



PROFILES OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN WASHINGTON STATE
DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION FACILITIES:
RESULTS FROM A 1990 SURVEY OF YOUTH IN RESIDENCE

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March 1991

**Juvenile Offender Research Unit
Management Services Division
Children's Administration
Department of Social and Health Services
Olympia, Washington**

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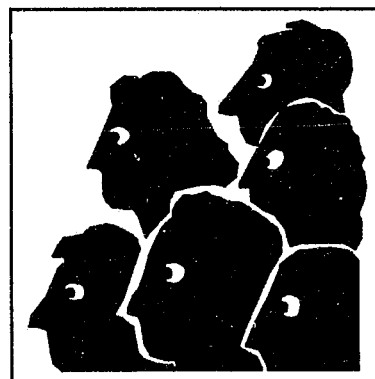
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study reports findings from a needs assessment of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) residential population. A random sample of 267 convicted juvenile offenders serving sentences in DJR residential facilities was selected on February 14, 1990. Counselors assigned to youths in the sample completed questionnaires on the needs and characteristics of youths in the sample. The resulting needs assessment provides a profile of youths in institutions, youth forest camps, state operated group homes, and contracted facilities.

- GENERAL FINDINGS:**
- The average offender in DJR facilities was 17 years old
 - 94% of the population were males
 - Minority youth made up 34% of the population
 - 18% were African American
 - 9% were Hispanic
 - 5% were American Indian
 - 2% were from other minority groups
 - Criminal histories provide the following profile of offenders:
 - 60% had committed violent offenses
 - 12% had committed had violent-sexual offenses
 - 5% had committed sexual offenses
 - 23% had committed only property offenses
- HEALTH**
- 44% of the population had health or dental hygiene needs
- MENTAL HEALTH**
- 30% of the population had a history of suicide ideation or threats
- DRUG & ALCOHOL USE**
- 51% of the population were chemically dependent
- EDUCATION**
- 48% of the offenders had a learning disability
- EMPLOYMENT**
- 51% of those sampled had inadequate job seeking skills
- OTHER ISSUES**
- 22% had been sexually abused
 - 56% came from dysfunctional/high conflict families
 - 19% had escaped from custody at least once

*Profiles of Juvenile Offenders
in Washington State Division
of Juvenile Rehabilitation Facilities:*

*Results from the DJR
Client Profile Survey 2/14/90*



The American criminal justice system appears to be in crisis. Prisons across the nation are being asked to provide beds to more inmates than ever before¹. The public continues to rate fear of crime as a major concern.

Unfortunately, the crisis extends to the juvenile justice system. The number of juvenile offenders in confinement also continues to grow. In the two year period between 1987 and 1989, the number of trials for juvenile offenders in the Washington State Superior Court increased 44 percent². Throughout 1990, Washington's Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) residential

facilities accommodated resident populations 10 percent higher than their funded capacities³.

In 1989, the Washington State Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation established a Comprehensive Plan Task Force to address a variety of issues facing juvenile corrections in Washington. One of the actions of the Task Force was to request a needs assessment of the DJR residential population to provide concrete data on which to base its recommendations.

The needs assessment was conducted by the Juvenile Offender Research Unit of the DSHS Management Services Division. A random sample of 267 juvenile offenders under DJR's supervision on February 14, 1990 was selected. Counselors assigned to each youth were asked to complete a needs assessment questionnaire on that youth. The survey results provide data which profile incarcerated youth. This report provides highlights of the survey, as well as frequency distributions for all items.

METHODS

A random sample of youths in all DJR facilities was selected and a questionnaire sent to each youth's counselor. Each questionnaire included items covering a wide range of security and needs related items.

STRATIFIED SAMPLING			
FACILITY TYPE	ON BOOK COUNT	SAMPLE SIZE (n)	SAMPLE RATE
Institutions	461	92	.20
Youth Camps	168	82	.48
Group Homes	99	50	.50
CRPs ⁷	129	43	.33
TOTAL	857	267	.31

Table 1.

The sample of youth surveyed was stratified by facility type, with a greater proportion of residents sampled in smaller facilities. The sample was made up of 92 residents of institutions⁴, 82 residents of youth camps⁵, 50 residents of state group homes⁶, and 43 residents of community residential programs (CRPs)⁷.

A total of 267 youth were included in the survey out of a total population of 857 youth. Thus the overall sample rate was thirty-one percent (31.2 percent), with individual facility type sampling rates ranging from 20% in institutions to 50% in state group homes.

This sample size provides DJR-wide estimates that have a 5% margin of error, due to possible sampling error. Since sampling error is a function of sample size, there is a greater margin of error in the estimates for specific types of facilities.

GENERAL FINDINGS

The responses for each question in the needs assessment survey were tabulated and analyzed. The resident profiles which follow are summaries of responses by type of need.

