

**Female Delinquency In Jefferson County** (KY) =

**From Entrance To Post-Treatment** -

**An Analysis**

**Fall, 1975**

**METROPOLITAN SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

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## I N T R O D U C T I O N

In August of 1971, the Office of Research and Planning published Comparative Analysis of Community and Institutional Treatment. A follow-up study An Analysis of the Interaction of Social Class and Delinquency was completed in 1973. Both studies dealt with the male delinquent population and the social and economic factors influencing arrest, adjudication, treatment and ultimately the success or failure of that treatment. The results were not encouraging. Success was low and post-treatment failure rates were high. In Social Class and Delinquency, an attempt was made to link 1970 census information with delinquency and treatment outcome data. There were high correlations between poverty, receipt of public assistance, and area of residence with a juvenile's increased chances of entrance into the justice system and the outcome of treatment.

However, both these studies dealt only with males. The need was expressed by numerous treatment agents for a study of female delinquents and an evaluation of treatment outcome. It was believed by treatment officials that the results would be different for females.

There has been little previous research on the female juvenile offender. The primary reason for this is the fact that females accounted for only a small part of referrals to Juvenile Courts in the United States. Also, their offenses are not as serious as for male offenders who are more apt to commit crimes against property or person. Society has thus placed an emphasis on the "cure" of male delinquency because the problem is more obvious.

Prior to 1970, the data collected on female offenders was almost nil. However, in the early 1970's, with the increase in female referrals, studies were undertaken. Kratcoski noted the differences in male/female

treatment. He found that 52 per cent of the females studied were referred because of incorrigibility whereas 72 per cent of the males were referred for criminal type offenses. Also, females were detained at a greater rate.<sup>1</sup> Other studies also find a higher rate of female "status" offenders.<sup>2</sup>

Sepsi completed a study of female juvenile recidivists which found several indicators of treatment failure. He found that girls (1) under 13.7 years of age at first offense, (2) under 15.5 years of age at commitment, (3) with less than 8.3 years of education, and (4) who had a previous commitment were likely to be recidivists.<sup>3</sup>

Others have pointed to alternatives in the treatment of female offenders because most of them are juvenile "status" offenders. Such ideas as complete diversion of the incorrigible child from the juvenile justice system through family need services have been proposed.<sup>4</sup> Also, some feel that the lower-class female should not be incarcerated simply because she cannot afford other types of treatment.<sup>5</sup>

One study suggested that the ungovernable jurisdiction should be abolished and that those under it should be handled as delinquent (specific charge), neglected or not processed at all because the law is used by many

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<sup>1</sup>Kratocoski, Peter C. "Differential Treatment of Delinquent Boys and Girls in Juvenile Court", Child Welfare. (New York), 53(1): 16-22, 1974.

<sup>2</sup>Vedder, Clyde B. and Somerville, Dora B. The Delinquent Girl. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1970.

<sup>3</sup>Sepsi Jr., Victor J. "Girl Recidivists". Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency. Vol. II (2), Jan. 1974, pp. 70-79.

<sup>4</sup>Gough, Aidan R. and Grilla, Mary Ann. "The Unruly Child and the Law: Toward a Focus on the Family". Juvenile Justice (Reno). 23(3) 9-12, 1972.

<sup>5</sup>Op. Cit., Supra note 2.

parents to punish their children. It notes that 37 per cent of New York's ungovernable cases are in fact neglected.<sup>6</sup>

Thus, the literature (although sparse) suggests that females are usually "status" offenders and many believe that Juvenile Court jurisdiction over this offense should be abolished. It is suggested that juvenile status offenders should not be institutionalized.

#### GENERAL METHODOLOGY

The study is divided into two sections. The first deals with an historical analysis of female delinquency in Jefferson County and the second section observes a treatment population.

The Historical Analysis contains data on female referrals from 1968 through 1973 and contains data concerning demographic and adjudication variables. This data was collected from the annual reports published by the Office of Research and Planning. It includes information collected from the M.S.S.D. Intake Form including living arrangement, family income, employment status, receipt of public assistance, education claimed, school status at time of referral, manner of handling, and geographical area of residence. The disposition attachment yields information concerning adjudication.

The second section of this report concerns 497 females adjudicated to treatment from July 1968 to June 1972. This is a study of the females after treatment to determine recidivism. (A detailed methodology will be

<sup>6</sup>"Ungovernability: The Unjustifiable Jurisdiction", Yale Law Review (New Haven, Conn.) 83(2) 1383-1409, 1974.

provided in that section.)

There are problems following up a large group of individuals after treatment and females present an even larger difficulty than males. First, juveniles may continue to commit offenses and not be caught.<sup>7</sup> But only court and police records can be used which do not reflect unreported offenses. Also, juveniles may move from the geographical area to study and, for females, may get married and change their names. Whenever possible however, these females were eliminated from the study if an adequate follow-up was not available.

Many argue that short-term follow-up studies do not accurately reflect success or failure in treatment. However, it is impossible to evaluate behavior five to ten years after treatment due to the amount of time needed to complete such a study. Short-term (two to three years) studies do, nevertheless, give an adequate picture of the success of treatment modes for purpose of evaluation.

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<sup>7</sup>Recent studies of self-reported delinquency show that between 75 and 85 per cent of all juveniles commit offenses but only a few are caught. Williams, Jay R. and Gold, Martin. "From Delinquent Behavior to Delinquency", Social Problems. (Notre Dame, Ind.) 20 (2) 209-229, 1972.

## SECTION ONE - HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Accurate and detailed statistics on delinquency in Jefferson County, Kentucky were not available until the calendar year 1968 with the implementation of the automated computer based Juvenile Court System. Data collected prior to 1968 was tabulated by hand and thus elaborate cross tabulations were not feasible. However, data is available for 1968 through 1974 which is accurate and uniform.

This chapter will concern itself with describing the delinquent population for this seven year period (from 1968 through 1974). Special emphasis will be on the female delinquency population and shifts and trends in the characteristics of the population during the period. To give added perspective, many comparisons and contrasts will be made with the male delinquent population from the same period.

Tables 1 and 2 list the total juvenile individuals and referrals from 1968 through 1974. Figures 1 and 2 are illustrations of these tables.

From 1968 to 1974, the greatest rate of increase was for white females. There was a 54.4 per cent increase in white female referrals while white male referrals increased only 13.4 per cent during the same period.

The increase for blacks follows this same pattern but the rate is not as sharp as that of whites.

Another way of examining these same figures is to compare the ratio of males to females in each given year. Such an examination also reveals an increase in female referrals but leads to an interpre-

tation of a less severe rise in female delinquency. Female referrals increased from 23.7 per cent to 28.5 per cent of the total referrals from 1968 to 1974. Not only has the number of female delinquency referrals increased, but the number of individual females charged with delinquency has increased.\*

Between 1968 and 1974, the number of white female individuals referred to the court increased by 60.7 per cent.

A clearer understanding of the changes in the delinquency patterns over the last seven years demands a look beyond the total referrals to the reasons for referral. Tables 3 and 4 present the FBI Crime Classification for males and females from 1968 through 1974. Very obvious and dominant patterns of change in broad offense groupings are not consistently apparent. For instance, for females in the status or social offense category, a substantial increase in runaway is noted from 1968 through 1974 while truancies more than doubled from 1968 to 1972 then declined considerably the next two years. The number of behavior problems held relatively constant throughout the period.

The most dramatic shift was in the number of referrals for narcotic offenses. For females, the increase was from only one in 1968 to 77 in 1974. At the same time, however, the number of male juveniles referred for drug offenses also increased very sharply from 58 in 1968 to 474 in 1974. The larceny and thefts have also shown a substantial increase for both males and females particularly in the last two

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\*Individuals represent the number of separate persons in a given year. Referrals include the total number of arrests or referrals to Juvenile Court. One individual may account for more than one referral in a given year.

years (1973 and 1974). The rate of increase is, however, much larger for females than males.

While the number of referrals for violent offenses such as aggravated assault and simple assault have risen for females, the total numbers are still relatively small in comparison with males arrested for similar offenses.

#### SOURCE OF REFERRAL

While the source of referrals for female juveniles shows some variance over the seven year period (1968 through 1974), no clear pattern is evident.

Figures 3 and 4 show the source of referral for the entire seven years for females and males. There are some notable differences between the two groups. Less than two-thirds of the females were referred by the police while for males, more than four-fifths were referred by the police. Females, on the other hand, were twice as likely as males to be referred by parents or a social agency, whereas in 1974, approximately 60 per cent of the female referrals were handled formally.

#### MANNER OF HANDLING AND CONDENSED DISPOSITION

For females, the manner of handling has shown a gradual but consistent pattern of change from 1968 to 1974. This is illustrated in Figure 5 which shows that in 1968, nearly 60 per cent of the female referrals were handled informally.

Figures 6 and 7 present the condensed disposition percentages for the period from 1970 through 1974 for females and males. Other than the formal/informal ratio which was discussed above, the other dispositions held fairly consistent throughout the years. There are two major differences between the dispositions received by males and those received by females. Males received community treatment at a rate nearly twice that of females but received dependent dispositions such as foster care and temporary custody at a much lower ratio than females. It is also interesting to note that females were committed to delinquent institutions or referred to the Grand Jury at nearly the same rate as males. Despite the fact that over 85 per cent of the females referred to court were minor and social offenders (dependencies not included), they were institutionalized at a slightly greater rate than males in 1974. This is remarkable when viewed in the context that males were nearly five times more likely to have been referred for a major offense or major offense against persons.

#### TOTAL REFERRALS

Examination of the total number of delinquent referrals per individual reveals little substantial change over the seven years from 1968 through 1974. The percentage of females that were first offenders did increase somewhat in 1972 and 1973 but declined in 1974. Overall, as Figures 8 and 9 indicate, nearly two-thirds of the females were first offenders while only a little more than half of the males were first offenders. Also, while very few females had had a large number of referrals, the same is not true for males.

### AGE

Information on some demographic variables is also available for the juvenile delinquent population from 1968 through 1974. The first variable examined was age. Figure 10 illustrates the changes that occurred from year to year for the mean ages of the juvenile populations. No consistent pattern of change or trend is apparent with regard to the mean or average age of juveniles referred to the court. There are, however, some very obvious differences between whites and blacks and more so between males and females. Whites are consistently older than blacks and males are consistently older than females. Table 5 presents an age distribution for the entire seven year grouping. The mean age for males is 1.2 years older than the mean age for females. A good portion of this difference can be accounted for in the very young ages which consist almost entirely of dependency referrals. For all of the age groupings less than nine years of age, females have a higher percentage than the corresponding male age group. The more telling point, however, is that for females the mode (that age with the highest number) is 15 years of age while for males the mode is 17 years. This pattern is consistent throughout the years.

### INCOME AND RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Income information is unavailable for nearly half of those referred during the seven year history. Nevertheless, since the ratio is relatively the same for each of the years, some valid comparisons can be

made. Figure 11 shows the median incomes for those for whom the income information is available. For the most part, the median incomes of the delinquent populations have risen rather substantially over the years. Perhaps this is an indication of the increase of delinquency into the middle classes. The more plausible explanation is simply inflation. What the figure illustrates is the wide discrepancy between income levels for whites and blacks. The figure also indicates that generally males have a higher median income than females.

A further and perhaps more accurate reflection of poverty is receipt of public assistance. These figures were also examined. The percentage of delinquent youths coming from public assistance families varied little over the seven years studied. Overall, there is a slight difference between males and females as is illustrated in Figure 12. Females were more likely to come from public assistance families than males.

#### EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

For whites, there is virtually no variance over the seven year history with regard to employment status of the head of the household. This is true for both males and females. This is not the case for blacks as the ratio of employed to unemployed heads of household does fluctuate somewhat from year to year. For the purposes of this study, the more important point is illustrated in Figure 13 which combines the information for all seven years. For both races, females are more likely than males to come from households whose head is unemployed.

### LIVING ARRANGEMENT

The living arrangement distribution held constant throughout the seven year history. Percentages for the various categories of living arrangement varied only a percentage point or two during the period and there was no consistent change for any of the categories. Table 6 presents the living arrangement distribution for the entire period. The differences between whites and blacks are considerable with whites more likely than blacks to have a both parent living arrangement while blacks were more likely than whites to be living with mother only. These differences are notable for both males and females.

Although the contrasts are not as sharp as the white/black differences, these are some notable distinctions between males and females with regard to living arrangement. Males have a higher ratio than females living with both parents. On the other hand, females are more likely than males to come from a mother only living arrangement. The "non-familial" living arrangements of relative, independent, institution and foster home all have higher percentages of females than males.

### NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

The mean number of siblings for white females and also for white males increased slightly from 1968 to 1969 but has declined steadily each year thereafter. For blacks, no particular pattern of change with regard to number of siblings is apparent for either females or males over the period. Overall, as shown in Table 7, females on the average came from slightly smaller families than males. This holds true for both whites and blacks.

