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# **Table of Contents**

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Overview		1
	Statement	
	Review of the Literature	
	this Study	
	This Study	
	: The Profile	
-	: The Program Inventory	
	ee: The Needs Assessment	
Appendix A	Pilot Study: Female Wards in the California Youth Authority	
Appendix B	Female Ward Survey with Data Distributions	
Appendix C	Revised Ward Survey	
Appendix D	Staff Interview Instrument	
Appendix E	Program Inventory Instruments	

## **Overview**

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While young female offenders remain a small minority within the juvenile justice system, the unique needs and program demands of this population require particular attention in terms of research and policy. This report provides survey instruments and basic research guidelines that can be used to collect empirical data on youthful female offenders and their program needs. Three basic steps in collecting this information are proposed:

- A profile of the youthful female offender population;
- An on-site inventory of existing facility-based programs; and
- A needs assessment that matches profile data with program data to determine gaps between the needs of girls and young women and current program availability.

These instruments were tested in a previous study of women in California prisons (Owen & Bloom, 1995) and the present pilot study of youthful female offenders in the California Youth Authority (see Appendix A). The California pilot project was used to test ways of profiling the needs of youthful female offenders and to provide baseline information for use by the California Youth Authority. The research methods employed in this project include face-to-face interviews, surveys, and site visits. In the pilot study, staff and the female offender population were interviewed with instruments contained in the appendix. Program data were collected through surveys, site visits, and informal interviews with staff and program participants. The needs assessment was constructed by comparing these two data sets.

In addition to providing basic instruments, this project also describes the steps necessary to conduct a needs assessment. This protocol is offered as a starting point to guide managers, researchers, policymakers, and others in addressing the needs of this population. The report also contains a brief literature review that outlines prior research on the female youthful offender.

#### Problem statement

While female delinquency has traditionally been overlooked in juvenile justice policy and research, recent initiatives have begun to explore the problems and needs of high-risk girls and young women (OJJDP, 1994). Chesney-Lind and Shelden (1992) note that contemporary research findings suggest that delinquent females are similar to male delinquents in terms of lower socioeconomic status, disrupted family backgrounds and school difficulties. They argue, however, that the lives of girls and young women and their specific problems, present unique challenges for the juvenile justice system and related social service agencies. These gender-based differences shape both offense patterning and policy response. Young women, in general, have tended to be arrested for less serious crimes, with status offenses and minor property crimes accounting for the vast majority of their offenses. National and state data suggest this picture is changing, with exponential increases in drug-related arrests of females and some preliminary evidence of a slight increase in violent activities by females (Poe-Yamagata & Butts, 1996). Chesney-Lind and Shelden (1992) have detailed possible explanations for genderbased differences in discussing delinquency theories and statistics. They found that

gender socialization and subsequent delinquent careers; racial differences in offense patterning and juvenile justice prosecutions; and the dominant role of abuse and family violence in the lives of at-risk young women contribute to these differences. These problems are compounded by gender-based reactions, such as running away, prostitution, early pregnancy, petty theft, shoplifting and some gang-involved activity.

Another factor that affects the differences in male and female delinquency is the way state and local systems respond to delinquent behavior. Thus, as delinquent offending is patterned, so is the nature of society's reaction to it. There are several policy and program implications based on the differences in male and female juvenile offending. Chief among them is the significant role played by less serious offenses, such as status offenses (e.g., running away or incorrigibility) and minor criminal offending (e.g., petty larceny, petty theft and drug possession). These offense patterns point directly to two issues: 1) the urgent need to develop gender-specific policy and programs, providing intervention for less serious offenders or those initiating delinquent behaviors; and 2) the need for increased development of diversion and other alternatives to incarceration at the community level.

The lack of gender-specific programming addressing the different needs of males and females and the lack of community-based alternatives results in an over-reliance on institutional commitments. In her testimony before the Committee on the Status of Juvenile Justice in California, Deschenes (1995) observed that courts are often left with few alternatives to institutionalization for young women. Despite decades of federal efforts to encourage deinstitutionalization of status offenders, many young females are inappropriately detained and incarcerated. Additionally, girls and young women may be ignored in policy and planning efforts that focus on the more serious – and mostly male offending.

#### A brief review of the literature

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A review of the literature finds little information on the needs of female youthful offenders, particularly those incarcerated in state systems (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 1992). Chesney-Lind and Shelden (1992), in the most comprehensive review of the offense and incarceration patterns of girls and young women, argue that the "invisibility" of girls' involvement in the juvenile justice system ignores serious problems of sexual and physical abuse, teenage pregnancy and "a wide range of injuries inflicted by class and race" (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 1992:xi). As Chesney-Lind and Shelden (1992:2-3) point out, this early victimization of girls must be understood in tracing both offense behavior and interactions with the juvenile justice system.

Chesney-Lind and Shelden also stress the critical implication of gender in the lives of these girls and young women in terms of their interaction with the juvenile justice system. In addition to gender effects, they direct our attention to the compounded problems presented by class and race. Opportunities are blocked for girls (and women) on the economic and social margins of society and they are more readily processed and held in custodial situations. They also discuss the link between such victimization and adult criminal careers. Victimization during childhood often leads to running away from home, prostitution, and petty crimes committed for survival. Pollock-Byrne (1990) and Chesney-Lind (1992) review several studies of the relationship between violence and

victimization. Gilfus (1988), in a study of adult women incarcerated in Massachusetts, found that 88% of her sample had been exposed to some form of childhood physical or sexual abuse, adult rape and/or battering. Pollock-Byrne (1990:70) states that:

Some researchers suggest female inmates come from families marked by alcoholism, drug addiction, mental illness, desertion, and child abuse. Several studies show that in a sample of incarcerated women, a majority had been physically and sexually abused as children, had greater difficulties in their interpersonal relationships with family and peers than others and had been treated for mental problems.

Drug use also contributes to criminal careers as a result of the emotional and psychological traumas caused by abuse, prostitution, and living on the street (Miller 1986) and by being "in the life" (Rosenbaum, 1986). These needs are not met through community programs and often propel some girls and young women into the criminal justice system.

The population of girls and young women admitted to juvenile detention facilities has risen in the last decade (Chesney-Lind & Shelden, 1992; Parent, 1993). Parent (1993) shows that admissions to juvenile facilities reached 690,000 in 1990. The characteristics of this increased population show significant changes in the percentage of minorities represented, as well as changes in the types of offenses committed. The residential facilities that confine juveniles who violate the law include those that are part of mental health, child welfare, and alcohol and drug abuse networks, as well as facilities within the juvenile correctional system. According to Lerman (1991), inadequate data about the characteristics of the juvenile population confined to these facilities creates problems for developing effective policies and programs that address the needs of this group. Specifically, the lack of information regarding girls and young women confined in long-term juvenile correctional facilities creates unresolved problems in managing this relatively long-term population (American Correctional Association, 1990).

The profile of girls and young women who come into contact with the juvenile justice system is similar to that of adult women. Poverty, coupled with lack of job skills, histories of physical and sexual abuse, substance abuse, inadequate education, and mental and physical health problems make girls and young women extremely vulnerable to contacts with the juvenile justice system. The lack of attention to the needs of girls atrisk often results in contact with the juvenile justice system. Outside the justice system, other social institutions charged with addressing these needs, such as schools, community organizations and other social service agencies, have largely neglected the problems of young females in favor of programs and policies designed to address the problem of the male delinquent.

In focusing on the overwhelming number of males in these systems, programs, policies and services often fail to develop a diversity of options for dealing with the gender- and culturally-specific problems of girls and young women enmeshed in these systems. While community-based programs are most successful in dealing with the problems of female delinquents, few programs target the specific needs of girls and little comprehensive work has been done to collect data on the characteristics of girls and

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young women in order to develop better program responses which would keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

The neglect of girls and young women is often justified on the grounds that they account for only a small fraction of juvenile arrests and crimes. This justification ignores the fact that the girls and young women who enter the juvenile justice system become extensive users of the system (Delinquency Prevention Commission, 1992), despite being fewer in number and less violent than their male counterparts. The lack of alternatives to incarceration, the lack of gender- and culturally-specific programs, and simple inattention to their problems and needs creates a system that over-incarcerates the young female offender, often treating social problems with ineffective correctional sanctions. In addition, girls and young women have historically accounted for the majority of status offenders detained in youth facilities, often recycling through the juvenile justice system.

Current correctional programs have not adequately addressed the multidimensional, gender-specific problems of female youthful offenders because they were designed to serve a predominantly male population. The issues that differentiate the management of youthful female offenders include victimization, addiction, healthcare, pregnancy and parenting, re-entry, housing, and job training and placement. In providing instruments and suggested methods, this project serves as a starting point for those concerned with identifying and describing these issues.

#### The purpose of this study

Data describing the characteristics of girls and young women in the juvenile system are needed for policy and program planning. This project developed survey and interview instruments to be used in collecting descriptive data from girls and young women incarcerated in the juvenile justice system. Materials designed to collect data through staff interviews and program reviews were also developed. These instruments are intended to guide managers, researchers or line staff in collecting and analyzing systematic information on youthful female offender populations. The instruments, with revision and modification, can be used in any combination. Together, the Profile Survey and the Program Inventory materials provide a database that can be used to provide data for a third step, the Needs Assessment. These two instruments can also be used separately for agencies and individuals desiring either a demographic profile or a program inventory.

Building on previous work with adult female prisoners, (Owen & Bloom, 1995), the Pilot Study was developed to test a new version of this instrument and to collect information about youthful female offenders. The adult female survey instrument was used as the basis for the questions, but modified to reflect the differences in ages and experiences of the two different populations. The survey instrument used to collect data for the pilot is contained in Appendix B; a revised instrument is contained in Appendix C.

The data can be used in any number of ways, such as developing a demographic description of the female population of a juvenile hall or state institution, or collecting information on program needs within a system, a single institution, or a special housing unit. For quick needs assessment, any given section can be administered, such as determining the general extent of substance abuse histories. Of course, these instruments should not be used as case management tools and are not designed as individual

assessment tools. The resulting data can be useful in providing an overall picture of the population and program needs. This data could also be useful for program evaluation by providing baseline information for determining process and outcome indicators.

This protocol is intended as a general guide to developing a process that collects descriptive data on populations and programs. It can also be used to design a Needs Assessment for the youthful female offender. While the protocol describes the steps necessary to collect this information and provides a basic set of questions, the research process requires technical assistance from experienced researchers. For example, issues of informed consent, sampling, survey development, interviewing, data coding and analyses are often highly technical. While these topics are introduced in this protocol, successful projects will be developed in collaboration with trained and experienced researchers. This protocol and accompanying instruments, then, serve as a starting point for the process of describing, identifying and addressing the needs of the youthful female offender.

#### Three steps to this study

#### Planning the project

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The approval and cooperation of institutional management is critical to a successful project. Administration and management support is fundamental at every stage of the project. It should be developed at the start of the project and must be maintained throughout the study. First, a short proposal outlining the purpose of the study and the steps involved in collecting, analyzing and reporting the information should be prepared. Second, institutional management must be consulted at the initial planning stages. Meeting with other system-wide administrators may also be necessary. Where available, research staff may also be included. Third, contacts with appropriate staff within the facilities should also be developed. The use of a research team or working group will contribute to the success and utility of the study.

This process has three phases: 1) The Profile Instrument should be used as a data collection instrument when information about the nature of a specific population is desired for planning, program design or budget purposes. The instrument should be administered through individual, face-to-face interviews; 2) The Program Inventory can be used to assess the nature of current, available programming. Several approaches to collecting data were used: mail surveys, telephone interviews, and site visits that involve program observations, as well as formal and informal interviews with staff and program participants. In the pilot study, personnel at all levels of the institutions, including housing, medical, clinical, and custody staff, as well as administrative and management staff were interviewed. 3) The Needs Assessment should be done in conjunction with the first two steps, but agencies can use any combination that meets their data needs.

#### Step One: The Profile

The Profile is an individual, face-to face interview designed to describe population demographics and personal histories. This instrument is designed to collect general data for program planning, budget development, or other research purposes. The data will provide a detailed profile of the institutional population in terms of demographic characteristics, offense and incarceration histories, family, educational and employment backgrounds, substance and personal abuse histories and institutional program experience. Several methodological issues should be considered when planning for the administration of the Profile Instrument such as:

#### Customizing the instrument

The instrument, also known as an interview schedule, should be reviewed to determine specific data needs. Consider the purpose and goals of this study. Be specific about the kind of information desired and how it will be used. Outline the elements that might be included in the final report and ensure that the proper questions for collecting this information are included in your version of the questionnaire. Review the interview instrument to determine how it can be used to study the target population. Several sections of the instrument must be revised (for example, on housing unit and program designations) and others should be reviewed to determine how the questions can be modified to reflect the goals and purposes proposed above. This review might suggest additional data elements or sections that might not apply to a given population or purpose.

Draft a version of the interview schedule that meets these initial concerns. As suggested above, a research team or working group should be involved in this step. Identifying stakeholders at an early stage of the process is critical to its success. These interested parties will assist in making the instrument useful and applicable to the specific population under study. Distribute a copy of the modified instrument and actively solicit comments and revisions. This step may be repeated several times to insure the development of a useful instrument. Once a preliminary interview schedule is developed, pre-testing the questions is the next step.

#### Pre-testing

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Pre-testing, a critical aspect of instrument development, involves selecting a small number of those that will not be included in the actual study, but are similar to the study population. Conduct several interviews with this pre-test sample, noting the types of answers elicited by the questions. Pre-testing provides an opportunity to assess the usefulness and applicability of the instrument. In the pilot study, the instrument was tested on a small number of CYA wards that were not chosen in the random sample. Other methods of pre-testing include using a community sample of parolees and an institutional sample of young females confined to a local juvenile hall. The instrument should then be revised to incorporate any changes resulting from the pre-test.

#### Sampling

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Sampling is the process of choosing the individuals in the institution who will be interviewed for the population profile. Most facilities for the youthful female population are small, making the issue of sampling straightforward. Depending on the size of the population, a census or sample may be used. A census is the sum of the total population in custody at the time of the interviews. Typically, it is appropriate to interview all individuals if the number of individuals at the institution is under 100. If it is over 100, a sample can be considered. There are two important aspects of sampling: randomness and representativeness. The sample must be chosen in a random manner; that is each person in the population must have an equal chance of being included in the interview sample. If a sample is chosen randomly, then the sample should be representative. That is, the sample should represent all aspects of the population, such as age, race and ethnicity, offense types and area of residence. If the population is listed on any automated database, choosing a random sample is a simple matter or running a sampling program. The Research Department of your agency could also help choose a representative sample. If not, flipping a coin on each name is a simple way of choosing a 50% sample. Decide beforehand whether heads or tails denotes inclusion in the sample, and quickly run through a listing of all the names in constructing a sample. Avoid choosing (or omitting) participants in any way that might bias the sample or make it non-representative.

A small sample size can be useful for rough estimates of program needs, but a solid profile sample should be of sufficient size to ensure that the entire range of the facility population is represented. The exact size of the sample will depend on the size of the institutional population.

### Informed consent and the protection of human research subjects

Depending on the requirements of a given agency, a "human subjects" review and a process of obtaining informed consent may be required. There are many ethical issues involved in interviewing incarcerated subjects. The Federal Government has very specific requirements for minors and others seen to be at risk of coercion in a research study. Steps must be taken to ensure that each subject is freely and voluntarily participating in the interview. This process involves gaining the approval of an appropriate oversight body, such as a research committee, and creating a form that respondents will read and sign. Determine these requirements early in the planning process. The committee may want to look at the interview questions, interviewer training and other documentation that describes the study. One requirement will be assurance of confidentiality and security of the data itself. This is an important part of any research project and guidance from an appropriate body must be sought.

These interviews are always voluntary. Potential respondents should be told that they could choose to participate – or not participate - of their own free will. When the study is presented openly, without coercion, most study participants will agree to the interview. A sample consent form is included in the body of the survey instrument.

#### The interviewers

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The use of outside researchers and trained, experienced interviewers should be considered. Survey questions are often sensitive in nature, asking questions about abuse histories or substance abuse. The interviewer must gain the trust of respondents. Without trust and rapport, the quality of the collected data may be compromised. If funding is available, outside researchers should be hired for the project. Colleges and universities are a good source of research expertise.

The administration of this profile instrument was designed through individual, one-on-one interviews conducted with as much privacy as possible in an institutional setting. A key aspect of this privacy is careful selection of the interviewers. Using institutional staff may be problematic, given the nature of these questions. The interviewers must be able to ensure privacy, confidentiality and must be able to develop a relationship of trust and some rapport in the interview process. Another issue to consider is the gender of the interviewer. These issues should be taken into account in the planning phase of the project. Regardless of the amount of experience of any interviewer, each person must be trained in asking these specific questions. The project director should observe all interviewers to ensure that each question is "asked as written". Interviewer training can be part of the pre-test process.

Because the administration of this questionnaire is designed for individual faceto-face interviews, these questions should not be used in any other format, such as handing out the survey and asking respondents to fill the questionnaire out alone.

#### Announcing the study

The study participants should be informed about the study and its purpose, the procedure through which they were selected, the study's confidentiality, and the right they have to refuse to participate. In this introduction, suggest reasons that encourage participation and be prepared to answer questions. It is important to stress the following:

- study participants will be interviewed individually;
- individual answers will never be part of any official record;
- individuals will never be identified in any way;
- their answers will be combined with all the others in any reports; and
- participation is entirely voluntary.

The study should be announced in person in each housing unit and through the distribution of a one-page announcement. Staff should also be informed of the purpose of the study and asked to encourage participation where appropriate.

#### The interview

Interviews should be arranged in concert with facility management, including custody staff and any others who may be involved in setting up the interviews. Depending on the time available to conduct the interviews, several types of interview arrangements may be made to complete all the interviews. Each interview should take approximately one hour, depending on the nature of each participant's history and experience and the number of questions chosen. After the pre-test, an estimate of the length of the interview schedule should be made. Interviews should be conducted in a quiet, private place that minimizes distractions and interruptions. A variety of spaces can be used: staff offices, the visiting room, day room or dining room when empty, unused classrooms, spaces in housing units, work sites, and conference rooms.

#### Interviewing: Posing the questions

Interviewing is an art and a skill. In general, interviewers should be relaxed but attentive, showing genuine interest in the personal information being elicited in the interview. Interviewers should begin by introducing themselves, explaining the study, signing the informed consent form, and answering any questions. This time should be used to put the respondent at ease.

The instrument developed during the pilot study includes the following sections:

- Demographics and Educational Background
- Work History

- Living Situation
- Family History
- Juvenile History/Juvenile Justice History
- Arrest and Sentencing Information
- Children
- Visiting/Contact Information
- Pregnancy
- Abuse History
- Drug Use History
- Correctional Program Participation.

Notice that some of the questions are close-ended (e.g., multiple choice) and others are open-ended (e.g., essay). As discussed above, these sections should be modified according to agency needs and interest.

## Cleaning and editing

After each interview, clean and edit the data. Review each question and make sure the answer is clear and unambiguous and that the writing is readable. Try to clean each one immediately after the interview if at all possible. It is necessary to clean and edit each interview schedule before it is given to the project director. Each interviewer should also keep a clear record noting which interviews were completed, and which sample members were unavailable, released or refused to participate.

#### Tabulating and analyzing the data

Data should be coded and tabulated using a statistical program, such as the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Having the data automated allows both for easier and for more complex analysis. Using a statistical package allows the researcher to construct frequency distributions (counts), and calculate averages (means) and other simple descriptive statistics, such a cross-tabulations. Cross-tabs can present the data by subsets, such as looking at the results by age groups and offenses, for example. The open-ended questions require a different sort of analysis, called qualitative or narrative analysis.

#### Interpreting and writing up the data

Once the data is available, the results of the profile should be matched with each question. Write a first draft that describes the results in a straightforward way. Tables or narrative can be used to describe the results of the study. Determine the nature and content of reports that will be generated from this material. Circulate these drafts among the research team or work group and include institution managers at this draft stage. Elicit their comments and suggestions. Collect these comments and incorporate them into the next written report. The profile study can be used as a stand-alone report or combined with the program inventory for a comprehensive needs assessment.

### Step Two: The Program Inventory

A program inventory or review is an important component of a pilot study of female youthful offenders because it can provide information about the number and type of programs available, the gender-specific emphasis of program interventions, and effectiveness of program delivery services. Most importantly, it can document gaps in services and programs. The inventory of existing programs, combined with the profile data can be useful to correctional administrators, program planners, and program providers because it provides data for revising classification and intake procedures, planning effective treatment, educational and vocational programs, and determining the allocation of funds.

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Data collected from site visits can provide qualitative and quantitative descriptions of programs, including the number and type of programs, the number of youthful female offenders participating and completing programs, the average daily population, program curricula and services, management information systems, and evaluation components.

The protocol for an inventory of existing programs within a youth detention facility or youth training school for female youthful offenders should include the following steps:

• Determine the range of programs

122

- Establish a relationship with a primary facility-based person who can provide a list of existing programs or designate the appropriate staff person to provide program material. A meeting should take place between the researcher and the facility contact person while the interviews are being conducted to discuss the program inventory process and to obtain any available program information.
- Develop instruments for program data collection.

The program inventory data collection instruments should include surveys of program staff and participants (see Appendices D and E). This survey should include information about the program's name, type, description, mission, goals, target population, referral sources, duration and length of stay, number of participants, capacity, completion criteria, and effectiveness. The participant survey should include information about the program's impact on participants while they are in the facility, as well as after they have been released from the facility. Most programs that exist within youth correctional facilities have not been formally evaluated and this is beyond the scope of a pilot study of this nature. Drafts of the data collection instrument should be provided to the facility contact person for review and input. Copies of these drafts should also be provided to designated program staff for their review and comment. Final drafts of the data collection instruments should incorporate program staff comments.