The second part of this study details differences among facilities. All of those questions which showed significant differences between facilities at the $p < .1$ level are included in that discussion. Responses to all the items found statistically significant are attached in the Data Appendix.

Basic characteristics. Most residents are white males, with an average age of 17 years. The survey estimated only 6 percent

of the institutional population were females, and 34 percent were nonwhite. Most residents are white (66 percent), followed by African American (18 percent), Hispanic (9 percent), American Indian (5 percent), and other (2 percent).

Offense histories. The survey found 12 percent of those sampled could be classified as violent sexual offenders. These offenders have typically committed sexual offenses where force was used or have some combination of sexual and violent offenses. Five percent of the sample could be classified as sexual offenders. These youth may have committed additional property or drug-related offenses, but not offenses of a violent nature.

Almost all of the youths, 84 percent, have committed at least one property crime, usually in combination with other crimes--violent, sex or drug offenses. Property offenders who have not committed either a violent or sex offense comprise only 23 percent of the sample. The largest group of youth have committed some type of violent offense. Offenders in this category may have a property offense but not a sexual offense.

OFFENSE HISTORY & AGE (%s)			
TYPE	AGE IN YEARS		
	< 17	>=17	All
Violent-Sexual	18	7	12
Sexual	8	2	5
Violent	51	67	60
Property	23	24	23

Table 3.

The survey clearly shows the offender's offense history is related to their age. Offenders under 17 years of age typically have a different pattern in their offense histories than those over 17 years of age. They are almost 3 times as likely to be violent sexual offenders (18 percent compared to 7 percent), four times as likely to be sexual offenders (8 percent versus 2 percent), just as likely to be classed as property offenders (23 percent compared to 24 percent), but somewhat less likely to be classified as violent offenders (51 percent compared to 67 percent).

HEALTH & MEDICAL NEEDS

The physical health of the offenders appears good. The incidence of handicaps or chronic illnesses are very low, comprising less than 3 percent of the sample. A somewhat greater number of youth need referrals for medical conditions (11 percent), or referrals for dental care (14 percent).

Although generally in good health, the staff judged that 44 percent of all residents needed education in the areas of health or

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS	
ITEM:	
Average age (years)	17
Percent males	94
Percent white	66
Percent black	18
Percent Hispanic	9
Percent American Indian	5

Table 2.

dental hygiene. Younger youth under 17 years of age seemed to need this type of education slightly more than those over 17 years of age (52 percent compared to 39 percent).

MENTAL HEALTH

Just over a third (35 percent) of the youth were judged as having mental health dysfunctions of some kind. Those judged as having a major dysfunction made up 12 percent of the population.

When staff were asked about the emotional stability of the youths, only 27 percent of the youths were judged as reacting to situations involving stress and frustration with appropriate adolescent responses.

A full 30 percent of the youth sampled were reported as having a history of suicide ideation or suicide attempts. Age did not appear to be related to these measures of emotional stability.

DRUG & ALCOHOL USE

Over half of all youth in Juvenile Rehabilitation facilities are judged to have a serious disruption of functioning from the frequent abuse of drugs (51 percent). Another 31% of the population abuse drugs and have some functioning disruption. Therefore, the majority of the DJR population (82 percent) fall into the category of chemical dependence or abuse.

The survey contained separate questions for alcohol and drug use, but found significant correlation between the two, with most of those having one problem also having the

other.

Age was strongly related to drug use. Younger offenders had markedly lower levels of drug abuse. Forty-four percent of those under 15 were identified as having significant substance abuse problems versus 89 percent of those 16 or older.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Almost half (48 percent) of the sampled youth are reported to have a learning disability requiring special assistance. Of all youth, a total of eleven percent are reported as having learning disabilities serious enough to significantly limit their independent functioning.

Of those youth attending school in the DJR residential facility, 44 percent are performing at a level appropriate for their age, while 56 percent have fallen behind their age group by two or more school grades.

EMPLOYMENT & VOCATIONAL NEEDS

The majority of juvenile offenders (81 percent) demonstrate adequate work habits while in the residential facilities. Forty percent of all sampled youth are rated as good workers.

While many of the offenders in the population are able to work acceptably in a structured environment, few have adequate job seeking skills. Just over half of all juvenile offenders are estimated as having inadequate job seeking skills (51 percent). Unfortunately this percentage is also high for those over 18 years old. Forty-two percent of those over 18 were judged as having

inadequate job seeking skills.

Few offenders have marketable skills. Ninety percent of the youth are viewed as not having developed any marketable skills. Clearly, the combination of poor job seeking skills along with few marketable skills creates serious employment issues for this population when they leave DJR.

SEXUALITY

The DJR offender presents a variety of treatment needs in the area of sexuality. For example, a sizeable proportion of the sample report being victims of sex abuse (22 percent). Twenty-two percent of the sample are sex offenders, 55 percent are in need of more education about sexual issues, and 12 percent have confusion over issues such as their own heterosexuality.