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

School attendance information is available only from 1970 on. A consistent change is notable in only one of the sex/race attendance categories. The percentage of white females withdrawn from school decreased every year from 1970 through 1974. In 1970, 15.2 per cent of the white females were withdrawn from school; however by 1974, only 10.6 per cent had withdrawn. Table 8 presents the school attendance information for all five years combined. Two points are worthy of note: (1) females are twice as likely as males to be pre-school. This is simply a further reflection of the preponderance of dependency referrals for females as compared to males. (2) Males are more likely to be withdrawn from school than females. Since a youth must be at least 16 years of age before being able to withdraw from school, the difference between males and females can be at least partly explained by the fact that males tend to be older than females and are more likely to come from the 16 and over age group than females.

### PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITY

For ease of analysis, Jefferson County has been divided into 15 geographical areas known as Planning Service Communities (PSC). Information on residence by PSC is readily available from 1970 to 1974. Previous annual reports have noted the shift in delinquency patterns for the county. In general, these same patterns hold true for females. In 1970, the greatest number of female individuals lived in PSC-2

followed by PSC-12 and PSC-6. By 1974, PSC-12 had the highest number of female individuals followed by PSC-11, 13 and then PSC-2.

The greatest increases were in the Outer County (PSC-9 through 15). Figure 14 illustrates the change for "city" versus "county" PSC's for males and females. While the number of females from the city PSC's of 1-8 held about the same, the number from the Outer County PSC's (9-15) shot up greatly; especially in 1973. On the upper part of the graph, the most notable difference between the males and females is that city males declined substantially over the years while city females declined only slightly.

#### DETENTION ANALYSIS

Information on sex by total time in detention is available from 1968 through 1973. This information is presented in Table 9. Analysis of this data reveals several significant pieces of information. While the rate of detention -- those held more than 24 hours -- has changed dramatically over the six year period, females consistently are detained at a higher rate than males. Primarily because of this difference in the rate of detention, the mean length of stay is longer for females than males. However, when only those held over 24 hours are considered, the difference is less extreme. In fact, in 1972 and 1973 the average length of stay for those held more than 24 hours is slightly longer for males than for females.

While the rate of detention has declined in recent years and the average length of stay for those held over 24 hours is nearly equal for males and females, the difference in the rate of detention remains

significantly different for males and females. While males have a much higher rate of arrest for serious offenses than females, females have a higher rate of arrest for social offenses such as ungovernable behavior and runaway. In light of this, two inferences are possible. Either females are being unreasonably detained, or females pose a greater risk of running away and being unavailable for court appearances than males. Unfortunately, since this study was not geared toward an in-depth analysis of detention practices, no final conclusion is possible at this time but further study is indicated.

TABLE 2.

## JUVENILE REFERRALS BY SEX, RACE AND YEAR

	WHITE						BLACK						TOTAL					
	Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		Sub T.		Male		Female		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1968	3,435	76.8	1,036	23.2	4,471	100.0	1,983	75.3	649	24.7	2,632	100.0	5,418	76.3	1,685	23.7	7,151*	100.0
1969	3,572	74.6	1,217	25.4	4,789	100.0	1,941	75.4	637	24.6	2,578	100.0	5,513	74.8	1,854	25.2	7,378*	100.0
1970	3,785	74.6	1,288	25.4	5,073	100.0	2,005	74.8	675	25.2	2,680	100.0	5,790	74.7	1,963	25.3	7,753	100.0
1971	3,694	71.5	1,473	28.5	5,167	100.0	1,811	75.4	592	24.6	2,403	100.0	5,505	72.7	2,065	27.3	7,570	100.0
1972	3,669	71.1	1,491	28.9	5,160	100.0	1,812	74.4	622	25.6	2,434	100.0	5,481	72.2	2,113	27.8	7,594	100.0
1973	4,128	69.9	1,781	30.1	5,909	100.0	2,161	73.7	771	26.3	2,932	100.0	6,289	71.1	2,552	28.9	8,841	100.0
1974	3,895	70.9	1,600	29.1	5,495	100.0	2,002	72.6	755	27.4	2,757	100.0	5,897	71.5	2,355	28.5	8,252	100.0
Pct. Chg. 1968-74	+13.4		+54.4		+22.9		+1.0		+16.3		+4.7		+8.8		+39.8		+15.4	

\*Includes race and sex unknowns for 1968 and 1969.

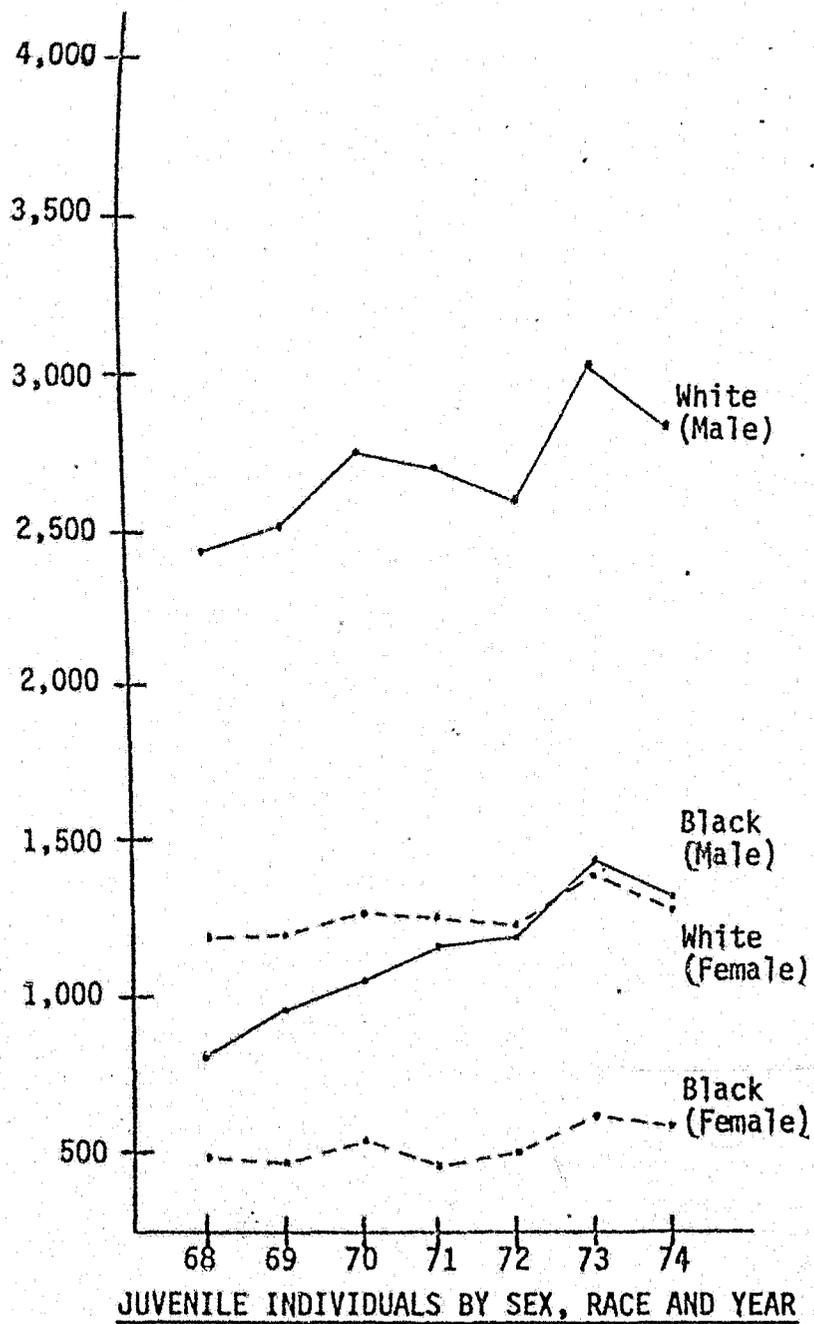


Fig. 1.

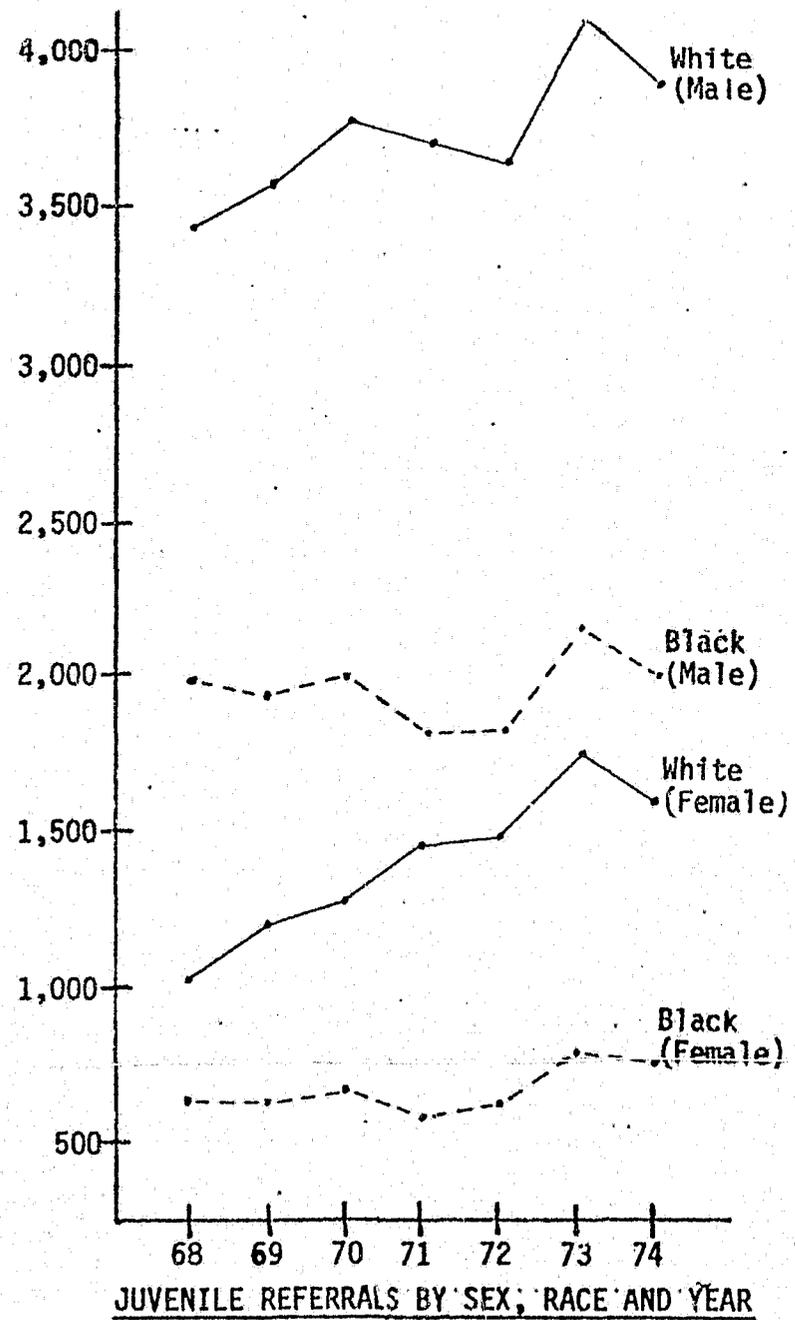


Fig. 2.

TABLE 3.

FBI REASONS FOR REFERRALS BY YEAR - ALL FEMALES

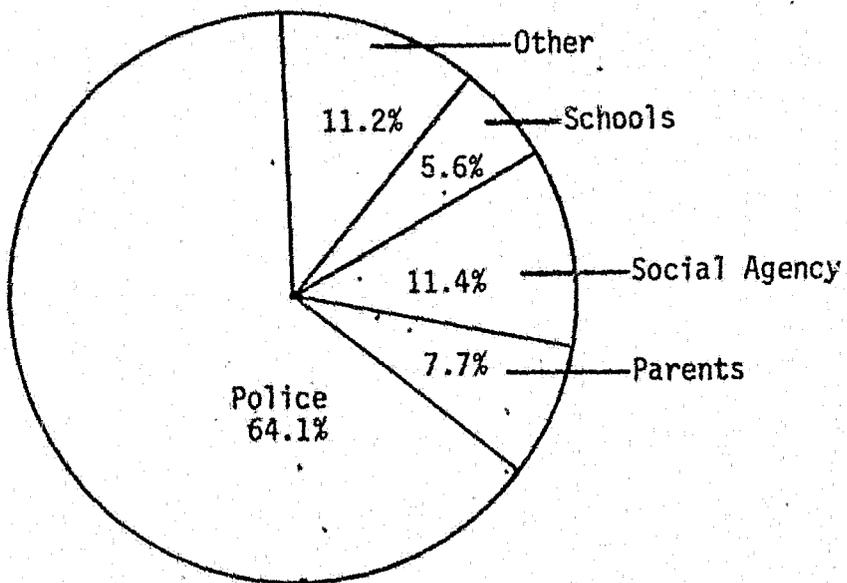
REASONS REFERRED	F E M A L E						
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Homicide	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	5	10	12	14	20	23	19
Burglary/Breaking & Enter.	12	51	28	18	38	30	32
Larceny/Theft	282	248	315	260	244	367	569
Auto Theft	15	27	6	8	14	5	6
Other Assault	18	16	27	22	21	19	31
Arson	5	3	0	13	10	8	3
Forgery	2	3	10	8	12	15	19
Vandalism	9	6	11	9	18	5	9
Weapons	3	3	3	7	10	11	4
Sex Offenses	1	2	1	1	1	9	24
Narcotic Law Violations	1	9	16	25	36	71	77
Offenses Against Family	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	31	44	33	26	29	24	39
Drunkenness	5	8	5	5	5	11	11
Breach of Peace	147	230	262	345	366	427	206
Vagrancy	14	25	27	17	11	30	17
Behavior Problems	187	171	232	165	137	177	171
Runaways	294	277	281	365	318	364	425
Truancy	81	100	126	165	198	175	112
Traffic Offenses	6	9	2	7	6	13	18
Other	82	15	25	17	9	17	23
Marriage Request	44	51	43	51	50	63	36
Dependency	437	542	495	517	560	687	503
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,355</b>

TABLE 4.