#### Select programs for intensive site review

All programs serving female youthful offenders should be reviewed and a range of programs should be selected that address certain issues such as job training, education, addiction recovery, crime awareness, self-development, pregnancy, and parenting. Community-based approaches should be reviewed as well as facility-based approaches. Input should be solicited from facility staff in terms of program identification. Once programs are selected, the facility contact person should schedule site visits to these programs.

#### Conduct staff interviews

Interviews with program staff should occur prior to program observation if possible. Program description, mission, goals and objectives, target population, criteria for program completion and staff suggestions for program improvements and/or new program development can be included in the interview instrument. Jurisdictions can tailor their interview instruments to meet the specific needs of the juvenile facility and the female youthful offender population that is the focus of the pilot study.

#### Conduct participant interviews

Interviews with program participants can take place during the program. Volunteers from the program can provide useful information about the effectiveness of the program and its benefit to individual participants. Participant interviews can also ascertain the anticipated effect of the program after the individual's release from the facility.

#### Conduct program participant observation

Participant observation provides the interviewer an opportunity to observe the program directly for more information on areas such as degree of participant involvement, staff morale, program content, and the particular needs/issues addressed by the program.

#### Collect program material

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Program material can be collected prior to or during the program site visit. It should be requested before the site visits are scheduled, however, because it can be useful in determining which program/s to visit. Information regarding program mission, goals, objectives, curricula, content, evaluation (if available) and follow-up should be requested.

#### Conduct telephone follow-up

Telephone follow-up can provide clarification on specific programs, as well as garner additional information that may not have been available at the time of the review. The program staff who were interviewed should be contacted as necessary. If additional or new program data become available, the facility contact person should be called and asked to designate the appropriate program staff person for purposes of follow-up.

#### Program analysis

The analysis should describe the range of programs available for female youthful offenders at the facility. It should identify program types and their primary focus or unique approach. It should address the gender-specific needs of the population and the program's ability to meet those needs. The analysis should also address issues such as parity (e.g., the availability of programs for girls/young women as compared with boys/young men at the facility). It should also identify gaps in needs and services and programs provided to youthful female offenders. Finally, aftercare issues should be addressed where appropriate.

#### Program findings and recommendations

The descriptive data and analysis should be used as the foundation for the findings and recommendations. What are the gaps in service delivery? What additional types of programs could be developed to meet the identified needs of the population? Are there special needs such as pregnancy and parenting, health, mental health, and sexual and physical abuse that are being addressed by current programming? Are the programs culturally relevant? Do they build on the participant's strengths and are they based on their abilities and life opportunities? Do they include mentoring and family-oriented services? Is there an aftercare component in the community available to girls/young women upon release? Are there sufficient programs for girls/young women, and are

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those programs gender-specific in their approach? The program inventory coupled with the population profile can provide a blueprint for the needs assessment that is the next component.

#### Step Three: The Needs Assessment

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The needs assessment carefully combines information from the profile interviews and the program inventory to identify gaps in programs and services for young female offenders. For the juvenile justice system to provide effective prevention, intervention, and treatment for girls and young women, the needs of this population must be incorporated into planning, policy, and program implementation. Since young female offenders are often placed in co-correctional facilities, where their specific needs are frequently overlooked, the needs assessment is critically important.

The needs assessment compares the profile and program data collected, analyzed, and summarized in Step One and Step Two of this protocol. Certain demographic characteristics may appear in the population profile, such as histories of personal abuse, substance abuse, and teenage pregnancy, which call for specific program interventions. Additionally, certain offense patterns (e.g., violent crimes or status offenses) are highlighted in the sample population, which may require programs that target behaviors relating to types of offenses. These interventions may or may not be available at a particular juvenile detention facility, so it is important to document the need for programs, their availability, and the types of programs and interventions that could be developed at the facility and in the community.

A needs assessment should consider the following issues as they pertain to girls and young women in the juvenile justice system:

Gender-specific interventions: Youthful female offenders share similar characteristics that distinguish them from their male counterparts. As documented in the research literature (Chesney-Lind and Shelden, 1992), many girls in the juvenile justice system are arrested for less serious offenses, with status offenses, property crimes and drug- related arrests representing the majority of their offenses. Family violence and victimization are significant among this population and the reaction to this violence is often gender-based, as evidenced by behavior such as running away, prostitution, teenage pregnancy, petty theft, shop-lifting and gang involvement. Gender-based reactions require gender-based programs and policies. Therapeutic interventions that have been traditionally employed for youthful male offenders do not necessarily work with youthful female offenders, as they do not address the unique problems of this population.

*Culturally-specific interventions*: The majority of youthful female offenders tend to be non-white and disproportionately African American and Latina. Few programs address cultural differences among female offenders. Program interventions need to take cultural differences into consideration and build on the strengths and practices of particular cultures. Some research literature finds that girls and young women of color often have different interactions with the juvenile justice system than their white counterparts. Here the issue of race is significant. General mistrust of the law enforcement community can interfere with program interventions designed to help young female offenders. Culturally relevant interventions often include the use of mentors as role models.

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*Economic self-sufficiency*: Lack of job skills is a serious problem for young female offenders. Lack of employment training coupled with lack of education makes this population especially vulnerable to contact with the juvenile and criminal justice systems. The needs assessment should identify programs that increase the economic self-sufficiency and employability of girls and young women.

*Physical and mental health care*: Girls and young women in the juvenile justice system have special health and mental health needs which may be identified in the population profile. Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, pregnancy, miscarriages, eating disorders, substance abuse and other health needs should be addressed in the needs assessment. Programs may be developed in response to these female-specific needs.

Family-focused approach: Some research suggests that female offenders come from families plagued by drug addiction, mental illness and child abuse and neglect. Profile data can provide information on the family relationships of young female offenders that can lead to family-oriented interventions. Many youthful offenders return to their families after release from a juvenile detention facility. It is important, then, to begin the process of healing and reunification prior to release. Additionally, the profile information may indicate that a portion of the female offender population may be pregnant or have children. Therefore, parenting, child development, or reunification programs may be appropriate.

Substance abuse education and treatment: Research indicates and the profile may highlight the degree of young female offender involvement in substance abuse. The need for substance abuse education and intensive treatment is often crucial to this population. Gender-specific treatment approaches should be considered and a case management plan developed for each individual young female offender.

Aftercare component: Many juvenile facilities provide programming for their youthful offenders while they are incarcerated, but most often the community aftercare component to the program is lacking. A needs assessment should link existing programs in the facility to aftercare programs in the community that could be used or developed. Aftercare planning should be part of an overall case management plan that provides a continuum of care for each offender.

### Conclusion

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These instruments and materials provide an opportunity to identify and design effective programs for young female offenders. In the process, it is essential to address the factors that place girls and young women at risk for delinquent behavior. Program design should be gender- and culturally-specific, meet the needs of young women, and provide a continuum of options, including prevention, intervention, and aftercare. A well-planned and executed needs assessment can provide the catalyst for this type of innovative program development.

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# Appendix A Data Summary from Pilot Study

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# **PROFILING THE NEEDS OF YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDERS**

# **Data Summary from the Pilot Study**

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# **PROFILING THE NEEDS OF YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDERS**

**Results from the Pilot Study** 

#### **Overview**

While young female offenders remain a small minority within the juvenile justice system, the unique needs and program demands of this population require particular attention in terms of research and policy. This report summarizes the findings of a pilot study designed to assess the female population in terms of its characteristics and existing program structure. This study uses three basic steps in collecting the information: 1) A detailed profile of the youthful female population of interest; 2) An on-site inventory of existing programs within the facility of interest and 3) A needs assessment which matches profile data with program data to determine gaps between identified needs and current program availability.

Research methods used in this effort include face-to-face interviews, survey methods, and site visits. In this pilot study, staff and the female population were interviewed on two separate instruments, also contained in the appendix. The interviews were conducted in the summer of 1996. Program data were collected through surveys, site visits, and informal interviews done with staff and program participants. The needs assessment was constructed by comparing these two sets of data. This report is organized in the following sections:

1.	Population Profile	2
	Staff Interviews	
	Program Inventory	
	Needs Assessment Recommendations	

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# **Section 1: Population Profile**

## The Institution

The Ventura School is the only facility in the California Youth Authority (CYA) housing young female wards. The California Youth Authority houses juveniles convicted of felony offenses who have been sentenced to the CYA due to the severity of their offense and the inability of the local jurisdiction to provide appropriate programs and security. County probation departments supervise the vast majority of juvenile offenders (97%) with the remaining three percent committed to the Youth Authority. The female wards described in this survey therefore do not represent the typical female juvenile offender that would be supervised at the county or local level. These results should not be generalized as representative of young female juvenile offenders throughout all levels of the juvenile justice system.

### The Sample

The first phase of this project involved data collection from a random sample of female Youth Authority wards at the Ventura School, a co-correctional facility. Building on existing instruments (Owen & Bloom, 1995), 162 young women in the Ventura School were interviewed. The sample was randomly selected from a May 1996 census of 371 female wards by the CYA Research staff and resulted in a sample size of 181. Seven young women in the sample were released by the time of the interviews, and six young women were in detention and were unavailable for interview. Five young women declined to be interviewed, representing a refusal rate of approximately three percent. Preliminary sample analysis suggests that the interview sample is representative of the entire population. The data reported here are from the self-report interviews. This narrative summarizes modal and noteworthy responses. A complete listing of the frequency distributions of the data is contained in Appendix B.

## Demographics

Age: The average age of the respondents was 17.5 years old.

Race and Ethnicity: The sample consisted of 25% Hispanics, followed by 23% whites and 17% African Americans. Many respondents (21%) reported that their racial and ethnic background was mixed. An additional 4% of the sample was Asian, 4% Pacific Islander, 2% Native American, 1% Puerto Rican, and 3% other.

**Marital Status:** The majority of the female population is single, with almost all of the young women (93.8%) reporting "never married." Another four percent reported being separated or divorced. Only 3.1% of those interviewed were either married (1.2%) or in a "common-law" relationship (1.9%).

**Parental Marital Status:** A majority of these young women (67.2%) came from families in which the parents never married (22.5%), were divorced (33.3%), or were separated at the time of

the interview (11.1%). Another 24.7% of the young women responded that their parents were married, 6.8% were widowed, and 1.2% responded "other."

**Religious Preference:** Just over half of the young women interviewed (53.1%) indicated a Protestant religious preference. About one-fifth of those interviewed were Catholic. Just under 10% reported no religious preference. The remainder indicated their religious preference as Muslim (3%), Buddhist (2%) and 2% atheist.

Living Situation: Table 1 reports the ward's living situation prior to this commitment:

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Table 1Living Situation Prior to ImprisonmentCYA Sample (N = 162)				
Lived With:	(%)			
Parent or Guardian	40.6			
Spouse or Partner	12.3			
Grandparents/Other Relative	11.3			
Friends/Roommates	9.9			
No Permanent Residence/Homeless	9.9			
Alone	4.9			
In Program	4.9			
Other	5.6			

When asked, over half of the respondents (54.3%) reported that they were planning to change their residence upon their release. More young women reported plans to live with parents and other relatives, and fewer women planned to live with their spouse/partner, roommates, or to live alone.

**Educational Background:** Respondents were asked a variety of questions concerning their educational and work background. Most of the young women had not finished high school prior to their CYA commitment. Most of those interviewed (90.7%) responded that they were still in school at the time of the interviews, with almost three-fourths of those in school attending high school classes. The remainder of those in school was in college programs (14%), in GED programs, (6%), or elementary school classes (2%).

About 70% of the entire sample indicated an interest in attending college classes. Of these, almost 20% were interested in nursing or pre-med, and another 14.2% wanted to study psychology. Other frequently mentioned areas of interest were general education, business and social sciences, protective services/police science classes, arts and music, computer sciences, and education or physical education. Nearly a quarter of the sample was interested in technical or

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vocational school. Of these, the most common responses indicated an interest in business/ secretarial courses and cosmetology. Other interests included automotive technology and modeling, followed by interior decoration, food preparation, travel, and air conditioning/refrigeration.

When asked about their mother's educational background, most (88%) of the young female wards knew how much education their mothers had completed. About 17% of the wards' mothers had completed elementary school. Over one-fifth of the mothers had completed one to three-years of high school, but did not graduate or achieve a GED. Almost a third of mothers had a high school degree or its equivalent. Another third had some sort of education beyond high school, including technical/ vocational training as well as college courses.

Fewer respondents (63%) had knowledge of their father's educational backgrounds .Of those, just under a fifth of the fathers had an elementary school education or less. Another 20% finished one to three years of high school without graduating. About one-third of the fathers had a high school degree or its equivalent and the remainder had graduated from high school or its equivalent. Twenty-seven percent of the fathers had completed schooling beyond the high school level, including technical or vocational school, and college work.

**Work History:** Nearly half of those responding (44.4%) indicated that they had never worked at any time. Respondents were asked to list their sources of support prior to the commitment to the Youth Authority. Table 2 reports sources of their support prior to this commitment.

Table 2   Source of Support Prior to This Commitment   CYA Sample (N = 162)						
Supported by:	(%)					
Parents	38.3					
Self	32.1					
Combination	24.1					
No Response	5.6					
Source of This Support:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
	Parents	Self	Combination			
Worked at Legitimate Jobs	40.1	14.8	11.1			
Public Assistance	22.9	9.9	1.9			
Drug Dealing/Sales	.6	39.5	2.5			
Illegal Sources	3.7	38.2	1.2			
Others (legal sources)	. 6	8.6	0			
Prostitution	.6	5.6	0			

(Responses do not total 100% because some respondents reported more than one source of income)

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Of those that responded that their parents supported the family, over half of these parents had full time jobs. Of those respondents that had ever worked to support themselves, most reported an hourly salary of \$4.25 or less. The respondents were also asked about their family annual income. Of those that responded, 27% said that the family income was under \$10,000; 33% said that it was between \$10,000 and \$25,000; 22% said that it was between \$25,000 and \$40,000, and 18% said that their family income was over \$40,000 a year.

Nearly thirty percent reported some form of public support paid either to themselves or to their parents as part of their income. Just over one-fifth said that they themselves had received public assistance or welfare at some point in their lives, with over 15% receiving it during the year prior to their arrest. Two-thirds stated that their family had received public assistance or welfare during the last year. One third of the sample indicated receiving public assistance during the year prior to their arrest. Few said their parents supported the family through illegal means.

When asked how they had supported themselves, almost forty percent (39.5%) indicated that they were making money from drug dealing or sales. Another third reported illegitimate income for themselves, such as prostitution (5.6%), shoplifting or other hustling (14.2%) and other criminal activities (14.8%). Almost twelve percent of the sample reported that they had been involved in making money through prostitution at some point in their lives.

Almost all of the respondents (96%) said that they plan to get a job when they are released from the Youth Authority. In order to be able to get a job, however, 62.3% of the sample said that they need more education, 32% said that they need more technical training, and 30% said that they need more experience.

**Family Relationships:** Just over a quarter of the sample reported having any children. Most of these wards had only one child. Of those respondents with children, two-thirds stated that they had lived with their children prior to arrest, and 80% indicated that they planned to live with their children immediately upon release. Most of the respondents maintain legal custody of their children. Two-thirds of the female wards with children said that they still had custody. While the respondents are incarcerated, the wide majority of these children live with relatives. Over a third of these children live with the respondent's mother and a fifth lived with the respondent's spouse or partner, who is also the child's father. Another fifth lived with other relatives.

About one-quarter of the children witnessed the respondent's arrest. Appendix B describes the placement of these children after arrest. Contact with these children after arrest and during incarceration is also described in detail.

**Pregnancy History While Incarcerated:** Of those that responded, 22% said that they had come to a juvenile program or facility pregnant at some point in their lives. Ten percent had been pregnant during a previous term, 8% had been pregnant during their current term, and 3% were pregnant at the time that they were interviewed. Three percent of the sample said that they had terminated a pregnancy or had an abortion while incarcerated, 10% had miscarried, and 6% had

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given birth at some point while incarcerated. The appendix also describes custody arrangements made after birth. Questions about any pre-natal services this small number of young women had received were also asked. Most of the wards felt that these services were adequate: details are again listed in the Appendix.

**Family History:** The majority of the young women in the sample reported family involvement with the criminal justice system. Almost all (88.9%) reported having family members that had been arrested. Table 3 lists this history.

Table 3Family Member Arrest and Incarceration HistoryN = 162				
	Arrested (%)	Incarcerated (%)		
Father	55.6	48.8		
Mother	35.8	27.2		
Brother	35.9	27.2		
Sister	16.0	10.5		
Other Relatives	44.5	40.7		
Boyfriend	2.5	4.9		

(Percents do not total 100 because of multiple responses)

**Juvenile History:** The majority of sample reported involvement with this system at a young age. Table 4 reports this involvement.

Table 4	
Juvenile History	
(N = 162)	
	(%)
Juvenile Court Appearance - Current Offense	84.0
Criminal Court – Current Offense	14.2
Juvenile Probation	70.4
Juvenile Hall	89.5
Adult Jail	25.2
Youth Prison	8.6
Status Offender	46.0
Ward of Court	71.9
Foster Home Placement	35.8
Group Home Placement	50.6
Runaway	81.5

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. .,. **Gang Involvement:** Over half of the respondents (61%) replied that they had been involved in a gang. Of these, most were in male and female mixed gender gangs (78%), 18% said that they were in mostly male gangs, and 4% said that they were in all female gangs. The majority (60%) of these wards was in gangs either entirely or mostly of the same race. The remaining 40% reported membership in a mixed-race gang.

Arrest and Sentence Information: Most (91.4%) of the respondents are serving their first Youth Authority term. About 6% indicated one prior commitment, while 2.4% of the sample is serving their second (or more) sentence. When asked about their legal status prior to this commitment, 54.9% were on probation, 6.8% were on parole, and 36.4% were on neither probation *nor* parole (a very small .6% were on both). The sample did not have an extensive probation history: 29.6% had never been on probation, while 45% had been on probation only once previously.

Offense Profiles: Table 5 describes the sample's self-reported offenses.

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Table 5					
Commitment Offense: Study Sample					
N = 162					
	(%)				
Robbery	18.5				
Assault	15.4				
Other Violence	13.6				
Homicide	8.0				
Burglary	7.4				
Grand Theft Auto	7.4				
Carjacking	7.4				
Attempted Murder	4.3				
Possession/Narcotics Sales	3.7				
Parole Violation	2.5				
Probation Violation	3.1				
Other Property	3.7				
Other and No Response	5.0				

Nearly 70% of the interviewed sample had co-defendants, about 45% of who are also serving time for this offense. Almost 26% had only male co-defendants, 22% had only female co-defendants, and 21% reported that they had both male and female co-defendants. Sixty-five percent of these co-defendants are also serving time.

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**Reasons for Committing the Offense:** When asked to indicate a reason for committing this particular offense, responses ranged from the need for money to anger to drug-related reasons. Table 6 lists these reported reasons.

Table 6Reasons for Committing the Current OffenseCalifornia Sample (N = 162)				
Reason Given:	(%)			
Intoxicated or High	13.6			
Anger	13.0			
Revenge	11.1			
Economic Pressures	8.6			
Poor Judgment	8.6			
Didn't Want to be in Placement	8.6			
Pressured by a Friend to Pay for Drugs	8.0			
Gang Related	6.8			
To Protect Self/Family	6.2			
Running the Streets	6.2			
To Prove Myself/Get Respect	4.3			
To Escape Abuse	3.7			
Other Responses	42.6			

(Does not total 100 percent because of multiple responses. The most common responses are reported.)

Weapons Use: Of those that responded (83% of the sample), 58% reported having used a weapon at some point in their life to protect herself or her children. Only 16% reported any time served for this weapon use.

Substance Abuse Histories: The respondents were asked a series of questions to gain information about their past substance abuse. These questions had five basic parts: 1) Did you ever use (a given) substance; 2) Was the use of this substance ever a problem in your life; 3) Did you use this substance the last year you were free; 4) If so, how often; and 5) Did you ever drink alcohol while using this substance. Questions about age at first use, needle use, and treatment history were also asked. These preliminary descriptions report percentages of the entire sample, rather than the users of the particular substance. For most substances, the daily use rate is reported. In almost all categories, frequencies other than daily use were generally not significant. About 5% of the entire sample reported no drug use at any time in their lives. Table 7 reports these results.

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Table 7						
Drug Use by Youthful Female Offenders						
N = 62						
(in Percentages)						
	Any Prior	Problem	Use Year			
Substance	Use	Use	before CYA	Daily Use	With Alcohol	
Alcohol	94.4	30.2	75.9	39.1		
Marijuana	90.1	19.1	71.6	35.2	61.1	
Amphetamines/Speed	56.2	35.2	47.5	29.6	31.5	
Powder Cocaine	42.0	13.0	22.8	6.2	22.8	
LSD	34.0	9.3	17.3	2.5	10.5	
Inhalants	32.1	4.3	8.6	0	6.8	
PCP	32.1	13.0	19.1	8.1	13.0	
Crack	23.5	11.7	16.0	11.1	11.7	
Prescription Drugs	22.8	7.4	11.1	1.8	8.6	
Heroin	13.6	7.4	8.0	4.3	8.6	
Speedballs	7.4	1.9	6.2	. 6	1.9	
Quaaludes	4.3	0	1.9	1.2	1.2	

Multiple Use: About 15% indicated use of three or more substances during their life courses.

Age at First Use: The mean age of alcohol first use was 11 years old, with a modal age of 12. A full 90% of the sample reported drinking alcohol at age 14 or younger. Again, less than 5% reported never drinking. In terms of drug use, 83% of the sample indicated drug use at 14 or younger. Half began using drugs before they were 12 years old; 70% had started using drugs by age 13. Again, only 5% of the sample indicated no drug use at any time.

*Needle Use:* Eleven percent indicated use of a needle to inject drugs at some point during their lives.

Drug Treatment: Almost two-thirds of those using drugs indicated an interest in treatment while at the Ventura School, but well over half (56%) would be interested in a treatment program at release. Almost 70% had some treatment experience.