YOUTH PLACEMENT ISSUES

The juvenile offenders in the sample are typically not new to the juvenile justice system. For the average youth in the sample, over seven previous offenses were found in the DJR data base. Over half the juveniles had at least one offense categorized as violent (60 percent).

SECURITY/ RISK MANAGEMENT

Whereas a relatively small proportion (6.7 percent) of the offenders are considered so dangerous that they need security beyond the level routinely provided in institutions, 37% are considered currently assaultive.

At the time of the survey, the staff identified

16 percent of the population as being of high risk to escape. Overall, 22 percent of the juveniles sampled had an escape or an escape attempt in their histories.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

Of the sampled youth, over a third (37 percent) were identified as having poor social skills, and only a little over half the youth were judged to have appropriate peer relations (57 percent).

Only about a fourth (27 percent) of the youths in the sample were judged to be able to analyze their problems with some insight. Youth over 18 years of age were only slightly better in this regard, with 31 percent of this group judged insightful.

INDIVIDUAL FACILITY PROFILES

The primary focus of the needs assessment was to describe characteristics of the DJR population. However, it is clear from the results that there are significant differences across facilities. While there is a greater margin of error for estimates of individual facilities, the following sections profile differences in treatment need and security issues across facilities.

Green Hill (N=23). This facility is used for the confinement of the most serious and/or assaultive offenders in DJR. The needs assessment data are consistent with this view. Youth in Green Hill are the most likely of any facility to be drug or alcohol abusers. They are more likely to have been adjudicated for a violent crime, and they are typically older, seen as escape risks, and to need anger management and interpersonal

social skill training.

Maple Lane (N=32). This facility is also used to provide custody for serious offenders and middle offenders. Residents tend to resemble Green Hill residents in being older, having a high probability of alcohol or drug abuse, being judged high escape risks, and needing anger management training. But in contrast to Green Hill residents, staff reported only a third as many of Maple Lane's residents were victims of sexual abuse (6 percent at Maple Lane compared to 17 percent at Green Hill).

Echo Glen School (N=37). This facility provides a program tailored for several different special needs populations: younger males, females, sexual offenders, developmentally delayed, and mentally ill offenders. Few of the youth were judged to be high escape risks.

Staff report that the offenders have a variety of specialized treatment needs. Over half the residents were reported as victims of sexual abuse. Family counseling and sex offender treatment were most often cited as essential for these youth. Staff reported that a higher proportion of youth in this facility than any other have attempted suicide or have had suicide ideation.

Mission Creek Youth Camp (N=33). Mission Creek has a forestry work program for less assaultive, older offenders. The residents tend to be over a year older than Naselle's residents--17.1 compared to 15.9 years of age.

Of all the facilities, Mission Creek had the highest proportion of residents with burglaries in their offense history. Staff more so than at any other facility thought a high

proportion of their residents needed vocational skills training to prevent reoffending.

Naselle Youth Camp (N=49). This facility also offers a forestry work program to medium security offenders. Sex offender treatment was often cited as an important treatment need for this population. A third of the residents were reported as having an offense history which included molestation.

Community Programs . This category includes several types of programs including: state operated group homes (N=50), as well as contracted county and private programs (N=43).

These programs are designed for youths who are not judged aggressive or escape risks, or as a transition for long sentenced youths who have demonstrated responsible behavior while in institutional confinement.

Offenders in group homes tended to have more violent offenses, to more often be loners, and judged in need of personal skill training than the residents in county commitment alternative programs and private group homes.

GUIDE TO APPENDIXES

Attached are two appendices, a technical appendix and a data appendix. The technical appendix addresses the issues of validity and sampling error. The data appendix contains responses to all the questions where significant differences were found between facilities, as well as responses to all questions tabulated by facility type.

END NOTES

1. OVERCROWDED TIMES: Solving the Prison Problem ; Volume 1, Number 3; July 1990, page 1.
2. The 1989 Report of the Courts of Washington. Office of the Administrator of the Courts, page 9-2.
3. Population Summary Report, January to December 1990. Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation, Department of Social & Health Services, Washington.
4. Institutions in Washington state: Maple Lane, Echo Glen, Green Hill School.
5. Youth camps in Washington state: Mission Creek, Naselle Youth Camp.
6. State operated group homes in Washington state: Woodinville, Sunrise, Oakridge, Canyon View, Parke Creek, Twin Rivers, and Ridgeview Group Homes.
7. Contracted community programs included in the sample: Okanogan Community Alternative Program, Spokane Community Alternative Program, Benton/Franklin Community Alternative Program, Whatcom 2-2-2, Griffin, Pierce Community Alternative Program, Puget Sound Center, Toutle River, Grays Harbor Community Alternative Program, Thurston Community Alternative Program.
8. Extracted from: M. Tate & R. Clelland, Nonparametric and Shortcut Statistics, Interstate Publishers, pages 149-152.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Reliability and Validity. Both reliability and validity are concerns in any needs assessment. Reliability refers to the degree to which results are reproducible. Validity refers to the degree to which indicators actually measure what they are supposed to measure.