FBI REASONS FOR REFERRAL - ALL MALES

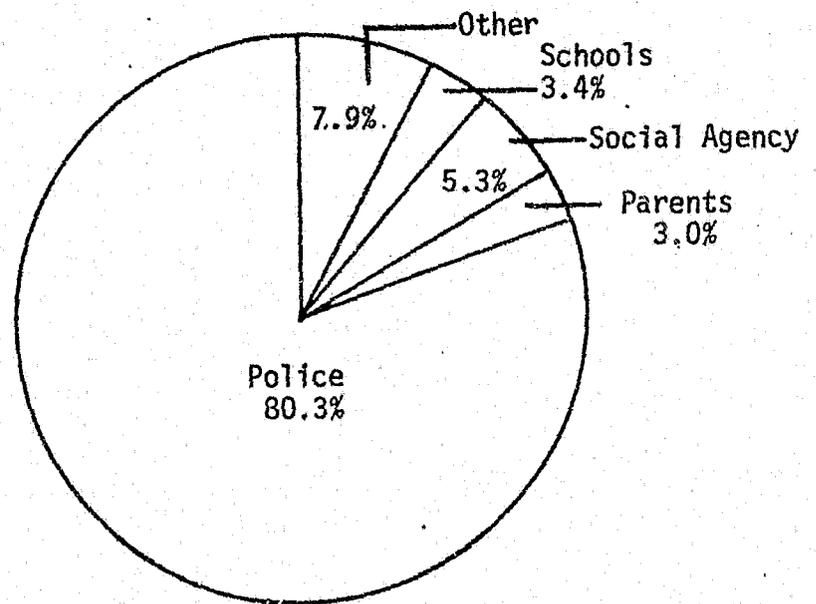
REASONS REFERRED	M A L E						
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Homicide	10	9	9	7	11	7	10
Rape	19	20	31	32	21	21	13
Aggravated Assault	40	69	58	85	93	107	123
Burglary/Break. & Enter	587	623	634	651	525	650	727
Larceny/Theft	931	875	965	899	934	1,059	1,317
Auto Theft	507	424	366	313	156	128	84
Other Assault	93	109	108	105	80	76	103
Arson	41	41	49	46	66	87	55
Forgery	14	10	17	13	17	37	31
Vandalism	110	175	171	197	209	178	219
Weapons	55	83	75	49	75	93	82
Sex Offenses	16	24	33	21	29	21	48
Narcotic Law Violations	58	46	76	166	335	433	474
Offenses Against Family	21	34	67	66	30	6	10
Liquor Laws Violations	236	320	320	179	193	236	212
Drunkenness	89	104	106	79	87	82	93
Breach of Peace	757	752	875	901	916	1,031	711
Vagrancy	121	172	174	116	85	111	73
Behavior Problems	297	239	230	187	174	221	178
Runaways	239	247	251	187	285	298	303
Truancy	268	258	249	284	310	249	150
Traffic Offenses	55	81	65	105	116	172	151
Other	285	203	192	186	145	253	203
Marriage Requests	72	56	52	58	51	66	37
Dependency	521	538	615	573	538	667	490
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>5,512</b>	<b>5,788</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>5,897</b>

SOURCE OF REFERRALS BY SEX



FEMALES

Fig. 3.



MALES

Fig. 4.

MANNER OF HANDLING BY SEX - 1968-1974

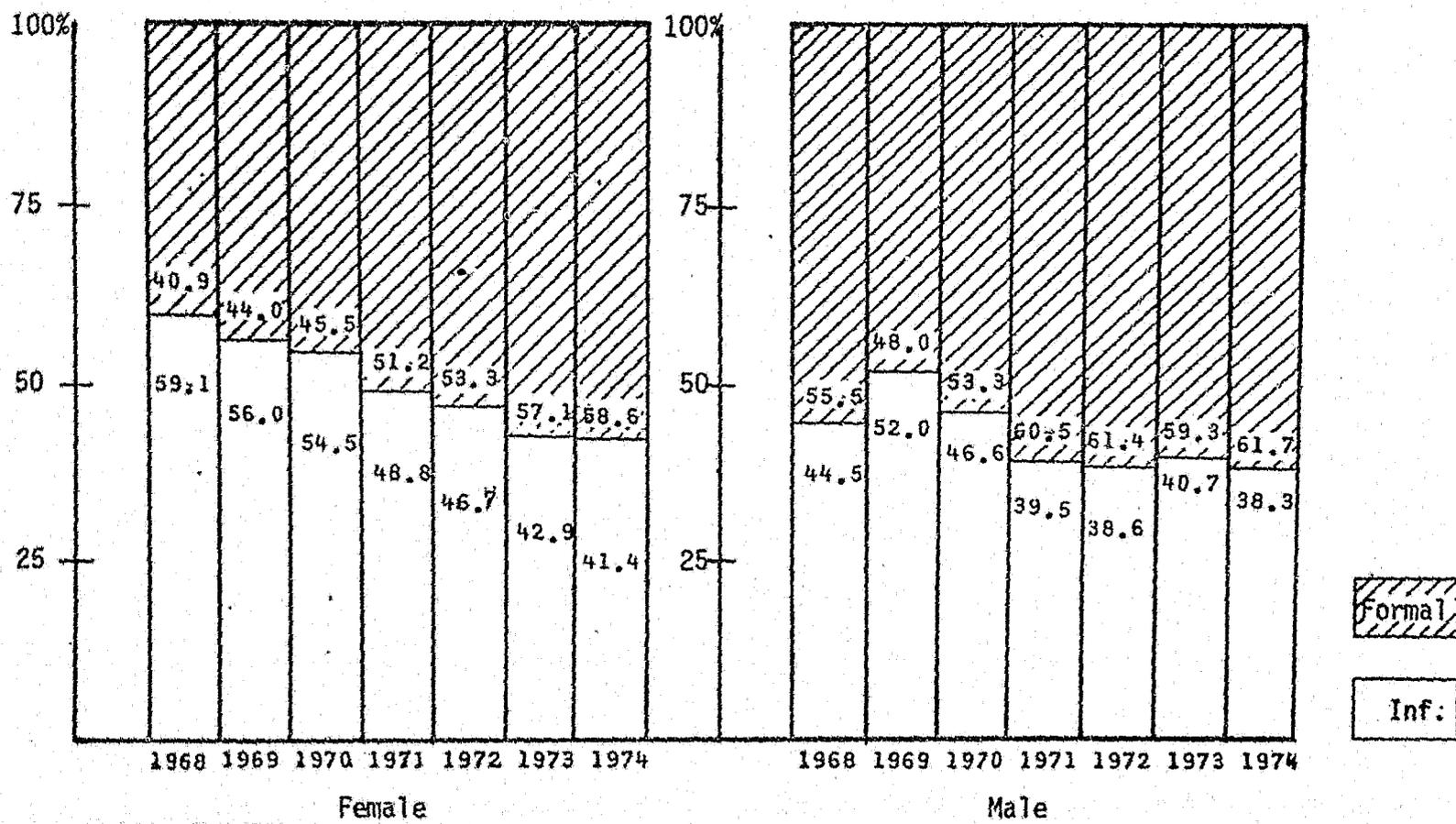


Fig. 5.

CONDENSED DISPOSITION BY SEX

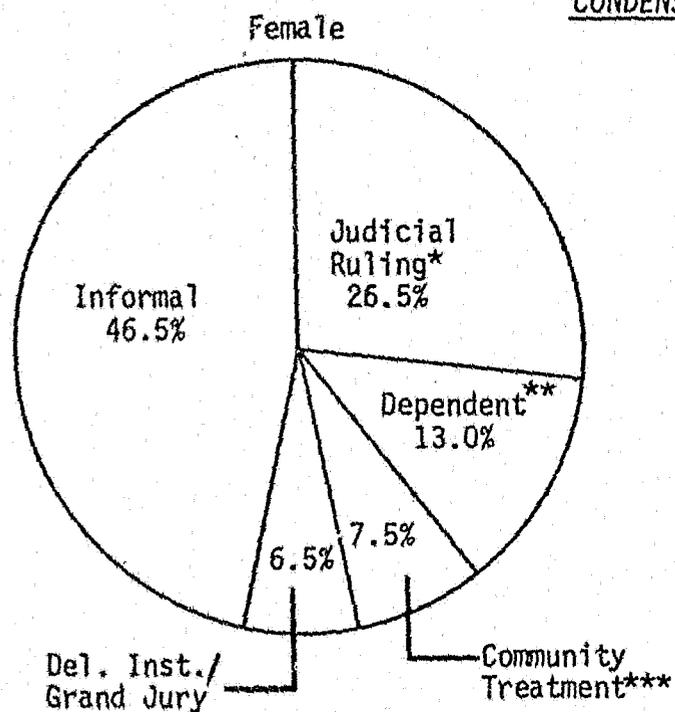


Fig. 6.

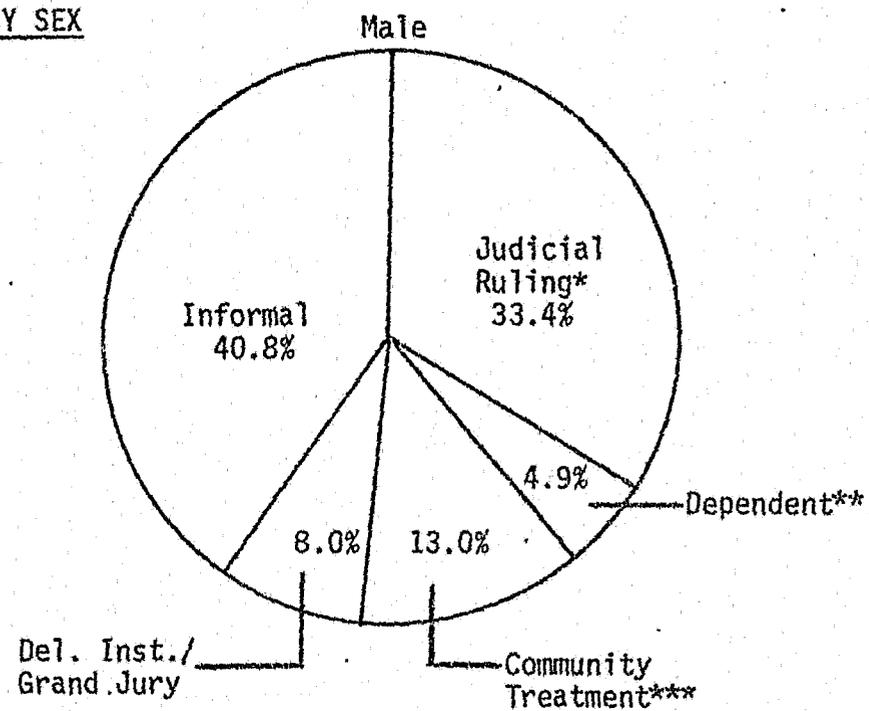


Fig. 7.

\*Judicial Ruling: File away with leave, Remand, Dismissed, and Legal Miscellaneous.

Dependent: Dependent institution, temporary custody, and foster care.

Community Treatment: MSSD Services (probation), and other vocational employment, psychiatric and social agencies.

INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL REFERRALS

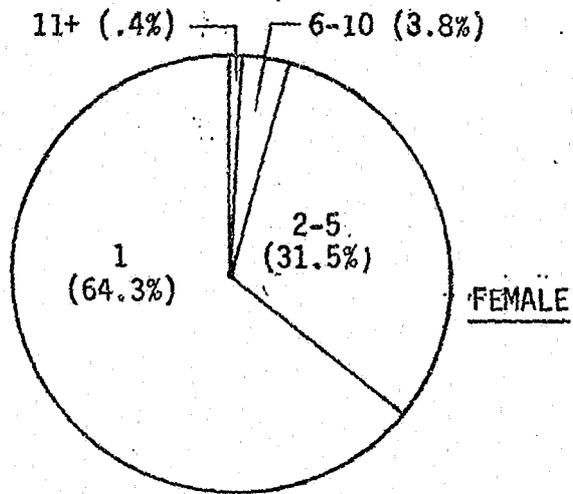


Fig. 8.