**Personal Abuse:** The interview covered personal abuse issues, dividing such experiences into categories of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. A simple measure of frequency was also employed: a single, one time event, more than once but not recurrent and an on-going, recurrent event. Overall, about 85% of the sample indicated some type of abuse at any time in their lives. While this issue is complex and requires separate research to provide a more comprehensive investigation as to the role of abuse and offense patterns and incarceration, these data provide

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Table 8 Prior Abuse Histories (%)						
Type of Abuse	Any Mention	Once	More Than Once	Ongoing	Most Often Mentioned Abuser	
Physical Abuse	69.8	7.1	26.5	66.7	Mother,Father, Boyfriend	
Sexual Abuse	45.7	21.3	22.7	56	Other Male Relatives,Father, Family Friend	
Emotional Abuse	67.9	4.7	13.1	82.2	Mother, Father	
Sexual Assault	34.6	58.2	29.1	12.7	Peers, Stranger	

some indications of the amount and type of abuse experienced by these young women prior to this commitment. Table 8 reports this data.

Abuse and Gang Membership: Of those that said that they were in a gang, 34% said that the abuse that they suffered was somehow tied to their gang membership.

Abuse Counseling: Forty-three percent of those that were abused said that they had received counseling for this abuse during this current term. Of those that received counseling, 71% said that this counseling helped them. Sixty-seven percent said that they wanted to receive some counseling or participate in a program to help them deal with abuse issues.

**HIV Testing:** Eighty-three percent of the sample said that they had been tested at some time in their lives for HIV. When asked if they would be interested in being tested again in the institution, 75% said yes, and 73% said that they would be interested in HIV education and counseling.

**Correctional Programming Participation:** Most of the respondents reported that they were involved in some sort of programming in the Youth Authority, including educational, work, or therapy programs. Over 90% of the wards were participating in academic educational programs, with less than 10% active in any vocational programming. Few of the female wards indicated that that participated in work experience programs (7%). Just about 8 % participated in TWA or Gold Coast job programs.

In terms of therapy and self-awareness programs, the wards indicated participation in several programs: About one-third of those interviewed indicated participating in the following programs:

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- Formalized Drug Program
- Gang Awareness
- Anger Management
- Religious Groups
- Victim's Awareness

Between 20% and 25% of those interviewed said they had participated in these programs:

- Group Therapy
- Individual Therapy
- Parenting Program
- Recreational Programs

Between 10% and 15% reported participation in these programs:

- Informal Substance Abuse Program
- Sexual Abuse Counseling
- Hobby- arts/crafts/music

Less than 10% of those interviewed indicated that they had participated in these programs:

• Success Seminar

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- Physical Abuse Counseling
- Birthing Services
- 187 Group (Homicide)

(Individuals may participate in multiple programs. The percentages listed reflect the number of wards who indicated participation in each program category.)

Work Experience during Incarceration: Twenty-seven percent of the respondents said that they had jobs while in the Youth Authority. Many of these (37%) work in food services; 18.4% work in the camp program as firefighters; 12% work through Free Venture, including the TWA program and Gold Coast; 6% work in the dog grooming program; 6% work in the Culinary Arts program; 4% work in clerical jobs; and 16% work in other jobs not specified. About half of those that have jobs in the Youth Authority earn money at their assignment. Of those that earn money, 78% said that they earn over \$51 per month. Forty-three percent of those that earn money at their job assignments said that they are able to send some money home from their earnings. Fifty-eight percent of the sample said that they wanted a job while they are in the Youth Authority. To support this desire, 46% volunteer for assignments outside of their normal assignments.

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# **Section 2: Staff Interviews**

As part of the program inventory, staff interviews were conducted and included management, program, security, and housing staff.

### Program Availability

In general, staff felt that the budget decreases over the past several years have undercut a previously existing solid program. In the co-ed environment of the Ventura School, there was some concern about gender parity in terms of program availability. This concern, however, had two specific dimensions. On one hand, staff voiced the straightforward concern that female wards had fewer program opportunities than the male wards. For example, males seem to be overrepresented in a few highly desirable programs, such as wage-earning jobs in TWA or skillproducing jobs, such as landscaping. But the requirements for these positions (e.g. age 17 or over or completion of high school) preclude participation by a majority of the females. On the other hand, other staff recognized the need for a quantitative "critical mass" in developing a comprehensive range of programs. In a single-gender institution, the relatively small number of female wards would compromise the institution's ability to provide a range of programs. Overall, staff felt that females needed more programming aimed at specific needs: e.g. recreational activities designed for females (especially younger females), and drug programs matched to gender and age group needs; and more program activities in the units. Although the presence of males in the environment presents some challenges in managing female wards, the overall consensus suggests that the co-ed environment provided optimal program availability under these conditions.

The staff responding to these questions felt that many program needs were met at the Ventura School. These comments are summarized below:

**Education:** The educational programs were given high marks by all staff. All staff mentioned the strong emphasis on education. In particular, the college program and the separation of the younger female wards from the male wards in the classroom were mentioned as one of the program strengths. The staff suggested a need to provide more intense math training (for both males and females), extending availability of college beyond the AA degree, increasing special education offerings, and a better fit between educational and vocational training. A few staff mentioned a need for a "financial reality check" in the form of educating the wards about the financial planning and self-sufficiency.

**Vocational Programs:** Overall, staff impression of vocational programs was positive, ranging from adequate to excellent. Suggestions for additional programming included more training in "real world" occupations, such as office work (including training in business math, word processing, and the like), cosmetology, and developing a job placement position, focusing on female wards. There was some concern that males seemed to have a wider range of vocational training (and paid job positions) opportunity.

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**Psychological/Emotional Needs:** Staff offered a unified perspective in discussing therapeutic needs of the female wards. Most staff felt that female wards had complex psychological and emotional needs that must be addressed in the CYA environment. The move toward increased specialized treatment in the form of expanding the treatment housing units and all staff supported offering additional psychological counseling.

The staff was also highly supportive of the specialized education sessions dealing with Anger Management, Homicide (187 Groups) and Victim's Awareness groups. Other concerns related to the need for intimate communication skills and family counseling, increased attention to the abuse survival issues, single parenting training, family re-unification (especially needed for younger wards returning to potentially unstable home situations) and a need for groups dealing with daily living issues on the unit and in a co-correctional institution.

There was also significant discussion of substance abuse treatment needs. At the time of these interviews, the institution was planning a new substance abuse program. Most were aware of the substance abuse histories of the CYA wards and the complications such use has for emotional and personal development as well as post-release.

**Re-entry:** Most staff felt that re-entry needs overlapped with areas mentioned above. Reentry needs include job placement, family re-unification and financial planning and aftercare, with a special emphasis on substance abuse treatment. One staff member noted that budget cuts have eliminated necessary transitional and parole services.

**Staff Training:** The majority of the staff interviewed felt that working with female wards required special training. The gender differences between male and female wards were seen to be important in managing this unique population. Staff offered the following comments concerning these differences:

- Female case management requires significantly more time than that of their male counterparts; housing unit populations and caseloads should be smaller to reflect these additional demands.
- Institutional budgets are calculated in terms of custody and care of male wards. The budget should reflect the additional costs of managing a female population in terms of increased medical and mental health care, clothing and other costs. One staff member noted that "economies of scale are not possible with the small numbers of female wards."
- The personal and substance abuse histories of the female population required additional training for both male and female staff. This should be combined with an awareness of the emotional differences between male and female wards.

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# Section 3: The Program Inventory

As the second step in this pilot Needs Assessment, a program inventory collected data on available programs at the Ventura School. A program inventory is an important component of a pilot study of female youthful offenders because it can provide information pertaining to the number and types of programs available to young female offenders, the gender-specific emphasis of program interventions, and effectiveness of service delivery. Most importantly, it can document gaps in services and programs. Data collected from site visits provides both qualitative and quantitative descriptions of programs including the number and types of programs; the number of youthful female offenders participating and completing programs; average daily population; program services; curricula; management information systems; and evaluation components.

# CYA Program Inventory Methodology

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Site visit instruments were developed so that staff and participants in programs at the Ventura School could give their input.<sup>1</sup> Researchers selected a number of programs for intensive site review. These sites were selected to represent a range of available programs for female wards, including job/vocational training, education, addiction recovery, victim awareness, self-development, as well as pertinent community-based programs. The contact person at Ventura School arranged a total of twelve program site visits. Each of the site visits included interviews with staff and program participants based on individual availability. Staff interviews produced information on issues such as the benefit of the program for the participant, and the uniqueness of the program.

Interviews with program participants obtained data on the ward's view of the program, its current benefit to her, and the anticipated effect of the program after her release. In addition to the interviews, site visits provided the interviewer an opportunity to observe the program directly for more information on such areas as the degree of ward involvement, staff morale, program content, and the particular needs addressed by the program. It should be noted that the site visits provided program descriptions and did not constitute a formal evaluation.

Ventura School staff supplied detailed information on programs not included in site visits as well. Subsequent telephone contact with community-based providers provided additional program data.

The programs available to female wards at the Ventura School fall into the following categories: jobs/training; education; life skills; health care; substance abuse education and treatment; family violence counseling, parenting/child development, victim awareness and specialized counseling and education.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>It should be noted that while some programs served male wards as well as female wards, the only data that was collected pertained to female wards specifically.
**Jobs/Training:** Free Venture programs provide wards an opportunity to be employed by private companies while gaining the training necessary to compete in the job market upon release. The *TWA Free Venture Program* is an eleven-year-old program that functions as a freestanding sales and reservation facility for TWA domestic and international flights. Wards book flights for travelers and assist in route planning. TWA hires wards as contingent employees at a salary of \$5.22 per hour. Approximately one-third of the wards employed by TWA is female. The TWA Free Venture program is considered a model in the California Youth Authority (CYA) and it provided the impetus for the Department of Corrections Joint Venture Program. The *Gold Coast Free Venture Program* provides wards an opportunity to work for a manufacturing company that produces accessories for recreational vehicles. Manufacturing work includes the operation of industrial sewing machines and preparing and packaging goods for shipping. Ward employee pay begins at minimum wage and can increase to \$6.00 per hour.

Ventura School Animal Care Classes train female wards in cat and dog grooming, kennel work, breeding and raising dogs, introduction to veterinary clinic work, equipment care and repair and Animal Control. Wards learn all aspects of operating an animal care business. Based on outcome evaluation data, the program boasts an employment rate of nearly 80% in the animal care field for paroled participants.

*The Female Camp Program*, operated jointly by the California Youth Authority (CYA) and the California Department of Forestry (CDF), recruits and trains wards to work as firefighters. CDF teaches a 67-hour certification course that is equivalent to outside certification courses. Job skills, certification, teamwork, and physical ability are combined in this program.

Education: The Ventura School educational programs include Career Vocational Education
(business education, media production, drafting, janitorial services, animal grooming and culinary arts); English (high school English, remedial English, reading, ESL); Math (high school and remedial math); Science (life, physical sciences); Social Science (world history & geography); U.S. history & geography; economics and government); Fine Arts (art and music appreciation) and Other (parenting, employability, drug education, victim awareness, GED preparation, life skills, physical education, social thinking skills and the Young Men as Fathers program).
Additionally, an on-site two-year community college course of study is offered at the Ventura School in association with Ventura Community College.

*Business technology* is a competency-based, service-oriented program for female wards. The focus of this course is application of current technologies (e.g., word processing, spreadsheets, desktop publishing) utilized in the business environment. The class emphasizes the development of personal job skills and is an open elective for high school students.

*Culinary Arts* is a career vocational training program that teaches wards the processes involved in all aspects of menu, food preparation and delivery, and customer service, such as waiting tables and cashiering. Students learn to maintain and utilize kitchen/restaurant utensils and equipment.

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A National Restaurant Association Certification program is being proposed which would be transferable to local colleges.

**Health Care:** The Transitional Health Care Program for female wards provides comprehensive community reintegration services as a strategy for improving health outcomes and preventing recidivism. This service delivery model includes medicine, public health, mental health, nutrition, and educational, vocational, independent living and psychosocial services. The goal of this program is to provide interdisciplinary, transitional health service to female wards utilizing a case management approach to service delivery.

**Substance Abuse Education and Treatment:** The *El Mirasol Formal Drug Program* consists of six months of formal counseling and drug education. The goal of the El Mirasol program is to provide female wards with the opportunity to explore their drug problems while learning better ways to handle problems and stresses that can lead to substance abuse. All wards in this program have been ordered to complete a formal drug program by the Youthful Offender Parole Board. The curriculum includes victim awareness, problem solving, framework for recovery, and 12-step support and relapse prevention.

*The FDP Drug Class* utilizes typical classroom activities to teach substance-abusing wards about the outcome of sustained drug use. The class uses video and guest speakers as teaching tools.

**Family Violence Counseling:** Interface Children Family Services counsels wards identified as being abused by their parents and facilitates additional group and individual counseling for wards identified as victims of sexual abuse or rape. After screening, group participants meet weekly and follow a structured agenda which covers: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; surviving incest; breaking the cycle of abuse; coping with anger and strategies for healing.

**Parenting/Child Development**: *The Child Abuse and Neglect (CAAN)* curriculum is based on the assumption that reparenting the students is as important as teaching them basic parenting skills. The goal of the CAAN classes is to increase the ward's awareness of the needs of children. Wards are instructed on topics such as parenting styles, early childhood development and child abuse, and neglect. Parenting education classes provide wards with a comprehensive understanding of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and neglect.

When the Bough Breaks is an arts program designed for incarcerated teenage mothers and is sponsored by Artsreach, a Charter Oaks Foundation program. The project uses art as a constructive tool which helps young mothers learn to express their feelings, develop their ability to think creatively and constructively about resolving conflicts, and gain an understanding of how to reduce the use of violence as a solution to problems. The project centers on culturally traditional textile skills, including embroidery, appliqué and quilting. Guest artists work with the group to provide experiences in culturally diverse practices of storytelling and lullaby songs, a "council circle", speaking and listening and education on substance abuse, parenting, child care and relationships.

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*Birthing Support* is a class for pregnant wards. In addition to classroom instruction on pregnancy and health, each ward is attended to throughout her pregnancy and birthing process. Follow-up support includes helping new mothers deal with the separation from their newborns as well as continuing parent education.

**Victim Awareness Groups:** *The 187 Group*, part of the Victim's Awareness Program, is a therapy group for female homicide offenders. The purpose of this program is to provide an opportunity for wards to acknowledge, accept, and discuss their offenses in a structured and non-threatening group setting; to identify personal, familial and societal reasons and contributing factors for their past behavior; to understand the consequences of their behavior on themselves, their families, their victims families; and to develop plans for a responsible lifestyle.

In addition to the 187 Group, there are psychotherapy, self-image, substance abuse, and anger management groups that also deal with commitment offenses.

**Specialized Education:** This program deals with emotionally disturbed female wards and offers a multi-disciplinary, individualized program. It includes goal setting, counseling, psychotherapy, and treatment groups. All wards are involved in therapy with a psychologist or psychiatrist. Individual and group counseling aim to increase self-awareness, identify strengths and weaknesses, and develop problem-solving skills.

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## Section 4: Needs Assessment Recommendations

These recommendations were derived from data collected through a pilot profile survey of 162 female wards at the Ventura School and a pilot program inventory that provides detail on the programs available to these wards. This information allows data-based planning and program development in meeting the needs of this neglected population. These profile and program inventory data were combined to make recommendations for meeting the needs of the youthful female offender and provide direction for program managers, and administrators concerned with addressing these unmet needs. The recommendations fall into the following categories:

- Gender-Specific Interventions
- Culturally-Specific Interventions
- Economic Self-Sufficiency
- Expanded Educational Programs
- Family-Focused Interventions
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Health/Mental Health Care
- Physical, Sexual and Emotional Abuse Counseling
- Gang Awareness and Intervention
- Aftercare

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• Program Evaluation

# **Gender-Specific Interventions**

Many of the programs at the Ventura School serve both male and female wards; however, they appear to be focused on the males. Some of the female respondents indicated that they wanted more programming geared to their needs as they felt that the males received a greater array of programs. Program interventions that address the unique needs of youthful female offenders as well as the ways in which they relate to each other and their loved ones can be provided in a safe and supportive setting.

#### **Culturally-Specific Interventions**

The racial and ethnic background of the female offender population indicates a need for increased culturally-specific services and programs in a variety of areas. Mentoring, art, drama, music, dance, education, and counseling programs could be developed with culturally-specific components.

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## **Economic Self-Sufficiency**

Almost all of the young women interviewed planned to work upon their release and their family and personal work histories suggested a need for vocational skill development. A significant number of respondents reported obtaining money from illegal sources and a majority stated that their families had received public assistance. While the Ventura School currently offers job readiness opportunities to its wards, an expansion of the successful Free Venture Program would be useful in terms of providing training and work opportunities to a greater number of female wards. Other skills such as money management, budgeting, and career planning could be incorporated as well.

# **Expanded Educational Programs**

Nearly all of the respondents indicated a need for more education and training. Approximately 70% of the sample stated that they had a desire to attend college and about 25% were interested in technical or vocational school. This finding suggests a need for college preparatory courses, which include academic preparation, financial aid information and preparation for college entrance exams (e.g., SAT).

# Family-Focused Interventions

The profile indicates that most young women come from complicated family backgrounds, including divorced and never-married families. Although approximately half of the respondents lived away from their families prior to their incarceration, many reported that they planned to live with their parents upon release. These findings suggest a need for increased family counseling as well as family reunification services. An emphasis on breaking learned cycles of criminality, violence and other forms of family abuse and substance use should be made. While only a small number of female wards were currently mothers, it is reasonable to assume many plan to be parents in the future. The few wards who were currently parents indicated that they planned to care for their child upon release A mother-infant care program, similar to the community-based model administered by the California Department of Corrections, should be considered for pregnant and parenting female wards.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment

The substance abuse histories of these young women underscore the need for intensive treatment services to this population. These services should be age, gender, and culturally- specific. Less than half of the respondents indicated participation in drug treatment programs while at the Ventura School. The single substance abuse housing unit may be inadequate to address this significant need. At the time of the site visit, the facility was planning a more intensified program that would deliver services to a wider population. Intensive services such as the therapeutic community model as well as other female-centered drug treatment models should be explored. Links to community programs providing aftercare services should be established.

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### Health/Mental Health Interventions

Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, eating disorders, and other health related problems are increasing among this population. Also, ob-gyn health care services such as annual pap smears and examinations should be encouraged. Expansion of psychological services in the housing units may be beneficial because greater numbers of female wards could receive services. Young women with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse issues may need services targeted to their specific needs.

## Physical, Sexual and Emotional Abuse Counseling

Physical, sexual and emotional abuse, as well as neglect, is a defining feature in the lives of these young women. Of those who indicated receiving counseling for their personal abuse, 70% reported a positive experience. These services should be expanded and developed along a continuum of care model with an aftercare component.

#### **Gang Awareness and Intervention**

Approximately 60% of the sample reported gang involvement. Female-specific gang intervention programs should be developed to address the unique circumstance of female gang membership. Current programs that deal with anger management and victim awareness should include gang intervention as well. Gender and culturally-specific mentoring programs involving former gang members could be implemented.

#### Aftercare

Aftercare was lacking as a component of every program that was reviewed at the Ventura School. The facility should work with the Parole Services and Community Corrections Branch to develop innovative strategies to address this missing and critical program component. Links to existing community-based programs could be established.

# **Program Evaluation**

Program evaluation data is lacking from most of the programs at the Ventura School. Management should consider the need for program evaluation data for use in program monitoring and development, budget requests and future program planning. Whenever possible, an evaluation component should be included in program planning and design.

These findings were derived from the data collected through the face-to face interviews with CYA wards, Ventura School staff and administrators and program inventory data. Complete data distributions are contained in Appendix B.

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# Appendix B Ward Survey with Data Distributions

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# Profiling the Needs of California's Youthful Female Offenders

Survey Instrument with **Review of Findings** 

4/97

By Barbara Owen, Ph.D. Department of Criminology California State University, Fresno and Barbara Bloom, Ph.D. Department of Criminal Justice Administration Sonoma State University

Today's date:	month	/day	/year	
Case Number #				
Interviewer				

# Demographics and Educational Background: {First, I'm going to ask you some questions about your background and education.}

1. How do you describe your race and ethnic origin? **22.8%** - White, not Hispanic 9.3% - White, Hispanic 16.7% - Black, not Hispanic 0% - Black, Hispanic 4.3% - Asian 25.3% - Hispanic 2.5% - Native American 19.1% - Other = 16% = other mixes; 3.1% = other {if necessary: ask,"What group do you identify with mostly?"} 2. What was your age at your last birthday? 28.4% - 17 4.9% - 21 .6% - 13 1.9% - 14 21.0% - 18 .6% - 22 13.0% - 19 9.9% - 15 .6% - 23 **6.8%** - 20 11.7% - 16 .6% - 24 3. What is your date of birth? M\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_Y\_\_\_\_ 4. What is your marital status? 93.8% - Never Married 1.2% - Married .6% - Separated 1.9% - Divorced 0% - Widowed 1.9% - Common-law **0%** - Other 5. What is your parents' marital status? 22.8% - Never Married 24.7% - Married 11.1% - Separated 33.3% - Divorced 6.8% - Widowed 0% -Commonlaw **1.2%** - Other 6. What is your religious preference? 3.1% - Muslim 0% - Jewish 22.8% - Catholic 53.1% - Protestant 1.9% - Buddhist/other 0% - agnostic 1.9% - atheist 9.9% - no preference 7.4% - other (list)

7. What is your parents' religious preference?

1.2% - Muslim	0% - Jewish	25.3% - Catholic
38.9% - Protestant	3.7% - Buddhist/other	0% - agnostic
.6% - atheist	9.3% - no preference	15.4% - other (list)
<b>5.6%</b> - don't know		

## **Educational background**

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a) What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that your MOTHER has completed? **\*\*142 knew (87.7%)**. Of those who KNEW...