Reliability was assessed by comparing the sample and existing data sources. Demographic characteristics of the sample were compared with data from the DJR client data system (MAPPER).

As the data in Table 4 indicate, the survey contains no systematic biases. For example, the sample was 6% female. This corresponds to the DJR MAPPER data base, which shows 5.7 percent of the resident population as females. The survey and the MAPPER data base both show an average age of 17.0 years old for all offenders. The sample and the MAPPER data base report similar distributions for ethnicity.

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS		
ITEM	SURVEY	MAPPER
Age (years)	17	17
Percent males	94	94
Percent white	66	65
Percent black	18	19
Percent Mexican American	9	7
Percent American Indian	5	6

Table 4

The validity of the staff responses is harder to assess. We tried to maximize the validity of responses in two ways: questionnaire content and survey methodology.

The content was selected to maximize validity. Most of the items in the questionnaire were selected from needs assessment instruments used in other states, where they have proven useful in assessing offenders needs.

The content of new questionnaire items was designed to minimize value judgments. Wherever possible, concrete behavioral indicators were used to describe levels of need. Response sets which formed scales were worded to maximize the variation in responses. For example, rather than ask if a treatment would be helpful, we asked whether it was "essential to prevent reoffending, desirable, or not required to prevent reoffending."

The survey methodology was also designed to maximize validity. Surveys were distributed to staff assigned as the principal caseworker for each youth in the sample. However, if someone else in the system had more complete knowledge of the youth, respondents were instructed to have that person complete the survey.

Finally, the validity of the responses to individual survey items was confirmed through the use of factor analysis. Items which covered the same needs areas tended to have high loadings on the same factor.

Sampling error. As discussed earlier, the profiles presented are based on samples of offenders at different DJR facilities. In general, the smaller the sample, the less precise estimates developed from it. For this

reason, estimates of the DJR population are more precise than estimates for specific facilities.

OFFENSE HISTORIES: NEEDS ASSESSMENT SAMPLE VS DJR CLIENT TRACKING SYSTEM (MAPPER)		
OFFENDER TYPE	NEEDS SAMPLE	MAPPER SYSTEM
Violent/ Sexual	12	17
Sexual	5	5
Violent	60	53
Property and/or Drug	23	25

Table 5.

DJR population have, in general, a margin of error of about 4-5% .

SAMPLING ERROR TABLE ⁸		
N	80% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
20	±17%	±20%
25	±15%	±18%
35	±13%	±15%
50	±10%	±13%
70		±11%
100	±7%	±9%
200	±5%	±7%
400		±5%

Table 6.

Table 6 illustrates how sample size affects the precision of estimates of population values. The table presents confidence intervals for two "levels of confidence," i.e., the probability that the true population value is somewhere within the range of values in the interval.

As indicated in Table 6, the expected degree of error increases as the sample decreases and as the confidence level increases. For example, with a sample of 200, we could be "80 percent confident" that the true population value was within 5% of the sample value. To be "90% confident," the confidence interval would have to be increased to 7%.

Throughout this report, the sample size that an estimate is based on is presented in parenthesis, eg., (N=267). Estimates for the

DATA APPENDIX

ITEMS FROM THE
1990 DJR RESIDENT SURVEY
WHICH DIFFERENTIATE
THE FACILITIES (%'s)

GREEN HILL SCHOOL	MAPLE LANE SCHOOL	ECHO GLEN SCHOOL	MISSION CREEK	NASELLE	GROUP HOMES	COM. PROGRAMS	ALL FACILITIES
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MENTAL HEALTH:	39	33	42	27	13	22	24	30
5b Has attempted/threatened suicide								
5c Excessive responses to stress	32	19	17	12	20	8	7	17
8a.6 Victim of sexual abuse	17	6	54	9	22	12	14	22
9b.3 Exhibits loner behavior	35	16	27	33	16	24	7	22
9b.5 Overly dependent	9	9	38	30	24	28	26	23
12a.3 Needs anger management Tx	56	53	35	21	33	28	21	37
12a.1 Needs sex offender Tx	9	9	38	15	33	6	12	19
12a.14 Needs interpersonal skills	44	34	32	33	14	28	9	28
12a.16 Needs sex abuse Tx	9	6	27	6	12	4	5	11
12a.17 Needs family counseling	13	22	60	15	29	14	28	29
12a.18 Needs physical abuse Tx	9	22	19	9	2	6		11