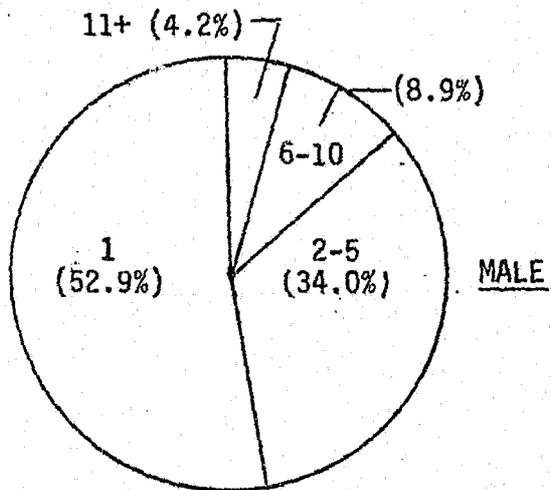


Fig. 9.

SEX, RACE AND YEAR BY MEAN AGE

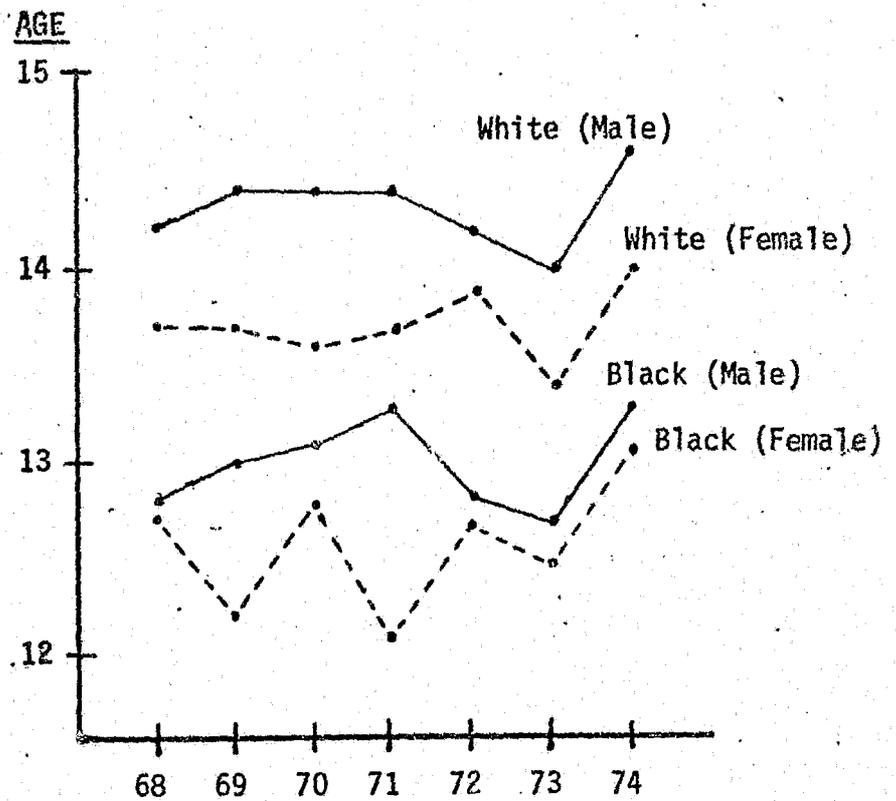


Fig. 10.

TABLE 5.

## INDIVIDUALS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE (1968-1974)

A G E	FEMALE						MALE					
	White		Black		TOTAL		White		Black		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	347	4.4	163	4.4	510	4.4	311	1.7	188	2.1	499	1.8
2	174	2.2	85	2.3	259	2.2	199	1.1	73	.8	272	1.0
3	124	1.6	63	1.7	187	1.6	162	.9	79	.9	241	.9
4	110	1.4	81	2.2	191	1.6	132	.7	59	.7	191	.7
5	127	1.6	54	1.5	181	1.6	124	.7	79	.9	203	.7
6	121	1.5	54	1.5	175	1.5	128	.7	72	.8	200	.7
7	106	1.3	63	1.7	169	1.4	160	.8	98	1.1	258	.9
8	109	1.4	52	1.4	161	1.4	175	.9	138	1.6	313	1.1
9	136	1.7	57	1.5	193	1.7	251	1.3	214	2.4	465	1.7
10	120	1.5	90	2.4	210	1.8	318	1.7	262	2.9	580	2.1
11	153	1.9	118	3.2	271	2.3	-448	2.4	373	4.2	821	3.0
12	284	3.6	188	5.1	472	4.1	675	3.6	518	5.8	1,193	4.3
13	682	8.6	385	10.5	1,067	9.2	1,234	6.5	738	8.3	1,972	7.1
14	1,253	15.7	583	15.9	1,836	15.8	2,201	11.7	1,098	12.3	3,299	11.9
15	1,782	22.4	695	18.9	2,477	21.3	3,375	17.9	1,495	16.8	4,870	17.6
16	1,336	16.8	537	14.6	1,873	16.1	4,065	21.6	1,589	17.9	5,654	20.4
17	994	12.5	410	11.1	1,404	12.1	4,884	25.9	1,826	20.5	6,710	24.2
Unknown	16		5		21		34		12		46	
TOTAL	7,974	100.1	3,683	99.9	11,657	100.1	18,876	100.1	8,911	100.0	27,787	100.1
MEAN AGE	13.0		12.6		12.9		14.3		13.7		14.1	

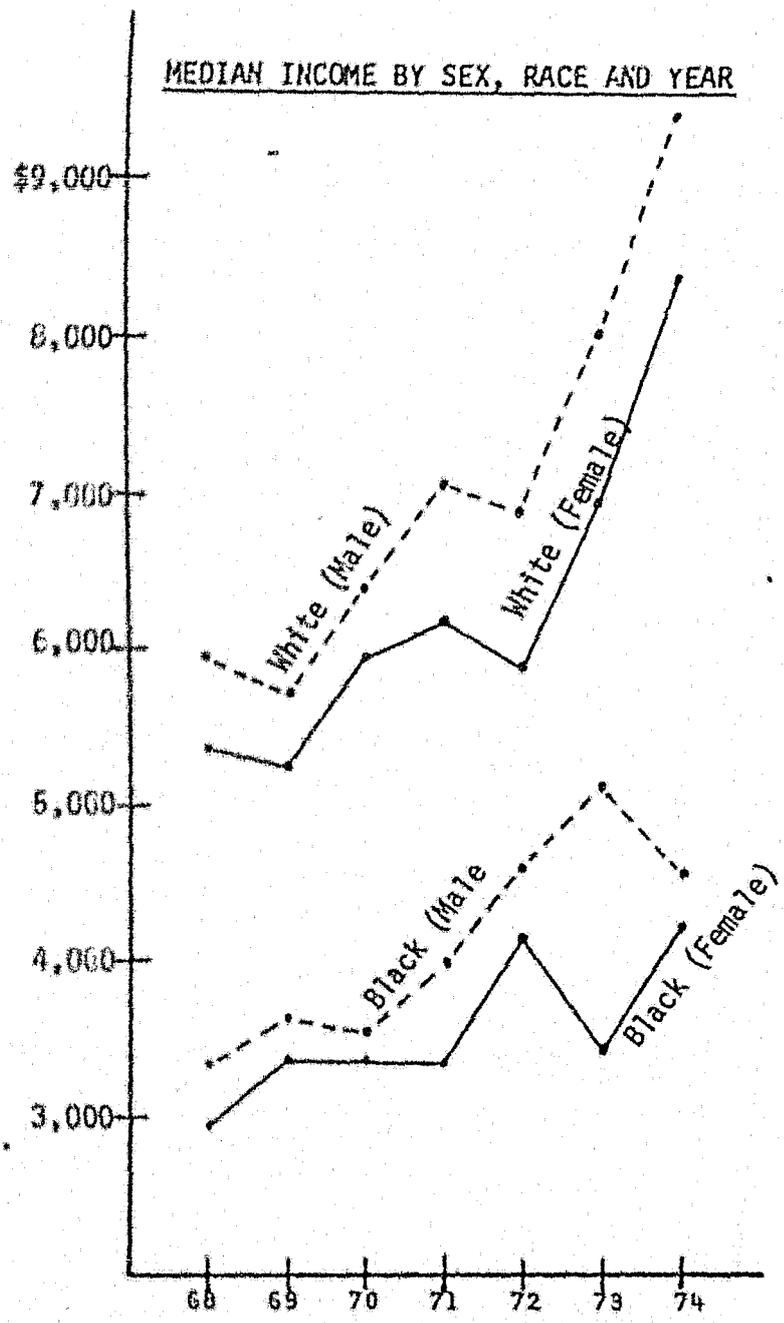


Fig. 11.

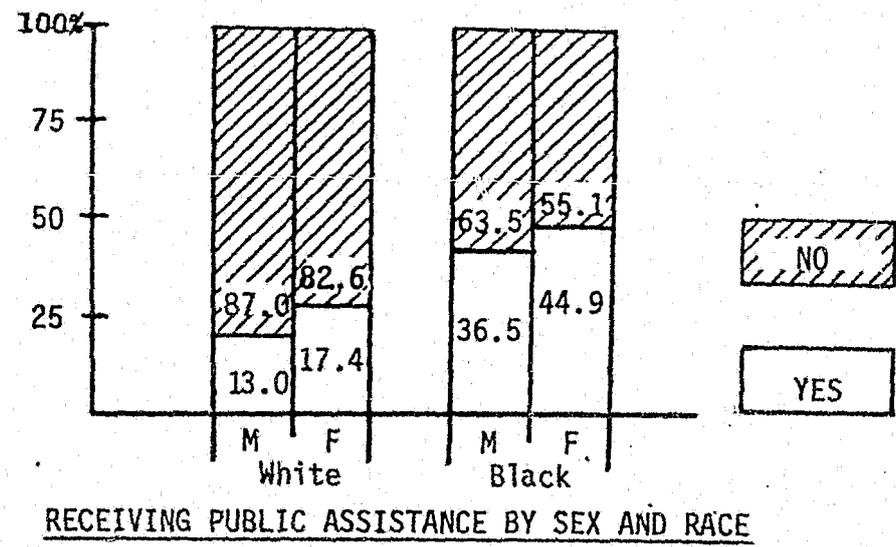


Fig. 12.

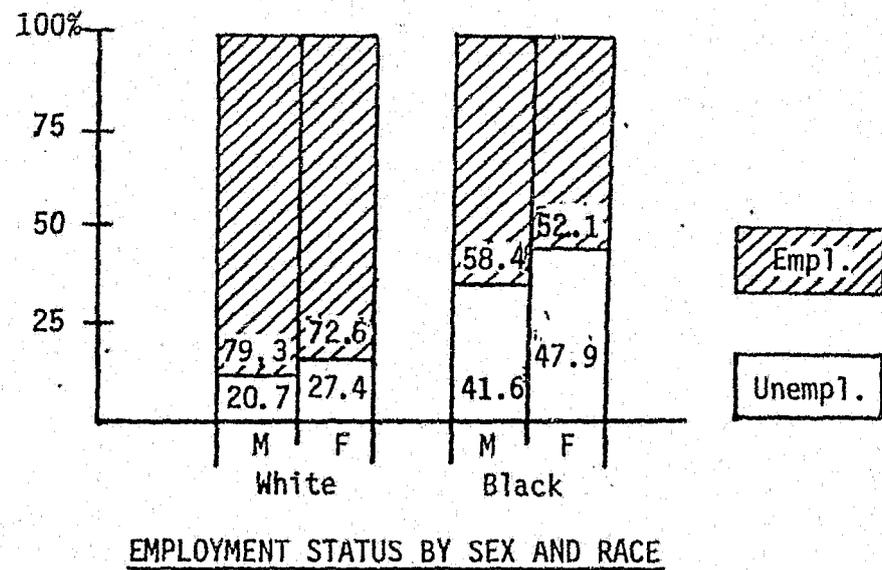


Fig. 13.

TABLE 6.

## LIVING ARRANGEMENT BY SEX AND RACE (1968-1974)

	FEMALE						MALE					
	White		Black		TOTAL		White		Black		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both Parents	2,918	37.1	657	18.2	3,575	31.2	9,481	51.2	2,328	26.7	11,809	43.4
Mother & Stepfather	711	9.0	163	4.5	874	7.6	1,566	8.4	516	5.9	2,082	7.6
Father & Stepmother	163	2.1	42	1.2	205	1.8	374	2.0	76	.9	450	1.7
Mother Only	2,172	27.7	1,841	50.9	4,013	35.0	4,328	23.4	4,390	50.4	8,718	32.0
Father Only	311	4.0	108	3.0	419	3.7	716	3.9	317	3.6	1,033	3.8
Relative	752	9.6	487	13.5	1,239	10.8	1,049	5.7	705	8.1	1,754	6.4
Independent	256	3.3	101	2.8	357	3.1	296	1.6	94	1.1	390	1.4
Institution	406	5.2	113	3.1	519	4.5	497	2.7	150	1.7	647	2.4
Foster Home	165	2.1	103	2.8	268	2.3	224	1.2	128	1.5	352	1.3
Unknown*	120		68		188		345		207		552	
TOTALS	7,974	100.1	3,683	100.0	11,657	100.0	18,876	100.1	8,911	99.9	27,787	100.0

\*Percentages do not include unknowns.

