and substance abuse for Hispanic youths. The results for “other” race are puzzling; but may reflect the small numbers in this group.

Table 4.9
Mean Assessment Scores and Correlations with Arrest During Follow-Up, by Gender (Weighted)

<i>Score</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>
Total resiliency	18.88	-0.27*	22.15	-0.22*
Total protective	33.19	-0.25*	35.77	-0.19*
Total risk	-14.31	-0.24*	-13.63	-0.21*
Net risk for delinquency	1.56	-0.24*	2.31	-0.20*
Net risk for education	1.76	-0.23*	3.02	-0.24*
Net risk for family	5.30	-0.21*	4.81	-0.15*
Net risk for peer	4.19	-0.24*	4.79	-0.19*
Net risk for substance use	3.76	-0.20*	4.39	-0.13*
Net risk for individual	2.32	-0.24*	2.83	-0.19*
Delinquency risk factors	-2.90	-0.21*	-2.61	-0.17*
Education risk factors	-3.37	-0.19*	-2.80	-0.24*
Family risk factors	-1.62	-0.16*	-2.24	-0.12*
Peer risk factors	-2.14	-0.21*	-1.98	-0.10
Substance use risk factors	-1.70	-0.12*	-1.45	-0.10
Individual risk factors	-2.59	-0.20*	-2.55	-0.18*
Delinquency protective factors	4.46	-0.19*	4.92	-0.15*
Education protective factors	5.13	-0.23*	5.82	-0.19*
Family protective factors	6.92	-0.21*	7.05	-0.15*
Peer protective factors	6.32	-0.20*	6.77	-0.21*
Substance use protective factors	5.46	-0.21*	5.83	-0.11
Individual protective factors	4.90	-0.22*	5.38	-0.15*

* Correlation is significantly greater than zero ($p < .05$).

Table 4.10
Mean Assessment Scores and Correlations with Arrest During Follow-Up, by Ethnicity (Weighted)

<i>Score</i>	<i>Black</i>		<i>Hispanic</i>		<i>White</i>	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>
Total resiliency	21.47	-0.30*	15.98	-0.22*	25.70	-0.43*
Total protective	34.21	-0.27*	31.69	-0.21*	38.25	-0.38*
Total risk	-12.75	-0.26*	-15.72	-0.19*	-12.55	-0.41*
Net risk for delinquency	2.03	-0.25*	0.99	-0.20*	3.08	-0.33*
Net risk for education	2.00	-0.27*	1.18	-0.19*	4.41	-0.40*
Net risk for family	5.26	-0.20*	4.90	-0.15*	5.83	-0.36*
Net risk for peer	4.69	-0.32*	3.70	-0.18*	5.38	-0.39*
Net risk for substance use	4.54	-0.17*	3.41	-0.17*	3.88	-0.39*
Net risk for individual	2.94	-0.23*	1.80	-0.21*	3.13	-0.36*
Delinquency risk factors	-2.75	-0.20*	-3.07	-0.18*	-2.43	-0.30*
Education risk factors	-3.19	-0.24*	-3.65	-0.15*	-2.16	-0.35*
Family risk factors	-1.87	-0.07	-1.74	-0.12*	-1.77	-0.35*
Peer risk factors	-1.78	-0.26*	-2.48	-0.14*	-1.56	-0.30*
Substance use risk factors	-1.10	-0.12*	-1.87	-0.08	-2.04	-0.32*
Individual risk factors	-2.06	-0.20*	-2.91	-0.17*	-2.59	-0.31*
Delinquency protective factors	4.78	-0.20*	4.06	-0.16*	5.50	-0.26*
Education protective factors	5.19	-0.24*	4.83	-0.18*	6.57	-0.37*
Family protective factors	7.13	-0.29*	6.64	-0.13*	7.60	-0.30*
Peer protective factors	6.47	-0.25*	6.18	-0.16*	6.94	-0.36*
Substance use protective factors	5.64	-0.15*	5.28	-0.19*	5.92	-0.34*
Individual protective factors	5.00	-0.18*	4.71	-0.20*	5.72	-0.35*

* Correlation is significantly greater than zero ($p < .05$).

(continued on next page)

Table 4.10 (cont'd)
Mean Assessment Scores and Correlations with Arrest During Follow-Up, by Ethnicity (Weighted)

<i>Score</i>	<i>Other</i>		<i>Unknown</i>	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Correlation</i>
Total resiliency	32.59	-0.17	12.13	-0.22
Total protective	42.03	-0.11	27.20	-0.23
Total risk	-9.43	-0.23*	-15.07	-0.16
Net risk for delinquency	4.39	-0.15	1.84	-0.22
Net risk for education	5.36	-0.22*	0.31	-0.01
Net risk for family	6.54	-0.15	4.96	0.21
Net risk for peer	6.30	-0.13	2.51	-0.16
Net risk for substance use	5.45	-0.12	1.30	-0.53
Net risk for individual	4.56	-0.13	1.22	-0.13
Delinquency risk factors	-1.85	-0.20*	-2.75	-0.19
Education risk factors	-2.02	-0.25*	-3.03	0.14
Family risk factors	-1.14	-0.16	-1.36	0.41
Peer risk factors	-1.13	-0.10	-2.39	0.14
Substance use risk factors	-1.39	-0.17	-3.18	-0.51
Individual risk factors	-1.91	-0.19	-2.36	-0.19
Delinquency protective factors	6.24	-0.09	4.59	-0.17
Education protective factors	7.38	-0.16	3.34	-0.11
Family protective factors	7.68	-0.11	6.32	-0.03
Peer protective factors	7.42	-0.12	4.89	-0.32
Substance use protective factors	6.84	-0.06	4.48	-0.37
Individual protective factors	6.47	-0.07	3.58	-0.04

* Correlation is significantly greater than zero ($p < .05$).