SECURITY ISSUES:	35	44	16	9	22	14	21	24
9B.7 Excessively aggressive								
11a.1 Has history of escapes	35	47	11	30	8	16	5	22
11a.2 Judged to be high risk to escape	35	25	8	15	6	10	12	16
11b.4 Assaultive against staff/others	14	31	14	24	43	22	21	26
11b.5 Very assaultive against staff/others	22	19	5	6	2	2	2	9
OFFENSE PATTERN:								
11b.2 Conviction for assaultive offense	52	34	30	46	20	30	30	34
11d.4 Conviction for a violent offense	61	34	24	33	18	30	23	32
11d.1 Conviction for molestation	13	3	22	9	33	12	7	14
11d.3 Conviction for violent theft	44	41	43	30	14	26	19	33
11d.8 Conviction for burglary	44	47	24	58	37	52	49	42

ITEMS FROM THE
1990 DJR RESIDENT SURVEY
WHICH DIFFERENTIATE
THE FACILITIES (percent's)

GREEN HILL SCHOOL	MAPLE LANE SCHOOL	ECHO GLEN SCHOOL	MISSION CREEK	NASELLE	GROUP HOMES	COM. PROGRAMS	ALL FACILITIES
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DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE:								
1a Frequent drug abuse	67	62	39	53	44	58	44	51
2a Frequent alcohol abuse	55	57	31	47	30	52	42	44
EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT:								
3a Has recent work experience	64	70	21	43	55	58	56	51
6b Current educational performance	45	53	51	52	26	58	67	51
7a Needs vocational program	96	88	100	91	94	79	80	90
12a.11 Academic education essential	9	34	27	39	22	22	26	26
12a.12 Vocational skills essential	44	62	32	67	29	32	28	41
12a.13 Work related social skills	44	31	27	42	10	14	9	25
MEDICAL CHARACTERISTICS:								
Average age	17.5	17.0	15.0	17.1	15.9	17.3	16.5	16.5
Females in facility			27				2	6
4b.1 A medical referral is needed	14		14	9	9	14	19	11
4b.4 Has a chronic illness/handicap	9	3		3	2	4		3
8a.5 History of venereal disease			11		8	2	2	4

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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16.3	19.5	14.0	18.6	17.2
27.2	31.7	28.0	37.2	30.3
50.0	46.3	58.0	44.2	49.4
6.5	2.4			3.0

19.6	17.1	16.0	18.6	18.0
31.5	43.9	32.0	39.5	36.7
42.4	35.4	52.0	41.9	41.9
6.5	3.7			3.4

47.8	47.6	40.0	41.9	45.3
41.3	45.1	46.0	48.8	44.6
4.3	3.7	10.0	4.7	5.2
6.5	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.9

20.7	20.7	10.0	16.3	18.0
37.0	41.5	44.0	51.2	41.9
41.3	36.6	44.0	30.2	38.6
1.1	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.5

47.8	57.3	36.0	39.5	47.2
34.8	22.0	28.0	34.9	29.6
13.0	8.5	28.0	18.6	15.4
4.3	12.2	8.0	7.0	7.9

1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Instructions: Please circle the number of the answer that best describes this client. (NOTE: The numbers are for keypunching purposes and do not represent scale values attached to any responses).

1. Drugs

A. Chemical/Drug Abuse (In the six months prior to commitment)

1	No known use or use does not interfere with functioning
2	Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning
3	Frequent abuse, serious disruption of functioning
9	Unknown

2. Alcohol

A. Alcohol Abuse (In the six months prior to commitment)

1	No known use or use does not interfere with functioning
2	Occasional abuse, some disruption of functioning
3	Frequent abuse, serious disruption of functioning
9	Unknown

3. Employment

A. Work Experience in the Six Months Prior to Commitment

1	No prior work experience
2	Some part time or limited full time experience
3	History of stable (more than one month continuous) part or full time employment
9	Unknown

B. Residential Facility Work Habits (Reliability, attitude - based on cottage details, school, DNR, etc.)

1	Inadequate
2	Adequate
3	Good
9	Unknown/Not Applicable

C. Your Impression of Client's Job Seeking Skills (Completing applications, interviewing, presentation of self)

1	Inadequate
2	Adequate
3	Good
9	Unknown

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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**1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT
OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

73.6	70.7	70.0	74.4	72.2
19.8	20.7	28.0	23.3	22.2
6.6	8.5	2.0	2.3	5.6
87.9	87.8	86.0	79.1	86.1
8.8	8.5	14.0	18.6	11.3
3.3	3.7		2.3	2.6
75.8	65.9	88.0	74.4	74.8
14.3	8.5	8.0	14.0	11.3
9.9	25.6	4.0	11.6	13.9
46.2	40.2	38.0	46.5	42.9
3.3	2.4	4.0		2.6
2.2	1.2		4.7	1.9
38.5	40.2	60.0	48.8	44.7
12.1	24.4	22.0	34.9	21.4
49.5	35.4	18.0	16.3	33.8
52.7	62.2	66.0	65.1	60.2
22.0	19.5	12.0	27.9	20.3
13.2	8.5	12.0	2.3	9.8
12.1	9.8	10.0	4.7	9.8
58.2	76.8	70.0	74.4	68.8
31.9	13.4	18.0	20.9	21.8
4.4	3.7		2.3	3.0
		2.0		.4
5.5	6.1	10.0	2.3	6.0
26.4	31.7	32.0	18.6	27.8
51.6	51.2	60.0	74.4	56.8
20.9	17.1	8.0	7.0	15.0
1.1				.4