<b>5.6%</b> - less than Elementary	10.6% - Elementary school
<b>9.2%</b> - 1- 3 yrs HS, no GED	12.7% - 1 to 3 years of HS
26.8% - 4 years of high school	5.6% - GED completed
<b>4.2%</b> - tech./voc. school	14.8% - 1 to 3 years of college
<b>6.3% -</b> BA/BS	4.2% - Beyond 4 year degree
0% - don't know	

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b) What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that your FATHER has completed? **\*\*102 knew (63%). Of those who KNEW...** 

9.8% - less than Elementary	6.9% - Elementary school
11.8% - 1-3 yrs HS, no GED	<b>9.8%</b> - 1 to 3 years of HS
<b>31.4%</b> - 4 years of high school	2.9% - GED completed
1.0% - tech./voc. school	14.7% - 1 to 3 years of college
<b>8.8% -</b> BA/BS	2.9% - Beyond 4 year degree
0% - don't know	

9. What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that YOU have completed?

.6%	-	less than Elementary	9.3%	-	Elementary school
28.4%	-	1- 3 yrs HS, no GED	37.7%		1 to 3 years of HS
10.5%	-	4 years of high school	3.1%	-	GED completed
.6%	-	tech./voc. school	8.6%	-	1 to 3 years of college
0%	-	BA/BS	0%	-	Beyond 4 year degree
0%	-	don't know			· · · •

10. Was the school work that you have completed on the streets or in the Youth Authority?

11.1% - streets	79.6% - Youth Authority
<b>7.4%</b> - missing	<b>1.9%</b> - other correctional facility (adult or
	juvenile)

{go to Q15}

{if R has not finished HS or less, go to Q11. For HS only, go to Q15. For beyond HS, go to Q12}.

11. {for those not finishing high school}, what were your reasons for quitting? (responses combined, most important, second, third)

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Use these codes		
1. Didn't quit <b>(46.3)</b>	2. I didn't belong <b>(.6)</b>	3. I was pregnant (3.1)
4. I was bored (4.3)	5. I started to work	6. Not living at home/left home
		(6.2)
7. Drug/alcohol use <b>(5.6)</b>	8. Expelled/kicked out (4.9)	9. Started to cut & didn't return
		(3.7)
10.Didn't care (3.7)	11.School was too hard (.6)	12. Took GED test/passed (1.9)
13.Gang activities (1.9)	14.Fighting with others	15. Involved in criminal activ.
16. Was in juvenile hall and	17. N/A <b>(1.9)</b>	
18.0ther ( <b>9.3</b> )	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

12. {For those going beyond HS ask}, was it...of the 20 that went beyond HS...

15% - Four year school/college Where was this?		
<b>10%</b> - in institution (not Ventura)	5% - Ventura	<b>0%</b> - on the streets {go to Q13}
<b>75%</b> - Community college Where was this?		
<b>25%</b> - in institution (not Ventura)	45% - Ventura	5% - on the streets {go to Q13}
<ul><li>10% - Vocational/Technical college Where was this?</li></ul>		
<b>5%</b> - in institution (not Ventura)	0% - Ventura	5% - on the streets {go to Q14}
No school or college beyond HS.	{go to # 15}	

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13. What is your primary subject in college? \_\_\_\_\_ {mark one only}\*\*Of the 20 with college exp.

Use these codes		
1. General education (70%)	2. Business or management	(12%)
3. English/literature	4. Education (5%)	
5. Social sciences (5%)	6. Psychology	
7. Agriculture	8. Natural sciences	9. Computer sciences
10.Arts/Music	11.Philosophy, Theology	12.Protective services
13.Nursing/Pre-med (5%)	14.Physical education	15.No college
Other (5%)		

14. {For those attending vocational or technical school}, What did you study? Did you complete the course? {there is room for three courses of study} \*\*10 responded- studied, 4 responded completed. Of these...

Use these codes:

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1. Business, secretarial 30% of those studied, 50% of those completed

3. Cosmetology 10% of those studied, 0% of completed

10.Food Preparation 10% of those who studied, 0% of completed

15. Air conditioning/Refrigeration 20% of those who studied, 0% completed

16. Other 30% of those who studied, 50% of those who completed

15. If you were to continue your education beyond high school level, would you consider college level classes or vocational school?

74.7% - college level {go to # 16} 21.0% - vocational {go to # 17}

16. If you were to go to college, what do you think you would study? \_\_\_\_\_ {mark one only} 70% of sample responded. of these...

Use these codes

General education (13.4%)
 English/literature
 Social sciences (7%)
 Agriculture
 Computer sciences (3.5%)
 Philosophy, Theology
 Nursing/Pre-med (19.5%)
 No college

2. Business or management (9.7%)
 4. Education (2.7%)
 6. Psychology (14.2%)
 8. Natural sciences (4.4%)
 10.Arts/Music (4.4%)
 12.Protective services (6.2%)
 14.Physical education (2.7%)
 16.Other (13.3%)

17. If you were to attend vocational or technical school, what kind of course would you be MOST interested in? 23.5% of sample responded. Of these...

#### Use these codes:

1. Business, secretarial (23.7%)	2. Medical, dental (2.6%)	3. Cosmetology <b>(23.7%)</b>
4. Construction trades	5. Drafting, design	6. Modeling/fashion (5.3%)
7. Marketing	8. Electrical, electronics	9. Interior decoration (2.6%)
10.Food Preparation (2.6%)	11.Automotive technology(5.3%	6)
12. Travel, hotel related (2.6%)	13.Heavy equipment operating	
14.Cabinetry/woodworking	15.Air conditioning/Refrigeration	on (2.6%)
16.0ther (26.3%)	17.No attendance	

18. Are you in school now in the institution? 90.7%-yes 7.4-no {go to # 21}

19. What educational programs are you involved in here?

 1.9%
 - Elementary

 71.6%
 - High School (not GED)

 5.6%
 - GED

 13.6%
 - College courses

 0%
 - Vocational (list:)

 6.2%
 - None

20. Omitted

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# Work History {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your work history}

21. During the year before this term in CYA, did you support yourself financially, or did your parent(s) support you?

{if R states was in any type of facility or program before this facility, ask "last time free".)

38.3% - Parent(s) supported

32.1% - Self supported

24.1% - Some combination

{if "any combination, answer both "self" and "parents" support Qs below}

22. What source(s) of income were involved in supporting you? {Ask question first and then go over categories and write code number}

## Use these codes:

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#### \*\*responses = of 162

Any legitimate source such as

<b>41.0%</b> - parent(s)	14.8% - self	1. working at a legitimate job/business
2.5% - parent(s)	2.5% - self	2. supplemental security income
19.8% - parent(s)	<b>7.4%</b> - self	3. (SSI, welfare or other public assistance
		program)
<b>.6%</b> - parent(s)	0% - self	4. unemployment compensation because of
		layoffs/fired
1.2% - parent(s)	<b>5.6%</b> - self	5. spouse, family or friends (legitimate
		income)

Any illegal source such as

0% - parent(s)	<b>.6% -</b> self	6. welfare fraud
.6% - parent(s)	5.6% - self	7. prostitution
.6% - parent(s)	<b>39.5% -</b> self	8. drug dealing/ sales
<b>0%</b> - parent(s)	14.2% - self	9. shoplifting, fencing or other hustling
.6% - parent(s)	8.6% - self	10. spouse, family or friends (their
		illegitimate income)
2.5% - parent(s)	11.1% - self	12.crime other than ones above
.6% - parent(s)	3.7% - self	13. any other illegal source
		list:

23. Have you ever been involved in making money through prostitution of any kind?

11.7% - yes 87.7% - no

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1. was enough 2. expenses high 3. drug use 4. public assistance not enough 5. other 6. N/A

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a) If you supported yourself, was your income enough to support yourself? of those that supported self:

67% - yes 33% - no 0% - parents supported

{If no, ask reason and record at b}

b) This was not enough because: of those that said not enough:

Response	2.	38.5%
	3.	19.2%
	4.	11.5%
	5.	30.8%

25. a) If your parent(s) supported you, do you think that their income was enough to support the family? of those supported by parents:

86.7% - yes 13.3% - no 0% - self supported

{If no, ask reason and record at b}

b) This was not enough because: of those that said not enough:

Response	2.	54.5%
	3.	18.2%
	4.	18.2%
	5.	9.1%

(Q26 omitted)

- 27. {For those answering "self-support by working" to Q 22}-, was it
  38.8% full-time 51.0% part-time 10.2% temporary/seasonal
  - **0%** not working
- 28. {For those answering "parent(s) support by working" to Q22}-, was it
  60.1% full-time
  6.3% part-time
  3.6% temporary/seasonal
  29.5% not working

29. {for those not working--Q #22}, what were your reasons? {mark all that apply, coding most important first {recall that some Rs were in school/ too young to work}

1. was working (16%)	10.made more money from public assistance/SSI
2. no jobs available (2.7%)	11.was in school/training (20.7%)
3. was looking for work (1.3%)	12.was in rehab program (.7%)
4. did not have training/education/skills (4.7%)	13.had drug/alcohol problems (3.3%)
5. spouse/family supported me (2.0%)	14.ill/handicap (not drug/alc-related)
6. child care responsibilities/problems (3.3%)	15.did not want to work (6.7%)
7. transportation problems	16.don't know why/no specific reason (.7%)
8. temporary/seasonal	17.0ther (28%)
9. made more money from crime/hustling (10%)	

30. {for those whose parent(s) not working--Q #22}, what were their reasons? {see coding above-mark all that apply, coding most important first}

1. was working	10.made more money from public	
	assistance/SSI (9.1%)	
2. no jobs available (9.1%)	11.was in school/training	
3. was looking for work	12.was in rehab program	
4. did not have training/education/skills (6.8%)	13.had drug/alcohol problems (11.4%)	
5. spouse/family supported me (2.3%)	14.ill/handicap (not drug/alc-related) (15.9%)	
6. child care responsibilities/problems (9.1%)	15.did not want to work	
7. transportation problems	16.don't know why/no specific reason (2.3%)	
8. temporary/seasonal	17.Other	
9. made more money from crime/hustling (6.8%)		

{Probe to make sure that specific areas of training/education/skills; child care; transportation drug/alcohol problems and ill/handicap were answered specifically}

31. Did you have to arrange for childcare in order to work? What did you typically do?

0% - no- had no children (N/A)	<b>0%</b> - no- partner supported family
5.7% - no- on public assistance	2.9%-no- family supported me and children
2.9% - no- left them at home	<b>0%</b> - no- only worked while child in school
11.4%-no- did not have custody	20% - no- not working
42.9%-yes- others watched child	8.6%- yes- arranged commercial daycare
5.7% - other	

32. What kinds of jobs have you ever had?

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51.9% gave some answer

44.4% no job ever

**32.** a) What is the highest hourly salary **you** earned on the streets before this Youth Authority term? **\*\* of those responding** 

 51.9%
 - \$4.25 or less
 28.4%
 - \$4.26 to 6.50
 17.3%
 - \$6.51 to 10.00

 2.5%
 - \$10.01 or <</td>
 0%
 - didn't work
 0%
 - N/A

b) Please estimate/guess the amount of money your family earned the last year? {this one may be hard to estimate-- help R figure out} 73% responded. Of these...

27.1%	-	under \$10,000	33.1%	-	\$10,001 to 25,000
22.0%	-	\$25,000 to 40,000	17.8%	-	\$40,001 and over

34. Have you ever received public assistance/welfare? 22.2% - Yes 77.8% - No

35. Has your family ever received public assistance/welfare? 64.2% - Yes 35.2% - No

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a) Did you receive any public assistance in the last year on the streets? 16.7% - Yes 83.3% - No

b) Did your family receive any public assistance in the last year on the streets? 36.4% - Yes 63.0% - No (.6 missing)

37. Including the jobs you just told me about, what two jobs are you the most skilled or trained to do?

have no training

38. {For those with work histories}, where did you learn how to do these jobs? {code for most important, most skilled job}

35.8% - Have no training	1.2% - High school	1.2% -Vocational or
		tech school
.6% - College	0% - U.S. military	20.4% -On-the-job train
13.0% - Youth Authority	7.4% - Family/friends	8.0% -Other
12.3% - missing		

39. Are you planning to work when you are released?
95.7% - yes
3.7% - no {if no} because {write very clearly}: .6% missing

40. {For those planning to work} What kind of job do you want when you get out of the Youth Authority?

(not coded) \_\_\_\_\_ not planning to work

9

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41. What do you need to increase your chances of getting the kind of job you want? {code all that apply: indicating order of importance} (first, second & third responses combined below)

1. More education (62.3%)	2. More experience (30.2%) 3. English skills (.6%)		
4. Dental work	5. Help in self-presentation (grooming, application, interview)		
		(1.9%)	
6. Technical training (31.5%)	7. None, fully qualified (6.2%)	8. Won't be working (1.2%)	
9. Oher: _(17.3%)			

42. Do you think these things are available here? 46.9% -Yes 34.0% - No 6.2% - Don't Know 4.9% -N/A 8.0% - missing

43. What kind of additional work programs would you like to see here to help yourself?

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44. What kind of additional work programs would you like to see here to help other female wards?

45. Beyond work, school or other training, could you describe how you spent your time during the last three months before your commitment? {write clearly and briefly}

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Living Situation questions {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your living situation in the year before this Youth Authority term.}

46. Right before you were arrested for this term, where and with whom did you live?\_\_\_\_\_ Use these codes for 46.

	1. Lived alone (4.9%)	2. Lived with both parents (12.3%)
	3. Lived with mother alone (16.0%)	4. Lived with mother & spouse (not father) (4.9%)
	5. Lived with mother & partner (2.5%)	6. Lived with father alone (3.7%)
	7. Lived with father & wife (.6%)	8. Lived with father and his partner (.6%)
	9. Lived with grandparents (5.6%)	10. Lived with other relatives (6.2%)
•	11. Lived with spouse/partner (12.3%)	12. Lived with friends/roommate (9.9%)
	13. Had no permanent residence (3.7%)	14. Homeless/on the streets (6.2%)
	15. Shelter	16. Recovery home/other drug program
	17. Comm. Program (non-drug) (4.9%)	18. Other Juvenile Offender Program
	19. Work Furlough facility	20. Out of state/with family
	21. Anywhere but last place/Calif.	22. Don't have a place to go
	23. Too soon to think about this	24. Don't know
	25. Does not apply/no answer	26. Same situation as before

27. Other 5.6%

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47. Do you have children? 27.2% - Yes 72.8% - No (note that we will ask more questions about children later)

48. Were any of your children living with you in the place you just told me about? of those who responded

77% - yes all of them	0% - yessome of them	18% - no kids somewhere else
5% - nokids grown	0% - no children	0% - D/KN/A

49. Was this typical of your living situation before your arrest? **79.0%** - Yes **16.0%** - No **4.9%** - missing

50. Do you plan to return to this living situation {on your release}?
38.9% - Yes 54.3% - No 2.5% - Too soon to think about it 1.2% - Don't know 3.1% - missing

51. How will this living situation effect your chances for staying out of trouble? {See #50: if not returning--don't ask} of those returning

\_\_\_\_\_ not returning to same situation 11% - negatively 89% - positively

11

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52. Where do you plan to go upon your release? {codes above}\_

Use these codes for 52.

- 1. Lived alone (2.2%)
- 3. Lived with mother alone (19.6%)
- 5. Lived with mother & partner (3.6%)
- 7. Lived with father & wife (.7%)
- 9. Lived with grandparents (8%)
- 11. Lived with spouse/partner (2.9%)
  - 12. Lived with friends/roommate (2.9%) 14. Homeless/on the streets
- 13. Had no permanent residence 16. Recovery home/other drug program
- 15. Shelter

- 17. Comm. Program (non-drug) (1.4%)
- 19. Work Furlough facility
- 21. Anywhere but last place/Calif.
- 23. Too soon to think about this (1.4%)
- 25. Does not apply/no answer

- 22. Don't have a place to go 24. Don't know (2.2%)
- 26. Same situation as before (10.1%)

18. Other Juvenile Offender Program

20. Out of state/with family (.7%)

2. Lived with both parents (14.5%)

6. Lived with father alone (5.0%(

10. Lived with other relatives (10%)

8. Lived with father and his partner (.7%)

4. Lived with mother and her spouse (not father) (8.7%)

- 27. Other (5.1%)
- 53. {for those with children} Do you plan to live with any of your children?
  - 80.0% yes-right away 6.5% no- can't get custody
- 8.7% yes-but need to get settled first
  - 0% no- not in kids interest/ cannot care for them
- 4.3% no-kids in good situation
- 0% don't know/too soon
- 0% no- kids grown/ no children

12

Family History {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your family's arrest and prison history}

54. Have any members of your family ever been arrested? 88.9% - Yes 8.0% - No

use these codes for 55

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1. mother (35.8%)	2. father (55.6%)	3. sister (16%)
4. brother (34%)	5. step-brother (1.9%)	6. step sister
7. husband	8. son	9. daughter
10. boyfriend (2.5%)	11. other relatives (42.6%)	12. other guardian ( <b>1.9%)</b>
13. none at all	14. other	99.N/A

56. Have any members of your family ever been on formal probation? 72.8% - Yes 22.8% - No

#### use these codes for 57

1. mother (21.6%)	2. father ( <b>38.3%</b> )	3. sister (11.7%)
4. brother (25.3%)	5. step-brother	б. step sister
7. husband	8. son	9. daughter
10. boyfriend ( <b>4.3%)</b>	11. other relatives ( <b>29%)</b>	12. other guardian
13. none at all	14. other	99. N/A

58. Have any members of your family ever been in jail/prison or any kind of detention?
85.2% - Yes 11.7% - No

## use these codes for 59

1. mother (27.2%)	2. father <b>(48.8%)</b>	3. sister (10.5%)
4. brother (27.2%)	5. step-brother (1.9%)	6. step sister
7. husband	8. son	9. daughter
10. boyfriend <b>(4.9%)</b>	11. other relatives (38.9%)	12. other guardian (1.2%)
13. none at all	14. other (.6%)	99. N/A

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59. {If any parent/guardian incarcerated ask:} Was this while growing up/in their care?

50%\_yes {if yes, ask which ones: use codes to indicate who} \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 50% no

\*\*of the guardians listed (n=68)

60.3% - father 33.8% - mother 2.9% - other guardian 1.5% - brother 1.5% - other relative

iv.

61. How did your family's involvement with the Criminal Justice system affect your life? {write clearly}

**42.6%** no affect (n=69) **57.4%** yes- affect (n=93)

#### \*\*percent below = of those reporting an affect

69% it didn't affect my life

5	(5.4%) - family member was crime partner
9	(9.7%) - I wasn't able to know them
6	(6.5%) - I felt unloved, abandoned
11	(11.8%) - I admired them, wanted to be like them
7	(7.5%) - It made me sad, angry
15	(16.1%) - I was surrounded by crime, drugs, gangs
4	(4.3%) - when they were arrested, I started getting into trouble
6	(6.5%) - It was a way of life
5	(5.4%) - I learned different morals and values because of it
4	(4.3%) - Put into placement home because of it
2	(2.2%) - Other family members shoved it in my face
3	(3.2%) - I was left on my own because of it
2	(2.2%) - My parents are bad role models
2	(2.2%) - Custodial parent had no control in home because of it
2	(2.2%) - They should have been there to raise me right
1	(1.1%) - It made me the way I am
4	(4.3%) - I turned to the gang because of it
2	(2.2%) - I remember visiting them
6	(6.5%) - Other

14

62. Is there anyone you consider your spouse or partner from the streets? 45.1% - Yes 53.7% No {includes ex-- as well--if NO go to next section Q # 68}

63. Has your partner/spouse ever been incarcerated? 70.1% - Yes 29.2% - No \*\* of those responding

64. Is former/current partner/spouse now incarcerated? 22.7% - Yes 77.3% - No **\*\* of those responding** 

65. Is {he/she} in prison because of something related to your offense? n=20 partners incarcerated; n=9 partners yes related to offense... 45% - Yes 55% - No

66. Is {he/she} in prison because of any offense against you? n=20 partners incarcerated; n=3 yes, against me 15% - Yes 85% - No

{for those with children...}

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67. Is {he/she} in prison because of any offense against your children?