CONTROLS FOR ADDITIONAL FACTORS RELATED TO RECIDIVISM

Controlling for Youth Background Characteristics

Prior analyses have examined the univariate relationship between SDRRC score and recidivism. In the following analyses, we examine the relationship controlling for additional factors that may impact how well SDRRC predicts recidivism. These factors include youth age, gender, race/ethnicity, whether the case is supervision (vs. non-supervision) and court (vs. non-court).

Table 4.11 presents the results from a logistic regression analysis of the total sample. We see that, even controlling for other factors that might be related to recidivism, SDRRC resiliency is still significantly related to rearrest. Other factors are also related to rearrest: age (not being in the youngest or oldest age group⁹), being male (as opposed to being female), being black (as opposed to being white), and being under probation supervision during the 12-month follow-up period. The overall measure of the model yielded a Wald chi-square value of 102.1 ($p < .0001$).

Table 4.11
Logistic Regression Results for Arrest During Follow-Up (Weighted)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>Wald Chi-Square</i>	<i>Pr > Chi-Sq</i>
Intercept	-20.4302	6.7603	9.1329	0.0025
Age	2.6623	0.9056	8.6421	0.0033
Age squared	-0.0960	0.0301	10.1707	0.0014
Male	0.9814	0.2408	16.6081	<.0001
Black	0.1976	0.2046	0.9325	0.3342
White	-0.2881	0.2680	1.1556	0.2824
Other race	-0.1627	0.3532	0.2121	0.6451
Supervision	1.5024	0.4206	12.7614	0.0004
Court case	-0.7125	0.3766	3.5786	0.0585
Resiliency	-0.0285	0.00430	43.8683	<.0001

The relatively lower correlations between SDRRC items and rearrest for Hispanic and “Other” youths observed in Table 4.5 might suggest that the resiliency measure is not

⁹ We include the square of age as a factor in the logistic regression because age has a curvilinear relationship with rearrest. Little (n.d.) used a similar analytic approach in her evaluation of the SDRRC.

as strong a predictor for some groups as it is for others. In order to test this, we included interactions terms between race/ethnicity and resiliency in the model identified in Table 4.11 above. Results, shown in Table 4.12 below, confirm that resiliency is differentially related to recidivism for whites (compared with Hispanics), although not significantly for blacks or “other” youths.

Table 4.12
Logistic Regression Results for Arrest During Follow-Up, With Interaction Terms (Weighted)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>Wald Chi-Square</i>	<i>Pr > Chi-Sq</i>
Intercept	-20.0157	6.6641	9.0212	0.0027
Age	2.5887	0.8937	8.3909	0.0038
Age squared	-0.0935	0.0297	9.9074	0.0016
Male	1.0138	0.2447	17.1713	<.0001
Black	0.4180	0.2456	2.8975	0.0887
White	0.0476	0.3186	0.0223	0.8812
Other race	-0.2739	0.4633	0.3496	0.5544
Supervision	1.5069	0.4182	12.9845	0.0003
Court case	-0.6778	0.3752	3.2631	0.0709
Resiliency	-0.0217	0.00551	15.4913	<.0001
Resiliency*Black	-0.0171	0.0103	2.7451	0.0976
Resiliency*White	-0.0313	0.0141	4.9051	0.0268
Resiliency*Other	0.000710	0.0140	0.0026	0.9596

Controlling for Services Received

Many of the youths received services during the 12-month follow-up. These services are designed to assist youths in areas of need and/or risk. A large percentage of youths received referrals to community services, family counseling, anger management, and substance abuse assessment and counseling. However, we do not know the percent of youths who actually received services from these referrals. Fewer participated in JJCPA programs or received residential treatment during the follow-up period.

Table 4.13 shows the percent of youths who received services from each of the programs, along with the mean resiliency score for sample youths in each program. Resiliency scores in programs that serviced only a few sample youths may vary widely because of extreme scores. For programs that serviced a higher number of sample youths, mean resiliency scores may be more indicators of the overall resiliency level of sample youths in the program.

