

Quantitative Analyses

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES

Descriptives

Gateway	97
Data Collection Groups	97
Gender	97
Age	98
Caregivers	98
Ethnicity	99
Generational Status	99
Acculturation Level	99
Involvement with Gangs	100
Familial Criminality	100
Familial Mobility	100
Substance Abuse Problems	101
Most Problematic Substance	101
Level of Substance Use Treatment	101
School Type	102
School Grades	103
School Suspensions	104
School Attendance Problems	104
Arrests During Intervention Period	105
Mental Health	106
Stressful Life Events	107
Intervention Services	108
Historical Comparison Group	111

Results

Within the Targeted Neighborhoods

1. Juvenile Crime will Decrease	113
2. Adult Crime will Decrease	119
3. Juvenile Alcohol and Drug-Related Offenses will Decrease	124
4. Neighborhood Residents' Sense of Safety and Public Protection will Increase	126
5. Residents' Satisfaction with Law Enforcement will Increase	127

Within the Targeted Families

6. Levels of Family Functioning will Increase Among Targeted Families	128
7. Alcohol and Drug Use will Decrease Among Targeted Families	152
8. Initiation of Criminal Activity Among Non-probation Juveniles in Targeted Families will Decrease	160

Quantitative Analyses

Within the Targeted Families (cont.)

9. Percentage of Juveniles Among the Targeted Families Under the Jurisdiction of Child Welfare Services who Subsequently Enter the Juvenile Justice System will Decrease	164
10. Rate of Successful Completion of Probation Restitution and Court-ordered Community Services Among Targeted Juvenile Offenders will Increase	165
11. Rate of Out-of-home Placements Among Juvenile Offenders in the Targeted Families will Decrease	166
12. Rates of Recidivism Among Juvenile Offenders will Decrease ..	167
13. Problem Behaviors of Juvenile Offenders will Decrease	170
14. Behavioral and Emotional Strengths of Juvenile Offenders will Increase	177

Within the Local Juvenile Justice System

15. Collaboration Among Private and Public Agencies will Increase	198
16. Accountability of Service Delivery will Increase	201
17. Standardized Alcohol and Drug Assessment will be Implemented	204
18. Assessment Tool for Identifying Levels of Criminal Risks and Needs for Female Offenders will be Developed	205
19. Range of Services will be Developed to Meet the Needs of a Diverse Population, Considering Gender and Culture	210

Quantitative Analyses

Descriptive Information

Gateway

As of June 15, 2003, 352 families entered the NEW VISTAS program. Families came to NEW VISTAS via one of four different gateways: Probation, Truancy, Parole/CDC, and Child Welfare Services (CWS). 306 families entered NEW VISTAS via Probation, 44 families entered via Truancy, one entered via Parole, and one family entered through CWS.

Figure a. Number of Youths Entering NEW VISTAS Via Each Gateway

	Probation		Truancy	Parole/CDC	CWS
	Youth	Adult			
Total	291	15	44	1	1
Males	203	12	25	0	1
Females	88	3	19	1	0

Data Collection Groups

For evaluation purposes, NEW VISTAS data were divided into two groups: (1) Board of Corrections (BOC), and (2) Local Evaluation Measures (LEM). All families were included in the BOC group and completed the BOC Core Data Elements (CDE). In addition to the BOC CDE, families in the LEM group completed more in-depth assessments about family functioning, parenting strategies, strength-based and problem behaviors, and a life events checklist. Data were collected from NEW VISTAS participants at five data collection periods: Intake, Exit, and, if possible, Follow-Up 1, 2, and 3. While these numbers reflect the overall number of information packets collected, the numbers presented in the results section vary by measure, scale, and item, depending upon applicability or missed items.

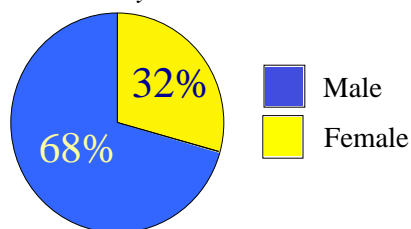
Figure b. Number of Youths Completing Each Data Collection Stage

	Intake		Exit		FUP1		FUP2		FUP3	
	BOC	LEM	BOC	LEM	BOC	LEM	BOC	LEM	BOC	LEM
Probation	168	160	168	160	152	125	114	76	92	49
Truancy	9	14	9	14	9	14	8	7	7	4
CDC	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	352		352		301		206		152	

Gender

Of youths in NEW VISTAS, 68% were male and 32% were female. This proportion is slightly higher than the overall percentage of females on probation in Santa Barbara County.

Figure c. Percent of NEW VISTAS Youths by Gender



The majority of families entered NEW VISTAS via Probation.

352 families completed BOC CDE measures at Intake and Exit, and 174 families also completed LEM packets.

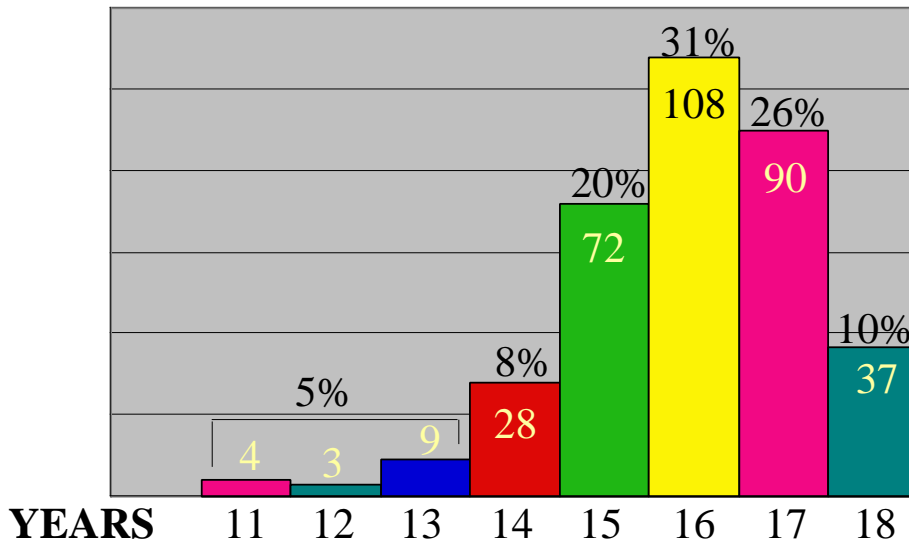
About a third of the youths participating in NEW VISTAS were females.