**0%** - Yes **100%** - No **0%** - (N/A: no children)

#### Juvenile history/justice system questions :

{Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your own past in the juvenile history and justice system}

68. Are you a juvenile court or criminal court commitment? of 159 responding 85.5% - juvenile court 14.5% - criminal court

For the following, ask yes or no and number of times:#: range, mean, mode reported here

69. Were you ever declared a status offender? range- 0-50; mean- 3.4658; mode- 0 (1 for those saying yes)

45.7% - yes 53.7% - no

 70. Were you ever declared a ward of the court? range- 0-13; mean- 1.6646; mode- 1

 72.2% - yes
 27.8% - no

71. Did you ever live in a foster home? range- 0-35; mean- 1.4691; mode- 0 (1 for those saying yes) 35.8% - yes 64.2% - no

 72. Did you ever live in a group home? range- 0-60; mean- 2.4136; mode- 0 (1 for those saying yes)

 50.6% - yes

 49.4% - no

- 73. Were you ever on probation as a juvenile? range- 0-20; mean- 1.6296; mode- 1 29.6% - yes 70.4% - no
- 74. Have you ever served time in juvenile hall > than a day? range 0-50; mean 5.1790; mode- 1 89.5% - yes 10.5% - no

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a) Did you ever serve time in CA Youth Authority prior to this term? range 0-12; mean .1852; mode 0 (1 for those saying yes)

**8.6%** - yes **91.4%** - no

b) Did you ever serve time in any other juvenile correctional facility in any other state? range 0-3; mean .0926; mode 0 (1 for those saying yes)

6.1% - yes 92% - no

76. Did you ever serve time in an adult jail? range 0-4; mean .3580; mode 0 (1 for those saying yes) 25.3% - yes 74.7% - no

77. Did you ever run away/ or leave home? range 0-100; mean 7.821; mode 1 81.5% - yes 18.5% - no

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Could you describe some of the reasons that you ran away: write briefly and clearly:

\*\* percent reported= out of 132 reporting having run away

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32	(24.24%) - was being abused
31	(23.48%) - didn't agree with rules/strict home/rebellion/didn't get along with
	parents
7	(5.3%) - thought I could take care of myself
19	(14.39%) - wanted to be with friends
10	(7.58%) - wanted to be with boyfriend
20	(15.15%) - fighting/abuse in home (between parents, with sibling) not considered
	abuse
8	(6.06%) - left a group or foster home
20	(15.15%) - for fun/wanted to do what I wanted, freedom
5	(3.79%) - anger, felt unloved, ignored
10	(7.58%) - parents on drugs, alcohol
5	(3.79%) - wanted to be with other parent
3	(2.27%) - religious conflicts
2	(1.52%) - wanted to fit in with group
6	(4.55%) - just wanted to/didn't want to be there
3	(2.27%) - kicked out
4	(3.03%) - too much responsibility in home
2	(1.52%) - drugs
3	(2.27%) - pregnant
7	(5.3%) - other

78. As a juvenile, what was your most serious offense? (whether apprehended or not)

homicide	7	(10.5%)
voluntary manslaughter	2	(1.2%)
assault	19	(11.7%)
robbery	19	(11.7%)
motor vehicle violations	2	(1.2%)
burglary	7	(4.3%)
forgery	1	(.6%)
child abuse	1	(.6%)
kidnapping	3	(1.9%)
grand theft	1	(.6%)
grand theft auto	7	(4.3%)
fraud/check fraud	1	(.6%)
narcotics sales	1	(.6%)
car jacking	13	(8.0%)
other sexual	3	(1.9%)
attempted murder	8	(4.9%)
battery	1	(.6%)
drive-by shooting	11	(6.8%)
assault on peace officer	6	(3.7%)
runaway from corr. facility	2	(1.2%)
other property	1	(.6%)
making terrorist threats	1	(.6%)
torture	1	(.6%)
vandalism	1	(.6%)
aggravated mayhem	1	(.6%)
high speed chase	1	(.6%)
stabbed someone	11	(6.8%)
shot someone	5	(3.1%)
fighting/beat someone	2	(1.2%)
caused a miscarriage	3	(1.9%)
held someone hostage	1	(.6%)
inflicting great bodily harm	1	(.6%)
witnessed murder/accessory	2	(1.2%)
alcohol violations	1	(.6%)
other	2	(1.2%)
no response/declined	3	(1.9%)
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79. How old were you when you first started getting into trouble?
range- 5-19; mean- 12.044; mode 12
80.

a) Have you ever been in what you would consider a gang?
60.5% - yes 39.5% - no

b) Was this gang a

\*\*of those responding (n=99)
4% - all female gang 77.8% - mixed male and female gang 18.2% - mostly male gang
c) Was this gang made up of \*\* of those responding (n=97)
41.2% - coompletely your own racial/ethnic group 19.6% - mostly your own racial/ethnic group 39.2% - a mixture of different racial/ethnic groups 0% - cannot describe

d) What was the worst thing that you did when you were with the gang?

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d) Can you describe for me some of the reasons that you think you started getting involved in these things that you have just told me about? {Write very clearly and probe for running away, juvenile offending life and gang life}

percent of responses here of 162; not all of sample responded

13	(8.02%) - Abuse/violence in the home
27	(16.67%) - Surrounded by it, life on the streets
15	(9.26%) - Anger, rebellion
17	(10.49%) - Followed in the footsteps of family member
1	(.6%) - School Problems
11	(6.79%) - Smoking, using drugs, alcohol
25	(15.43%) - It was fun/ I wanted to
15	(9.26%) - Hanging around the wrong crowd
33	(20.37%) - Emotional problems, family problems, unfulfilled in home
23	(14.2%) - Trying to fit in, to be accepted, peer pressure
11	(6.79%) - Second family (gang)
2	(1.2%) - Failed a group home placement
4	(2.47%) - To make money
1	(.6%) - I didn't care what happened to me
10	(6.17%) - Other
15	(9.26%) - No response

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# Arrest and Sentence Information {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your arrest and sentencing for this current Youth Authority term.}

81. Were you on probation or parole immediately prior to this arrest? 54.9% - probation 6.8% - parole .6% - both 36.4% -neither 1.2% -DK-N/A

82. How many times have you been on parole, as a juvenile, all together? \_\_\_\_\_ range 0-4; mean .1543; mode 0 (1 for those saying yes)

83. Were you represented by legal counsel during this last trial?

5.9% - no

80.9% - yes-public defender/state-appointed

13.0% - yes-private counsel

84. How were you sentenced this term?

84% - New Commitment

4.9% - Parole Violator Only

0% - Diagnostic/Observation

9.3% - M case (adult commitment at CYA)

0% - F case (federal commitment at CYA)

1.9% - Other

0% - Don't Know

#### 85.

a) What is the maximum amount of confinement time (sentence) that you received from court?

2.5% - Parole Revocation {list term of sentence 1=9 mo.; 2= 12 mo.; 1= 18 mo. }

0% - 6 months or less

.6% - less than 1 year

9.3% - 1 year to 2 years, 11 months

**29.6%** - 3 yrs to 5 yrs, 11 mths

**36.4%** - 6 yrs to 9 yrs, 11 mths

8.0% - 10 yrs to 14 yrs, 11 mths

1.2% - 15 yrs to 19 yrs, 11 mths

0% - 20 yrs to 29 yrs, 11 mths

- 0% over 30 years
- 1.2% 15 to life
- **.6%** 15+ 20 to life
- 3.1% 20+ 30 to life
- **1.9%** 30+ and over to life
- 1.2% life plus
- .6% 90-day OBS
- 1.2% don't know
- 2.5% Other\_\_\_\_

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b) What is the amount of time you were given by the Youthful Offender Board at your initial hearing?

3.1%	Parole Revocation {list term of sentence months}
0%	6 months or less
3.1%	less than 1 year
45.7%	1 year to 2 years, 11 months
22.2%	3 yrs to 5 yrs, 11 mths
6.2%	6 yrs to 9 yrs, 11 mths
1.2%	10 yrs to 14 yrs, 11 mths
.6%	15 yrs to 19 yrs, 11 mths
.6%	20 yrs to 29 yrs, 11 mths
	over 30 years
	15 to life
<u></u>	15+ - 20 to life
	20+ - 30 to life
	30+ and over to life
	life plus
.6%	90-day OBS
1.2%	don't know
14.8%	Other

86. How old were you the first time you were arrested? \_\_\_\_\_ range 8-19; mean 13.309; mode 13

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What offense were you arrested	for the first tim	le?
homicide	7	(4.3%)
voluntary manslaughter	1	(.6%)
assault	24	(14.8%)
robbery	14	(8.6%)
motor vehicle violations	1	(.6%)
weapons offense	8	(4.9%)
burglary	4	(2.5%)
forgery	2	(1.2%)
prostitution	1	(.6%)
kidnapping	4	(2.5%)
grand theft auto	12	(7.4%)
possession	1	(.6%)
narcotics sales	3	(1.9%)
other narcotics	1	(.6%)
car jacking	6	(3.7%)
attempted murder	3	(1.9%)
battery	1	(.6%)
drive-by shooting	1	(.6%)
assault on peace officer	2	(1.2%)
runaway from corr.facility	1	(.6%)
other property	23	(14.2%)
vandalism	7	(4.3%)
runaway	13	(8.0%)
aggravated mayhem	1	(.6%)
fighting/beating people up	2	(1.2%)
school problems	1	(.6%)
alcohol violations	4	(2.5%)
other	13	(8.0%)
no response/declined	1	(.6%)

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# 87. What offense were you arrested for the first time?

89. What offense(s) were you convicted of that resulted in this current term at CYA {or this time}? (code all that apply)

# Primary Offenses- n=162

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homicide	13	8.0%
voluntary manslaught	2	1.2%
assault	25	15.4%
robbery	30	18.5%
motor vehicle violat	1	.6%
DUI	1	.6%
weapons offense	2	1.2%
burglary	11	6.8%
child abuse or child neglect	2	1.2%
kidnapping	4	2.5%
grand theft	3	1.9%
grand theft/auto	12	7.4%
fraud/check fraud	1	.6%
possession	2	1.2%
narcotics sales	4	2.5%
car jacking	12	7.4%
sexual assault	1	.6%
other sexual	1	.6%
parole violation	4	2.5%
probation violation	5	3.1%
attempted murder	7	4.3%
drive-by shooting	2	1.2%
assault on peace officer	5	3.1%
runaway from corr. facility	3	1.9%
influencing a minor	1	.6%
making terrorist threats	2	1.2%
torture	1	.6%
arson	1	.6%
runaway	1	.6%
aggravated mayhem	1	.6%
no response	2	1.2%

Secondary Offenses n=86					
violent crimes	18	(20.93%)			
property crimes	8	( 9.30%)			
drug/alcohol crimes	2	(2.33%)			
correctional violations (runawa	correctional violations (runaway from facility,				
assault on peace officer, prob/	assault on peace officer, prob/parole violation)				
	13	(15.12%)			
weapons charges	26	(30.23%)			
violence and weapons	6	(6.98%)			
violence and property	5	(5.81%)			
weapons and correctional	1	(1.16%)			
drugs and correction	1	(1.16%)			
weapons, drugs, correctional	1	(1.16%)			
weapons and drugs	1	(1.16%)			
violence, property, correctiona	1 1	(1.16%)			
violence, weapons, correctiona	ul 2	(2.33%)			
Offense Categories n=162					
Violent	54	(33.3%)			
Property	18	(11.1%)			
drugs/alcohol	6	(3.7%)			
correctional.	13	(8.0%)			
weapons	2	(1.2%)			
violent and weapons	31	(19.1%)			
violent and property	12	(7.4%)			
violent and correctional	2	(1.2%)			
weapons and correctional	1	(.6%)			
property and drugs	1	(.6%)			
violent, property, correctional	1	(.6%)			
violent, weapons, correctional	5	(3.1%)			
property and correctional	7	(4.3%)			
drugs and weapons	1	(.6%)			
violent, property, weapons	2	(1.2%)			
correctional, drugs, weapons	2	(1.2%)			

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90. Do you have co-defe	endants? {ask gender if R does a	not mention}
69.1% yes;		
<b>25.9% -</b> yes- male	22.2% - yes-female	<b>30.2% -</b> no (skip Q 93)
21.0% - yes- both		
91. Is/are this person/the	ey serving time for this offense?	Of those with co-defendants
<b>65.2% -</b> Yes	<b>34.8% -</b> No	
92. {If yes} Longer or sh	orter than your term? of the 84	reporting a co-def. serving time
29.8% - longer	38.1% - shorter	13.1% - same
<b>19.0% -</b> d/k	0% - n/a	

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# 93. What were your reasons for committing the offense that got you here?

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93. What were your reas		g the offense that g	st you nere
**percent below= out o	of 162		
to pay for drugs	1	1	(6.8%)
economic pressu	res 1	4	(8.6%)
poor judgement	1	4	(8.6%)
to protect self/far	nily 1	0	(6.2%)
intoxicated or hig	gh 2	2	(13.6%)
pressured by frie	nd 1	3	(8.0%)
helping a friend		5	(6.1%)
anger	2	21	(13.0%)
fear		1	(.6%)
to escape abuse	<i>.</i>	6	(3.7%)
desperation	ž.	2	(1.2%)
gambling			. ,
to get attention		2	(1.2%)
greed		5	(3.1%)
revenge	1	8	(11.1%)
claim innocence		3	(1.9%)
ignorance of the	law		<b>(</b> )
drug deal gone ba			
running the stree		0	(6.2%)
took rap for other	r(s)	5	(3.1%)
wouldn't inform			<b>`</b>
gang related	1	1	(6.8%)
I was bored		5	(3.1%)
to prove myself/		7	(4.3%)
didn't want place			· /
with friends, fmly	,chld 1-	4	(8.6%)
it was fun		6	(3.7%)
I didn't care what	I did	3	(1.9%)
went along with		3	(1.9%)
jealousy	• •	2	(1.2%)
to get away from	the gang/the life	2	(1.2%)
mentally unstable		3	(1.9%)
wanted to get hig		2	(1.2%)
looking for emoti		3	(1.9%)
wanted/needed a		3	(1.9%)
I felt like it		2	(1.2%)
rebellion		1	(.6%)
challenge/didn't t		2	(1.2%)
accident/wrong p		2	(1.2%)
to feel powerful		1	(.6%)
other		5	(3.1%)
- 11-11	•		(3.1 /0)

26

94. Have you ever used a weapon to protect yourself or your children? Of those who responded (n= 135) 57.8% - Yes 42.2% - No

95. Did you (ever) serve any time for this weapons use? Of those who responded (n=135)
15.7% - Yes 84.3% - No

#### Children

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{Now I'm going to ask you some questions about any children you might have---Check back to Q47: If R does not have children skip to Q111}. \*\*27.2% had children

96. How many children do you have? 1=24.7% 2=1.9%

97. What is/are the age/s of your child/children? \_\_\_\_\_ Child One of 42 children, range 4 mo. - 6 years; mean 2.45; mode 1 and 2

Child Two of 4 second children, range 1-4; mean 1.75; mode 1

98. How old were you when your first child was born? Percent= of those with children

- 13 2.3%
- 14 20.9
- 15 **25.6** 16 - **23.3**
- 10 23.3 17 - **14.0**
- 17 **14.0** 18 - **9.3**
- 10 *J*.*J*
- 99. Do you have legal custody of all your children?

		ar vinnarött.		
65.1% - yes/all	0% - yes/some	<b>32.6% -</b> no	0% - don't know	0% - N/A

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100. Where are your children now living? {All fathers=child's father} {Numbers refer to each child- Refer to #96}

#### Use these codes:

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spouse/partner who is child's father (21.4%)
 child's father (not in relationship with you) (4.8%) child 1; (33.3%) child 2
 your (R's) mother (35.7%) child 1; (33.3%) child 2
 your (R's) father (2.4%)
 child's father's mother (7.1%) child 1; (33.3%) child 2
 your/father's grandparent (s) (2.4%)
 your relatives (19.0%)
 foster parents (7.2%)

101. How far away from this facility does your child {who lives the farthest} live? {ask approximate miles--GET SPECIFIC MILES (not a place) so help calculate if needed} range 30-700 miles

100 & less - 22.6% 101-150 - 16.1% 151-200 - 12.9% 201-250 - 3.2% 251-300 - 9.7% over 300 - 35.5%

102. Did any of your children witness your arrest? 23.8% - Yes 76.2% - No

103. When you were first arrested, what happened to your child(ren)?

15.0% - police allowed me to make arrangements with partner/family

- 7.5% police allowed me to make arrangements with friends
- 0% children were taken to police station with me
- 5.0% CPS/social worker took them
- 20.0% they were already in others' custody
- 7.5% children didn't live with me
- 0% don't know
- 20.0% other\_\_\_
- 17.5% N/A

104. Did you have problems keeping in contact with your children while you were in **juvenile** hall? of the 33 that responded

36.4% - yes 63.6% - no: no problems or did not want to contact

0% - N/A: no children

105. What kinds of problems? {list/paraphrase}

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#### **Visiting/Contact Information**

We are interested in how much contact you might have with your family, your children, your partner/spouse, and other friends. These next questions ask about that contact. If no children--skip to Q # 111

13. don't know

#### For this section-- the following codes should be used:

1. 4 or more times per week 12. not able to due to rules/custody

- 2 1-3 times per week
- 3. every two weeks or so
- 4. every three weeks or so
- 5. about once a month
- 6. every two months or so
- 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here 18. no partner
- 7. every three months or so 8. between four and six mon
- 9. longer than six months
- 19. cannot call this person 20. no friends/family

14. pending visiting approval

16. paper work still being processed

15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere

10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact

- 11. never since this incarceration
- 99. Not applicable to me

#### **Questions begin here:**

106. Since you have been here, how often do you call your children? \*\*of those with children-

Response 1= 31.8% 2= 36.6%

3= 9.8% 5,7,9= 2.4% 11= 9.7% 19= 4.9%

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107. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your children?

-	/	
Response	1	14.3%
	2	22.9%
	3	17.1%
	5	8.6%
	6	5.7%
	7	2.9%
	9	2.9%
	10	5.7%
	11	17.1%

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1. 4 or more times per week

2 1-3 times per week

3. every two weeks or so

4. every three weeks or so

5. about once a month

6. every two months or so7. every three months or so

18. no partner

13. don't know

12. not able to due to rules/custody

16. paper work still being processed

15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere

17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here

14. pending visiting approval

19. cannot call this person

20. no friends/family

8. between four and six mon

9. longer than six months

10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact

11. never since this incarceration

99. Not applicable to me

Response

Response

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108. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your children?

1	2.0%
2	27.5%
3	12.5%
5	12.5%
7	2.5%
9	5.0%
10	10.0%
11	10.0%

109. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your children?\_\_\_\_\_

1	2.4%
2	7.3%
3	12.2%
4	2.4%
5	7.3%
6	12.2%
7	2.4%
8	2.4%
9	4.9%
10	7.3%
11	36.6%
14	2.4%

30

110. {If children never visit, ask:} Can you tell me some of the reasons your children do not visit? Of those responding (n=26)

use these codes for Q 110 only: 1. too far (30.8%) 2. caregiver won't bring because too far (11.5%) 3. caregiver won't bring/does not want to (15.4%) 4. R does not want them here (7.7%) 5. children too young to be here 6. too expensive to travel 7. transportation problems (15.4%) 8. child does not know I am in prison (5.6%) 9. don't know 10. children do visit 11. paper work not processed (3.8%) 12. not eligible (7.7%) 99. N/A

## {Continue asking for those with children and begin here for those with no children}: We are interested in how much contact you might have with your family, your partner/spouse, and other friends. These next questions ask about that contact.

111. Is there someone on the outside/ not here with you that you consider as your partner and you would like to have contact with {define partner if necessary...} 36.4% - yes 63.6% - no {if no skip, partner Qs and go to Q # 117}

112. Are you in contact with that person?

- 71.19% person on street: yes- through calls, letters etc
- 10.17% person on street: no
- 5.08% person in jail/prison: and have direct contact (calls, letters)
- 11.86% person in jail/prison: and have through friends or third party
- 1.69% person in jail/prison: and have no contact
- **0**% other:

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# For this section-- the following codes should be used:

1. 4 or more times per week	12. not able to due to rules/custody
2 1-3 times per week	13. don't know
3. every two weeks or so	14. pending visiting approval
4. every three weeks or so	15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
5. about once a month	16. paper work still being processed
6. every two months or so	17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
7. every three months or so	18. no partner
8. between four and six mon	19. cannot call this person
9. longer than six months	20. no friends/family
10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact	99. Not applicable to me
11. never since this incarceration	

113. Since	you have	been here,	how often	do you c	all your	partner?

1	20.0%
2	30.0%
3	5.0%
5	3.3%
10	5.0%
11	21.7%
12	1.7%
17	3.3%
19	10.0%

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Response

Response

Response

114. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your partner?\_\_\_\_\_

1	14.8%
2	36.1%
3	14.8%
4	4.9%
5	6.6%
7	1.6%
9	1.6%
10	4.9%
11	11.5%
17	3.3%

115. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your partner?\_\_\_\_\_

1= 23.	0%
2= 32.	8
3=16.	.4
4= 4.9	9
5= 6.0	6
10=	6.6
11=	6.6

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# For this section-- the following codes should be used:

1. 4 or more times per week	12. not able to due to rules/custody
2 1-3 times per week	13. don't know
3. every two weeks or so	14. pending visiting approval
4. every three weeks or so	15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
5. about once a month	16. paper work still being processed
6. every two months or so	17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
7. every three months or so	18. no partner
8. between four and six mon	19. cannot call this person
9. longer than six months	20. no friends/family
10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact	99. Not applicable to me
11. never since this incarceration	

116.	Since you have	ave been here	, how often do	you have regu	lar visits with	your partner?

2	3.4%
3	5.1%
5	1.7%
7	3.4%
8	1.7%
11	33.9%
12	16.9%
15	1.7%
16	3.4%
17	27.1%
19	1.7%

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Response

Response

117. Since you have been here, how often do you call your other family members/ friends?

1	24.1%
2	35.4%
3	19.6%
4	2.5%
5	6.3%
6	.6%
7	.6%
8	.6%
10	1.3%
11	6.3%
19	1.3%
20	.6%

# For this section-- the following codes should be used:

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1. 4 or more times per week	12. not able to due to rules/custody
2 1-3 times per week	13. don't know
3. every two weeks or so	14. pending visiting approval
4. every three weeks or so	15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
5. about once a month	16. paper work still being processed
6. every two months or so	17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
7. every three months or so	18. no partner
8. between four and six mon	19. cannot call this person
9. longer than six months	20. no friends/family
10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact	99. Not applicable to me
11. never since this incarceration	

118. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your other family members/ friends?