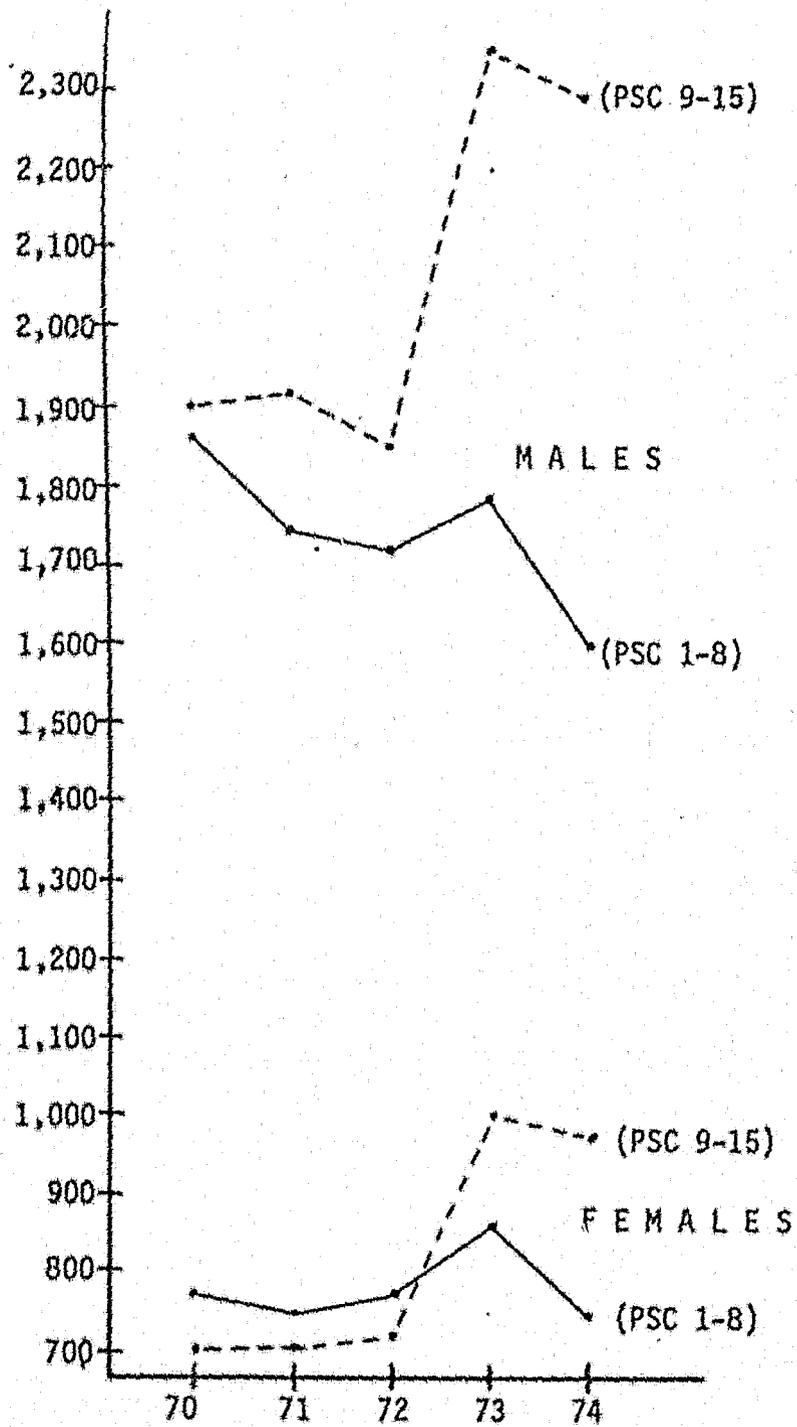
TABLE 7.  
INDIVIDUALS BY NUMBER OF SIBLINGS, SEX AND RACE (1968-1974)

NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	FEMALE						MALE					
	White		Black		TOTAL		White		Black		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	993	12.5	431	11.7	1,424	12.2	2,016	10.7	986	11.1	3,002	10.8
1	1,011	12.7	348	9.4	1,359	11.7	2,161	11.4	712	8.0	2,873	10.3
2	1,380	17.3	437	11.9	1,817	15.6	3,180	16.8	845	9.5	4,025	14.5
3	1,357	17.0	451	12.2	1,808	15.5	3,402	18.0	1,075	12.1	4,477	16.1
4	1,099	13.8	420	11.4	1,519	13.0	2,709	14.4	1,184	13.3	3,893	14.0
5	789	9.9	487	13.2	1,276	10.9	2,059	10.9	1,261	14.2	3,320	12.0
6	532	6.7	409	11.1	941	8.1	1,440	7.6	1,126	12.6	2,566	9.2
7	316	4.0	252	6.8	568	4.9	855	4.5	631	7.1	1,486	5.3
8	194	2.4	198	5.4	392	3.4	437	2.3	493	5.5	930	3.3
9+	303	3.8	250	6.8	553	4.7	617	3.3	598	6.7	1,215	4.4
TOTAL	7,974	100.1	3,683	99.9	11,657	100.0	18,876	99.9	8,911	100.1	27,787	99.9
X NUMBER OF SIBLINGS	3.24		4.00		3.48		3.37		4.17		3.62	

TABLE 8.

## INDIVIDUALS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, SEX AND RACE (1970-1974)

	FEMALE						MALE					
	White		Black		TOTAL		White		Black		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre School	699	11.3	330	12.1	1,029	11.6	733	5.3	370	5.7	1,103	5.4
Attending	4,549	73.5	2,097	77.1	6,646	74.6	10,268	73.6	5,249	80.6	15,517	75.8
Completed	58	.9	21	.8	79	.9	168	1.2	49	.8	217	1.1
Withdrawn	809	13.1	253	9.3	1,062	11.9	2,625	18.8	780	12.0	3,405	16.6
N.A.	70	1.1	20	.7	90	1.0	159	1.1	63	1.0	222	1.1
T O T A L	6,185	99.9	2,721	100.0	8,906	100.0	13,953	100.0	6,511	100.1	20,464	100.0



SEX BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND YEAR

Fig. 14.

TABLE 9.

## SEX BY TOTAL TIME IN DETENTION CENTER - (1968-1973)

	HOURS			DAYS					TOTAL	MEAN STAY (HOURS)	25+ HRS. %	MEAN FOR 25+ HRS.
	1 or Less	2-24	25-48	3-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	29+				
1968												
Male	660	1,212	297	447	349	171	85	96	3,317	109.1	43.6	242.3
Female	153	272	106	122	118	76	30	38	915	145.4	53.6	266.0
1969												
Male	864	1,549	412	608	429	204	87	80	4,233	94.8	43.0	212.1
Female	139	374	157	228	134	81	40	45	1,198	134.8	57.2	231.1
1970												
Male	1,131	1,700	468	575	317	197	95	116	4,599	89.2	38.4	217.7
Female	207	433	150	201	100	79	31	35	1,236	111.3	48.2	221.2
1971												
Male	1,016	1,528	409	568	283	207	97	105	4,213	93.8	39.6	235.8
Female	197	429	187	290	131	90	53	69	1,446	136.8	56.7	235.6
1972												
Male	1,258	1,510	380	484	286	239	114	114	4,385	93.5	36.9	245.2
Female	279	517	150	198	131	68	41	41	1,425	106.3	44.1	232.1
1973												
Male	1,554	1,569	238	297	224	113	63	50	4,108	56.5	24.0	221.9
Female	327	486	122	172	118	61	27	23	1,336	87.2	39.1	213.8

## SECTION TWO - TREATMENT ANALYSIS

### METHODOLOGY

This section of this report deals with 497 females adjudicated to three treatment modes: one community-based and two institutional. The sample is based on adjudications for four fiscal years, beginning in July 1968 and ending in June of 1972. (An average of 124 individuals per sample year.)

Information was gathered from three sources: the MSSD Intake Document, the psychological workup, and post-treatment performance based on court and police records.

#### A. Demographic Information

Demographic information includes race, geographic area of residence, living arrangement, number of siblings, family income, receipt of public assistance, education claimed, and school status at time of referral.

#### B. Psychological Information

Information was collected on various psychological tests including group or individual Intelligence Quotient, Interpersonal Maturity Level, California Test of Personality, and the Jessness T-Score. Not all of the females received these tests.

C. Follow-Up Information

Each female was followed up for a period of from six months to over two years. Juvenile and police records were used to determine if the subject had committed a new offense after treatment and whether the offense resulted in incarceration. Also, the seriousness of the offense was recorded.

The follow-up was divided into six month intervals with offenses occurring past the two year point grouped. Information on the length of follow-up, total number of offenses and Grand Jury indictments were also indicated.

D. Master Score

The follow-up period was scored in the following manner:

Success	- no offenses
Moderate Success	- minor offenses/no institutionalizations
Minimal Success	- major offenses/no institutionalizations
Failure	- institutionalization/Grand Jury referral

Subjects were eliminated if they left the jurisdiction or were untraceable without at least a six month follow-up.

Information was coded, keypunched, placed on magnetic tape and run through the Treatment Modes Computer program. This yielded analysable data which is included in this report. Statistical tests were utilized to determine the relationship, if any, of demographic, psychological, and treatment variables with the treatment population's outcome.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT MODES

### A. Probation

Probation during this study was a unit of the Division of Delinquency Services of the Metropolitan Social Services Department.\* The program was in a period of expansion throughout this study. The probation worker supervised numerous delinquents (male and female) for a period deemed necessary by the worker to accomplish the goals of probation. Individual treatment and supervision in the community was provided. (39.6% of the study population.)

### B. Ormsby Village Treatment Center

Ormsby Village is administered by MSSD as a minimum security coeducational facility for adjudicated delinquents aged 14 through 17. The juvenile is offered either group or individual treatment according to his/her needs. Recreational and educational programs are also offered as well as vocational training. (32.6% of the study population.)

### C. The State Department of Child Welfare\*\*

The State Department administers numerous facilities for male and female delinquents throughout the state of Kentucky. Usually the more difficult cases are sent to this treatment mode. Juveniles

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\*Presently a division of the Office of Treatment, Prevention and Court Services.

\*\*Presently a part of the Department for Human Resources.

entering the system are placed at the Reception Center in Louisville where it is determined which facility the child is to be sent. (27.8% of the study population.)

#### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: OUTCOME

Table 10 is the overall master score of all three treatment settings. Ormsby Village was the most successful of the three treatment modes but neither treatment mode was significantly more successful or unsuccessful. In general, whites succeeded at a greater rate than blacks.

The individual sample master score outcomes (Table 11) show that Ormsby Village became less successful while both Probation and the State Department became increasingly successful with the female offender. For blacks, the success rate increased overall but decreased for whites in the last sample year. However, the failure rate for whites fluctuated little over the four year period.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (TABLES 12 THROUGH 17)

Of all the information collected, age had the greatest impact on treatment outcome. The older the delinquent female was, the greater the chance of success. For example, females below the age of 14 at the time they were given treatment had a minimal chance of success ( $p < .001$ )\*. The inverse was true for females over 14 years at disposition ( $p < .001$ ).

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\*Critical value of Chi Square.

Because education is a function of age, those with fewer than six years of school were very likely to fail and those with nine or more years of education tended to succeed ( $p < .01$ ).

Unlike male offenders, certain economic variables enhanced treatment success for females. Although the negative aspects such as receipt of public assistance and income below the poverty level did not affect treatment outcome, positive aspects did.

Of the females whose families were not receiving public assistance, the chance of success was bettered ( $p < .01$ ). The female youth also had a better chance of success if the family income was above \$7,500 per year ( $p < .01$ ). Thus, whereas negative economic factors do not influence success, positive indicators increase the chances of a successful treatment outcome.

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES (TABLES 18 THROUGH 22)

The average female I.Q. in this study was in the "normal" range. Successes had a slightly higher mean I.Q. than failures and a higher rate of those above the 90 I.Q. mark. However, there was little overall difference. There was also little difference in the Jessness Inventory.

Successful females had a higher mean score on both the social and personal adjustment inventories of the California Test of Personality.

The Interpersonal Maturity Level was somewhat predictive of post-treatment performance. Those females at the I<sub>2</sub> level had a greater chance of failure (p<.05). However, it must be noted that I<sub>2</sub> denotes low maturity which might be a function of age. Thus, once again age is an important factor in success.

#### OFFENSES AND TREATMENT (TABLES 23 THROUGH 31)

The majority of females referred to treatment were social offenders. The social offense is one that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult. It includes such diverse charges as truancy, ungovernable behavior and runaway. In general, the juvenile cannot be controlled by the parent.