Quantitative Analyses

Age

Youths participating in NEW VISTAS ranged in age from 11 to 18 years. However, as demonstrated by figure d below, the majority of youths (77%) were between 15 and 17 years of age. Only 5 % of youths were under age 14, and 10% of youths entering NEW VISTAS were already 18 years of age.

Figure d. Age of NEW VISTAS Participants



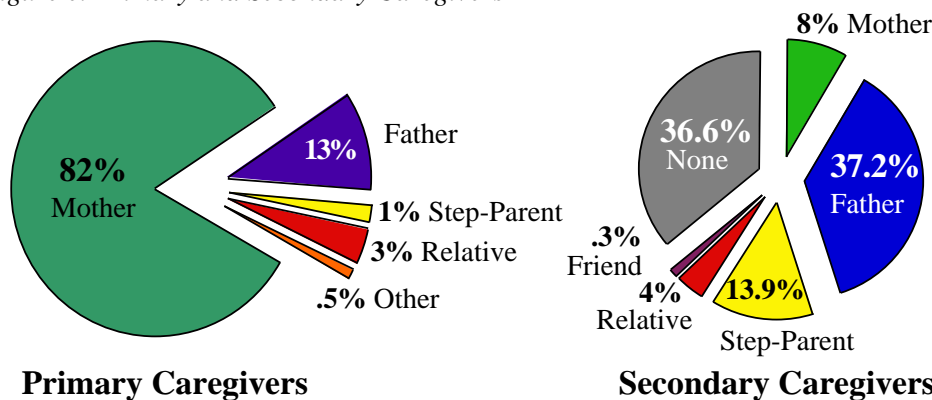
77% of youths in NEW VISTAS were between 15 and 17 years old.

Caregivers

Families were asked to report who takes primary and secondary responsibility for providing care to youths participating in NEW VISTAS. The majority of youths (82%, n=288) had mothers as their primary caregiver. The percentage is consistent with that found in the general population. The second largest group of primary caregivers was fathers, making up 13 of the remaining 18 percent for this sample. Secondary caregivers were more evenly distributed, with approximately the same percentage of youths reporting not having a secondary caregiver as reporting that their father was their secondary caregiver.

Mothers (82%) are most often the Primary Caregiver of NEW VISTAS youths. This percentage is consistent with the general population.

Figure e. Primary and Secondary Caregivers



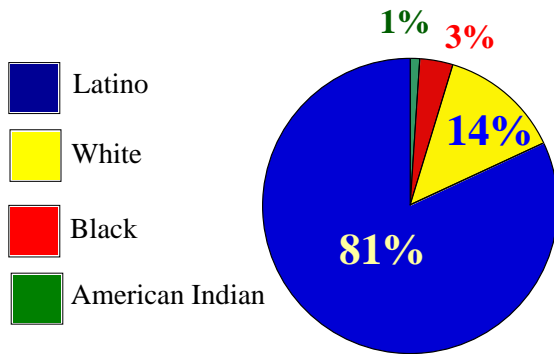
Although 37% of youths report not having a secondary caregiver, 37% of youths report their father as providing secondary care.

Quantitative Analyses

Ethnicity

The majority (81%) of youths participating in NEW VISTAS were Latino (Mexican-American). This percentage was stable across genders, and is consistent with the ethnic population living in the original target area (Eastside and Westside of Santa Barbara).

Figure f. Ethnicity of NEW VISTAS Participants



It is important to recognize the influences of cultural background when working with diverse families such as those in NEW VISTAS. The Mexican-American families in NEW VISTAS varied widely in their exposure to American culture. The Acculturation Scale for Mexican-Americans (ARSMA) was used in order to better understand the cultural experiences of youths.

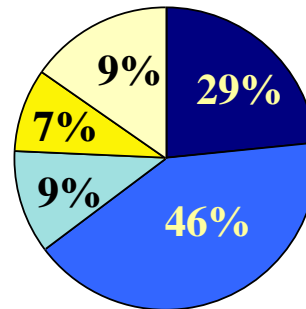
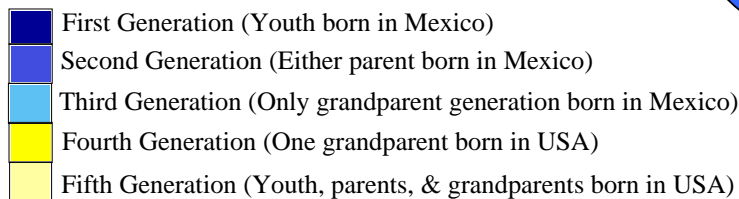
81 % of youths in NEW VISTAS identified as Latino/Latina.

The acculturation scale was only completed by Mexican-American youths.

Generational Status

Generational status refers to the length of time a youth's family has lived in the United States. The majority (75%) of youths in NEW VISTAS were either first or second-generation residents of the United States, meaning that either they or their parents were born in Mexico.

Figure g. Generational Status of Youths in NEW VISTAS

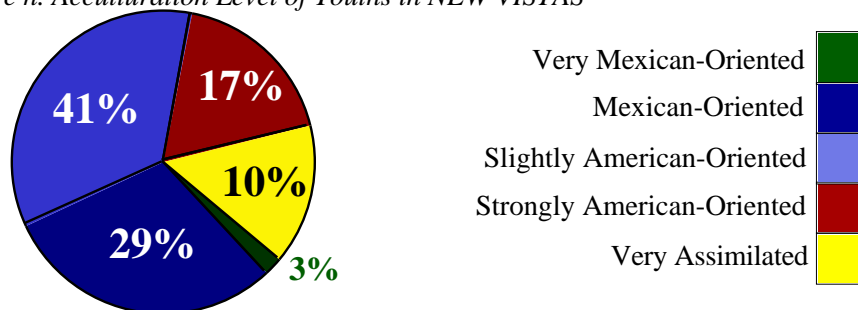


70% of youths were first or second-generation residents of the United States.

Acculturation Level

Acculturation level refers to a youth's preference for American or Mexican cultural values, traditions, and language. The majority (70%) of youths in NEW VISTAS identified themselves as either Mexican Oriented or Slightly American Oriented.