1	14.7%
2	30.1%
3	18.6%
4	6.4%
5	9.6%
6	4.5%
7	1.3%
8	.6%
9	.6%
10	7.1%
11	5.8%
	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

119. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your other family? **Response** 1 .6%

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1	.6%
2	5.7%
3	23.3%
5	7.5%
6	5.0%
7	4.4%
8	4.4%
9	4.4%
10	10.1%
11	29.6%
12	.6%
14	.6%
16	.6%
17	.6%

120. Do you have a volunteer visitor? Yes = 29.6%; no = 70.4%

If yes, what kind of volunteer visits you? of those with volunteer visitor

- 69.8% Match-2 (M-2)
- 2.3% Community Volunteer
- 14.0% Volunteers in Parole (VIP)
- 11.6% Religious Volunteer
- 0% Parent Surrogates
- 2.3% Tutors

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- 0% - Other (list)
- No volunteer visitor 0%

121. How of	ten do	es that person visit?	(codes)
Response	2	32.1%	

- 3	39.6%
5	5.7%
6	3.8%
7	1.9%
10	3.8%
16	5.7%

#### For this section-- the following codes should be used:

1. 4 or more times per week	12. not able to due to rules/custody	
2 1-3 times per week	13. don't know	
3. every two weeks or so	14. pending visiting approval	
4. every three weeks or so	15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere	
5. about once a month	16. paper work still being processed	
6. every two months or so	17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here	
7. every three months or so	18. no partner	
8. between four and six mon	19. cannot call this person	
9. longer than six months	20. no friends/family	
10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact		
11. never since this incarceration	99. Not applicable to me	

## Now we would like to ask some questions about any pregnancy you may have had during any time locked up.

122. Have you ever come to a juvenile program facility or any correctional facility pregnant? 78.2% - Never 10.3% - Previously 8.3% - This term 3.2% - Am Pregnant now {if no, skip to Q #128}

123. Did you ever have an abortion/terminate a pregnancy while locked up anywhere? \*\* of sample as a whole 3.1% - yes **0%** - no 0% - never pg

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124. Have you ever given birth in jail/prison? 5.6% of sample – yes; 0% -no; 0% -never pg

125. What happened to your baby? {If more than one, list all}

#### \*\*23 responded

- 1. ward's mother took custody 26.1%
- 2. baby's father took custody 13.0%
- 3. baby's father's mother took custody
- 4. other partner took custody
- 5. other relative took custody 13.0%
- 6. CPS/other county/state agency took custody 4.3%
- 7. baby didn't live 8.7%
- 8. don't know
- 9. other 34.8%
- 99. N/A

9.7

126. Have you ever miscarried in a juvenile facility, jail or prison? 86% of sample respondedof these

89.3% - Never 8.6% - Previously 1.4% - This term .7% - Don't know

127. {For those pregnant} Did you receive any of the following services while pregnant in jail or prison? Were these services adequate to your needs?

#### USE THESE CODES

1. had service/program and it was adequate2. had service/program and it was Inadequate3. Never had service99. Not applicable

parenting classes 16 responded; of these, 50%=1; 6.3%=2; 43.8%=3

\_\_\_\_\_ Pre-natal classes

- Pre-natal health care 23 responded; of these, 69.6%=1; 30.4%=2;
- \_\_\_\_ none
- \_\_\_\_ other\_

\_\_\_\_\_ never pregnant in jail or prison

#### Now I would like to ask some questions about HIV and AIDS.

- 128. Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS? 82.7% -Yes 16.7% -No
- 129. Would you like to be tested at this institution? 75.3% -Yes 24.1% -No

130. Would you be interested in AIDS/HIV education/counseling? 72.8% -Yes 23.5% -No

131. Do you have any comments about this?

\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_ no If yes, list briefly:

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#### **ABUSE SECTION**

These next questions ask you about some sensitive questions about things that might have happened to you or that may that have happened to many girls and women in correctional facilities. I know they are hard to answer, but they will help us develop programs to help those women who may need help. If asking these questions brings up any painful issues, please talk to your counselor.

{Note: We are defining "child" as under 18. If R is under 18, DO NOT ASK the "over 18/adult" questions. Code these Qs "99" in editing.}

#### **Physical/under 18**

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132. Have you ever been physically abused/harmed/hit...as a child? 69.8% - Yes 30.2% - No {if yes, ask Q 133}

# 133. How often did this occur? \_\_\_\_\_\_ {frequency code} Use these codes for frequency:

1. a one time event (7%)3. on-going, recurrent event (66%)2. more than once but not ongoing, recurrent event (27%)99. N/A

134. Can you tell me all the people who may have hurt you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes} Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator: percentages= percent of the abusers 1. father (20%) 2. step-father (8%) 3. mother's boyfriend (4%) 4. your boyfriend (15%) 5. spouse/partner (1%) 6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (6%) 7. brother (4%) 8. sister (2%) 9. step-brother 10. step-sister 11. sibling's peers 12. your peers (includes gang peer) (6%) 13. family friend/neighbor (2%) 14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) 15. stranger (1%) 16. customers of prostitutes--tricks 17. pimps (.5%) 18. your mother (24%)19. your stepmother (1%) 20. any female relatives (4%) 21. anyone in a correctional facility (.5%) 22. didn't know who they were 23. anyone else (2%)\_\_\_\_\_ 99. N/A

#### Physical/ over 18

135. Have you been physically abused/battered as an adult? (since age 18)
3.1% - Yes
96.9% - No (n=5)
{if yes, ask Q 136}

136. How often did this occur?\_\_\_\_\_\_ {frequency code}20% of these response 2; 80% response 3

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137. Can you tell me all the people who may have hurt you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes} 40% of these boyfriend; 20% spouse or partner; 40% other

#### Sexual abuse (not assault)/ under 18

138. Have you ever been sexually abused...as a child? 45.7% - Yes 54.3% - No {if yes, ask Q139}

139. How often did this occur? \_\_\_\_\_ {frequency code}
21% of these response 1; 23% response 2; 56% response 3.

Use these codes for frequency: 1. a one time event 2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event 3. an on-going, recurrent event 99. N/A

140. Can you tell me all the people who may have sexually abused you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes} Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator: percentage= percent of abusers reported

1. father (13%)	2. step-father (7%)
3. mother's boyfriend (9%)	4. your boyfriend (4%)
5. spouse/partner (1%)	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (26%)
7. brother (4%)	8. sister
9. step-brother (2%)	10. step-sister
11. sibling's peers (3%)	12. your peers-includes gang peer (9%)
13. family friend/neighbor (12%)	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) (2%)
15. stranger (4%)	16. customers of prostitutestricks
17. pimps (1%)	18. your mother (1%)
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives (1%)
21. anyone else (4%)	
22. didn't know who they were	99. N/A

#### Sexual abuse (not assault)/ over 18

- 141. Have you ever been sexually abused as an adult? (since age 18)
  1.2% Yes
  98.8% No
- {if yes, ask Q 142}

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- 142. How often did this occur?{frequency code}1 (50%)= response 1;1 (50%)= response 3
- 143. Can you tell me all the people who may have sexually abused you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes} \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes}

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#### Emotional/ under 18

144. Have you ever been emotionally abused or neglected as a child? 67.9% - Yes 32.1% - No {if yes, ask Q 145}

145. How often did this occur? {frequency code} response 1= 4.7%; 2= 13.1%; 3= 82.2%

Use these codes for frequency: 1. a one time event 2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event 3. an on-going, recurrent event 99. N/A

Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator:

1. father (21%)	2. step-father (8%)
3. mother's boyfriend (2%)	4. your boyfriend (7%)
5. spouse/partner (1%)	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (3%)
7. brother (3%)	8. sister (1%)
9. step-brother	10. step-sister (1%)
11. sibling's peers (1%)	12. your peers includes gang peer (4%)
13. family friend/neighbor (7%)	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) (1%)
15. stranger	16. customers of prostitutestricks
17. pimps	18. your mother (40%)
19. your stepmother (1%)	20. any female relatives (7%)
21. anyone else (2%)	
22. didn't know who they were	99. N/A

#### Emotional/ over 18

147. Have you been emotionally abused as an adult? (since age 18)
11.1% - Yes
88.9% - No
{if yes, ask Q 148}

148. How often did this occur? 4 {frequency code} response 1=11%; 2=17%; 3=72%

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149. Can you tell me all the people who may have emotionally abused you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes}

1. father (20%)	2. step-father (8%)
3. mother's boyfriend	4. your boyfriend (8%)
5. spouse/partner (8%)	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (4%)
7. brother	8. sister
9. step-brother	10. step-sister
11. sibling's peers	12. your peers-includes gang peer (12%)
13. family friend/neighbor	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)
15. stranger	16. customers of prostitutestricks
17. pimps	18. your mother (32%)
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives
21. anyone else (8%)	-
22. didn't know who they were	99. N/A

#### Sexual assault/ under 18

150. Have you	ever been	sexually assaulted	{using violence} as a child?
34.6% -	Yes	65.4% - No	{if yes, ask Q151}

151. How often did this occur? \_\_\_\_\_ {frequency code} response 1= 58.2%; 2= 29.1%; 3=12.7%

Use these codes for frequency:

1. a one time event

2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event

3. an on-going, recurrent event

99. N/A

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152. Can you tell me all the people who may have sexually assaulted you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes}

Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator:

1. father ( <b>3%</b> )	2. step-father (1%)	
3. mother's boyfriend (4%)	4. your boyfriend (12%)	
5. spouse/partner	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (6%)	
7. brother	8. sister	
9. step-brother	10. step-sister	
11. sibling's peers (6%)	12. your peers includes gang peer (25%)	
13. family friend/neighbor (9%)	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) (3%)	
15. stranger (24%)16. customers of prostitutestricks		
17. pimps (1%)	18. your mother	
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives	
21. anyone else ( <b>4%)</b>		
22. didn't know who they were	99. N/A	

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Sexual assault/ over 18

153. Have you been sexually assaulted as an adult? (since age 18)
3.1% - Yes
96.9% - No
{if yes, ask Q154}

154. How often did this occur? [frequency code] 60%= response 1; 40%= response 2

155. Can you tell me all the people who may have sexually assaulted you? \_\_\_\_\_ {abuser codes}

40%= stranger 60%= other

## {If any abuse reported, ask the following questions for ANY mention}

#### 156.

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a) You have told me about some things that have happened to you as an adult/
child. Do you feel this has had anything to do with your reasons for committing crime?
67.6% - yes 32.4% - no 16.1% - no abuse reported 0% - D/K

b) Was any of this abuse tied to your membership in a gang?

Of the 97 in gang

0% - no, NO gang membership
66% - no, in a gang but no abuse
34% - yes (brief description:)

157. Have you received counseling for this abuse while serving this Youth Authority term? of 138- those abused; 42.8% - yes 57.2% - no 0% - no abuse reported 0% - D/K

158. Would you like to receive counseling or participate in a program dealing with surviving abuse? of those abused

66.7% - yes 27.5% - no 0% - N/A 1.4% - D/K 4.3% - no interest/need

#### 159.

a) {For those that have received any counseling}, do you feel that any counseling you have received has helped? of 63 responding

71.4% - yes	<b>28.6%</b> - no	0% - never received any counseling
0% - never needed	d any counseling	<b>0</b> % - no abuse- N/A

b) Is there any other abuse that you may want to tell me about? {Brief description}

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**Drug Use History** {Now I would like to ask you some general questions about your drug and alcohol use in the past. Remember that none of these answers will be reported to any staff here at the Ventura School or any other authorites. All your responses are confidential and will be used to plan programs for young women like you.)

(Q. number 160 is omitted)

162. Have you ever used marijuana?

161. Have you ever used alcohol?	<b>95.6%</b> -Yes	4.4% - No
Was alcohol use ever a problem in your life?	<b>30.6%</b> -Yes	<b>69.4% -</b> No
Did you drink alcohol the last year you were free?	<b>76.9% -</b> Yes	<b>23.1% -</b> No

If so, how often? (see codes) **\*\*of those reporting use last year free** 

1. Twice a day or more	16.67%
2. Daily or almost daily	33.33%
3. 3-5 times a week	6.35%
4. Once or twice a week	12.70%
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	2.38%
6. Every month or two	6.35%
7. Less than once every 3-4 mnths	3.17%
8. Week-ends	5.56%
9. Occasional/sporadic	13.49%
10. Binge Pattern	
11. Never	
99. N/A	

Was marijuana ever a problem in your life? 19.4% -Yes 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you were free? 72.0% -Yes 28.0%- No If so, how often? \_\_\_\_\_ (see codes)\*\* of those reporting use last year free 1. Twice a day or more 20.51% 2. Daily or almost daily 28.21% 3. 3-5 times a week 11.97% 4. Once or twice a week 11.97% 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 4.27% 6. Every month or two 2.56% 7. Less than once every 3-4 mnths 3.42% 8. Week-ends 2.56% 9. Occasional/sporadic 14.53% 10. Binge Pattern 11. Never 99. N/A

Did you ever drink alcohol while using marijuana?

63.1% -Yes 36.9% - No

90.7% -Yes

9.3% - No

163. Have you ever used heroin? Was heroin ever a problem in your life?		7.5% - Yes	
Did you use heroin the last year you were		8.2% - Yes	91.8% -No
If so, how often? (see codes) **of		use last year free	
1. Twice a day or more	14.29%		
2. Daily or almost daily	35.71%		
3. 3-5 times a week	14.29%		
4. Once or twice a week	7.14%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks			
6. Every month or two			
7. Less than once every 3-4 months 8. Week-ends	14.29%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	14.29%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using he	eroin?	<b>8.8%</b> - Yes	91.2% - No
164. Have you ever used powdered cocaine?		<b>42.2% -</b> Yes	<b>57.8% -</b> No
Was cocaine ever a problem in your life?		13.0% - Yes	<b>87.0% -</b> No
Did you use cocaine the last year you wer	e free?	<b>23.0% -</b> Yes	<b>77.0% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) **of	those reporting	use last year free	
1. Twice a day or more	12.82%	·	
2. Daily or almost daily	12.82%		
3. 3-5 times a week	12.82%		
4. Once or twice a week	12.82%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks			
6. Every month or two	7.69%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 months			
8. Week-ends	5.12%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	30.77%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never	2.56%		
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using co 76.7% - No	caine?	23.2%	- Yes

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65. Have you ever used amphetamines/speed/c		<b>56.5% -</b> Yes	
Were amphetamines/speed/crank ever a pr			
Did you use amph/speed/crank the last yea			52.2% - N
If so, how often? (see codes) **of t	those reporting use [	last year free	
1. Twice a day or more	33.33%		
2. Daily or almost daily	30.67%		
3. 3-5 times a week	5.33%		
4. Once or twice a week	2.67%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	2.67%		
6. Every month or two	4.0%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 months			
8. Week-ends	2.67%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	14.67%		
10. Binge Pattern	4.0%		
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using an	nphetamines?	<b>31.7%</b> -Yes	68.3% - N
66. Have you ever used sniffed glue or other in	nhalants?	<b>32.3%</b> -Yes	67.7% - N
Were inhalants ever a problem in your life?			es 95.7%
lo			
Did you use inhalants the last year you we	re free?	8.7% -Yes	91.3% - N
If so, how often? (see codes) **of	those reporting use	last year free	
1. Twice a day or more		-	
2. Daily or almost daily			
3. 3-5 times a week			
4. Once or twice a week	5.89%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	17.65%		
6. Every month or two	5.89%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 mnths			
8. Week-ends			
9. Occasional/sporadic	58.82%		
4	· -		
10. Binge Pattern			
10. Binge Pattern 11. Never	5.89%		
•	5.89%		

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57. Have you ever used Quaalude?		<b>4.3% -</b> Yes	95.7% - No
Were Quaalude ever a problem in your life	e?	0% -Yes	100% - No
Did you use Quaalude the last year you we	ere free?	1.9% -Yes	98.1% - No
If so, how often? (see codes) **of t	those reporting use <b>l</b>	last year free	
1. Twice a day or more	33.33%		
2. Daily or almost daily	33.33%		
3. 3-5 times a week			
4. Once or twice a week			
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	33.33%		
6. Every month or two			
7. Less than once every 3-4 months			
8. Week-ends			
9. Occasional/sporadic			
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using Qu	uaalude?	1.3% -Yes	98.7% - No
8. Have you ever used speedballs? (cocaine/h	eroin shot together)	7.5% -Yes	92.5% - No
Were speedballs ever a problem in your lin	• ,		98.1% - No
Did you use speedballs the last year you w		6.3% -Yes	
If so, how often? (see codes) ** Of			
1. Twice a day or more	10%		
2. Daily or almost daily			
3. 3-5 times a week			
4. Once or twice a week	20%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	20%		
6. Every month or two	10%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 months	10%		
8. Week-ends			
9. Occasional/sporadic	30%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			

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169. Have you ever used crack?			<b>76.4% -</b> No
Was crack ever a problem in your life		11.9% -Yes	<b>88.1% -</b> No
Did you use crack the last year you w		16.4% -Yes	
If so, how often? (see codes) *	* of those reporting	ng use last year fr	ee
1. Twice a day or more	29.63%		
2. Daily or almost daily	37.04%		
3. 3-5 times a week			
4. Once or twice a week	11.76%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks			
6. Every month or two	5.88%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 mo	nths		
8. Week-ends	11.76%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	23.53%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while usir	ng crack?	12.0% -Yes	<b>88.0% -</b> N
70. Have you ever used LSD-other halluc	inogens?	<b>34.2%</b> -Yes	65.8% - No
Was LSD ever a problem in your life	?	9.4% -Yes	90.6% - No
Did you use LSD the last year you we	ere free?	17.5% -Yes	82.5% - No
If so, how often? (see codes) *		ig use last year fre	e
1. Twice a day or more	-	•	
2. Daily or almost daily	12.9%		
3. 3-5 times a week			
4. Once or twice a week	22.58%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	9.68%		
6. Every month or two	12.9%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 mo	nths		
8. Week-ends	3.23%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	32.26%		
10. Binge Pattern	6.45%		
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while usir	a hallucinogens?	10.7% -	Yes <b>89.3%</b>
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Was PCP ever a problem in your life?		32.3% -Yes	
		13.1% -Yes	
Did you use PCP the last year you we		19.5% -Yes	80.5% - N
If so, how often? (see codes) **	*of those reporting us	se last year free	
1. Twice a day or more	12.12%		
2. Daily or almost daily	27.27%		
3. 3-5 times a week	3.23%		
4. Once or twice a week	9.09%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks			
6. Every month or two	9.09%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 more	nths		
8. Week-ends	3.23%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	36.36%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g PCP?	13.1% -Yes	86.9% - No
172. Have you ever used prescription drugs	?	23.0% -Yes	77.0% - No
Were prescription drugs ever a proble	m in your life?	7.5% -Yes	92.5% - No
Did you use prescription drugs the las	t year you were free?	11.3% -Yes	88.8% - No
· · · ·			<b>88.8%</b> - No
Did you use prescription drugs the las If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more			<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) *	*of those reporting u		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more	*of those reporting us 5.25%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily	*of those reporting us 5.25%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32% 10.53% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 6. Every month or two	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32% 10.53% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 6. Every month or two 7. Less than once every 3-4 mor 8. Week-ends	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32% 10.53% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 6. Every month or two 7. Less than once every 3-4 mor 8. Week-ends 9. Occasional/sporadic	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32% 10.53% 10.53% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 6. Every month or two 7. Less than once every 3-4 mor 8. Week-ends	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32% 10.53% 10.53% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No
If so, how often? (see codes) * 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily 3. 3-5 times a week 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 6. Every month or two 7. Less than once every 3-4 mor 8. Week-ends 9. Occasional/sporadic 10. Binge Pattern	*of those reporting us 5.25% 10.53% 26.32% 10.53% 10.53% 10.53%		<b>88.8% -</b> No

- 53.1% only used those specific substances
- .6% other\_

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31.5% - not applicable

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	How old were you when you first drank alcohol?never drank range= 0-17; mean= 10.95; mode= 12
175.	How old were you when you first used drugs?
176.	Have you ever used a needle to inject drugs? 11.11% - yes 84.0% - no 4.9% - never used drugs 0% - don't know
177.	Would you be interested in participating in a drug/alcohol program while you are locked up $68.5\%$ - yes $28.4\%$ - no $3.1\%$ - never used drugs $0\%$ - don't know
178.	Would you be interested in participating in a drug/alcohol program once you are released? 55.6% - yes 39.5% - no 3.1% - never used drugs 1.9% - don't know
179.	Have you ever participated in any treatment programs for drugs or alcohol? 68.5% - yes 31.5% - no {if yes, ask:} which programs?
1. In	these codes: any correctional facility the community
1=1.	9%; 2=1.2%-Alcohol Detox
	<b>5.5%; 2=14.2%; both=11.7%-</b> Peer counseling - Self Help, AA, NA, CA etc
1=1	6.5%; 2=14.2%; both=11.7%-Peer counseling - Self Help, AA, NA, CA etc .2%-Alcohol Abuse education only
1=1.	.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only
1=1. 1=1.	.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only 9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=.6 1=1	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=.6 1=1' 00%	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=.6 1=1' 00%	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=.6 1=1' 00% 00%	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> <li>Other drug Detox</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=.6 1=1' 00% 00%	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> <li>Other drug Detox</li> <li>Other drug maintenance</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=.6 1=1' 00% 00% 00% 1=.6	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> <li>Other drug Detox</li> <li>Other drug maintenance</li> <li>%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=1. 00% 00% 00% 1=.6 1=.6	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> <li>Other drug Detox</li> <li>Other drug maintenance</li> <li>%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored</li> <li>%; 2=.6%- Parole sponsored</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=1. 00% 00% 00% 1=.6 1=.6 1=3.	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> <li>Other drug Detox</li> <li>Other drug maintenance</li> <li>%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored</li> <li>%; 2=.6%- Parole sponsored</li> <li>1%; 2=.6%-CDC program</li> </ul>
$1=1.$ $1=1.$ $1=.6$ $1=1^{\circ}$ $00\%$ $00\%$ $00\%$ $1=.6$ $1=3.$ $00\%$	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>-Methadone maintenance</li> <li>-Methadone Detox</li> <li>-Other drug Detox</li> <li>-Other drug maintenance</li> <li>%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored</li> <li>%; 2=.6%-Parole sponsored</li> <li>1%; 2=.6%-CDC program</li> <li>-Religious based programs</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 1=1. 00% 00% 00% 1=.6 1=3. 00%	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>o-Methadone maintenance</li> <li>o-Methadone Detox</li> <li>o-Other drug Detox</li> <li>o-Other drug maintenance</li> <li>%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored</li> <li>%; 2=.6%-CDC program</li> <li>o-Religious based programs</li> <li>o-Use of Antabuse/Naltrax</li> </ul>
1=1. 1=1. 1=.6 $1=1^{\circ}$ 00% 00% 00% 1=.6 1=3. 00% 00% 00% 00%	<ul> <li>.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only</li> <li>9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free</li> <li>2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician</li> <li>%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital</li> <li>%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home</li> <li>7.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only</li> <li>Methadone maintenance</li> <li>Methadone Detox</li> <li>Other drug Detox</li> <li>Other drug maintenance</li> <li>%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored</li> <li>%; 2=.6%-Parole sponsored</li> <li>1%; 2=.6%-CDC program</li> <li>Religious based programs</li> </ul>

180. How would you say your drug use has affected your life so far?

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Probe for drug-crime-gang-street-delinquency connections.... but be brief (ha) \*percentages here= percent of responses

- (3.4%) no drug use 7 9 (4.3%) - I did my crime (current or previous) while on drugs/alcohol (7.7%) - I did my crime ""because of"" drugs/alcohol 16 (13.0%) - messed up my brain/ memory problems 27 21 (10.1%) - made me do things (or neglect things) that I wouldn't otherwise do (12.0%) - got me into trouble, pathway into crime, gangs 25 9 (4.3%) - made me violent, pumps me up to do crime (2.9%) - use them to escape problems, cover up feelings 6 (5.8%) - school and family problems 12 (5.8%) - made me not care what I did, it changed who I was 12 - drugs are a part of life of crime 2 (1%) 5 (2.4%) - emotional problems 2 (1%) - addictions 3 (1.4%) - someone in R's life had problems/ violence because of dr/alc 6 (2.9%) - yes, it had an affect, other
- 46 (22.1%) it didn't affect my life

Life Inside/ Correctional Program Questions {Now I want to ask you some questions about your life and how you spend your time here}

-)

181. Which programs (other than a job) do you participate in? {Mark all that apply}

**responses= out of 162
92.6% - Educational/Academic
<b>8.6%</b> - Vocational
List course
7.4% - Work Experience
List course
7.4% - Free Venture
<b>4.3%</b> - TWA
1.9% - Gold Coast
1.9% - Other
28.4% - Formalized Drug Program
13.0% - Informal Substance Abuse Programs (list:
4.9% - Success Seminar
<b>21.6%</b> - Group Therapy
24.7% - Individual Therapy
6.8% - Physical Abuse Counseling
12.3% - Sexual Abuse Counseling
3.7% - Birthing Service
33.3% - Gang Awareness
6.8% - 187 Group
35.2% - Anger Management
22.2% - Parenting Program
31.5% - Religious Groups
21.0% - Recreational Programs
12.3% - Hobby arts/crafts/music
<b>38.3%</b> - Other

182. Which of these programs has been helpful/beneficial to you?
{open-ended}

183. What programs would you like to see here?

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184.

a) Do you have a job here in the Youth Authority?
(if yes, then go to Q 185... if no, then:
b) Would you like to have a job while you are here?
if yes, What kind of job do you think you would like?
58.0% - yes 13.0% - no

185. {for those with jobs}, what is your current assignment?