Table 4.13
Services Received During Follow-Up and Mean Resiliency Score for Program
Participants (Weighted)

<i>Program</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Resiliency</i>
JJCPA PROGRAMS			
Abolish Chronic Truancy Program (ACT)	114	0.5%	23.3
After School Enrichment and Supervision ("Parks")	379	1.6%	-1.8
Community Treatment Facilities Program (CTF)	496	2.1%	12.1
Extended Day Community Supervision Program (JST)	366	1.6%	7.4
Gang Intervention Program	1,144	4.8%	9.3
Gender Specific Services—Camp Program	795	3.4%	-0.6
Gender Specific Services—Community Based Program	867	3.7%	14.0
Gender Specific Services—Juvenile Hall Program	426	1.8%	-2.7
High Performance Learning Academy (HP-Acad)	76	0.3%	4.9
Housing Based Day Supervision	14	0.0%	-4.0
Inside Out Writing Program	76	0.3%	-6.4
Intensive Transition Services Program	797	3.4%	2.9
Law Enforcement Prevention Program	88	0.4%	-17.9
Mental Health Screening, Assessment & Treatment (MH)	1,069	4.5%	-0.4
Multisystemic Therapy (MST Program)	137	0.6%	11.5
School Based Probation—Middle School at Risk	80	0.3%	38.5
School Based Probation—Middle School Probation	149	0.6%	1.7
School Based Probation—High School at Risk	511	2.2%	12.3
School Based Probation—High School Probation	3,283	13.9%	22.1
Special Needs Court (SNC)	37	0.2%	-18.0
Youth Substance Abuse Intervention	1,476	6.2%	6.8
CHALLENGE PROGRAM			
Youth/Family Accountability Model Project (YFAM)	83	0.4%	2.6
TANF PROGRAMS			
CAMPS (also Residential Treatment Services)	2,649	11.2%	1.4
EXCEL (also Detention Services)	1,098	4.6%	-2.7
Voucher Program	111	0.5%	-8.9
YSS Worker Program	531	2.2%	20.4
JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES PROGRAMS			
Camp Community Transition Program (CCTP)	2,516	10.6%	6.5
Community Education Center	363	1.5%	2.3
School Based Supervision	2,771	11.7%	21.2
Intensive Gang Suppression Program (IGSP)	794	3.4%	14.1
Suitable Placement Program	980	4.1%	-2.4
Teen Court	183	0.8%	20.2
Other	832	3.5%	17.8

(continued on next page)

Table 4.13 (cont'd)
Services Received During Follow-Up and Mean Resiliency Score for Program
Participants (Weighted)

<i>Program</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Resiliency</i>
JUVENILE DETENTION SERVICES PROGRAMS			
Community Detention Program	759	3.2%	2.3
EXCEL Program (also TANF)	607	2.6%	2.2
MARATHON	21	0.1%	-1.0
Other	225	1.0%	7.3
JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES PROGRAMS			
Gangs for Peace	28	0.1%	-24.0
Literacy Project	112	0.5%	-15.1
Operation Read	454	1.9%	-5.2
Young Men as Fathers (L.A. Dads)	98	0.4%	1.3
Other	248	1.0%	0.7
GENERAL PROBATION REFERRALS			
Anger Management	4,508	19.0%	13.1
Community Services	16,986	71.8%	16.8
Family Counseling	7,167	30.3%	17.9
Family Preservation	2,048	8.7%	8.4
Gang Intervention	2,122	9.0%	12.5
Health Education	1,701	7.2%	9.8
Life Skills Counseling	3,905	16.5%	14.4
Mental Health Assessment	2,183	9.2%	8.3
Mental Health Counseling	4,028	17.0%	15.9
Parent Development	3,583	15.1%	14.7
Respite Care	1,403	5.9%	8.5
Restitution	16,011	67.7%	8.5
Substance Abuse Assessment	2,997	12.7%	13.9
Substance Abuse Counseling	5,088	21.5%	11.0
Tutoring	3,389	14.3%	17.2
Vocational Training	1,703	7.2%	14.7
Other	2,195	9.3%	16.4

One of the questions we want to answer is whether the provision of services influences the youth's recidivism. We would expect those receiving services might have lower recidivism rates. In order to answer this, we tested the multiple logistic regression model presented in Table 4.11 above, with the inclusion of the number of services received by youths. Results of this regression showed that the number of services was actually positively correlated with recidivism. In other words, the more services received,

the more likely the youth was to have an arrest during the follow-up period. This is most likely due to the fact that higher-risk youths are provided more services. In fact, the correlation between SRDDC resiliency and the number of services was -0.19 ($p < .0001$). We conducted supplemental analyses in which we divided the sample into low-, moderate-, and high-risk groups and performed the regression runs within each risk group. Results showed no significant relationship between the number of services and recidivism once youth resiliency was controlled for.

5. CONCLUSIONS

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

RAND conducted a validation of the SDRRC for youths in the probation system in Los Angeles. The study methodology targeted 1200 youths for assessments using the SDRRC. Assessments were conducted by trained DPOs in four area offices across the county. Follow-up information gathered on youth arrests was used to determine whether the SDRRC was a valid predictor of recidivism in Los Angeles.

Our analyses showed that the SDRRC was a valid instrument. The instrument and its subscales were significantly related to arrest for youths 12 months after their assessment. The scale was also significantly related to recidivism for major subgroups of interest: youths of different ethnicities as well as males and females. In analyses in which we took into account other factors related to recidivism, the SDRRC remained a significant predictor of subsequent arrest. However, the scale does seem to work differently for some youths. For Hispanic youths, in particular, the scale is not as strong a predictor as for other youths. Some scale domains are not consistently predictive for major race/ethnic groups. For black youths, family risk factors are not predictive of rearrest; for Hispanic youths, substance abuse risk factors are not predictive.

LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Research studies are subject to limitations, and this one is no exception. Our follow-up was limited to 12 months following youth assessment with the SDRRC. Although this provides a window of time over which to observe behavior, longer follow-up time periods are preferable. Initially, a longer follow-up period had been planned, but the assessment phase took longer than expected.

As with many recidivism studies, our study relies on official records for measurement of youth behavior. We did not have access to youth's self-reported criminal behavior, which can provide a more direct measure of criminal behavior (only a fraction of offenses result in arrest). Future research may want to examine the extent to which the SDRRC also corresponds with self-reported criminal behavior. To our advantage, however, the pilot test was conducted *before* the SDRRC was implemented. In this way, the validity testing was not contaminated by any system policies or practices that were based on classifications by the SDRRC.

As indicated earlier, the SDRRC does not have any predetermined cut-points for resiliency. Without cut-points for classification, we could not conduct any meaningful analyses of false positives and false negatives—or the extent to which errors in prediction are made when using the SDRRC. Cut-points will be determined during the implementation phase of the instrument in Los Angeles. We recommend that sensitivity analyses be part of continued monitoring of the instrument once it has been integrated into Probation practices (as described below).

In addition, more thorough examination needs to be conducted on differences in the scales and subscales for different subgroups of youths. This should also be part of continued monitoring of the instrument.

SYSTEMWIDE IMPLEMENTATION OF LARRC

The Los Angeles Probation Department has started the process to institutionalize the SDRRC, now referred to as the LARRC. Training on LARRC began on August 4, 2004. To date, 908 out of 1388 DPOs have been trained in group sessions of 20 trainees each by the SDRRC developer. Trainees are given a pre- and post-test to ensure they understand the concepts.

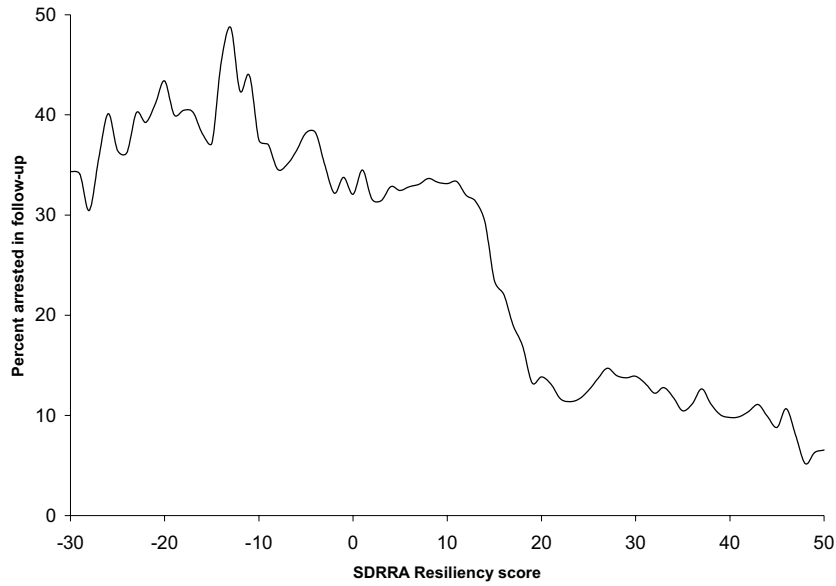
The Los Angeles Probation Department has started a policy that requires all DPOs in the Juvenile Bureaus to assess and reassess minors assigned to their caseloads at defined intervals as part of a plan to enhance case management services. As investigators are trained in the administration of the LARRC, the assessment will be utilized at the investigation level (the point at which the pilot assessment was done) and will continue through the supervision stages in order to address protective/risk/resiliency factors, update case planning efforts, and link minors to appropriate services and interventions.

In December 2004, staff began completing the LARRC assessment utilizing an automated system. Additionally, the Department is in the process of developing an automated case plan that will build on the LARRC assessment instrument as part of an enhanced case management process. The case management process will provide a more consistent and objective foundation for determining appropriate services based upon the needs of the minor.

Appendix

A. ARREST RATES BY RESILIENCY SCORE

Figure A.1
Percent of Sample Youths Arrested During Follow-Up, by Resiliency Score
(Weighted)



Note: This figure has been smoothed by using a weighted mean value of rearrest rates above and below each individual SDRRC score.

B. SAN DIEGO RISK AND RESILIENCY CHECKUP

DATE	SAN DIEGO REGIONAL RISK & RESILIENCY ✓CHECKUP					PDJ #
						JAIN:
YOUTH NAME (L/F/M)	NICKNAME	GENDER	AGE	DOB	HOME PHONE	
RESIDENCE (STREET)			CITY	ZIP	ALT. PHONE (SPECIFY)	
SCHOOL	GRADE	ETHNICITY			INTERPRETER DESIRABLE <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT	
WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE FOR YOUTH/FAMILY?				CASE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> COURT <input type="checkbox"/> NON-COURT		
MINOR: SPEAKS ENGLISH: <input type="checkbox"/> PROFICIENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> NONE		MINOR'S ASSESSMENT: PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN HOME:		MINOR'S PREFERRED LANGUAGE:		
PARENT/GUARDIAN: SPEAKS ENGLISH: <input type="checkbox"/> PROFICIENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> NONE		PARENT/GUARDIAN ASSESSMENT: PRIMARY LANGUAGE IN HOME:		PARENT/GUARDIAN PREFERRED LANGUAGE:		
PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM:						
NAME	TITLE	OFFICE	PHONE			
AGE AT FIRST ARREST	# PRIOR ARRESTS					