Figure h. Acculturation Level of Youths in NEW VISTAS



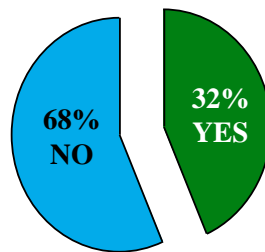
70% of the Latino youths were "Mexican Oriented" or "Slightly American Oriented."

Quantitative Analyses

Involvement with Gangs

Information on youth affiliation or membership in a gang is gathered using Youth Self-Report and the Santa Barbara County Probation Mainframe. Gang affiliation and membership is a part of life for 32% of NEW VISTAS youths. 157 males (66%) and 84 females (74%) are not involved in gangs. 81 males (34%) and 30 females (26%) are involved in gangs.

Figure i. Percent of Youths With Gang Membership or Association

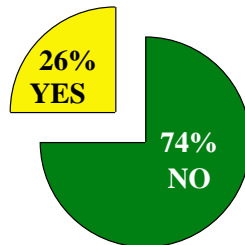


Some boys (34%) and girls (26%) are active in gangs.

Familial Criminality

Research has shown Familial Criminality (i.e., living with someone on probation, parole, or incarcerated) to be a powerful predictor of violent behavior during late adolescence. Familial Criminality was a risk factor for the 91 youths in NEW VISTAS who lived with someone on probation, parole or incarcerated. 261 youths do not live with someone on probation, parole or incarcerated.

Figure j. Percent of Youths Living With Someone on Probation, Parole, or Incarcerated

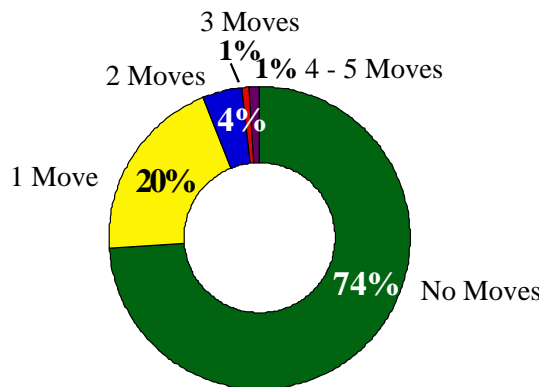


26% of NEW VISTAS youths have Familial Criminality as a risk factor. Percentages reported do not reflect biological parents involved with the criminal justice system with whom a youth did not live, have never met, or did not consider as part of their life.

Familial Mobility

Research also has shown Familial Mobility (i.e., number of moves) to be predictive of violence in late adolescence. The majority of youths (74%, $n = 257$) did not move within one year before entry into NEW VISTAS. Given that family mobility is generally a predictor of juvenile delinquency, it is surprising that 74% of NEW VISTAS youths did not move in the year prior to program entry.

Figure k. Percent of Youths Who Moved Within the Past Year



Please note this graph reflects the number of moves in the PAST YEAR, not the number of moves in the youth's lifetime.

Given that family mobility is generally a predictor of juvenile delinquency, it is surprising that 74% of youths did not move in the past year.

It may be that NEW VISTAS families live in Public Housing, which is a major commodity considering the high-cost of living in Santa Barbara. Rent is considerably lower and all units are family-sized. Because of these benefits, families do not want to move out of public housing and hence may have more stable living situations.

Quantitative Analyses

Substance Use Problems

Criteria for referral to the NEW VISTAS program specifies that either the youth or someone living with the youth has a drug and / or alcohol problem. Alcohol and drug problems are defined by a score of 4 or higher on the Adolescent Addiction Severity Index (AASI). The AASI was administered to NEW VISTAS youths during the intake interview. The majority of youths had as problem with either alcohol or drugs, as demonstrated in Figure 1. For youths with substance problems, 49% had both drug and alcohol problems, 56% had alcohol problems only, and 72% had drug problems only.

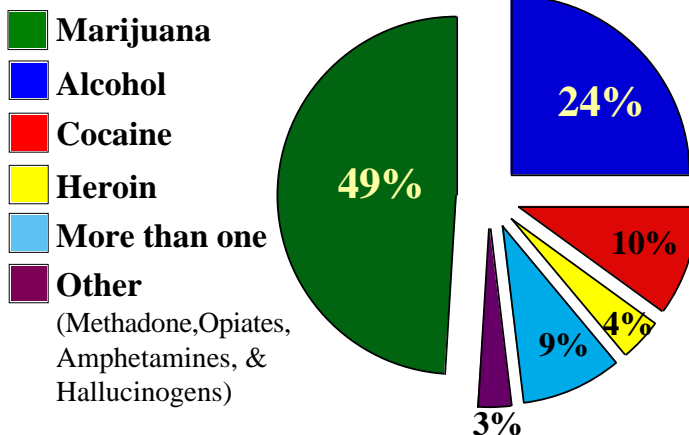
Figure 1. Percent of Youths with Alcohol and Drug Problems



Marijuana, Alcohol, and Cocaine were the most common problematic substances for youths in NEW VISTAS.

Most Problematic Substance

Figure m. Percent of Youths With Each Most Problematic Substance:

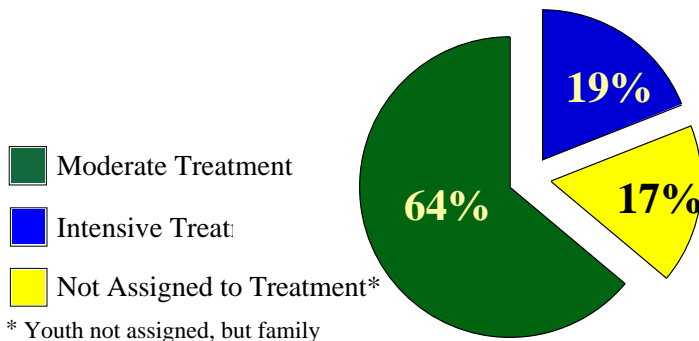


NEW VISTAS Treatment Planners used information from the AASI to determine which of the substance(s) were most problematic for youths at the time of Intake. Marijuana was the most common problematic substance, followed by alcohol and cocaine.

In 79% of families, youth had substance problems, in 16% of families, mothers had substance problems, in 23% of families, fathers had substance problems, and in 19% of families another family member had substance problems.