- 36.7% Food Service
- 4.1% Clerical
- 0% Library
- 0% Stockroom/Warehouse
- 0% Laundry
- 2.0% Other service
- 12.2% Free Venture
- 2.0% TWA
- 8.2% Gold Coast 2.0%
- **0%** Landscape/Yard Crew
- 18.4% Camp Program
- 6.1% Dog Grooming
- 6.1% Culinary
- 14.3% Other\_\_\_\_\_
  - **0%** No job
- 186. Do you earn any money at your current assignment? \*\*of sample
  14.2% yes
  85.8% no

187. How much do you earn? {all figures are per month-- ask R to estimate if necessary} **\*\*of 18** responding

do not earn money	<b>5.6%-</b> _less than \$10.00	5.6%- \$10.01 to 12.99
\$13.00 to 15.99	\$16.00 to 20.99	5.6%- \$21.00 to 25.99
\$26.00 to 30.99	\$31.00 to 40.99	\$41.00 to 50.99
<b>77.8%-</b> over \$51.00		

- 188. Are you able to send money home from your earnings here?6.2% Yes 93.8% No \*\*of sample
- 189. Do you ever volunteer for work assignments outside your normal assignment?
  46.3% Yes 53.7% No \*\*of sample

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190. How were you assigned to your current program?

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190. How were you assigned to your curre	ent program?
27.2% - own request/desire	30.2% - counselor/team assignment
.6% - only program available	0% - medical reasons
0% - not yet assigned	<b>1.2%</b> - don't know
21.6% - other	<b>6.8%</b> - missing
	0
191. Where do you spend the bulk of your	r free time during the daytime here?
<b>63%</b> - in my room	9.9% - in the day room
<b>3.7%</b> - in the unit	6.8% - on the field
0% - in the library	0% - at hobby craft
0% - in the gym	.6% - the chapel
.6% - no one place	6.2% - other
<b>9.3%</b> - missing	
6	
192. Where do you spend the bulk of your	r free time during the evenings here?
<b>59.9% -</b> in my room	16.0% - in the day room
4.3% - in the unit	3.7% - on the field
0% - in the library	0% - at hobby craft
0% - in the gym	.6% - the chapel
.6% - no one place	3.7% - other
11.1%- missing	
-	
193. Where do you spend the bulk of you	r free time during the weekends here?
<b>45.1%</b> - in my room	11.7% - in the day room
<b>1.9%</b> - in the unit	16.0% - on the field
0% - in the library	0% - at hobby craft
0% - in the gym	3.7% - the chapel
1.9% - no one place	4.3% - other
<b>15.4% -</b> missing	
194. Do you shop (go to the canteen?) 80	.2%-Yes 16.7%-No 1.9%-Not available
195. Do you spend the full amount for you	
	ss than full amount) 6.5% - Not available
13.0% - sometimes, not always	10.4% - never shop

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196. Where does your canteen money come from?

70.2% - my parents/relatives	2.1% - my partner
.7% - my friends	0% - my children
7.8% - own income/earned he	re
.7% - own income/from stree	ets
.7% - no single source	0% - no answer
2.1% - do not shop	0% - trading
15.6% - have no money at all	
198. Have you ever been without any	noney on your trust account here?
<b>32.5%</b> - yes <b>41.3%</b> - not	now but in past 26.3% - never

199. Which cottage to you now live in?

 $\tilde{k}_{1,2}$ 

13.7% - Alborado (ALB)
13.0% - Buenaventura (BV)
19.3% - El Mirasol (EM)
18.0% - El Toyon (ET)
15.5% - Montecito (MC)
18.0% - Mira Loma (ML)
2.5% - Camp

200. We have asked you a lot of questions today. Is there any thing else you want to tell me that would help us understand your life here at the Ventura School or your life before you came here?

We very much appreciate your willingness to share this information with us. Thank you very much for your time and effort. It will be a great help to us.

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# Appendix C Revised Ward Survey

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# Profiling the Needs of California's Youthful Female Offenders

Survey Instrument final draft 6/96

by Barbara Owen, PhD Department of Criminology California State University, Fresno and Barbara Bloom, PhD Department of Criminal Justice Administration Sonoma State University

Today's date: month\_\_\_\_/day\_\_\_/year\_\_\_\_

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case number#\_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer

# Informed consent statement Profiling the Needs of California's Female Youthful Offenders

by

Barbara Owen, PhD Department of Criminology California State University, Fresno and Barbara Bloom, PhD Department of Criminal Justice Administration Sonoma State University

The purpose of this survey is to learn more about young women who are presently in the California Youth Authority. We have randomly chosen your name from a list of all young women currently at the Ventura School. We will not report your name, your i.d. number or any other specific detail that identifies you personally. We will combine your answers with those of other California female wards to create a profile of the characteristics, needs and opinions of individuals like you who are incarcerated.

Your participation is entirely voluntary. You are free to decline to participate in the interview, withdraw at anytime or decline to answer any question that makes you uncomfortable. We do hope that you can help us with all the information so we may have a more accurate picture of young women in CYA. We will ask you to answer questions about yourself, your family, your education and work experience, your alcohol and drug use, about your arrest and your life in this institution. The interview usually takes about one hour to complete. No one will look at these answers other than the research project staff. The CSUF Committee on the Protection of Human Subjects has reviewed and approved these procedures. If you have any questions or comments about this study, you may contact Barbara Owen at 209/278-5715 and the above address or the CPHS at 209/ 278-2083.

By signing below, you acknowldege the following:

5

I have read the description of this study and understand that I will receive no reumeration or other consideration for volunteering to participate in this study. I further understand that I may refuse to partcipate in the study or to answer any particular questions at any time. I also have received a copy of this statement.

Today's date: month /day /year

name:

interviewer\_\_\_\_\_

6/96

# Demographics and Educational Background: {First, I'm going to ask you some questions about your background and education.}

1. How do you describe your race and ethnic origin?

1

White, not HispanicBlack, not HispanicHispanicAsianNative AmericanOther	White and Hispanic Mixed Black and Hispanic Mixed Black and White Mixed Other Mixed			
{if necessary: ask,"What group do you ic	lentify with mostly?"}			
2. What was your age at your last birthd	ay?			
3. What is your date of birth? M	_DY			
4. What is your marital status?				
Never Married    Divorced    Other	Married Separated Widowed Common-law			
5. What is your parents' marital status?				
Never Married Divorced Other	Married Separated Widowed Common-law			
6. What is your current religious preference?				
Protestant	Jewish     Catholic       Buddhist/other     agnostic       no preference     other (list)			
7. What religion were you raised in?				
Muslim Protestant atheist don't know	Jewish       Catholic         Buddhist/other       agnostic         no preference       other (list)			

#### **Educational background**

#### 8.

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a) What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that your MOTHER has completed?

 less than Elementary
 Elementary school

 1-3 yrs HS, no GED
 1 to 3 years of HS

 4 years of high school
 GED completed

 tech./voc. school
 1 to 3 years of college

 BA/BS
 Beyond 4 year degree

 don't know
 Elementary school

b) What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that your FATHER has completed?

 less than Elementary	 Elementary school
 1-3 yrs HS, no GED	 1 to 3 years of HS
4 years of high school	 GED completed
 tech./voc. school	 1 to 3 years of college
 BA/BS	 Beyond 4 year degree
 don't know	

9. What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that YOU completed before coming to this facility?

less than ElementaryElementary school1 - 3 yrs HS, no GED1 to 3 years of HS4 years of high schoolGED completedtech./voc. school1 to 3 years of collegeBA/BSBeyond 4 year degreedon't knowElementary school

10. What is the highest level of school, including any vocational/technical school, that YOU have completed, either before coming here or since?

less than Elementary	Elementary school
1- 3 yrs HS, no GED	1 to 3 years of HS
4 years of high school	GED completed
tech./voc. school	1 to 3 years of college
BA/BS	Beyond 4 year degree
don't know	

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11. {for those not finishing high school, quitting while on the streets}, what was your reason for quitting?

most important reason

{go to Q15}

Use these codes		
1. I didn't belong	2. I was pregnant	3. I was bored
4. I started to work	5. Not living at home/left home	6. Drug/alcohol use
7. Expelled/kicked out	8. Started to cut & didn't return	9. Didn't care
10.School was too hard	11. Took GED test/passed	12.Gang activities
13.Fighting with others	14. Involved in criminal activ.	15.Taking care of siblings
16.Was in juvenile hall and not attending school		17.0ther
18.Not applicable to me		
99.Didn't quit		

12. If you were to continue your education beyond high school level, would you consider college level classes or vocational school?

college level {go to # 13}
vocational {go to # 14}
won't continue {go to # 15}

13. If you were to go to college, what do you think you would study? \_\_\_\_\_ {mark one only}

#### Use these codes

1. General education	2. Business or management	3. English/literature
4. Education	5. Social sciences	6. Psychology
7. Agriculture	8. Natural sciences	9. Computer sciences
10.Arts/Music	11.Philosophy, Theology	12.Protective services
13.Nursing/Pre-med	14.Physical education	16.0ther
99. No college		

14. If you were to attend vocational or technical school, what kind of course would you be MOST interested in?

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Use these codes:				
1. Business, secretarial	2. Medical, dental	3. Cosmetology		
4. Construction trades	5. Drafting, design	6. Modeling/fashion		
7. Marketing	8. Electrical, electronics	9. Interior decoration		
10.Food Preparation	11.Automotive technology	12.Travel, hotel related		
13.Heavy equipment operating	14.Cabinetry/woodworking	15.Air conditioning/Refrigeration		
16.0ther				
99. No attendance				
15. Are you in school now in the institution?yesno {go to # 17}				
16. What educational programs are you involved in here?				
Elementary	-			

High School (not GED)

GED

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- College courses Vocational (list:)
- None

#### Work History {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your work history}

17. During the year before you came here, did you support yourself financially, or did your parent(s) support you?

{if R states was in any type of facility or program before this facility, ask "last time free".)

Parent(s) supported
Self supported

Some combination

18. What source(s) of income were involved in supporting you? {Ask question first and then go over categories and write code number}

Use these codes:	Use	these	codes:
------------------	-----	-------	--------

\_\_\_\_\_ Any legitimate source such as:

parent(s) _	self	parent(s) & self	1. working at a legitimate job/business
parent(s)	self	parent(s) & self	2. supplemental security income
parent(s)	self	parent(s) & self	3. (SSI, welfare, or other public assist)
parent(s)	self	parent(s) & self	4. unemployment compensation
			because of layoffs/fired
parent(s)	self	parent(s) & self	5. spouse, family, friends (legitimate)

Any illegal source such as:

parent(s)selfparent(s) & selfparent(s)selfparent(s) & self

6. welfare fraud

7. prostitution

- 8. drug dealing/ sales
- 9. shoplifting, fencing, other hustling
- 10. spouse, family, friends (illegitimate)
- 12. crime other than ones above
- 13. any other illegal source

list:

19. Have you ever been involved in making money through prostitution of any kind?

20. If you supported yourself, was money ever a problem for you?

\_\_\_\_ yes, sometimes

\_\_\_\_ yes, all the time

\_\_\_\_no, never

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\_\_\_\_\_ N/A: parents supported

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21. If your parent(s) supported you, was money ever a problem in the family? yes, sometimes yes, all the time \_\_\_\_ no, never N/A: self supported 22. {For those answering "self-support by working" to Q 18}-, was it \_\_\_\_ part-time full-time temporary/seasonal \_\_\_\_\_ N/A- parents supported not working 23. {For those answering "parent(s) support by working" to Q18}-, was it part-time N/A- self-supported full-time temporary/seasonal not working 24. {For those answering "parent(s) and self support by working" to Q22}-, was it \_\_\_\_ part-time \_\_\_\_\_ part-time \_\_\_\_\_temporary/seasonal \_\_\_\_\_ N/A parents only or self only supported full-time not working 25. What kinds of jobs have you ever had? \_\_\_\_\_no job ever 26. a) What is the highest hourly salary you earned on the streets before you came to this facility? \_\_\_\_\$4.25 or less \_\_\_\_\$4.26 to 6.50 \_\_\_\_\$10.01 or < \_\_\_\_didn't work \$6.51 to 10.00 N/A- never had a job b) Please estimate/guess the amount of money your family earned the last year? {this one may be hard to estimate-- help R figure out} under \$10,000 \$10,001 to 25,000 \$25,000 to 40,000 \$40,001 and over

27. Have you ever received public assistance/welfare?

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\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No \_\_\_Dont' Know

28. Has your family ever received public assistance/welfare?

Yes No Don't Know

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29. a) Did you receive any public a YesN	assistance in the last year on the streets? No	
	y public assistance in the last year on the stre N/A - wasn't with familyDon'	
30. Including the jobs you just to do?	t told me about, what two jobs are you the mehave no	
31. {For those with work hist {code for most important, mos	tories}, where did you learn how to do these j st skilled job}	obs?
Have no training U.S. military Family/friends	High school/College       Vocati         On-the-job training       Correc         Other       Vocati	onal or tech school tional facility
32. Are you planning to work yYes	when you are released? _ No {if no} because {write very clearly}:	
33. {For those planning to wor	rk} What kind of job do you want when you a	are released?
not planning to work		
34. What do you need to incre	ease your chances of getting the kind of job ye	ou want?
<ol> <li>More education</li> <li>Dental work</li> <li>More technical training</li> <li>other:</li> </ol>	2. More experience3. English sl5. Help in self-presentation (grooming,app7. None, fully qualified8. Won't be	lication, interview)
35. Do you think these things a	are available here? YesNo	DKN/A
36. What kind of additional we	ork programs would you like to see here to he	elp yourself?

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37. What kind of additional work programs would you like to see here to help **other young** women here?

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38. Beyond work, school or other training, could you describe how you spent your time during the last three months before your commitment? {write clearly and briefly}
Living Situation questions {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your living situation in the year before this commitment.}

39. Right before you were arrested for this term, where and with whom did you live?\_\_\_\_\_

Use these codes for 39 and 45.	
1. Lived alone	2. Lived with both parents
3. Lived with mother alone	4. Lived with mother and her spouse (not father)
5. Lived with mother & partner	6. Lived with father alone
7. Lived with father & wife	8. Lived with father and his partner
9. Lived with grandparents	10. Lived with other relatives
11. Lived with spouse/partner	12. Lived with friends/roommate
13. Had no permanent residence	14. Homeless/on the streets
15. Shelter	16. Recovery home/other drug program
17. Other Comm. Program (non-drug)	18. On the run
19. Other Juvenile Offender Program	20. Work Furlough facility
21. Out of state/with family	22. Anywhere but last place/Calif.
23. Don't have a place to go	
25. Don't know	26. Does not apply/no answer
27. Same situation as before	28. Other
<ul> <li>N/A - no children Don't know</li> <li>42. Was this typical of your living situation bef</li> </ul>	
42. Was this typical of your tiving situation ber	
43. Do you plan to return to this living situatio	
44. How will this living situation effect your cl Negatively Positively	hances for staying out of trouble? /N/A - not returning to same place
45. Where do you plan to go upon your release	? {codes above}
46. {for those with children} Do you plan to liv	e with any of your children?
Yes - right away	Yes - but need to get settled first
No - can't get custody	No - not in kids interest/ cannot care for them
No - kids in good situation	Don't know/too soon
N/A - no children	

\_\_\_N/A - no children

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Family History {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your family's arrest and prison history}

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·	your family ever been on form		
50. {If yes} Who?			
51. Have any members ofYes	your family ever been in jail/p No	orison or any kind	l of detention?
52. {If yes} Who?			
use these codes for 48,50,	52		
	2. father	3. sister	
4. brother	5. step-brother	6. step sist	
7. husband	8. son	9. daughte	
	11. other relatives		
13. step-father	14. step-mother	15. N/A- no	one at all
	se codes to indicate who }		
	ent or guardian arrested r's involvement with the Crimi	nal Justice syster	n affected your li

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56. Is there anyone you consider your spouse or partner from the streets?

\_\_\_\_ Yes

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\_\_\_ No

{includes ex-- as well--if NO go to next section Q #62}

57. Has your partner/spouse ever been incarcerated?

\_\_\_\_ Yes No

N/A- no spouse/partner

58. Is former/current partner/spouse now incarcerated?

- \_\_\_\_ Yes
- \_\_\_\_\_ No

\_\_\_\_ N/A- no spouse/partner

59. Is {he/she} incarcerated because of something related to your offense?

- \_\_\_\_ Yes
  - \_\_\_\_ No
- \_\_\_\_\_N/A not incarcerated
- \_\_\_\_\_N/A no spouse/partner

60. Is {he/she} incarcerated because of any offense against you?

\_\_\_\_Yes

\_\_\_\_ No

- \_\_\_\_\_ N/A not incarcerated
- \_\_\_\_\_N/A no spouse/partner

{for those with children...}

61. Is {he/she} incarcerated because of any offense against your children?

\_\_\_\_ Yes

\_\_\_\_ No

- \_\_\_\_\_ N/A- no children
- \_\_\_\_\_ N/A- no spouse/partner

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#### Juvenile History/Justice System questions :

{Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your own past in the juvenile history and justice system}

62. Are you a juvenile court or criminal court commitment?

For the following, ask yes or no and number of times:#:

63. Were you ever declared a status offender?	_Yes _	No	#
64. Were you ever declared a ward of the court?	_Yes	No	#
65. Did you ever live in a foster home?	_Yes _	No	#
66. Did you ever live in a group home?	_Yes _	No	#
67. Were you ever on probation as a juvenile?	_Yes _	No	#
68. Were you ever on parole as a juvenile?	_Yes _	No	#
69. Have you ever served time in juvenile hall longer than a day?	_Yes _	No	#
<ul><li>70.</li><li>a) Have you ever served time in a youthful offender prison?</li></ul>	Yes	No	#
b) Did you ever serve time in any other juvenile correctional facili		other state	
71. Did you ever serve time in an adult jail?	_Yes	No	#
72. Did you ever run away/ or leave home?	_Yes	No	#

Could you describe some of the reasons that you ran away: write briefly and clearly:

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73. How old were you when you first started getting into trouble?