4. Health/Medical Needs

A. Special medical needs (e.g., allergies, hepatitis, etc.)

- 1 None
- 2 Yes (specify _____)
- 9 Unknown

B. Health and Hygiene (Circle all that apply)

- 1 Good physical health.
- 2 Medical referral needed. (Specify _____)
- 9 Unknown

- 1 Good dental health.
- 2 Dental referral needed. (Specify _____)
- 9 Unknown

- 1 Needs health or hygiene education
- 1 Handicap or chronic illness limits functioning
- 1 Needs frequent medical attention.

C. Medical Insurance Coverage

- 1 None
- 2 Yes (specify _____)
- 9 Unknown

5. Mental Health

A. General Mental Health

- 1 No dysfunction
- 2 Documented or suspected minimal dysfunction (specify _____)
- 3 Documented major dysfunction (specify _____)
- 9 Unknown

B. Suicide Tendencies

- 1 No history of suicide attempts or ideation (threats, etc.)
- 2 History of suicide attempts or ideation (threats, etc.)
- 3 Suicide attempt within past 12 months
- 4 Suicide attempt within last 30 days
- 9 Unknown

C. Emotional Stability (Reaction to stress, frustration, loss, etc.)

- 1 Generally appropriate adolescent responses
- 2 Occasional inappropriate responses (acting out or depressive withdrawal)
- 3 Frequent excessive responses that impair adequate functioning; "powder keg"; requires frequent staff defensive response
- 9 Unknown

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

52.7	47.6	56.0	46.5	50.8
36.3	32.9	30.0	48.8	36.1
11.0	14.6	12.0	2.3	10.9
	3.7			1.1
	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.1
41.3	23.2	28.0	46.5	34.1
47.8	62.2	40.0	32.6	48.3
7.6	12.2	28.0	18.6	14.6
3.3	2.4	4.0	2.3	3.0
2.2	7.3	22.0	9.3	8.6
23.9	17.1	14.0	16.3	18.7
53.3	46.3	38.0	55.8	48.7
17.4	25.6	20.0	18.6	20.6
3.3	3.7	6.0		3.4
5.4	7.3	20.0	18.6	10.9
78.3	75.6	68.0	69.8	74.2
10.9	13.4	8.0	4.7	10.1
5.4	3.7	4.0	7.0	4.9
56.5	53.7	54.0	55.8	55.1
14.1	14.6	16.0	4.7	12.0
41.3	45.1	34.0	27.9	39.0
6.5		4.0		3.0
4.3	4.9	2.0	2.3	3.7
28.3	17.1	12.0	14.0	19.5
22.8	25.6	14.0	18.6	21.3
6.5	8.5	4.0	11.6	7.5

6. Educational Needs

A. Learning/Intellectual Ability

- 1 Normal to superior
- 2 Mild disability (Some need for assistance, potential or adequate adjustment)
- 3 Moderate disability (Independent functioning significantly limited)
- 4 Severe disability (Requires sheltered environment)
- 9 Unknown

B. Current Educational Performance

- 1 Performing within one grade or higher of appropriate age level
- 2 Performing more than one grade below appropriate age level
- 3 Not in school
- 9 Unknown

C. Educational Involvement Prior to Commitment

- 1 High school graduate or earned GED
- 2 Performing adequately
- 3 Performing marginally, sporadic attendance, behavioral problems
- 4 Not in school, non-graduate
- 9 Unknown

7. Vocational Needs

A. Vocational/Technical Skills

- 1 Has developed marketable skills
- 2 Needs vocational program to learn marketable skills- would probably participate
- 3 Needs vocational program to learn marketable skills- would probably not participate
- 9 Unknown

8. Sexuality

A. Possible Sex Related Treatment Issues (Circle all that apply)

- 1 Lacks knowledge (needs sexual education)
- 1 Sexual identity problems (client not sure if heterosexual, bisexual, or homosexual)
- 1 Requires parenting skills
- 1 Involved in prostitution
- 1 History of venereal disease
- 1 Is or has been victim of sexual abuse
- 1 Is or has been adjudicated for a sexual offense
- 1 Other (Specify _____)

**1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT
OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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21.7	26.8	44.0	27.9	28.5
56.5	41.5	42.0	55.8	49.1
19.6	30.5	12.0	16.3	21.0
2.2	1.2	2.0		1.5