Level of Substance Use Treatment

Figure n. Percent of Youths Assigned to Each Level of Alcohol/Drug Treatment:



* Youth not assigned, but family member assigned services

Based upon all of the information obtained at Intake, youths or family members were assigned to Moderate or Intensive treatment. The majority of youths were assigned to Moderate treatment, and 17% of youths were not assigned to treatment.

64% of NEW VISTAS youths with alcohol and/or drug problems are initially assigned to Moderate Treatment.

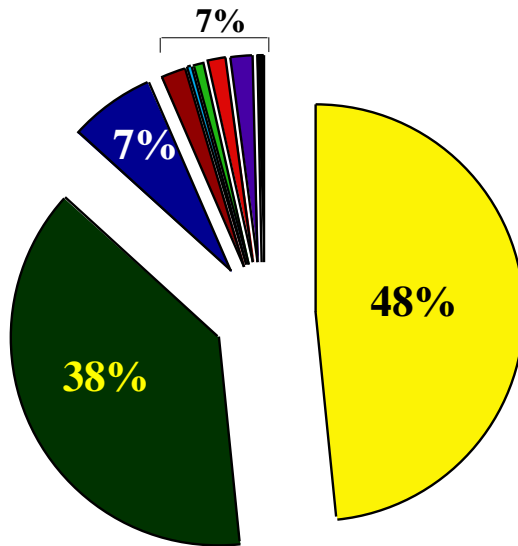
Quantitative Analyses

School Type










Youths in NEW VISTAS attended a wide variety of schools. This is important to note because different school types vary in hours, expectations, supervision, policies, etc., thus the school experiences of youths in NEW VISTAS is greatly impacted by the type of school attended. At Intake, the greatest percentage of youths attended a Comprehensive public school, while a slightly smaller percentage attended Community Day or Continuation schools. Five youths were under 18 but were not enrolled in school at Intake, and two youths were over 18, not enrolled, and had not completed high school.

School Information is available for 343 youths.

Figure o. Percent of Youths Attending Each Type of School



At Intake, 48% of youths in NEW VISTAS attended public school, 38% attended community or continuation school, and 7% attended court school.

	Public School (Santa Barbara, San Marcos, Dos Pueblos)	48% (n = 165)
	Community or Continuation School (El Puente, La Cuesta, Las Alturas)	38% (n = 130)
	Court School (Los Robles/Los Prietos, Villa Esperanza)	7% (n = 24)
	Alternative School	2% (n = 6)
	Independent Study	.3% (n = 1)
	Home Study	1% (n = 3)
	Not enrolled but should be	1.5% (n = 7)
	NA - graduated HS/GED	1.5% (n = 5)
	NA - >18, did not complete HS	.7% (n = 2)

5 youths had graduated from high school or received a GED before entering NEW VISTAS.

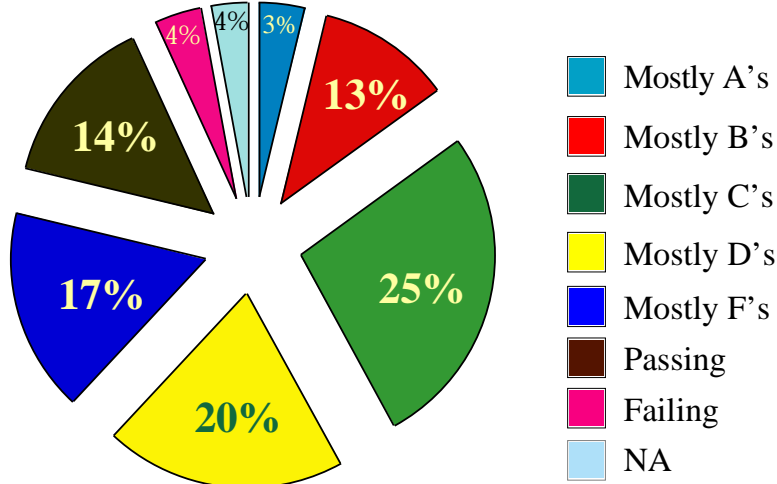
2 youths were 18 and dropped out of high school.

Quantitative Analyses

School Grades

Information in average grades received at entry into NEW VISTAS was collected for 343 youths. As illustrated in Figure p., the average grades received by youths in NEW VISTAS varied widely, and not all students were graded according to a letter grade system. The majority (55%) of youths received mostly passing grades (A's, B's, C's, or passing in a pass/fail system), and 41% of youths were receiving mostly failing or near failing grades (D's, F's, or failing in a pass/fail system).

Figure p. Percent of Youths by Grade Type

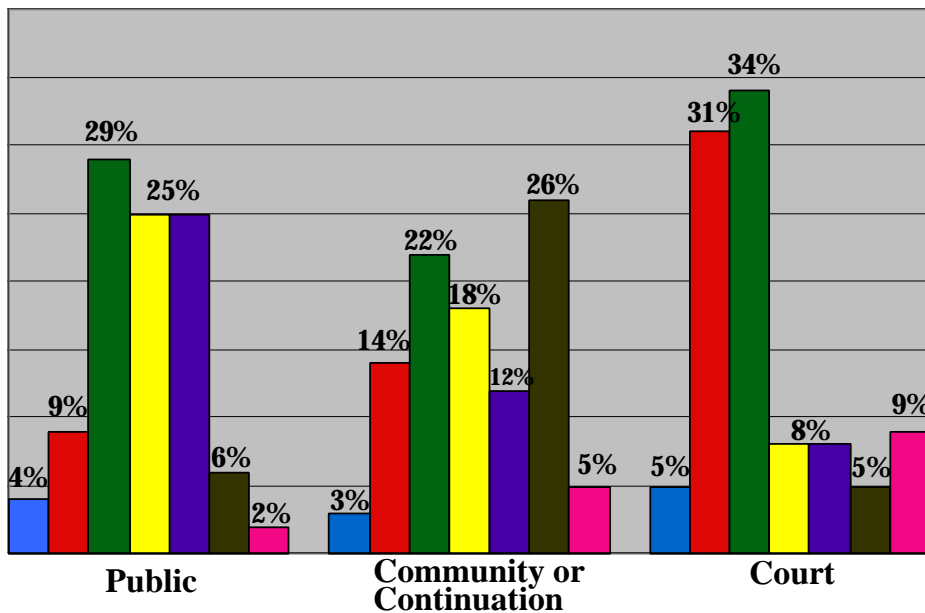


4% of youths were not enrolled in school and thus, did not have grades.