Ormsby Village had the largest rate of social offenders and combined with minor offenders (disorderly conduct, possession of alcohol, etc.) represents over 90 per cent of the commitments. Thus the females in this study, for the most part, were not adjudicated for "criminal" offenses.

The category of offense for which the female was adjudicated had no significant affect on treatment outcome.

However, the length of treatment and whether a juvenile commits an offense during treatment affects outcome. If a juvenile commits an in-treatment offense, the chances of failure are great (p<.001). Also, if the juvenile has a treatment length of under six months, failure is more likely (p<.01). However, if the juvenile has a longer treatment the chances of success are enhanced (p<.05).

Thus, if a female juvenile remains in treatment longer, the chance of success is greater. This may

be attributable to the fact that upon release, the juvenile may be past the age where she could be charged with an offense similar to the one resulting in treatment. (Sixteen years of age for truants and 18 years of age for the other "social" offenses). This may in fact account for the overall success of females in this study.

#### CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Females under 14 years of age tend more to be failures.
- ✓ Females above 14 years of age have a greater chance of treatment success.
- ✓ Six years or less of education is highly associated with failure.
- ✓ Juveniles with over nine grades of education are more successful.
- ✓ Family income above \$7,500 increase the child's chance of success.
- ✓ Female juveniles whose families are not receiving public assistance have their outcomes enhanced.
- ✓ Psychological tests give little indication of treatment outcome.
- ✓ The offense for which the female received treatment has little effect on outcome.
- ✓ Females who are in-treatment offenders or have a short treatment (indicating maladjustment) have little chance of success.

## DISCUSSION

Age appears to be the primary determinant of treatment outcome. As the female delinquent becomes older, she is less likely to be charged with offenses that are peculiar to juveniles. Past the age of 16, she can no longer be charged with truancy and once she is past 18, she cannot be charged as ungovernable or as a runaway. Also, parents are more likely to become more tolerant of behavior deviant to their own as time elapses or the female may get married.

To further enhance this point, one must examine intervals of the follow-up. (Table 32) The majority of offenses occur in the first six months after release from treatment. As subsequent six month periods evolve, the incidence of referrals continues to drop.

Also, only 12.5 per cent commit a major offense after treatment whereas 50.7 per cent commit a minor or social offense, the type for which almost 90 per cent were adjudicated in the first place.

Unlike males, the majority of which are adjudicated for "criminal" offenses, the females are incarcerated for "offenses" they outgrow. (Table 33)

Why then are females incarcerated in institutions? Community treatment does just as well with females as institutions and alternatives such as group homes, shelter homes, and foster homes may perform even better at a fraction of the cost. Females who in fact need incarceration because of "criminal" activity could be handled at the State level.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ The possibility of eliminating the female delinquency program at Ormsby Village should be investigated because of its cost/benefit ratio and the small number of females who are committed to the program.\*
- ✓ Alternatives for institutionalization of female delinquents should be intensively developed.
- ✓ Female "status" offenders should be diverted as often as possible from the Juvenile Justice System.

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\*See Appendix A for a detailed case for elimination of the Ormsby Village program.

TABLE 10:  
MASTER SCORE BY RACE AND TREATMENT MODE

MASTER SCORES	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	56	28	84	42.6	52	22	74	45.7	22	22	44	31.9	130	43.3	72	36.5	202	40.6
Moderate	17	12	29	14.7	24	9	33	20.4	14	13	27	19.6	55	18.3	34	17.3	89	17.9
Minimal	4	2	6	3.0	6	2	8	4.9	3	3	6	4.3	13	4.3	7	3.6	20	4.0
Failure	46	32	78	39.6	25	22	47	29.0	31	30	61	44.2	102	34.0	84	42.6	186	37.4
TOTALS	123	74	197	99.9	107	55	162	100.0	70	68	138	100.0	300	99.9	197	100.0	497	99.9

TABLE 11.

## MASTER SCORE BY RACE, TREATMENT MODE AND SAMPLE YEAR

MASTER SCORES	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				TOTAL						
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL		
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SAMPLE 1	Success	4	6	10	27.8	17	8	25	64.1	11	4	15	35.7	32	49.2	18	34.6	50	42.7
	Moderate	4	4	8	22.2	1	4	5	12.8	4	4	8	19.0	9	13.8	12	23.1	21	17.9
	Minimal	0	1	1	2.8	1	0	1	2.6	1	0	1	2.4	2	3.1	1	1.9	3	2.6
	Failure	9	8	17	47.2	6	2	8	20.5	7	11	18	42.9	22	33.8	21	40.4	43	36.8
	TOTALS	17	19	36	100.0	25	14	39	100.0	23	19	42	100.0	65	99.9	52	100.0	117	100.0
SAMPLE 2	Success	17	5	22	42.3	18	5	23	46.9	1	3	4	15.4	36	43.4	13	29.5	49	38.6
	Moderate	6	3	9	17.3	5	1	6	12.2	4	3	7	26.9	15	18.1	7	15.9	22	17.3
	Minimal	2	1	3	5.8	2	1	3	6.1	0	0	0	-	4	4.8	2	4.5	6	4.7
	Failure	12	6	18	34.6	8	9	17	34.7	8	7	15	57.7	28	33.7	22	50.0	50	39.4
	TOTALS	37	15	52	100.0	33	16	49	99.9	13	13	26	100.0	83	100.0	44	99.9	127	100.0
SAMPLE 3	Success	19	9	28	53.8	9	8	17	48.6	5	8	13	33.3	33	50.8	25	41.0	58	46.0
	Moderate	2	3	5	9.6	3	4	7	20.0	4	3	7	17.9	9	13.8	10	16.4	19	15.1
	Minimal	0	0	0	-	1	1	2	5.7	0	2	2	5.1	1	1.5	3	4.9	4	3.2
	Failure	10	9	19	36.5	4	5	9	25.7	8	9	17	43.6	22	33.8	23	37.7	45	35.7
	TOTALS	31	21	52	99.9	17	18	35	100.0	17	22	39	99.9	65	99.9	61	100.0	126	100.0
SAMPLE 4	Success	16	8	24	42.1	8	1	9	23.1	5	7	12	38.7	29	33.3	16	40.0	45	35.4
	Moderate	5	2	7	12.3	15	0	15	38.5	2	3	5	16.1	22	25.3	5	12.5	27	21.3
	Minimal	2	0	2	3.5	2	0	2	5.1	2	1	3	9.7	6	6.9	1	2.5	7	5.5
	Failure	15	9	24	42.1	7	6	13	33.3	8	3	11	35.5	30	34.5	18	45.0	48	37.8
	TOTALS	38	19	57	100.0	32	7	39	100.0	17	14	31	100.0	87	100.0	40	100.0	127	100.0

TABLE 12.

## BELOW AGE 14 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	5	4	9	23.1	8	2	10	35.7	7	4	11	22.9	20	32.3	10	18.9	30	26.1
Moderate	5	2	7	17.9	2	1	3	10.7	4	6	10	20.8	11	17.7	9	17.0	20	17.4
Minimal	1	0	1	2.6	0	1	1	3.6	0	0	0	-	1	1.6	1	1.9	2	1.7
Failure	11	11	22	56.4	6	8	14	50.0	13	14	27	56.3	30	48.4	33	62.3	63	54.8
TOTALS	22	17	39	100.0	16	12	28	100.0	24	24	48	100.0	62	100.0	53	100.1	115	100.0

TABLE 13.

## BELOW AGE 14 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	0	4	4	23.5	1	4	5	27.8	6	2	8	13.3	7	15.9	10	19.6	17	17.9
Moderate	2	1	3	17.6	2	1	3	16.7	6	9	15	25.0	10	22.7	11	21.6	21	22.1
Minimal	1	0	1	5.9	0	0	0	-	1	1	2	3.3	2	4.5	1	2.0	3	3.2
Failure	3	6	9	52.9	3	7	10	55.6	19	16	35	58.3	25	56.8	29	56.9	54	56.8
TOTALS	6	11	17	99.9	6	12	18	100.1	32	28	60	99.9	44	99.9	51	100.1	95	100.0

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

TABLE 14.

LESS THAN SIX YEARS EDUCATION BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
	White	Black	Sub T.		White	Black	Sub T.		White	Black	Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
			No.	%			No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	1	4	5	21.7	6	1	7	46.7	3	3	6	15.0	10	22.2	8	24.2	18	23.1
Moderate	2	3	5	21.7	0	0	0	-	4	4	8	20.0	6	13.3	7	21.2	13	16.7
Minimal	2	0	2	8.7	1	0	1	6.7	0	0	0	-	3	6.7	0	-	3	3.8
Failure	5	6	11	47.8	3	4	7	46.7	18	8	26	65.0	26	57.8	18	54.5	44	56.4
TOTALS	10	13	23	99.9	10	5	15	100.1	25	15	40	100.0	45	100.0	33	99.9	78	100.0

TABLE 15.

NINE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
	White	Black	SUB T.		White	Black	SUB T.		White	Black	SUB T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
			No.	%			No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	27	9	36	52.2	24	11	35	66.0	7	8	15	46.9	58	59.2	28	50.0	86	55.8
Moderate	7	4	11	15.9	4	2	6	11.3	3	3	6	18.8	14	14.3	9	16.1	23	14.9
Minimal	1	0	1	1.4	4	0	4	7.5	2	0	2	6.3	7	7.1	0	-	7	4.5
Failure	10	11	21	30.4	5	3	8	15.1	4	5	9	28.1	19	19.4	19	33.9	38	24.7
TOTALS	45	24	69	99.9	37	16	53	99.9	16	16	32	100.1	98	100.0	56	100.0	154	99.9

TABLE 16.

## YEARLY INCOME ABOVE \$7,500 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	12	2	14	63.6	10	0	10	62.5	1	0	1	16.7	23	56.1	2	66.7	25	56.8
Moderate	2	0	2	9.1	4	0	4	25.0	3	0	3	50.0	9	22.0	0	-	9	20.5
Minimal	1	0	1	4.5	1	0	1	6.3	0	0	0	-	2	4.9	0	-	2	4.5
Failure	5	0	5	22.7	1	0	1	6.3	1	1	2	33.3	7	17.1	1	33.3	8	18.2
TOTALS	20	2	22	99.9	16	0	16	100.1	5	1	6	100.0	41	100.1	3	100.0	44	100.0

TABLE 17.

## YEARLY INCOME BELOW \$3,500 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	8	8	16	40.0	7	3	10	34.5	2	6	8	25.0	17	39.5	17	29.3	34	33.7
Moderate	1	6	7	17.5	3	2	5	17.2	3	6	9	28.1	7	16.3	14	24.1	21	20.8
Minimal	0	0	0	-	1	0	1	3.4	1	0	1	3.1	2	4.7	0	-	2	2.0
Failure	8	9	17	42.5	4	9	13	44.8	5	9	14	43.8	17	39.5	27	46.6	44	43.6
TOTALS	17	23	40	100.0	15	14	29	99.9	11	21	32	100.0	43	100.0	58	100.0	101	100.1

TABLE 18.

## I.Q. ABOVE 90 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	25	10	35	51.5	19	6	25	55.6	8	1	9	39.1	52	49.5	17	54.8	69	50.7
Moderate	7	1	8	11.8	6	2	8	17.8	4	1	5	21.7	17	16.2	4	12.9	21	15.4
Minimal	0	1	1	1.5	1	0	1	2.2	1	1	2	8.7	2	1.9	2	6.5	4	2.9
Failure	19	5	24	35.3	9	2	11	24.4	6	1	7	30.4	34	32.4	8	25.8	42	30.9
TOTALS	51	17	68	100.1	35	10	45	100.0	19	4	23	99.9	105	100.0	31	100.0	136	99.9

TABLE 19.

## I.Q. BELOW 90 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	9	9	18	27.7	18	10	28	36.4	5	12	17	29.3	32	33.0	31	30.1	63	31.5
Moderate	6	7	13	20.0	10	6	16	20.8	6	10	16	27.6	22	22.7	23	22.3	45	22.5
Minimal	3	1	4	6.2	3	1	4	5.2	2	1	3	5.2	8	8.2	3	2.9	11	5.5
Failure	13	17	30	46.2	12	17	29	37.7	10	12	22	37.9	35	36.1	46	44.7	81	40.5
TOTALS	31	34	65	100.1	43	34	77	100.1	23	35	58	100.0	97	100.0	103	100.0	200	100.0

TABLE 20.

## I-LEVEL 2 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	2	1	3	21.4	1	2	3	23.1	2	5	7	22.6	5	18.5	8	25.8	13	22.4
Moderate	0	1	1	7.1	3	0	3	23.1	2	6	8	25.8	5	18.5	7	22.6	12	20.7
Minimal	1	0	1	7.1	1	1	2	15.4	1	1	2	6.5	3	11.1	2	6.5	5	8.6
Failure	4	5	9	64.3	2	3	5	38.5	8	6	14	45.2	14	51.9	14	45.2	28	48.3
TOTALS	7	7	14	99.9	7	6	13	100.1	13	18	31	100.1	27	100.0	31	100.1	58	100.0

TABLE 21.