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS						
1	(No) Commitment to School	0	1	2	3	
2	(No) Recognition for Involvement in Pro-social Activities	0	1	2	3	
3	(No) Relations with parents / other adults	0	1	2	3	
4	(No) Parental Monitoring	0	1	2	3	
5	(Negative) Parent Evaluation of Peers	0	1	2	3	
6	(No) Friends Engage in Conventional (Pro-social) Behavior	0	1	2	3	
7	(Not) Intolerant attitude towards deviance	0	1	2	3	
8	(No) Positive Social Orientation	0	1	2	3	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE SCORE			↓	↓	↓	=
			□	+	□	+
			□	+	□	=
			□	+	□	=

OTHER RISK FACTORS OR CONCERNS: (PLEASE CHECK ALL BOXES THAT MAY APPLY)	<input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL CRUELTY <input type="checkbox"/> BLADDER CONTROL, DAYTIME LACK OF <input type="checkbox"/> BLADDER CONTROL, NIGHTTIME LACK OF <input type="checkbox"/> CHRONIC TARDINESS <input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL DISTRESS <input type="checkbox"/> FIRE SETTING	<input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH PROBLEMS <input type="checkbox"/> HOMELESSNESS <input type="checkbox"/> INAPPROPRIATE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR <input type="checkbox"/> LOSS OR GRIEF <input type="checkbox"/> PARENTAL ABUSE/NEGLECT <input type="checkbox"/> PARENTAL REJECTION	<input type="checkbox"/> PEERS ARE OLDER/YOUNGER <input type="checkbox"/> PREDATORY OR HARASSING BEHAVIOR: <input type="checkbox"/> HATE CRIME <input type="checkbox"/> FOR PERSONAL GAIN <input type="checkbox"/> RACIALLY BASED <input type="checkbox"/> SEXUALLY BASED <input type="checkbox"/> SCHOOLYARD BULLYING	<input type="checkbox"/> SELF-MUTILATION <input type="checkbox"/> TOBACCO USE <input type="checkbox"/> VICTIM OF: <input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC VIOLENCE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ABUSE <input type="checkbox"/> RACISM <input type="checkbox"/> SEXUAL ABUSE
---	---	---	--	--

COMMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS:

SUMMARY SCORES			
TOTAL PROTECTIVE SCORE	□	TOTAL RESILIENCY SCORE	□
TOTAL RISK SCORE	□	TOTAL ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE SCORE	□

INSTRUCTIONS:
 IF YOUR SELECTION IS NOT ABSOLUTELY AFFIRMATIVE, USE AN ARROW POINTING IN THE DIRECTION YOU WOULD LEAN TO IF GIVEN ANOTHER CHOICE. SEE EXAMPLE TO RIGHT.