25% of NEW VISTAS youths received mostly C's, 20% received mostly D's, and 17% received mostly F's.

Due to differences in grading procedures, expectations, support, etc., grades were also examined by school type. Youths in public (comprehensive) schools had the highest percentage of failing (or near failing grades), with 52% of youths in public schools receiving mostly D's or F's or failing, compared with 35% of youths at community or continuation schools and 25% of youths at court schools.

Figure q. School Grades by Type of School



Youths in court schools had the highest grades, with most receiving B's and C's.

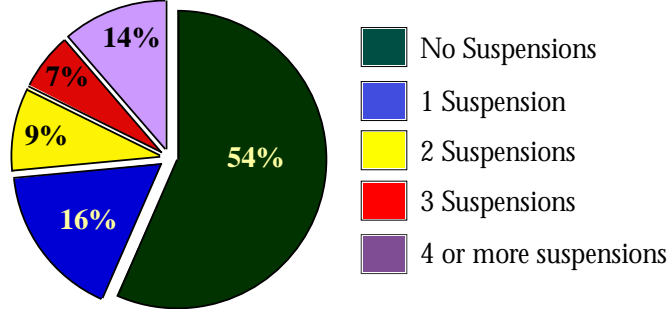
25% of youths in public school were receiving mostly F's, compared to 12% at community or continuation school or 8% at court schools.

Quantitative Analyses

School Suspensions

A slight majority of youths entering NEW VISTAS did not have any school suspensions the year prior to Intake. However, the remaining 46% had at least one suspension, with 14% of youths having four or more. As with grades, the number of suspensions varies greatly between school types. Students in court schools were the least likely to have suspensions, but it should be remembered that court schools provide the highest level of supervision, which may result in fewer behavior problems.

Figure r. Percent of Youths with Suspensions

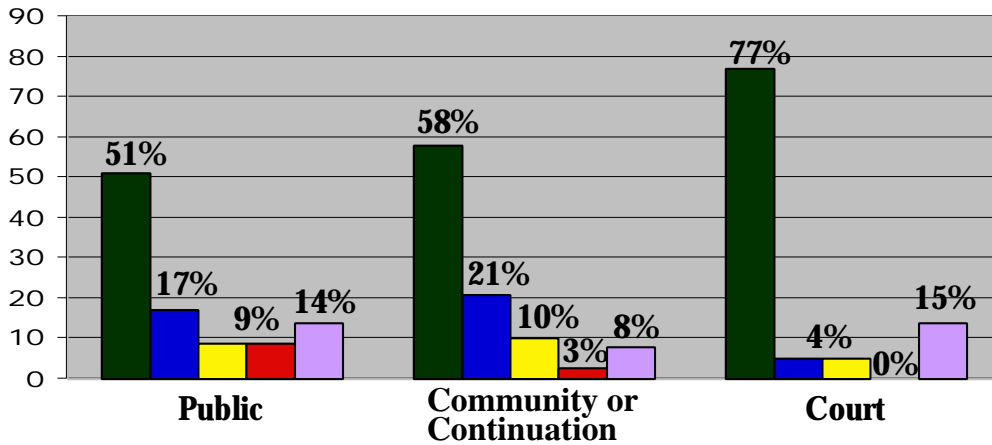


54% of youths had no suspensions from school in the year prior to entering NEW VISTAS.

There were no significant gender differences for number of suspensions.

Youths in court schools had the greatest proportion of no suspensions.

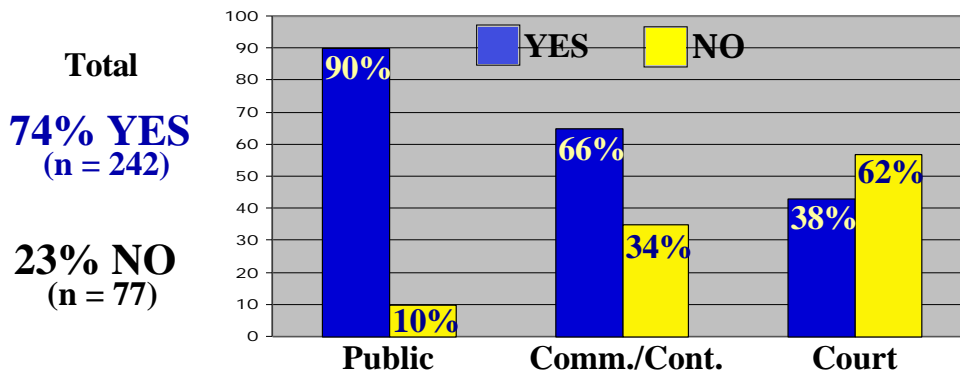
Figure s. Percent of Students with Suspensions by Type of School



School Attendance Problems

As with grades and suspensions, the percentage of youths in NEW VISTAS with attendance problems varied by school type. While 74% of the overall sample had attendance problems (80% for females and 71% for males), only 38% of youths in court schools had problems with attendance. Students in public schools had the highest rate of attendance problems, followed by students in community or continuation and court schools.

Figure t. Attendance Problems—Total and by Type of School



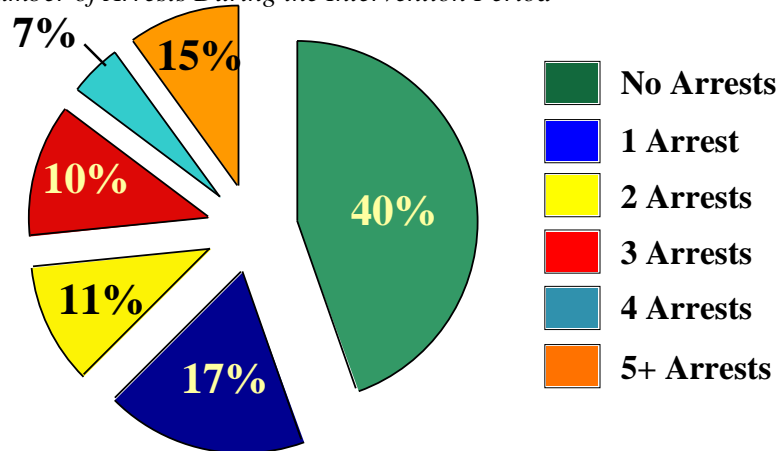
90% of youths in public schools had attendance problems, compared with 66% of youths in community or continuation schools and 38% of youths in court schools.

