We use seven individual risk factors to calculate the overall risk level of a particular youth. At the beginning, we knew that there would need to be a quick and effective way of determining which youth are in the greatest of need. Originally only looking at three, we have expanded the total number of risk factors to seven with the possibility of further expansion in the future (should we obtain more information).

*School \& Placement changes since $08 / 01 / 2006$
In the figure above, we have listed the seven risk factors. They are described briefly below (they are explained in greater detail near the end of this document):

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fie ds Req ired <br> from the |  |  |  |
| Risk Factor | Meaning / Definition |  | Fields <br> Required from <br> other pages |
| GPA below <br> C | The youth's GPA (Grade Point <br> Average) is compared to the <br> GPA for a C, which is 2.0 | -GPA | N/A |
| Age/Grade <br> Match | The youth's age is compared to <br> the youth's grade in school to <br> determine if the youth is too old <br> for his/her current grade | -Grade | -DOB (Youth |
| nfo) |  |  |  |
| Progressing <br> with Peers | A calculation that compares the <br> mean number of credits required <br> per semester at a school with <br> the mean number of credits the <br> youth has received per <br> semester | -Credits Earned <br> -Credits Required <br> -Semesters <br> Completed | N/A |
| -Total Semesters |  |  |  |
| Progressing <br> at Expected | The credits already completed <br> plus the expected credits (which | -Credits Required <br> -Total Semesters | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ |


| Grad Rate | is the mean number of credits required per semester multiplied by the number of semesters the youth has left to complete) is compared to the credits required to determine if the youth is on track to graduate in the normal <br> (4 years) time | -Semesters Completed -Credits Earned |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Changes | Compares the end dates of previous schools (on the SCHOOL CHANGE HISTORY page) with the Compare Date (listed below the Risk Factors inset on the Youth Info page), and adds the number of times <br> the end dates are greater <br> (earlie than) the Compare Date | N/A | -Compare Date (Youth Info) <br> -End date(s) (School Change History) |
| Placement Changes | Compares the end dates of the previous placements (on the PLACEMENT CHANGE HISTORY page) with the Compare Date (listed below the Risk Factors inset on the Youth Info page), and adds the number of times the end dates are greater (earlier than) the Compare Date. | N/A | -Compare Date (Youth Info) <br> -End date(s) <br> (Placement Change History) |
| Grade/Credit Match | Compares the youth's current grade with the grade the youth should be in according to the number of credits the youth has earned | -Grade -Cr dits Earn d | N/A |
| Sum of Risk Factors | This number is the sum of the individual risk factors to generate an overall risk score for the youth | N/A | -GPA below C <br> -Age/Grade <br> M tch <br> -Progressing wit Peers -P ogressing at Expected Grad Rate -School Changes <br> -Placement Changes -Grade Credit Match |

## Determining the Risk Factors

All of the risk factors above are automatically calculated based on the fields (outlined above). In order to determine the risk factors, you must complete the following steps:

1. Identify the current school for the youth

- You must determine if the school listed on the SCHOOLS page is the correct and current school for the youth

- To do this, you must call he school and/or case manager for verification

2. Put the corresponding buiding number for the youth in the Building Number field on the SCHOOLS page.

- The calculations for the Progressing with Peers and Progressing at Expected Grad Rate are determined by values linked to the school.
- Using the HIGH SCHOOL database, find the correct school, copy the building number, and paste it into the Building Number field of the SCHOOLS page.

- Press TAB (on the Keyboard to "lookup" the values for that school)

3. Mark the TRANSCRIPT (on file bullet) as YES.

- The calculations performed first look to make sure that TRANSCRIPT=YES is marked on the SCHOOLS page.

4. Read the transcript, looking for the fields on the SCHOOLS page you need

- From the SCHOOLS page, you need to fill in the following: Grade, GPA, Credits Earned, and Semesters Completed:


## SCHOOLS



- Look at the transcript for these fields:
- GPA
- Semesters Completed
- Credits Earned
- Grade
- Be CAREFUL to make sure that you are looking for these values for high school grades (grades 9 through 12). Some schools list $7^{\text {th }}$ and/or $8^{\text {th }}$ grades on their transcript for high school (see below).

- Remember, each transcript received will look different than the above example.
- GPA is sometimes listed as Cumulative GPA or Academic GPA (based on the total quality points $[A=4 ; B=3 ; C=2 ; D=1 ; F=0]$ multiplied by the units for the class [typically 1 unit for a year-long course; . 5 units for a semester-long class; . 25 units for a quarter-long course]) or Weighted GPA (which figures the GPA taking into consideration "weighted classes" [classes that are more difficult than normal classes] and factors the quality points for those classes as: $A=5 ; B=4 ; C=3 ; D=1 ; F=0$ [there is no 2.0$]$ ). For our purposes, you will wan to record the Cumulative GPA.
- Credits Earned will be sometimes listed as "Total Units Earned," "Grad Credit ," or other terms with equivalent meanings. You can calculate this out you s if by adding together the unit points (typically listed to the right of the grade) for every class.