54.3	54.9	58.0	67.4	57.3
14.1	23.2	14.0	14.0	16.9
25.0	23.2	24.0	7.0	21.3
43.5	35.4	30.0	20.9	34.8
20.7	26.8	28.0	25.6	24.7
38.0	29.3	40.0	39.5	36.0
30.4	17.1	14.0	20.9	21.7

15.2	19.5	8.0	11.6	14.6
37.0	25.6	28.0	20.9	29.2
28.3	32.9	40.0	48.8	35.2
18.5	22.0	24.0	18.6	20.6
1.1				.4

29.3	41.5	48.0	53.5	40.4
48.9	43.9	40.0	46.5	45.3
21.7	14.6	12.0		14.2

27.2	31.7	28.0	34.9	30.0
30.4	35.4	30.0	37.2	33.0
15.2	11.0	18.0	11.6	13.9
13.0	6.1	6.0	9.3	9.0
14.1	15.9	18.0	7.0	14.2

29.3	17.1	16.0	4.7	19.1
20.7	9.8	10.0	11.6	13.9
73.9	82.9	84.0	90.7	81.3

9. Peer/ Interpersonal Relationships

A. Social Problem Solving Skills

- 1 Capable of insight; able to analyze personal problems
- 2 Minimal insight; adopts simplistic solutions to personal problems
- 3 Lacks insight; unable to analyze personal problems
- 9 Unknown

B. Peer Relationships (Circle all that apply)

- 1 Age appropriate peer relationships
- 1 Will not or cannot interact appropriately with peers
- 1 Loner behavior
- 1 Poor social skills
- 1 Dependent upon others
- 1 Exploits and/or manipulates others
- 1 Excessively aggressive - verbally or physically

10. Family/ Family Relationships

A. Family (or alternative adult) relationships

- 1 Client has no significant contact with family
- 2 Relatively satisfactory relationships
- 3 Significant conflict/stress but workable
- 4 Major conflict/stress
- 9 Unknown

B. Special post release placement needs

- 1 No: client should return to previous living situation when released
- 2 Yes (Specify _____)
- 9 Unknown

C. Family Economic Status Prior to Client's Commitment

- 1 No current difficulties
- 2 Situational or minor difficulties in meeting subsistence needs
- 3 Severe difficulties in meeting subsistence needs
- 4 Not Applicable: Client was not residing with family
- 9 Unknown

11. Security Issues

A. Escape Risk (Circle all that apply)

- 1 Previous escapes from custody.
- 1 Judged high risk to escape.
- 1 Judged low risk to escape.

**1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT
OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
--------------	-------------	------------------	------------------	-------

32.6	36.6	42.0	48.8	38.2
37.0	30.5	30.0	30.2	32.6
47.8	40.2	26.0	30.2	38.6
23.9	35.4	22.0	20.9	26.6
14.1	3.7	2.0	2.3	6.7
75.0	70.7	76.0	81.4	74.9
10.9	12.2	16.0	11.6	12.4
8.7	11.0	4.0	4.7	7.9
5.4	6.1	4.0	2.3	4.9
13.0	23.2	12.0	7.0	15.0
10.9	8.5	6.0	9.3	9.0
42.4	20.7	26.0	18.6	28.8
37.0	24.4	30.0	23.3	29.6
26.1	13.4	22.0	14.0	19.5
13.0	25.6	14.0	20.9	18.4
31.5	43.9	44.0	51.2	40.8
37.0	45.1	52.0	48.8	44.2
12.0	22.0	16.0		13.9
	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.5

11. Security Issues (continued)

A. History of Assault (Circle all that apply)

- 1 Not assaultive
- 1 Previous convictions for assaultive offenses
- 1 Verbal threats against staff or other youths
- 1 Assaults against staff or other youths; normal security measures are sufficient to protect staff and clients
- 1 Assaults against staff or other youths; special security measures are required to protect staff and clients

B. Gang Membership During Six Months Prior to Commitment

- 1 No gang affiliation
- 2 Gang "wannabe" or associates with gang members
- 3 Gang member
- 9 Unknown

C. Current and Prior Convictions (Circle all that apply based on your knowledge of this client's criminal record)

- 1 Sex offense (Molestation)
- 1 Sex offense (Rape)
- 1 Non-sexual, theft related, violent offense (Robbery, etc)
- 1 Non-sexual, non-theft related, violent offense (e.g., Assault 1, Simple Assault, etc.)
- 1 Use of weapon while committing offense
- 1 Drug Offense (Possession or Sale)
- 1 Property Offense Other Than Burglary
- 1 Burglary
- 1 Other (Specify: _____)
- 1 Criminal record unknown

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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**1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT
OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

12 A. Needs Priority

The following is a list of "needs" areas which often exist among DJR clients. Please consider each need area with respect to the client being assessed and decide whether a program addressing the need is "Not Required", "Desirable", or "Essential to Prevent Reoffending", given the needs of this client. Do not mark "Essential" unless you feel that a treatment program addressing this need is essential to prevent reoffending.