Quantitative Analyses

Arrests During Intervention Period

For the 313 youths who were referred to NEW VISTAS via the Probation Gateway and completed NEW VISTAS, 59% (n=185) completed probation. A total of 125 of these youths did not reoffend. For the 148 youths who reoffended, the severity and type of offense are listed in Figures u, v, and w below.

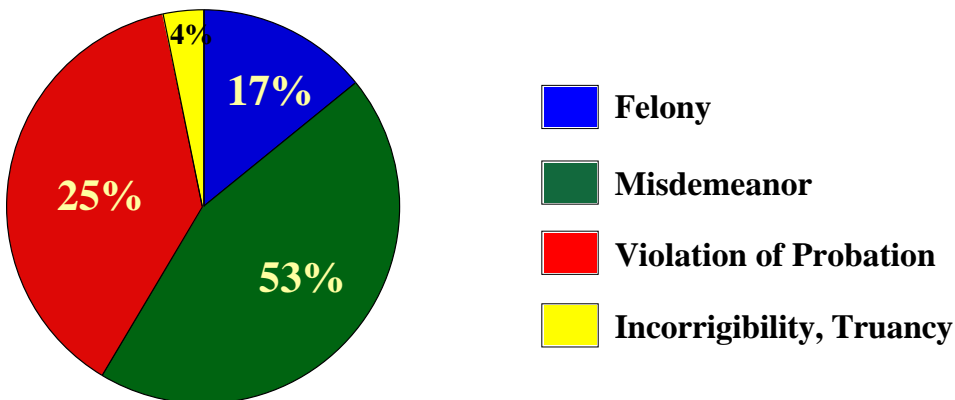
Figure u. Number of Arrests During the Intervention Period



Overall, 40% of youths on probation had no arrests while in NEW VISTAS.

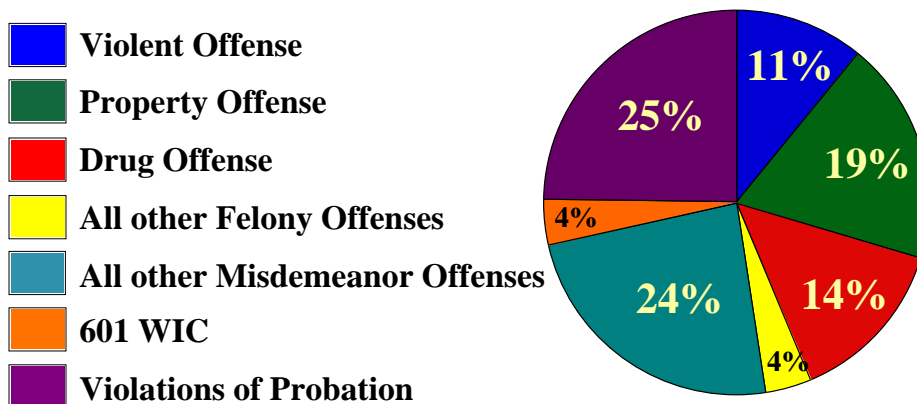
48% of youths who completed NEW VISTAS had no arrests.

Figure v. Severity of Offense for Arrests During the Intervention Period



Overall, 25% of youths were arrested for violations of probation.

Figure w. Type of Offense for Arrests During the Intervention Period



Quantitative Analyses

Mental Health

Research reveals that mental health problems are often experienced by youths involved in the Juvenile Justice System. The Psychiatric Status section of the Adolescent Addiction Severity Index (AASI) was used to assess mental health information. The AASI was administered to all NEW VISTAS youths at Intake. Figure x displays the results of the AASI by mental health concern. In each case, youths were asked if they had experienced the concern for a significant period of time, and not as the result of substance use. Analysis by gender reveals significant differences between the mental health intake experiences of males and females (significant differences are marked with an asterisk).

Figure x. Percent of Youths Experiencing Mental Health Problems (Lifetime)

	Total (n = 332)	Male (n = 222)	Female (n = 110)
Serious depression?	49%	43%	62%*
Serious anxiety/tension?	40%	34%	54%*
Hallucinations?	10%	10%	11%
Trouble controlling violent behavior?	38%	33%	47%*
Serious thoughts of suicide?	15%	8%	28%*
Attempted suicide?	7%	3%	16%*
Prescribed medication for any psychological/emotional problems?	13%	12%	13%

Females report experiencing serious depression, anxiety, thoughts of suicide, and suicide attempts at higher rates than males.

It is notable that females also report having trouble controlling violent behavior at higher rates than males.

* Gender differences are statistically significant at $p \leq .05$.

Quantitative Analyses

Stressful Life Events

To better understand the life experiences of NEW VISTAS families, the Parenting Stress Index (PSI) was administered to caregivers at Intake, Exit, and three Follow-up periods. Caregivers were asked if, in the year prior to program entry, they had experienced any of the stressful life events shown in Figure y.

Figure y. Percent of Youths Experiencing Stressful Life Events

Entered a new school?	32% (n = 60)
Experienced the death of a close person?	24% (n = 45)
Had relative move in/out of household?	22% (n = 41)
Were incarcerated?	18% (n = 34)
Had a significant decrease in income?	18% (n = 34)
Moved to a new location?	18% (n = 33)
Began new job?	17% (n = 32)
Had a chronic illness?	15% (n = 29)
Experienced a pregnancy?	8% (n = 15)

189 caregivers provided responses to the PSI.

NEW VISTAS families had experienced many different types of stressful life events the year prior to entering NEW VISTAS.

32% had a family member enter a new school.

24% experienced the death of a close person.

Quantitative Analyses

Intervention Services

The Intervention Completion form is completed at Exit and provides a summary of interventions received by both youths and families participating in NEW VISTAS. The information listed on the following pages lists all services that were assigned to at least one participant according to information received on the Intervention Completion form.