5. Fill out the school page with the information from the transcript.

- You must fill in the felds for Grade, GPA, Credits Earned, and Semesters Completed
- If the youth's attendance s listed on the transcript or another document with the transcript, please fil out he field for YTD (Year to Date) Absences in FMP.
- From our example, this is how the SCHOOLS page should look:


6. Enter numbers as fractions for Grade vs. Credit:

- Using the example, the Grade vs. Credit fraction should be: 11/14.5

7. Enter numbers as fractions for Age vs. Grade:

- Using the example (youth is 16 ), fraction should be: $\mathbf{1 6 / 1 1}$

8. Verify that all the fields with circles below have been filled out:

## SCHOOLS


9. Verify that the risk factors are correct:

Since the youth is 16 and in the $11^{\text {th }}$ grade

The youth has not had any School or Placement changes since 08/01/06.

Scores in this box are summed: $2+1$ $+0+0=3$

Since the GPA is below 3.0

Acco ding to the calculations, the youth is Progressing with Peers and Progressing at Expected G ad Rate. If either of these were not true, there would be " 1 "s present here.

## About the Risk Factors:

Understanding these risk factors is very important. From the above figure (the RISK FACTORS inset), GPA Below C, Age/Grade Match. Progressing with Peers, Progressing at Expected Grad Rate, and Grade/Credit Match are automatically calculated based on the fields on the SCHOOLS layout you just filled out.

The following delineates the risk factors and the meaning/calculation for them:

Risk Factor

| GPA Below C | The GPA for the youth (hand-entered) is compared with the GPA for a C (i.e., C = GPA of 2.0). <br> If GPA $\leq 1$, then the youth is given a score of 3 . If GPA $\leq 2$, then the youth is given a score of 2 . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Age/Grade Match | The youth's age is compared to the youth's grade using this comparison chart: <br> Age Grade <br> $149^{\text {th }}$ Grade <br> $15 \quad 10^{\text {th }}$ Grade <br> $16 \quad 11^{\text {th }}$ Grade <br> $17 \quad 12^{\text {th }}$ Grade <br> If the youth's age and grade do not match up, a point is given to the youth. |
| Progressing with Peers | Progressing academically with their peers at the current school is based on the following calculation: $\square$ Prog essing Academically with Peers <br> TERMS: <br> CE = Credits Earned (as of most current tr nscript) <br> SC = Semesters Completed (as of most c rent ranscript) <br> $C R=$ Credits Required (at the current school outh is at ending) <br> TS = Total Semesters slated for high school (at current school) <br> -This is the number of semesters per academic year multiplied by 4 years (typically 8 ) <br> If $C E \div S C<C R \div T S$, then the youth's risk factor is scored +1 |
| Progressing at Expected Grad Rate | Progressing academically at their expected graduation rate is based on the following calculation: $\square$ |


|  | TERMS: <br> CE = Credits Earned (as of most current transcript) <br> EC $=$ Expected Credits (calculation below) <br> [Credits Required] $\div$ [Total Semesters] $\times$ [Semesters Left] $=$ EC <br> $C R=$ Credits Required <br> If $C E+E C \div C R<1$, then the youth's risk factor is scored +1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| School Changes | From the school changes layout in FMP, the School End date is compared to the "Compare date" - the date below the Risk Factors box. In the above picture, the Compare date is set for $08 / 01 / 2006$. If the School End date is later than the Compare date, a score of 1 is given for each later school end date. These points are summed and that is the number in this field. |
| Placement Changes | Similar to the School Changes risk factor, the placement changes uses information on the Placement Change layout, comparing the placement end to the Compare date and calculating out a sum of placement changes within the same date range as the school changes. |
| Grade/Credit Match | This risk factor compares the grade that the youth is in with the approximate ideal number of credits the youth has (ideal being the average of what schoo s have reported are the cut offs for grade levels). The follow $n g$ is the comparison chart: |
| Sum of Risk Factors | Sum of the above risk factors. In February 2006, w performed a correlation to determine the validity of the sk fa tors. We correlated all of the above risk factors individually with each other and correlated all of the above with the sum of the risk factors (this variable). We found that the Sum of the R sk Factors was significantly correlated ( $p s<.001$ ) to Grade Below C, Age/Grade Match, Progressing with Peers, Progressing at Expected Grad Rate, Number of School Changes, and Number of Placement Changes. Sum of Risk Factors was also marginally significantly correlated to Grade/Credit Match ( $r=-.143, p=$ .115). These statistics indicate that the risk factors we selected as a whole (or totaled) are better at determining the overall risk for a youth than any one risk factor individually. |