## I-LEVEL 3 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	4	8	12	25.5	16	9	25	48.1	4	3	7	25.0	24	37.5	20	31.7	44	34.6
Moderate	7	5	12	25.5	4	3	7	13.5	1	5	6	21.4	12	18.8	13	20.6	25	19.7
Minimal	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	1	3.6	1	1.6	0	-	1	.8
Failure	12	11	23	48.9	9	11	20	38.5	6	8	14	50.0	27	42.2	30	47.6	57	44.9
TOTALS	23	24	47	99.9	29	23	52	100.1	12	16	28	100.0	64	100.1	63	99.9	127	100.0

TABLE 22.

I-LEVEL 4 BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	27	7	34	46.6	22	7	29	44.6	6	7	13	44.8	55	45.8	21	44.7	76	45.5
Moderate	6	1	7	9.6	12	4	16	24.6	6	1	7	24.1	24	20.0	5	12.8	30	18.0
Minimal	1	2	3	4.1	3	0	3	4.6	1	1	2	6.9	5	4.2	3	6.4	8	4.8
Failure	19	10	29	39.7	11	6	17	26.2	6	1	7	24.1	36	30.0	17	36.2	53	31.7
TOTALS	53	20	73	100.0	48	17	65	100.0	19	10	29	99.9	120	100.0	47	100.1	167	100.0

TABLE 23.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES RESULTING IN TREATMENT

	PROBATION	ORMSBY VILLAGE	DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE
Major vs. Person	4.6	1.2	5.8
Major vs. Property	12.2	4.9	5.8
Minor	18.8	22.8	20.2
Social	64.5	71.0	68.1
TOTALS	100.1	99.9	99.9

TABLE 24.

MAJOR OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	2	2	4	44.4	0	0	0	-	0	2	2	25.0	2	100.0	4	23.5	6	31.6
Moderate	0	2	2	22.2	0	1	1	50.0	0	2	2	25.0	0	-	5	29.4	5	26.3
Minimal	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	1	1	12.5	0	-	1	5.9	1	5.3
Failure	0	3	3	33.3	0	1	1	50.0	0	3	3	37.5	0	-	7	41.2	7	36.8
TOTALS	2	7	9	99.9	0	2	2	100.0	0	8	8	100.0	2	100.0	17	100.0	19	100.0

TABLE 25.  
MAJOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	10	2	12	50.0	3	3	6	75.0	2	1	3	37.5	15	57.7	6	42.9	21	52.5
Moderate	2	1	3	12.5	1	0	1	12.5	0	1	1	12.5	3	11.5	2	14.3	5	12.5
Minimal	2	0	2	8.3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	2	7.7	0	-	2	5.0
Failure	3	4	7	29.2	1	0	1	12.5	2	2	4	50.0	6	23.1	6	42.9	12	30.0
TOTALS	17	7	24	100.0	5	3	8	100.0	4	4	8	100.0	26	100.0	14	100.1	40	100.0

TABLE 26.  
MINOR OFFENSES BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	5	9	14	37.8	10	3	13	35.1	3	2	5	17.9	18	31.0	14	31.8	32	31.4
Moderate	5	1	6	16.2	7	0	7	18.9	4	2	6	21.4	16	27.6	3	6.8	19	18.6
Minimal	0	1	1	2.7	1	0	1	2.7	1	0	1	3.6	2	3.4	1	2.3	3	2.9
Failure	7	9	16	43.2	6	10	16	43.2	9	7	16	57.1	22	37.9	26	59.1	48	47.1
TOTALS	17	20	37	99.9	24	13	37	99.9	17	11	28	100.0	58	99.9	44	100.0	102	100.0

TABLE 27.

SOCIAL OFFENSE BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	39	15	54	42.5	39	16	55	47.8	17	17	34	36.2	95	44.4	48	39.3	143	42.6
Moderate	10	8	18	14.2	16	8	24	20.9	10	8	18	19.1	36	16.8	24	19.7	60	17.9
Minimal	2	1	3	2.4	5	2	7	6.1	2	2	4	4.3	9	4.2	5	4.1	14	4.2
Failure	36	16	52	40.9	18	11	29	25.2	20	18	38	40.4	74	34.6	45	36.9	119	35.4
TOTALS	87	40	127	100.0	78	37	115	100.0	49	45	94	100.0	214	100.0	122	100.0	336	100.1

TABLE 28.

## LENGTH OF TREATMENT BY TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

LENGTH IN MONTHS	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
	White	Black	Sub T.		White	Black	Sub T.		White	Black	Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
			No.	%			No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	8	9	17	8.6	1	0	1	.6	0	1	1	.7	9	3.0	10	5.1	19	3.8
2	10	2	12	6.1	1	0	1	.6	3	2	5	3.6	14	4.7	4	2.0	18	3.6
3	7	6	13	6.6	0	1	1	.6	4	4	8	5.8	11	3.7	11	5.6	22	4.4
4	15	4	19	9.6	2	1	3	1.9	11	4	15	10.9	28	9.3	9	4.6	37	7.4
5	13	4	17	8.6	4	6	10	6.2	6	6	12	8.7	23	7.7	16	8.1	39	7.9
6	8	6	14	7.1	13	3	16	9.9	6	3	9	6.5	27	9.0	12	6.1	39	7.9
7	10	5	15	7.6	12	8	20	12.3	5	4	9	6.5	27	9.0	17	8.6	44	8.9
8	12	7	19	9.6	18	10	28	17.3	8	6	14	10.1	38	12.7	23	11.7	61	12.3
9	3	3	6	3.1	9	6	15	9.3	3	9	12	8.7	15	5.0	18	9.1	33	6.6
10	7	4	11	5.6	14	3	17	10.5	2	7	9	6.5	23	7.7	14	7.1	37	7.4
11	7	4	11	5.6	7	6	13	8.0	4	7	11	8.0	18	6.0	17	8.6	35	7.0
12	8	8	16	8.1	6	3	9	5.6	4	6	10	7.2	18	6.0	17	8.6	35	7.0
13-18	14	8	22	11.2	14	4	18	11.1	11	6	17	12.3	39	13.0	18	9.1	57	11.5
19-24	1	3	4	2.0	5	4	9	5.6	2	1	3	2.2	8	2.7	8	4.1	16	3.2
25+	0	1	1	.5	1	0	1	.6	1	2	3	2.2	2	.6	3	1.5	5	1.0
TOTALS	123	74	197	99.9	107	55	162	100.1	70	68	138	99.9	300	100.1	197	99.9	497	99.9
MEAN	7.2	8.2	7.5		9.7	9.5	9.7		8.7	9.2	8.9		8.4	8.9			8.6	

TABLE 29.

## SIX MONTHS OR LESS TREATMENT BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	16	8	24	26.1	8	6	14	43.8	6	7	13	26.0	30	26.8	21	33.9	51	29.3
Moderate	11	3	14	15.2	8	0	8	25.0	5	3	8	16.0	24	21.4	6	9.7	30	17.2
Minimal	2	0	2	2.2	0	0	0	-	1	0	1	2.0	3	2.7	0	-	3	1.7
Failure	32	20	52	56.5	5	5	10	31.3	18	10	28	56.0	55	49.1	35	56.5	90	51.7
TOTALS	61	31	92	100.0	21	11	32	100.1	30	20	50	100.0	112	100.0	62	100.1	174	99.9

TABLE 30.

## IN-TREATMENT OFFENSES BY TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
			Sub T.				Sub T.				Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	White	Black	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	64	33	97	49.2	72	35	107	66.0	49	46	95	68.8	185	61.7	114	57.9	299	60.2
1	41	30	71	36.0	17	15	32	19.8	13	16	29	21.0	71	23.7	61	31.0	132	26.6
2	11	11	22	11.2	13	5	18	11.1	5	3	8	5.8	29	9.7	19	9.6	48	9.7
3-5	7	0	7	3.6	5	0	5	3.1	3	3	6	4.3	15	5.0	3	1.5	18	3.6
TOTALS	123	74	197	100.0	107	55	162	100.0	70	68	138	99.9	300	100.1	197	100.0	497	100.1

TABLE 31.

## IN-TREATMENT OFFENDERS BY MASTER SCORE, TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION				ORMSBY VILLAGE				DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE				COMBINED TREATMENT					
	White	Black	Sub T.		White	Black	Sub T.		White	Black	Sub T.		White		Black		TOTAL	
			No.	%			No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	13	10	23	23.0	14	3	17	30.9	6	7	13	30.2	33	28.7	20	24.1	53	26.8
Moderate	5	3	8	8.0	6	4	10	18.2	3	3	6	14.0	14	12.2	10	12.0	24	12.1
Minimal	2	1	3	3.0	2	0	2	3.6	0	1	1	2.3	4	3.5	2	2.4	6	3.0
Failure	39	27	66	66.0	13	13	26	47.3	12	11	23	53.5	64	55.7	51	61.4	115	58.1
TOTALS	59	41	100	100.0	35	20	55	100.0	21	22	43	100.0	115	100.1	83	99.9	198	100.0

TABLE 32.

INCIDENCE OF REFERRALS BY INTERVALS OF THE FOLLOW-UP  
BY TREATMENT MODE AND RACE

	PROBATION		ORMSBY VILLAGE		STATE DEPT.	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1st Six Mo.	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	.8
2nd Six Mo.	.6	.3	.6	.7	.7	.5
3rd Six Mo.	.2	.4	.3	.4	.6	.6
4th Six Mo.	.1	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4
Over 2 Yrs.	.2	.4	.1	.1	.8	.5

TABLE 33.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY TREATMENT MODE AND SEX

	M A L E*		F E M A L E		
	Probation	Institutions	Probation	Ormsby Village	State Dept.
Major vs. Persons	5.0	7.5	4.6	1.2	5.8
Major vs. Property	66.0	51.9	12.2	4.9	5.8
Minor Offense	12.6	16.6	18.8	22.8	20.2
Social Offense	16.4	24.1	64.5	71.0	68.1
T O T A L S	100.0	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.9

\*Comparative Analysis of Community and Institution Treatment, Office of Research and Planning, 1971.

### FINDINGS

- ✓ Female referrals to Juvenile Court have increased greatly since 1968 with white females having having the largest increase.
- ✓ Status offenses have accounted for between 39 and 46 per cent of female referrals for the period 1968 through 1974. (Dependency and Marriage Requests are not included).
- ✓ Shoplifting offenses have increased greatly for females.
- ✓ Females were more likely referred by schools, social agencies and parents than males.
- ✓ Females were institutionalized at almost the same rate as males despite the fact that their offenses were not as serious.
- ✓ Females were more apt to be first offenders.
- ✓ Males were consistently older than females.
- ✓ Females were less likely living with both parents than males.
- ✓ Females were detained at a greater rate than males and had a longer mean stay in detention (hours) than males.
- ✓ The younger the female was at first offense and at the time of commitment to treatment the higher her chances of failure after release.
- ✓ Education was highly associated with treatment outcome.

✓ Females whose families are in higher income brackets and are not receiving public assistance are greater successes after treatment.

✓ In-treatment offenders and those who were released from treatment quickly had little chance of success.

These findings are similar to other outcomes found in other studies of female delinquency noted in the introduction of this report.

APPENDIX A.

THE CASE FOR CLOSING THE FEMALE PROGRAM AT ORMSBY VILLAGE

Despite the good intentions of the treatment staff at Ormsby Village Treatment Center, certain realities both ethical and empirical must be presented to show that the female program at that institution should be eliminated. These realities concern the legal, the expense, and the statistical facts about the program. However, it appears that, although the females adjudicated to O.V. were in need of supervision, they were not in need of the drastic step of incarceration.

The fact that females are incarcerated for offenses that are not criminal in nature is strange indeed. Over 70 per cent of the females at O.V. were adjudicated for "status" offenses. It has been hypothesized that female referral and adjudication is, to a great degree, a function of the sexual mores of the culture in the United States. In "self reported" studies, it has been found that status offenders accounted for only eight per cent of offenses reported by females.<sup>8</sup> But why then do the status offenders account for such a preponderance of females in the system? Meda Chesney-Lind found that "the system selects for punishment girls who have transgressed sexually or defied parental authority."<sup>9</sup> She also found that "girls who have committed noncriminal offenses are over represented in court populations and that they tend to receive

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<sup>8</sup>Op cit., supra note 7.

<sup>9</sup>Meda Chesney-Lind "The Sexualization of Female Crime," Psychology Today. Vol. 8. No. 2. July 1974. PP. 43-46.

harsher treatment than boys who have actually broken laws."<sup>10</sup>

This is also the finding of this report. Females were referred more for "status" offenses, were adjudicated to treatment at a greater rate for these offenses and were detained at a greater rate than males. Also, they were incarcerated an average of three months longer than males.