Figure 2. Percent of Youths Assigned and Who Completed Services

	Assigned	Completed
Tutoring (Girls Inc./TRIBE)	6% (n = 21)	57% (n = 12)
Mentoring (CADA/Fighting Back)	2% (n = 8)	50% (n = 4)
Peer Counseling Tutoring Girls Inc./TRIBE)	5% (n = 19)	58% (n = 11)
Vocational Training/Counseling (Referral to Support Services)	0.3% (n = 1)	100% (n = 1)
Family Counseling (Zona Seca)	24% (n = 83)	80% (n = 66)
Family Conferencing (Zona Seca / Community Mediation)	8% (n = 26)	65% (n = 17)
Alcohol Abuse Counseling (Zona Seca)	10% (n = 34)	88% (n = 30)
Alcohol Abuse Treatment (CADA)	48% (n = 171)	60% (n = 103)
Drug Abuse Counseling (Zona Seca)	9% (n = 33)	88% (n = 29)
Drug Abuse Treatment (CADA)	48% (n = 173)	60% (n = 103)
Life Skills Training/Counseling (Girls Inc./Making Choices)	9% (n = 33)	33% (n = 11)
Mental Health Counseling (County Mental Health/Girls Inc. Zona Seca)	47% (n = 164)	71% (n = 116)
Parenting Training/Counseling (Zona Seca/Fatherhood Coalition)	7% (n = 25)	60% (n = 15)
Parenting Training/Counseling for Parents of Juvenile (Zona Seca)	37% (n = 137)	67% (n = 92)

NEW VISTAS offered a range of service options to address the needs and promote the well-being of participating youths and families.

Two-thirds of youths were assigned to Drug Abuse and Alcohol Abuse Treatment (CADA).

Quantitative Analyses

Figure 7. Percent of Youths Assigned and Who Completed Services (Continued).

	Assigned	Completed
Health Education (Public Health Nurses)	89% (n = 311)	100% (n = 311)
Anger Management (Anger Management Counseling Services)	14% (n = 47)	70% (n = 33)
Home Visits - Probation Officer	88% (n = 308)	100% (n = 308)
Home Visits - Other Provider (Zona Seca/Family Coaches)	48% (n = 165)	100% (n = 165)
School Visits - Probation Officer	86% (n = 303)	100% (n = 303)
School Visits - Other Provider (Zona Seca/Family Coaches)	43% (n = 152)	100% (n = 152)
Family Visits - Probation Officer	84% (n = 293)	100% (n = 293)
Family Visits - Other Provider (Zona Seca/Family Coaches)	45% (n = 157)	100% (n = 157)
Intensive Probation Supervision	50% (n = 175)	100% (n = 175)
Probation Supervision (Other than intensive)	48% (n = 167)	100% (n = 167)
Community Service (Girls Inc./ TRIBE)	3% (n = 10)	60% (n = 6)
Financial Restitution (Probation)	16% (n = 57)	86% (n = 49)
Placement Outside Home (Other than Institution)	1% (n = 3)	100% (n = 3)
Institutional Commitment (Juvenile Hall)	38% (n = 134)	100% (n = 134)
Leadership Training (Girls Inc./ TRIBE)	5% (n = 19)	63% (n = 12)
After School Recreation/Social Activities (Girls Inc./TRIBE)	5% (n = 19)	63% (n = 12)

89% of youths were assigned Health Education, and 100% of these youths completed this service.

86% of youths were assigned family visits from a probation officer, 100% of youths completed this service.

Quantitative Analyses

Figure 2. Percent of Youths Assigned and Who Completed Services (Continued).

	Assigned	Completed
Special School-Based Programs/ Support Services	7% (n = 24)	83% (n = 20)
Referral to Child Protective Services	7% (n = 26)	100% (n = 26)
Electronic Monitoring	10% (n = 35)	100% (n = 35)
Youth Leadership Programs (Girls Inc./TRIBE)	5% (n = 17)	59% (n = 10)
Transportation	45% (n = 159)	100% (n = 159)
Emancipation Skills Training (Girls Inc./TRIBE)	5% (n = 17)	65% (n = 11)
Sexual Abuse Counseling (Referral)	0.3% (n = 1)	100% (n = 1)
Individualized Treatment Plan (ADMHS)	97% (n = 339)	100% (n = 339)
Mentoring for Teen Mothers (Girls Inc./Mother to Mother)	1% (n = 3)	100% (n = 3)
Educational After School Activity (Speaking of Stories)	1% (n = 3)	67% (n = 2)
Alcohol Abuse Treatment for Parents (Zona Seca)	4% (n = 11)	82% (n = 9)
Drug Abuse Treatment for Parents (Zona Seca)	3% (n = 10)	80% (n = 8)
Life Skills Training for Parents (Zona Seca)	0.3% (n = 1)	0% (n = 0)
Home Visits (SB Police)	46% (n = 161)	100% (n = 161)
School Visits (SB Police)	0.3% (n = 1)	100% (n = 1)
Family Visits (SB Police)	46% (n = 160)	100% (n = 160)
Boys/Boot Camp	13% (n = 44)	100% (n = 44)

45% of participants received transportation services.

97% of youths had an Individualized Treatment Plan (ADMHS).

13% of youths were assigned to Boys or Boot Camp, 100% of youths completed this service.

Quantitative Analyses

Historical Comparison Group

A Historical Comparison Group (HCG) was used in order to compare the intensive services delivered in NEW VISTAS to those services received by probationers in Santa Barbara before NEW VISTAS was implemented. Using archival data, it was possible to compile the characteristics of all youths who entered the Santa Barbara County Juvenile Probation Department during the 1994-1998 time period and who were not currently active in the probation system. Participants were matched by gender, ethnicity, and severity of offense to the degree possible. Data are limited to Board of Corrections Evaluation Core Data for Intake, Exit, and 1 Follow-Up period extracted from archival files. Historical data were collected for 127 youths, of whom 68% were male and 32% were female. In terms of ethnicity, 82% were Latino American, 16% were European American, and 2% were African American. The HCG youths ranged in age from 12 to 18 years. As can be seen in Figure c, the majority of youths fell between 15 and 17 years of age. These numbers, similar to NEW VISTAS youths, represent ratios typical for probation departments in Central California, which tend to overrepresent male and Latino American youths.

The Historical Comparison Group allows for a comparison between prior probation services and the more intensive services delivered in NEW VISTAS.