EXAMPLE: YES SOMEWHAT NO UNK
 →

DELINQUENCY - Protective					NET RISK SCORE	DELINQUENCY- Risk						
YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK	YES		SOME WHAT	NO	UNK				
1	SUPPORT/REINFORCEMENT IN COMMUNITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	PRIOR ARRESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	PRO-SOCIAL ADULT RELATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	SIGNIFICANT CRIME IN NEIGHBORHOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	EXTENSIVE STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	OFFENSES COMMITTED WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	PARTICIPATES IN FAITH COMMUNITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	ASSAULTIVE OR FIGHTING BEHAVIOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	DELINQUENT ORIENTATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Delinquency Protective Subscale Score					+	← ← ←	-	Delinquency Risk Subscale Score				
→ → →												
EDUCATION - Protective					NET RISK SCORE	EDUCATION - Risk						
YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK	YES		SOME WHAT	NO	UNK				
11	SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT/ BONDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	POOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	ATTACHMENTS W/ACADEMIC ACHIEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	PATTERN OF TRUANCY PAST YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	POSITIVE INTERACTIONS WITH TEACHERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	PATTERN OF SUSPENSION/EXPELLED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14	EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	DISRUPTIVE CLASSROOM/SCHOOL BX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	CARING/SUPPORTIVE SCHOOL CLIMATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	PRESENTLY NOT IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Education Protective Subscale Score					+	← ← ←	-	Education Risk Subscale Score				
→ → →												
FAMILY- Protective					NET RISK SCORE	FAMILY- Risk						
YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK	YES		SOME WHAT	NO	UNK				
21	COMMUNICATES WITH FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	POOR RELATIONS WITH PARENT(S)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22	CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF TIME AT HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27	PARENTAL SUPERVISION DEFICIENCIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
23	FAMILY ACTIVITIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	CHAOTIC FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24	FAMILY SUPPORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29	PARENTAL CRIMINALITY/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
25	UNCONDITIONAL REGARD FROM A PARENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	RUNAWAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Family Protective Subscale Score					+	← ← ←	-	Family Risk Subscale Score				
→ → →												
PEER - Protective					NET RISK SCORE	PEER - Risk						
YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK	YES		SOME WHAT	NO	UNK				
31	POSITIVE PEER RELATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	36	SOCIALLY ISOLATED	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
32	HAS AT LEAST ONE PERSON TO CONFIDE IN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	37	VERY FEW PROSOCIAL ACQUAINTANCES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
33	VALUES DIGNITY/RIGHTS OF OTHERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	38	HAS GANG AFFILIATION/ASSOCIATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
34	ABILITY TO MAKE FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	HAS DELINQUENT FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
35	ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE DISAGREEMENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	NO MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP W/ANY ADULT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Peer Protective Subscale Score					+	← ← ←	-	Peer Risk Subscale Score				
→ → →												
SUBSTANCE USE- Protective					NET RISK SCORE	SUBSTANCE USE - Risk						
YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK	YES		SOME WHAT	NO	UNK				
41	PARENTS MODEL HEALTHY MODERATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	46	PATTERN OF ALCOHOL USE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
42	EFFECTIVELY MANAGES PEER PRESSURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	USED MOOD ALTERING SUBST. (OTHER THAN ALCOHOL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
43	YOUTH IS FREE OF DISTRESSING HABITS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	48	USES SUBSTANCES FREQUENTLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
44	YOUTH MANAGES STRESS WELL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	49	SUBSTANCE USE INTERFERES WITH DAILY FUNCTIONING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
45	POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	EARLY ONSET SUBSTANCE USE (<13)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Substance Use Protective Subscale Score					+	← ← ←	-	Substance Use Risk Subscale Score				
→ → →												
INDIVIDUAL - Protective					NET RISK SCORE	INDIVIDUAL - Risk						
YES	SOME WHAT	NO	UNK	YES		SOME WHAT	NO	UNK				
51	VALUES HONESTY/INTEGRITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	56	NO PROSOCIAL INTERESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
52	SELF CONTROL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	57	SUPPORTIVE OF DELINQUENCY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
53	SELF EFFICACY IN PROSOCIAL ROLES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	58	ANGER MANAGEMENT ISSUES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
54	PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	59	SENSATION SEEKING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
55	PLANS, ORGANIZES, & COMPLETES TASKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	MANIPULATIVE/DECEITFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Individual Protective Subscale Score					+	← ← ←	-	Individual Risk Subscale Score				
→ → →												

TOTAL PROTECTIVE SCORE	TOTAL RESILIENCY SCORE	TOTAL RISK SCORE
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C. SERVICES DATA FORM

L.A. RISK AND NEEDS PILOT PROJECT YOUTH SERVICES FORM 12 Month Follow-up					
Youth Name (L/F/M):			PDJ #:	JAIN:	
DOB:	Ethnicity:	Gender:	Date Assigned to Probation:		
Date Completed/Terminated Probation: <input type="checkbox"/> Active Case		PO Assigned:	PO Contact #:	Office:	
Start Date of Follow-up:		End Date of Follow-up:		Date Completed Form:	

Please indicate which of the following services were provided to the youth from start to 12 months after assessment by placing a check mark (✓) in the appropriate boxes below:

SERVICE	START → 12 MONTHS
JJCPA PROGRAMS:	
Abolish Chronic Truancy Program (ACT)	
After school Enrichment and Supervision ("Parks")	
Community Treatment Facilities Program (CTF)	
Extended Day Community Supervision Program (JST)	
Gang Intervention Program	
Gender Specific Services – Camp Program	
Gender Specific Services – Community Based Program	
Gender Specific Services – Juvenile Hall Program	
High Performance Learning Academy (HP-Acd)	
Housing Based Day Supervision	
Inside Out Writing Program	
Intensive Transition Services Program	
Law Enforcement Prevention Program	
Mental Health Screening, Assessment & Treatment (MH)	
Multisystemic Therapy (MST Program)	
School Based Probation – Elementary/Middle School at Risk Group	
School Based Probation – Elementary/Middle School Probation Group	
School Based Probation – High School at Risk Group	
School Based Probation – High School Probation Group	
Special Needs Court (SNC)	
Youth Substance Abuse Intervention	
CHALLENGE PROGRAM:	
Youth/Family Accountability Model Project (YFAM)	
TANF PROGRAMS:	
CAMPS (also Residential Treatment Services)	
EXCEL (also Detention Services)	
Voucher Program	
YSS Worker Program	
JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES PROGRAMS:	
Camp Community Transition Program (CCTP)	
Community Education Center	

SERVICE	START → 12 MONTHS
School Based Supervision	
Intensive Gang Suppression Program (IGSP)	
Suitable Placement Program	
Teen Court	
Other:	
JUVENILE DETENTION SERVICES PROGRAMS:	
Border Youth Project	
Community Detention Program	
EXCEL Program (also TANF)	
MARATHON	
Other:	
JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES PROGRAMS:	
Amer-I-Can Program	
Bridge to Employment	
Gangs for Peace	
Honors Drama Ensemble	
Literacy Project	
Operation Read	
Young Men as Fathers (L.A. Dads)	
Other:	
GENERAL PROBATION REFERRALS: (check if service was not delivered as part of a selected program)	
Anger Management	
Community Service	
Family Counseling	
Family Preservation	
Gang Intervention	
Health Education	
Life Skills Counseling	
Mental Health Assessment	
Individual Mental Health Counseling	
Parent Development	
Respite Care	
Restitution	
Substance Abuse Assessment	
Substance Abuse Counseling	
Tutoring	
Vocational Training	
Other1:	
Other2:	
Other3:	