If you feel that a client would benefit from a program directed at this need, put an "X" in the column marked "Desirable". If you feel that access to a program is critical for this client, "X" the column marked "Essential." If you feel that the client's needs in an area are not serious enough to require a program addressing this need, "X" the column marked "Not Required". Leave the columns next to an item blank if the client's needs in this area are unknown to you.

70.7	64.6	78.0	79.1	71.5
8.7	9.8	16.0	9.3	10.5
20.7	25.6	6.0	11.6	18.0
76.1	75.6	78.0	79.1	76.8
8.7	14.6	18.0	14.0	13.1
15.2	9.8	4.0	7.0	10.1
10.9	15.9	16.0	14.0	13.9
42.4	56.1	56.0	65.1	52.8
46.7	28.0	28.0	20.9	33.3
80.4	90.2	92.0	90.7	87.3
15.2	8.5	4.0	9.3	10.1
4.3	1.2	4.0		2.6
10.9	12.2	6.0	14.0	10.9
57.6	50.0	60.0	53.5	55.1
31.5	37.8	34.0	32.6	34.1

- 1. Sex Offender Treatment**
 - 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
 - 2 Desirable
 - 3 Essential to prevent reoffending
- 2. Gang Membership Intervention**
 - 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
 - 2 Desirable
 - 3 Essential to prevent reoffending
- 3. Anger Management**
 - 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
 - 2 Desirable
 - 3 Essential to prevent reoffending
- 4. Term Maximum Security**
 - 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
 - 2 Desirable
 - 3 Essential to prevent reoffending
- 5. Drug/Alcohol Education**
 - 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
 - 2 Desirable
 - 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

INSITUIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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29.3	26.8	36.0	32.6	30.3
31.5	34.1	34.0	41.9	34.5
39.1	39.0	30.0	25.6	35.2

66.3	62.2	74.0	62.8	65.9
29.3	36.6	22.0	34.9	31.1
4.3	1.2	4.0	2.3	3.0

20.7	24.4	28.0	23.3	23.6
65.2	64.6	64.0	72.1	65.9
14.1	11.0	8.0	4.7	10.5

62.0	67.1	70.0	51.2	63.3
30.4	25.6	22.0	41.9	29.2
7.6	7.3	8.0	7.0	7.5

72.8	85.4	84.0	65.1	77.5
26.1	13.4	14.0	32.6	21.0
1.1	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.5

5.4	7.3	12.0	7.0	7.5
69.6	63.4	66.0	67.4	66.7
25.0	29.3	22.0	25.6	25.8

3.3	4.9	8.0	7.0	5.2
51.1	51.2	60.0	65.1	55.1
45.7	43.9	32.0	27.9	39.7

10.9	3.7	20.0	14.0	10.9
56.5	73.2	66.0	76.7	66.7
32.6	23.2	14.0	9.3	22.5

**1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT
OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

6. Drug/Alcohol Treatment

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

7. Medical or Dental Treatment

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

8. Sex/Health Education

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

9. Mental Health Treatment

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

10. Suicide Prevention

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

11. Education - Academic

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

12. Vocational Skills Training

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

13. Work-related Social Skills

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

INSTITUTIONS	YOUTH CAMPS	DSHS GROUP HOMES	PRIVATE PROGRAMS	TOTAL
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6.5	11.0	22.0	4.7	10.5
57.6	67.1	50.0	86.0	63.7
35.9	22.0	28.0	9.3	25.8

82.6	81.7	86.0	86.0	83.5
14.1	13.4	10.0	14.0	13.1
3.3	4.9	4.0		3.4

60.9	75.6	78.0	79.1	71.5
23.9	14.6	18.0	16.3	18.7
15.2	9.8	4.0	4.7	9.7

8.7	24.4	16.0	9.3	15.0
56.5	52.4	70.0	62.8	58.8
34.8	23.2	14.0	27.9	26.2

57.6	65.9	70.0	72.1	64.8
25.0	29.3	24.0	27.9	26.6
17.4	4.9	6.0		8.6

95.7	97.6	100.0	95.3	97.0
1.1	1.2		4.7	1.5
3.3	1.2			1.5

**1990 DJR SURVEY RESULTS PERCENT
OF RESPONSES FOR EACH QUESTION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY**

14. Interpersonal Social Skills

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

15. Limited English Proficiency

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

16. Sex Abuse Treatment

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

17. Family Counseling

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

18. Physical Abuse Treatment

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

19. Other (Specify)

- 1 Not required to prevent reoffending
- 2 Desirable
- 3 Essential to prevent reoffending

Thank you for your help. Please return the completed profile to the address in the upper left hand corner of page 1.