Historical Comparison youths were selected based on matched characteristics with the NEW VISTAS participants. Thus, the characteristics of the two samples are similar.

Figure a. Gender Ratio

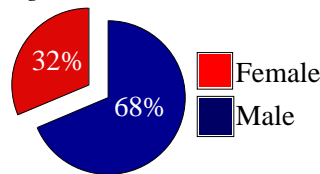


Figure b. Ethnicity Ratio

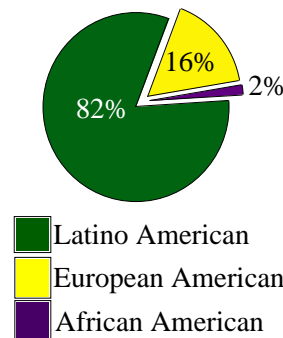
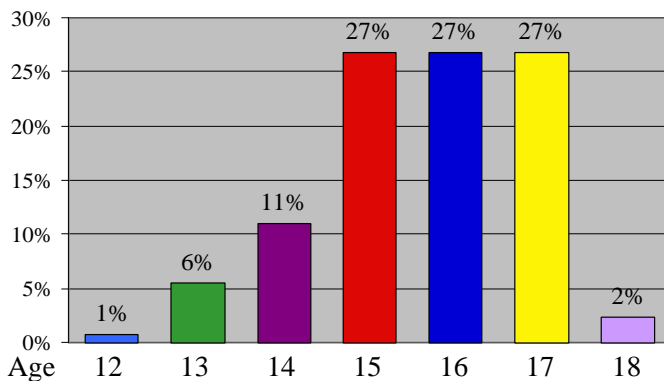


Figure c. Age Ratio



Information was also obtained regarding HCG youths' primary and secondary caregivers. Figures d and e present these ratios. Primary caregivers are most often mothers, whereas secondary caregivers are most often fathers or not present.

Figure d. Primary Caregiver

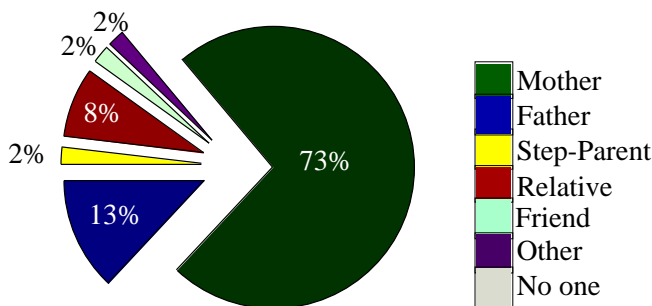
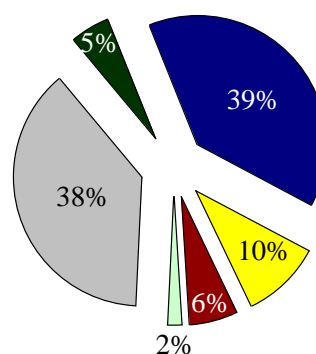


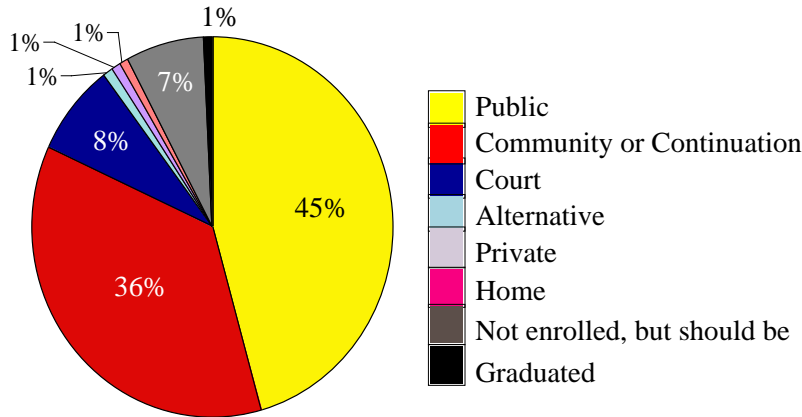
Figure e. Secondary Caregiver



Quantitative Analyses

Though most school data were difficult to access through archival records, school type was available for HCG youths. Figure f displays these data. Most HCG youths were enrolled in Public School, Community, Continuation, or Court School (89%).

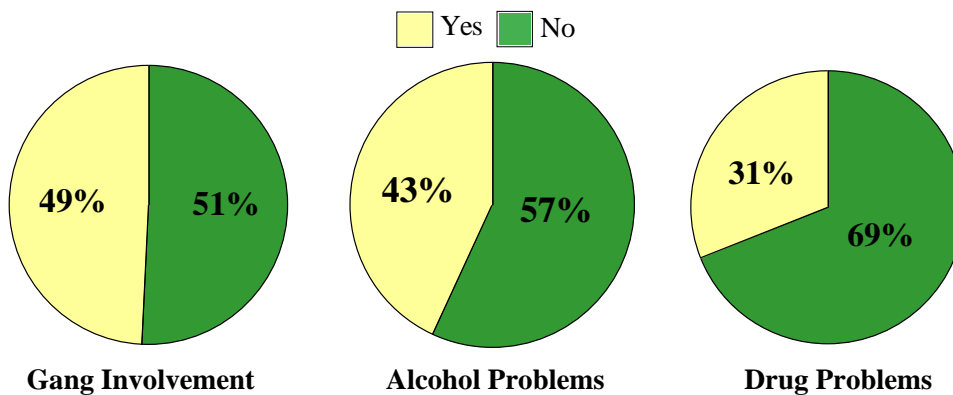
Figure f. Type of School Attended



Similar to NEW VISTAS youths, most HCG youths were enrolled in Public, Community, Continuation, or Court schools.

Archival data were also collected to provide information regarding the presence of several risk factors for juvenile delinquency in order to compare these factors with NEW VISTAS youths. Though a larger percentage of HCG youths were involved in gangs upon intake to probation services than NEW VISTAS youths, the percentages of HCG youths with alcohol and drug problems are the same as NEW VISTAS youths. For both groups, more youths had drug problems than alcohol problems when they entered probation services.

Figure g. Risk Factors Present at Intake



Similar proportions of Historical Comparison and NEW VISTAS youths had drug and alcohol problems when entering the juvenile justice system.