** Minor received no services during this time period for the following reason:

- Case was closed after assessment, minor never assigned to probation
- Case was assigned to probation, but case was not active during this time period
- Minor was not in need of services
- Bench warrant issued early during specified time period
- Other _____

D. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE AND OF ALL PROBATION CASES

**Table D.1
Non-Court Cases in Sample, by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i><13</i>	4	4	1	0	0	9
	<i>13</i>	4	5	2	0	0	11
	<i>14</i>	4	6	2	2	0	14
	<i>15</i>	5	6	2	1	0	14
	<i>16</i>	2	10	0	3	0	15
	<i>17</i>	3	5	2	2	0	12
	<i>18</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>>18</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1
	<i>Total</i>		22	36	10	8	0
<i>Male</i>	<i><13</i>	12	8	3	1	0	24
	<i>13</i>	6	12	2	0	0	20
	<i>14</i>	7	9	0	5	0	21
	<i>15</i>	9	22	7	3	0	41
	<i>16</i>	5	14	3	6	0	28
	<i>17</i>	8	14	11	5	0	38
	<i>18</i>	2	0	2	2	0	6
	<i>>18</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Total</i>		49	79	28	22	0
<i>Total</i>							254

Table D.2
Court Supervision Cases in Sample, by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i><13</i>	2	1	0	0	0	3
	<i>13</i>	3	10	1	1	0	15
	<i>14</i>	8	15	2	1	0	26
	<i>15</i>	14	12	7	2	0	35
	<i>16</i>	8	13	6	4	1	32
	<i>17</i>	14	18	10	1	0	43
	<i>18</i>	4	7	4	1	0	16
	<i>>18</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1
	<i>Total</i>		53	77	30	10	1
<i>Male</i>	<i><13</i>	13	8	7	0	0	28
	<i>13</i>	13	18	7	2	0	40
	<i>14</i>	24	31	20	5	1	81
	<i>15</i>	30	42	15	10	3	100
	<i>16</i>	31	46	18	12	0	107
	<i>17</i>	37	50	31	15	1	134
	<i>18</i>	10	13	13	8	1	45
	<i>>18</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1
	<i>Total</i>		158	208	111	53	6
<i>Total</i>							707

Table D.3
Court Investigation Cases in Sample, by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Female</i>	<13	0	0	1	0	0	1
	13	1	1	0	0	0	2
	14	0	2	3	0	0	5
	15	1	2	0	1	0	4
	16	1	0	1	0	1	3
	17	0	5	1	0	0	6
	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>18	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Total</i>		3	10	6	1	1
<i>Male</i>	<13	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	2	0	1	3
	14	1	1	0	0	0	2
	15	6	6	1	1	0	14
	16	2	6	2	0	1	11
	17	5	7	2	1	0	15
	18	0	4	2	1	0	7
	>18	0	2	0	0	0	2
	<i>Total</i>		14	26	9	3	2
<i>Total</i>							75

Table D.5
Probation Court Supervision Cases, by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Female</i>	<13	32	39	5	3	0	79
	13	59	126	18	14	0	217
	14	142	236	33	20	1	432
	15	203	254	65	24	1	547
	16	175	256	88	34	0	553
	17	167	282	92	33	2	576
	18	23	28	9	4	0	64
	>18	2	4	1	1	0	8
	<i>Total</i>		803	1,225	311	133	4
<i>Male</i>	<13	169	235	53	14	1	472
	13	234	461	79	54	4	832
	14	464	857	140	93	2	1,556
	15	658	1,317	197	125	10	2,307
	16	688	1,768	279	138	6	2,879
	17	713	1,688	357	178	10	2,946
	18	55	172	50	30	2	309
	>18	1	17	1	1	0	20
	<i>Total</i>		2,982	6,515	1,156	633	35
<i>Total</i>							13,797

Table D.6
Probation Court Investigation Cases, by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i><13</i>	19	25	4	1	0	49
	<i>13</i>	36	44	2	0	0	82
	<i>14</i>	41	75	26	7	1	150
	<i>15</i>	59	92	34	6	2	193
	<i>16</i>	85	93	48	11	0	237
	<i>17</i>	117	129	46	14	1	307
	<i>18</i>	13	21	7	0	1	42
	<i>>18</i>	1	2	0	1	0	4
	<i>Total</i>		371	481	167	40	5
<i>Male</i>	<i><13</i>	90	63	15	9	0	177
	<i>13</i>	102	133	35	5	3	278
	<i>14</i>	112	244	66	17	0	439
	<i>15</i>	184	356	93	34	1	668
	<i>16</i>	228	492	125	47	6	898
	<i>17</i>	310	689	163	50	5	1,217
	<i>18</i>	65	173	38	6	2	284
	<i>>18</i>	10	13	4	3	0	30
	<i>Total</i>		1,101	2,163	539	171	17
<i>Total</i>							5,055