Because of the American view of sexuality, there are differential standards of behavior for males and females. Females are more likely to be punished for sexual misbehavior and, if the family is poor, are more likely to be referred to court for such misbehavior. In 1956, 72 females were referred to Juvenile Court for sex offenses. As the court became more subject to the adversary judicial system where evidence was necessary, girls were more likely charged with ungovernable behavior. By 1969, only two females were referred for sex offenses. Parents who cannot afford private counseling or treatment for their daughters resort to the Juvenile Court for control and the ungovernable statute allows the court to punish the child for the parents.

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

The 1972 General Assembly amended the Kentucky Statutes in Senate Bill 171 to prohibit the commitment of juveniles adjudicated for "status" offenses to institutions for delinquents. The offenses included ungovernability and truancy. Although litigation is now under way concerning this amendment's applicability to M.S.S.D., the spirit of the law should be applied to the female offender in light of this report.

If the female program at Ormsby Village were eliminated, M.S.S.D. would have little problem adjusting if the law becomes applicable to the agency. Females in need of institutionalization would be handled at the state level which has already adjusted to the law. With the implementation of the Alternatives to Detention program, much of the detention problem has been eliminated in terms of status offenders.

The cottages left vacant by closing the female program could be better utilized for treatment of "delinquent" male offenders. Experimental programs for violent offenders, drug offenders, and offenders with certain psychological profiles could be implemented. There are indications in the delinquency literature that programs tailored to individual problems are most effective.

Possibly the most convincing argument for abandoning the female treatment program at Ormsby Village is the cost. The expense of institutionalization for 40 females a year is staggering when compared to other programs which are as successful with the female offender.

The cost per case per day at Ormsby Village was \$22.68.\* Based on the average length of stay for

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\*Based on a seven day week/source, 1973 Annual Report, MSSD Office of Research and Planning. pp. 87-92.

females at Ormsby Village of 9.7 months, the cost of "treating" a female was \$6,159.89 with a success/failure ratio of 47.8%/25.2% for social offenders. In the Aftercare/Pre-Probation program, the cost per case per day was \$18.52.\* With an average length of stay of 11.7 weeks the cost per case was \$1,515.49 with a success/failure rate of 54.3%/37.1%. The cost differences are great but the benefits are similar.

Treating the female in the community through a group home situation has the added affect of avoiding the stigmatization of institutionalization and the association with a primarily delinquent institution. If the final resort (after probation or group homes) of institutionalization is needed, the female offender should be handled by the Department for Human Resources. The savings to the agency would be great.

Group homes could be established in the community utilizing former Ormsby Village staff at a much lesser cost to the agency with possible increased effectiveness.

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\*M.S.S.D. Aftercare/Pre-Probation Final Report. Office of Research and Planning, 1974, p. 39.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE 34.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF SUCCESSES

	PROBATION			ORMSBY VILLAGE			DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE			COMBINED TREATMENT		
	White	Black	Sub. T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	TOTAL
$\bar{X}$ Age at Disposition	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.6	14.9	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7
Percent Below 14 at Dispo.	8.9	14.3	10.7	15.4	9.1	13.5	31.8	18.2	25.0	15.4	13.9	14.9
$\bar{X}$ Income	\$6,689	\$4,132	\$5,884	\$6,316	\$4,000	\$5,790	\$6,208	\$3,886	\$4,706	\$6,487	\$4,026	\$5,674
Percent Below \$3,500	21.6	47.1	29.6	20.6	30.0	22.7	33.3	54.5	47.1	22.1	44.7	29.6
Percent Above \$7,500	32.4	11.8	25.9	29.4	-	22.7	16.7	-	5.9	29.9	5.3	21.7
Percent Receiving P.A.	14.5	51.9	26.8	22.0	38.1	26.8	13.6	70.0	40.5	17.3	52.9	29.7
$\bar{X}$ Education Claimed	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.2
Percent 6 yrs. or Less	1.8	14.8	6.0	11.8	5.0	9.9	13.6	13.6	13.6	7.8	11.6	9.1
Percent 9 yrs. or More	48.2	33.3	43.4	47.1	55.0	49.3	31.8	36.4	34.1	45.0	40.6	43.4
Percent Withdrawn	16.1	17.9	16.7	2.0	9.5	4.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	10.9	15.5	12.5
Percent Living w/ Both Parents	45.5	14.3	34.9	34.6	13.6	28.4	18.2	13.6	15.9	36.4	13.9	28.4
Percent Living w/ Single Parent	30.9	64.3	42.2	38.5	63.6	45.9	31.8	50.0	40.9	34.1	59.7	43.3
Percent Living w/ "Other"*	9.1	-	6.0	11.5	4.5	9.5	40.9	31.8	36.4	15.5	13.9	14.9
$\bar{X}$ Number of Siblings	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	5.4	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.1
Percent w/ 5 or More Sibs.	27.8	35.7	30.5	39.2	42.9	40.3	22.7	71.4	46.5	31.5	48.6	37.6
$\bar{X}$ Age at 1st Offense	14.3	13.9	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.1	13.9	13.7	13.9
Percent Below Age 13 at 1st Offense	-	14.3	4.8	1.9	18.2	6.8	27.3	9.1	18.2	5.4	13.9	8.4
Percent w/ No Prior Offense	39.3	28.6	35.7	17.3	4.5	13.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	24.6	13.9	20.8
Percent w/ Prior Major Offenses	10.7	21.4	14.3	15.4	13.6	14.9	9.1	22.7	15.9	12.3	19.4	14.9

\*Other includes those living with a relative, in an institution, foster home or independent living arrangement.

Table 34. Summary Description of Successes (Continued)

	PROBATION			ORMSBY VILLAGE			DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE			COMBINED TREATMENT		
	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	TOTAL
$\bar{X}$ I.Q.	86.4	85.8	92.6	91.1	83.1	88.7	89.9	75.6	82.8	93.1	82.1	89.1
Percent w/ I.Q 90 & Above	73.5	52.6	66.0	51.4	37.5	47.2	61.5	7.7	34.6	61.9	35.4	52.3
$\bar{X}$ Jessness	68.1	68.9	68.4	68.8	66.8	68.2	69.1	75.3	72.6	68.6	70.1	69.2
Percent w/ Jessness Above 60	78.8	84.2	80.8	76.2	70.0	74.2	76.9	94.1	86.7	77.3	82.1	79.2
Percent I <sub>2</sub> Level	6.1	6.3	6.1	2.6	11.1	5.3	16.7	33.3	25.9	6.0	16.3	9.8
Percent I <sub>3</sub> Level	12.1	50.0	24.5	41.0	50.0	43.9	33.3	20.0	25.9	28.6	40.8	33.1
Percent I <sub>4</sub> Level	81.8	43.8	69.4	56.4	38.9	50.9	50.0	46.7	48.1	65.5	42.9	57.1
$\bar{X}$ Social Adjustment	23.0	30.0	25.7	26.1	16.1	22.8	16.6	10.7	13.1	23.7	19.1	21.8
$\bar{X}$ Personal Adjustment	26.0	28.6	27.0	16.5	11.7	21.9	16.5	12.4	14.1	24.9	17.8	22.1
Percent Major vs. Offenders	3.6	7.1	4.8	-	-	-	-	9.1	4.5	1.5	5.6	3.0
Percent Major vs. Property Offenders	17.9	7.1	14.3	5.8	13.6	8.1	9.1	4.5	6.8	11.5	8.3	10.4
Percent Minor Offenders	8.9	32.1	16.7	19.2	13.6	17.6	13.6	9.1	11.4	13.8	19.4	15.8
Percent Social Offenders	69.6	53.6	64.3	75.0	72.7	74.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	73.1	66.7	70.8
Percent Committing In-Treatment Offenses	23.2	35.7	27.4	26.9	13.6	23.0	27.3	31.8	29.5	25.4	27.8	26.3
$\bar{X}$ Length of Treatment	9.1	9.5	9.3	10.5	9.8	10.3	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.7

TABLE 35.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF FAILURES

	PROBATION			ORMSBY VILLAGE			DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE			COMBINED TREATMENT		
	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	TOTAL
$\bar{X}$ Age at Disposition	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.0
Percent Below 14 at Dispo.	23.9	34.4	28.2	24.0	36.4	29.8	41.9	46.7	44.3	29.4	39.3	33.9
$\bar{X}$ Income	\$5,734	\$3,417	\$4,883	\$4,063	\$3,286	\$3,700	\$4,071	\$3,929	\$4,000	\$4,914	\$3,533	\$4,320
Percent Below \$3,500	25.8	50.0	34.7	25.0	64.3	43.3	35.7	64.3	50.0	27.9	58.7	41.1
Percent Above \$7,500	16.1	-	10.2	6.3	-	3.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	11.5	2.2	7.5
Percent Receiving P.A.	17.8	46.9	29.9	28.0	55.0	40.0	24.1	51.9	37.5	22.2	50.6	34.8
$\bar{X}$ Education Claimed	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4
Percent w/ 6 yrs. or Less	10.9	19.4	14.3	12.0	18.2	14.9	58.1	26.7	42.6	25.5	21.7	23.8
Percent w/ 9 yrs. or More	21.7	35.5	27.3	20.0	13.6	17.0	12.9	16.7	14.8	18.6	22.9	20.5
Percent Withdrawn	4.3	18.5	9.0	-	-	-	22.6	20.0	21.3	8.7	13.1	10.8
Percent Living w/ Both Parents	39.1	9.4	26.9	24.0	13.6	19.1	35.5	13.3	24.6	34.6	11.9	24.2
Percent Living w/ Single Parent	39.1	75.0	53.8	40.0	72.7	55.3	19.4	53.3	36.1	33.3	66.7	48.4
Percent Living w/ "Other"*	2.2	15.6	7.7	24.0	9.1	17.0	22.6	26.7	24.6	13.7	17.9	15.6
$\bar{X}$ Number of Siblings	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.4	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.7	4.2
Percent w/ 5 or More Sibs.	28.3	46.9	35.9	20.0	59.1	38.3	51.6	53.3	52.5	33.3	52.4	41.9
$\bar{X}$ Age at 1st Offense	13.9	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.0	13.2
Percent Below Age 13 at 1st Offense	6.5	18.8	11.5	12.0	31.8	21.3	61.3	53.3	57.4	24.5	34.5	29.0
Percent w/ No Prior Offense	28.3	28.1	28.2	12.0	13.6	12.8	9.7	3.3	6.6	18.6	15.5	17.2
Percent w/ Prior Major Offenses	8.7	12.5	10.3	8.0	13.6	10.6	6.5	33.3	19.7	7.8	20.2	13.4

\*Other includes those living with a relative, in an institution, foster home or independent living arrangement.

Table 35. Summary Description of Failures (Continued)

	PROBATION			ORMSBY VILLAGE			DEPT. OF CHILD WELFARE			COMBINED TREATMENT		
	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	Sub T.	White	Black	TOTAL
$\bar{X}$ I.Q.	91.9	83.5	88.5	87.1	78.5	83.0	88.4	77.8	83.7	89.6	80.4	85.6
Percent w/ I.Q. 90 & Above	59.4	22.7	44.4	42.9	10.5	27.5	37.5	7.7	24.1	49.3	14.8	34.1
$\bar{X}$ Jessness	71.4	69.6	70.6	68.4	66.8	67.7	72.2	72.9	72.5	70.8	69.7	70.4
Percent w/ Jessness Above 60	86.1	80.0	83.3	85.7	66.7	76.9	87.0	83.3	85.4	86.3	77.3	82.2
Percent I2 Level	11.4	19.2	14.8	9.1	15.0	11.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	18.2	23.0	20.3
Percent I3 Level	34.3	42.3	37.7	40.9	55.0	47.6	30.0	53.3	40.0	35.1	49.2	41.3
Percent I4 Level	54.3	38.5	47.5	50.0	30.0	40.5	30.0	6.7	20.0	46.8	27.9	38.4
$\bar{X}$ Social Adjustment	15.9	19.7	17.6	20.9	12.3	16.9	17.5	14.9	16.3	17.7	16.3	17.1
$\bar{X}$ Personal Adjustment	17.3	27.6	22.0	16.5	13.7	15.2	16.9	16.4	16.7	17.0	20.6	18.6
Percent Major vs. Person Offenders	-	9.4	3.8	-	4.5	2.1	-	10.0	4.9	-	8.3	3.8
Percent Major vs. Property Offenders	6.5	12.5	9.0	4.0	-	2.1	6.5	6.7	6.6	5.9	7.1	6.5
Percent Minor Offenders	15.2	28.1	20.5	24.0	45.5	34.0	29.0	23.3	26.2	21.6	31.0	25.8
Percent Social Offenders	78.3	50.0	66.7	72.0	50.0	61.7	64.5	60.0	62.3	72.5	53.6	64.0
Percent Committing In-Treatment Offenses	84.8	84.4	84.6	52.0	59.1	55.3	38.7	36.7	37.7	62.7	60.7	61.8
$\bar{X}$ Length of Treatment	4.8	5.9	5.3	9.8	8.3	9.1	7.5	8.6	8.0	6.8	7.5	7.1

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