E. COMPUTATION OF WEIGHTS

Table E.1
Computation of Weights Using Ethnicity, Gender, and Case Type

<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>White</i>
<i>Court cases</i>						
Male	Population	4,083	8,678	804	52	1,695
	Sample	172	234	56	8	120
	Weight	23.7384	37.0855	14.3571	6.5000	14.1250
Female	Population	1,174	1,706	173	9	478
	Sample	56	87	11	2	36
	Weight	20.9643	19.6092	15.7273	4.5000	13.2778
<i>Non-court cases</i>						
Male	Population	934	1,901	218	18	419
	Sample	49	79	22	0	28
	Weight	19.0612	24.0633	9.9091		14.9643
Female	Population	418	629	105	11	171
	Sample	22	36	8	0	10
	Weight	19.0000	17.4722	13.1250		17.1000

F. YOUTH AND FAMILY LANGUAGE AND PROFICIENCY

Although not directly related to the SDRRC’s validity, one of the questions raised by the members of the Probation Committee was the extent to which English was spoken in the home. Several questions on the assessment form addressed this question and analyses appear in Tables F.1 through F.5. We have presented the results separately for the different racial groups. For the vast majority of the youths, English was the preferred language. The youth’s primary language in the home reflected the youth’s preferred language with the exception of Hispanic and “other” (often Asian) youths. In these cases, the youth’s primary language was Spanish or an Asian language, respectively. For more than half of the Hispanic families, Spanish was the parents’ preferred language. The parents’ preferred language mirrored the parents’ primary language in the home.

**Table F.1
English Proficiency for Youths and Parents, by Race (Weighted)**

<i>Race</i>	<i>Youth</i>	<i>Parent</i>		
		<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Black	<i>Good</i>	5,743	21	24
	<i>Fair</i>	0	24	0
	<i>Poor</i>	0	0	0
Hispanic	<i>Good</i>	5,290	3,522	1,350
	<i>Fair</i>	57	282	179
	<i>Poor</i>	0	0	74
White	<i>Good</i>	2,427	44	0
	<i>Fair</i>	0	0	0
	<i>Poor</i>	0	0	0
Other	<i>Good</i>	714	222	56
	<i>Fair</i>	10	59	14
	<i>Poor</i>	0	0	0
Unknown	<i>Good</i>	46	6	9
	<i>Fair</i>	0	0	0
	<i>Poor</i>	0	0	0

NOTE: Missing data (non-responses) have been excluded from this table. English proficiency was unknown for 14.8% of cases.

Table F.2
Youth's Preferred Language (Weighted)

<i>Race</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>N</i>
Black	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6,455
Hispanic	81.9%	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12,687
White	98.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	2,791
Other	87.2%	0.0%	10.9%	1.9%	1,273

NOTE: Missing data (1.9%) have been excluded from this table.

Table F.3
Youth's Primary Language in Home (Weighted)

<i>Race</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>N</i>
Black	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6,519
Hispanic	68.4%	30.7%	0.6%	0.3%	12,761
White	97.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	2,791
Other	77.5%	0.0%	20.1%	2.4%	1,273

NOTE: Missing data (1.4%) have been excluded from this table.

Table F.4
Parents' Preferred Language (Weighted)

<i>Race</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>N</i>
Black	98.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	6,410
Hispanic	44.2%	54.4%	1.4%	0.0%	12,552
White	96.8%	0.5%	0.0%	2.7%	2,791
Other	58.3%	0.0%	36.4%	5.3%	1,273

NOTE: Missing data (2.7%) have been excluded from this table.

Table F.5
Parents' Primary Language in Home (Weighted)

<i>Race</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>N</i>
Black	98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	6,450
Hispanic	45.3%	53.0%	1.4%	0.3%	12,663
White	96.3%	1.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2,791
Other	61.6%	0.8%	33.7%	4.5%	1,287

NOTE: Missing data (2.0%) have been excluded from this table.

G. ARRESTS DURING FOLLOW-UP, BY RESILIENCY SCORE AND ETHNICITY

Table G.1
Arrested Within 12 Months of Assessment, by Resiliency Score (Weighted): Blacks Only

<i>Resiliency Score</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Low (12 or less)	59.3%	40.7%
Medium (13-33)	84.6%	15.4%
High (34+)	89.0%	11.0%
Total	78.1%	21.9%

Chi-square = 27.8 (p < .0001)

Table G.2
Arrested Within 12 Months of Assessment, by Resiliency Score (Weighted): Hispanics Only

<i>Resiliency Score</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Low (12 or less)	65.3%	34.7%
Medium (13-33)	83.8%	16.2%
High (34+)	91.8%	8.2%
Total	78.1%	21.9%

Chi-square = 32.2 (p < .0001)

Table G.3
Arrested Within 12 Months of Assessment, by Resiliency Score (Weighted): Whites Only

<i>Resiliency Score</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Low (12 or less)	66.2%	33.8%
Medium (13-33)	90.5%	9.5%
High (34+)	96.5%	3.5%
Total	86.7%	13.3%

Chi-square = 27.4 (p < .0001)

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