74. How old were you the first time you were arrested?

75. What offense were you arrested for the first time?

1. homicide	2. voluntary manslaughter	3. assault
4. robbery	5. motor vehicle violations	6. DUI
7. weapons offense	8. burglary	9. forgery
10. welfare fraud	11. prostitution	12. child abuse or child case
13. child endangerment	14. child homicide	15. involuntary manslaughter
16. kidnapping	17. grand theft	18. grand theft/auto
19. petty theft with a prior	20. fraud/check fraud	21. embezzlement
22. possession	23. narcotics sales	24. other narcotics
25. car jacking	26. sexual assault	27. other sexual
28. parole violation	29. probation violation	30. attempted murder
31. battery	32. drive-by shooting	33. giving false info
34. resisting arrest	35. assault on peace officer/o	corr staff
36. runaway from corr. fac./pl	acement failure	37. other property
38. influencing a minor	39. making terrorist threats	40. torture
41. vandalism	42. extortion	43. arson
44. runaway	45. aggravated mayhem	46. high speed chase
47. stabbed someone	48. shot someone	49. fighting/ beat people up
50. caused a miscarriage	51. school problems	52. held someone hostage
53. inflicting great bodily har	n 54. witnessed murder/access	ory 55. alcohol violations
56. other		

57. no response/declined

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76. As a juvenile, what was your most serious offense? (whether apprehended or not) {use codes listed above}\_\_\_\_\_

77. Can you describe for me some of the reasons that you think you started getting involved in these things that you have just told me about? {Write very clearly and probe for running away, juvenile offending life and gang life}

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78.

a) Have you ever been in what you would consider a gang?

b) Was this gang a

\_\_\_\_ All female gang \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed male and female gang N/A - no gang involvement

\_\_\_\_ Mostly male gang

c) Was this gang made up of

- \_\_\_\_ Completely your own racial/ethnic group
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mostly your own racial/ethnic group
- A mixture of different racial/ethnic groups
- Cannot describe
- N/A no gang involvement

d) What was the worst thing that you did when you were with the gang? (use codes for question 75 above)

N/A- no gang involvement

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Arrest and Sentence Information {Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your arrest and sentencing for this current term of incarceration.}

- 79. Were you on probation or parole immediately prior to this arrest?
  \_\_\_\_\_ Probation \_\_\_\_ Parole \_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_Neither \_\_\_\_DK-N/A
- 80. Were you represented by legal counsel during this last court visit?

\_\_No

- Yes public defender/state-appointed
- Yes private counsel
- 81. How were you sentenced this term?
  - New Commitment
  - Parole Violator Only
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Diagnostic/Observation
  - M case (adult commitment)
  - F case (federal commitment)
  - Other
  - Don't Know

82.

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a) What is the maximum amount of confinement time (sentence) that you received from court?

- Parole Revocation {list term of sentence \_\_\_\_\_ months}
- \_\_\_\_\_6 months or less
- \_\_\_\_\_ Less than 1 year
- 1 year to 2 years, 11 months
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 years to 5 years, 11 months
- 6 years to 9 years, 11 months
- 10 years to 14 years, 11 months
- 15 years to 19 years, 11 months
- 20 years to 29 years, 11 months
- Over 30 years
  - 15 to life
  - 15+ 20 to life
- 20+ 30 to life
- 30+ and over to life
- Life plus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90-day OBS
- Don't know
- Other

b) What is the amount of time you were given by your sentencing authority at your initial hearing?

Parole Revocation	{list term of sentence	months}
-------------------	------------------------	---------

- 6 months or less
  - Less than 1 year
- 1 year to 2 years, 11 months
- 3 years to 5 years, 11 months
- 6 years to 9 years, 11 months
- 10 years to 14 years, 11 months
- 15 years to 19 years, 11 months
- 20 years to 29 years, 11 months
- Over 30 years
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15 to life

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 15+ 20 to life
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20+ 30 to life
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30+ and over to life
- \_\_\_\_\_ Life plus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90-day OBS
- \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know
- \_\_\_\_ Other\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ N/A adult case

## 83. What was your committing offense for this current term {or this time}?

1. homicide	2. voluntary manslaughter	3. assault
4. robbery	5. motor vehicle violations	6. <i>DUI</i>
7. weapons offense	8. burglary	9. forgery
10. welfare fraud	11. prostitution	12. child abuse or child case
13. child endangerment	14. child homicide	15. involuntary manslaughter
16. kidnapping	17. grand theft	18. grand theft/auto
19. petty theft with a prior	20. fraud/check fraud	21. embezzlement
22. possession	23. narcotics sales	24. other narcotics
25. car jacking	26. sexual assault	27. other sexual
28. parole violation	29. probation violation	30. attempted murder
31. battery	32. drive-by shooting	33. giving false info
34. resisting arrest	35. assault on peace officer/con	rr staff
36. runaway from corr. fac./p	placement failure	37. other property
38. influencing a minor	39. making terrorist threats	40. torture
41. vandalism	42. extortion	43. arson
44. runaway	45. aggravated mayhem	46. high speed chase
47. stabbed someone	48. shot someone	49. fighting/ beat people up
50. caused a miscarriage	51. school problems	52. held someone hostage
53. inflicting great bodily has	rm 54. witnessed murder/accessor	y 55. alcohol violations
56. other		

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57. no response/declined

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\* If homicide, ask victim: \_\_\_\_\_ (relationship-- NOT NAME)

84. Do you have co-defendants? {ask gender if R does not mention}

\_\_\_\_ Yes - male (#\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_ Yes - female (#\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_ Yes - male and female (#M\_\_\_\_ #F\_\_\_) \_\_\_ No

85. Is/are this person/they serving time for this offense?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, all \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, some (#M\_\_\_\_\_ #F\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ None \_\_\_\_\_ N/A - no co-defendants

86. {If yes} Longer or shorter than your term?

 Longer (#M\_\_\_\_\_#F\_\_\_)

 Shorter (#M\_\_\_\_\_#F\_\_\_)

 Same (#M\_\_\_\_\_#F\_\_\_)

 Don't know

\_\_\_\_\_N/A - not serving time

\_\_\_\_\_ N/A - no co-defendants

87. What were your reasons for committing the offense that got you here?

\_\_\_\_\_ Most important \_\_\_\_\_ Second important

#### use these codes

1. to pay for drugs	2. economic pressures	3. poor judgement
4. to protect self/family	5. intoxicated or high	6. pressured by friend
7. helping a friend	8. anger	9. fear
10.to escape abuse	11.desperation	12.gambling
13.to get attention	14.greed	15.revenge
16.claim innocence	17.ignorance of the law	18.drug deal gone bad
19.running the streets	20.took rap for other(s)	21.wouldnt inform on another
22.gang related	23.I was bored	24.prove myself/ get respect
25.didn't want to be in placement	nt/ to be with friends ,family, c	child
26.it was fun	27.I didn't care what I did	28.went along with others
29. jealousy	30.to get away from the gang	g/the life
31.mentally unstable	32.wanted to get high/drunk	
33.looking for emotional fulfilln	nent	34.wanted/needed a car
35.I felt like it	36.rebellion	37.challenge
38.accident/wrong person	39.to feel powerful	40.other

#### 88.

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(a) Have you ever used a weapon to protect yourself?



(b) Have you ever used a weapon to protect your children?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ N/A - no children

89. Did you (ever) serve any time for this weapons use?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ N/A - no use reported

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#### Children

{Now I'm going to ask you some questions about any children you might have--Check back to Q40: If R does not have children skip to Q104}.

90. How many children do you have? \_\_\_\_\_ 91. What is/are the age/s of your child/children? {Numbers refer to each child- Refer to #90} Child OneChild TwoChild ThreeN/A- no children 92. How old were you when your first child was born? \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ N/A- no children 93. Do you have legal custody of all your children? \_\_\_\_Yes/all \_\_\_\_Yes/some \_\_\_\_\_No \_\_\_\_N/A- no children Don't know 94. Where are your children now living? {All fathers=child's father} {Numbers refer to each child- Refer to #91} Child OneChild TwoChild ThreeN/A- no children Use these codes: 1. spouse/partner who is child's father 2. child's father (not in relationship with you) 3. spouse/partner not child's father 4. your (R's) mother 5. vour (R's) father 6. child's father's mother 7. child's father's father 8. your/father's grandparent (s) 9. vour relatives 10. child's father's relatives 11. partner's relatives 12. foster parents 13. don't know 14. state/county 15. other\_\_\_\_\_ 99. N/A

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95. How far away from this facility does your child {who lives the farthest} live?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 0-25 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26-50 miles
- \_\_\_\_ 51-75 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76- 100 miles
- \_\_\_\_ 101-150 miles
- \_\_\_\_ 151-200 miles
- \_\_\_\_ Over 200 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ N/A- no children

96. Did any of your children witness your arrest?

Yes No N/A - no children

97. When you were first arrested, what happened to your child(ren)?

\_\_\_\_\_ police allowed me to make arrangements with partner/family

- \_\_\_\_\_ police allowed me to make arrangements with friends
- children were taken to police station with me
- \_\_\_\_\_ CPS/social worker took them
- \_\_\_\_\_ they were already in others' custody
- \_\_\_\_\_ children didn't live with me
- \_\_\_\_\_ don't know

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- \_\_\_\_\_ other\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ N/A- no children

98. a) Did you have problems keeping in contact with your children while you were incarcerated immediately after your arrest?

- Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No: no problems or did not want to contact
- \_\_\_\_ N/A- no children
- b) What kinds of problems? {list/paraphrase}

#### **Visiting/Contact Information**

We are interested in how much contact you might have with your family, your children, your partner/spouse, and other friends. These next questions ask about that contact. If no children--skip to Q # 104

#### For this section -- the following codes should be used:

12. not able to due to rules/custody 1. 4 or more times per week 13. don't know 2 1-3 times per week 14. pending visiting approval 3. every two weeks or so 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere 4. every three weeks or so 16. paper work still being processed 5. about once a month 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here 6. every two months or so 18. no partner 7. every three months or so 19. cannot call this person 8. between four and six mon 20. no friends/family 9. longer than six months 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact 11. never since this incarceration 99. Not applicable to me

#### **Questions begin here:**

99. Since you have been here, how often do you call your children?

100. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your children?\_\_\_\_\_

101. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your children?

102. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your children?\_\_\_\_\_

103. {If children never visit, ask:} Can you tell me some of the reasons your children do not visit?

most important

use these codes for Q 103 only:

1. too far

- 3. R does not want them here
- 5. too expensive to travel
- 7. child does not know I am incarcerated 8. don't know
- 9. paper work not processed
- 11. children do visit
- 99. N/A- no children.

- 2. caregiver won't bring/does not want to
- 4. children too young to be here
- 6. transportation problems

- 10. not eligible
- 21

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{Continue asking for those with children and begin here for those with no children}: We are interested in how much contact you might have with your family, your partner/spouse, and other friends. These next questions ask about that contact.

104. Is there someone on the outside/ not here with you that you consider as your partner and you would like to have contact with {define partner if necessary...} Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No {if no skip, partner Qs and go to Q # 117}

105. Are you in contact with that person?

- Person on street: yes through calls, letters etc
- Person on street: no
- Person in jail/prison: and have direct contact (calls, letters)
- Person in jail/prison: and have through friends or third party
- Person in jail/prison: and have no contact
- \_\_\_\_\_ other:

N/A no partner

2 1-3 times per week

3. every two weeks or so

4. every three weeks or so 5. about once a month

6. every two months or so

#### For this section-- the following codes should be used:

- 1. 4 or more times per week 12. not able to due to rules/custody
  - 13. don't know

18. no partner

14. pending visiting approval

19. cannot call this person

20. no friends/family

- 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
- 16. paper work still being processed
- 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
- 7. every three months or so
- 8. between four and six months
- 9. longer than six months
- 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact
- 11. never since this incarceration
- 99. not applicable to me

106. Since you have been here, how often do you call your partner?

107. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your partner?\_\_\_\_\_

108. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your partner?\_\_\_\_\_

109. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your partner?

110. Since you have been here, how often do you call your other family members?

111. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your other family members?

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112. Since you have been here, how often do you write letters to your other family members?

113. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your other family members?

114. Do you have a volunteer visitor? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what kind of volunteer visits you?

- Match-2 (M-2)
- Community Volunteer
- Volunteers in Parole (VIP)
- **Religious Volunteer**
- Parent Surrogates
- Tutors

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- Other (list)
- No volunteer visitor

115. How often does that person visit? \_\_\_\_\_ (codes)

#### For this section-- the following codes should be used:

1. 4 or more times per week 12. not able to due to rules/custody 13. don't know

- 2 1-3 times per week 14. pending visiting approval
- 3. every two weeks or so
- 4. every three weeks or so
- 5. about once a month
- 6. every two months or so
- 7. every three months or so

8. between four and six months 9. longer than six months

- 18. no partner
- 19. cannot call this person

15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere

17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here

16. paper work still being processed

- 20. no friends/family
- 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact

11. never since this incarceration

99. Not applicable to me

Now we would like to ask some questions about any pregnancy you may have had during any time locked up.

116. Have you ever come to a juvenile program facility or any correctional facility pregnant? Never Previously \_\_\_\_\_ This term \_\_\_\_ Am Pregnant now 117. Did you ever have an abortion/terminate a pregnancy while locked up anywhere? Yes No Never pregnant while incarcerated 118. Have you ever given birth in jail/prison? Yes No Never pregnant while incarcerated 119. What happened to your baby? {If more than one, list all} 1. ward's mother took custody 2. baby's father took custody 3. baby's father's mother took custody 4. other partner took custody 5. other relative took custody 6. CPS/other county/state agency took custody 7. baby didn't live 8. don't know 9. other \_\_\_\_\_ 99. N/A

120. Have you ever miscarried in a juvenile facility, jail or prison?

\_\_\_\_\_ Never \_\_\_\_\_ Previously \_\_\_\_\_ This term \_\_\_\_ Don't know

121. {For those pregnant} Did you receive any of the following services while pregnant in jail or prison? Were these services adequate to your needs?

### **USE THESE CODES**

C-1 -

had service/program and it was adequate
 had service/program and it was Inadequate
 Never had service
 Not applicable

Parenting classes	None
Pre-natal classes	Other
Pre-natal health care	Never pregnant in jail/prison

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# Now I would like to ask some questions about HIV and AIDS.

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122. Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS?	Yes	No
123. Would you like to be tested at this institution?	Yes	No
124. Would you be interested in AIDS/HIV education	n and counseling? Yes	No
125. Do you have any comments about this? If yes, list briefly:	Yes	No

#### **ABUSE SECTION**

These next questions ask you about some sensitive questions about things that might have happened to you or that may that have happened to many girls and women in correctional facilities. I know they are hard to answer, but they will help us develop programs to help those women who may need help. If asking these questions brings up any painful issues, please talk to your counselor.

#### Physical

126. Have you ever been physically abused/harmed/hit...as a child? \_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No

127. Can you tell me all of the people who may have hurt you and how often this occured? {list for as many abusers as necessary; space given for three abusers}

{abuser code}	{frequency code}
{abuser code} _	{frequency code}
{abuser code} _	{frequency code}

#### Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator:

1. father	2. step-father
3. mother's boyfriend	4. your boyfriend
5. spouse/partner	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother)
7. brother	8. sister
9. step-brother	10. step-sister
11. sibling's peers	12. your peers (includes gang peer)
13. family friend/neighbor	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)
15. stranger	16. customers of prostitutestricks
17. pimps	18. your mother
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives
21. any one in a correctional faci	lity 22. a police or correctional officer
23. didn't know who they were	24. anyone else
99. N/A- not abused in this way	

#### Use these codes for frequency:

- 1. a one time event
- 2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event
- 3. an on-going, recurrent event

99. N/A-not abused in this way

#### Sexual abuse (not assault)

128. Have you ever been sexually abused/molested...as a child?

\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No

129. Can you tell me all of the people who molested you and how often this occured? {list for as many abusers as necessary; space given for three abusers}

 {abuser code}	{frequency code}
{abuser code}	{frequency code}
 {abuser code}	{frequency code}

#### Sexual assault

130. Have you ever been sexually assaulted {using violence} as a child? \_\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_\_No

131. Can you tell me all of the people who sexually assaulted you and how often this occurred? {list for as many abusers as necessary; space given for three abusers}

{abuser code}	{frequency code}
{abuser code}	{frequency code}
{abuser code}	{frequency code}

#### Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator:

1. father	2. step-father
3. mother's boyfriend	4. your boyfriend
5. spouse/partner	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother)
7. brother	8. sister
9. step-brother	10. step-sister
11. sibling's peers	12. your peers (includes gang peer)
13. family friend/neighbor	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)
15. stranger	16. customers of prostitutestricks
17. pimps	18. your mother
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives
21. any one in a correctional facil	ity 22. a police or correctional officer
23. didn't know who they were	24. anyone else
99. N/A- not abused in this way	· · · · · ·

Use these codes for frequency:

1. a one time event

2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event

3. an on-going, recurrent event

99. N/A-not abused in this way

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#### **Emotional Abuse**

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132. Have you ever been emotionally abused or neglected as a child? Yes No

133. Can you tell me all of the people who neglected you or emotionally abused you and how often this occurred? {list for as many abusers as necessary; space given for three abusers}

 {abuser code}	{frequency code}
{abuser code}	{frequency code}
{abuser code}	{frequency code}

#### Use these codes for abuser/perpetrator:

1. father	2. step-father
3. mother's boyfriend	4. your boyfriend
5. spouse/partner	6. other male relatives (not incl. brother)
7. brother	8. sister
9. step-brother	10. step-sister
11. sibling's peers	12. your peers (includes gang peer)
13. family friend/neighbor	14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)
15. stranger	16. customers of prostitutes-tricks
17. pimps	18. your mother
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives
21. any one in a correctional facility	22. a police or correctional officer
23. didn't know who they were	24. anyone else
99. N/A- not abused in this way	

Use these codes for frequency:

1. a one time event

2. more than once but not an ongoing, recurrent event

3. an on-going, recurrent event

99. N/A-not abused in this way

# {If any abuse reported, ask the following questions for ANY mention} 134.

a) You have told me about some things that have happened to you as an adult/ child. Do you feel this has had anything to do with your reasons for committing crime?

\_\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No \_\_\_\_No abuse reported \_\_\_\_D/K

b) {if yes} Can you tell me in what ways this abuse has affected your reasons for committing crime?

c) Was any of this abuse tied to your membership in a gang?

No - no gang membership No - in a gang but no abuse Yes - (brief description:)

135. Have you received counseling for this abuse while in this facility? \_\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No \_\_\_\_\_No abuse reported \_\_\_\_D/K

136. Would you like to receive counseling or participate in a program dealing with surviving abuse?

Yes No N/A- no abuse D/K No interest/need

137.

a) {For those that have received any counseling}, do you feel that any counseling you have received has helped?

Yes No Never received any counseling No abuse - N/A

b) Is there any other abuse that you may want to tell me about? {Brief description}

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**Drug Use History** {Now I would like to ask you some general questions about your drug and alcohol use in the past. Remember that none of these answers will be reported to any staff here or any other authorities. All your responses are confidential and will be used to plan programs for young women like you. )

1. Twice a day or more2. Daily or almost daily3. 3-5 times a week4. Once or twice a week5. Once every 2-3 weeks6. Every month or two7. Less than once every 3-4 months8. Week-ends9. Occasional/sporadic10. Binge Pattern99. N/A7	
138. Have you ever used alcohol?	Yes No
Was alcohol use ever a problem in your life?	Yes No
Did you drink alcohol the last year you were free? If so, how often? (see codes)	Yes No
139. Have you ever used marijuana?	YesNo YesNo
Was marijuana ever a problem in your life?	Yes No
Did you use marijuana the last year you were free?	Yes No
If so, how often? (see codes)	
Did you ever drink alcohol while using marijuana?	YesNo
140. Have you ever used heroin?	Yes No
Was heroin ever a problem in your life?	Yes No
Did you use heroin the last year you were free?	Yes No
If so, how often? (see codes)	
Did you ever drink alcohol while using heroin?	Yes No
141. Have you ever used powdered cocaine?	YesNo
Was cocaine ever a problem in your life?	Yes No
Did you use cocaine the last year you were free?	Yes No
If so, how often? (see codes)	
Did you ever drink alcohol while using cocaine?	Yes No
142. Have you ever used amphetamines/speed/crank?	Yes No
Were amphetamines/speed/crank ever a problem in your life?	YesNo
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Did you use amph/speed/crank the last year you were free?	TES INO
Did you use amph/speed/crank the last year you were free? If so, how often? (see codes)	Yes No

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Use these codes for this section:

Use these codes for this section: 1. Twice a day or more 2. Daily or almost daily *3. 3-5 times a week* 4. Once or twice a week 5. Once every 2-3 weeks 6. Every month or two 7. less than once every 3-4 months 8. Week-ends 9. Occasional/sporadic 10. Binge Pattern 99. N/A 143. Have you ever used sniffed glue or other inhalants? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No Yes No Were inhalants ever a problem in your life? Yes No Did you use inhalants the last year you were free? If so, how often? (see codes) Did you ever drink alcohol while using inhalants? Yes No \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No 144. Have you ever used Quaalude? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No Were Quaalude ever a problem in your life? Did you use Quaalude the last year you were free? If so, how often? (see codes) Did you ever drink alcohol while using Quaalude? Yes No \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No 145. Have you ever used speedballs? (cocaine/heroin shot together) \_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No Were speedballs ever a problem in your life? Did you use speedballs the last year you were free? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No If so, how often? \_\_\_\_\_ (see codes) \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No Did you ever drink alcohol while using speedballs? 146. Have you ever used crack? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No \_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No Was crack ever a problem in your life? Did you use crack the last year you were free? If so, how often? \_\_\_\_\_ (see codes) Did you ever drink alcohol while using crack? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No 147. Have you ever used LSD-other hallucinogens? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No Was LSD ever a problem in your life? Did you use LSD the last year you were free? If so, how often? (see codes) Did you ever drink alcohol while using hallucinogens? \_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No \_\_\_\_Yes \_\_\_\_No 148. Have you ever used PCP? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No Was PCP ever a problem in your life? Did you use PCP the last year you were free? If so, how often? (see codes) Yes No Did you ever drink alcohol while using PCP?

149. Have you ever u	used prescription	n drugs?	YesNo	
		roblem in your life?	Yes No	
• •	• ·	e last year you were free?	Yes No	
If so, how often?				
Did you ever drin	nk alcohol while	using prescription drugs?	Yes No	
150. {For those using	g more than thre	e substances}		
You have told me ab	out using severa	al different substances,		
would you say that y	ou -			
used a	nything availabl	e		
only u	sed those specif	ic substances		
other				
N/A- o	lid not use more	than three substances		
151. How old were y	ou when you fir	st drank alcohol?	never drank	
152. How old were	you when you fi	rst used drugs?	never used drugs	
153. Have you ever	used a needle to	inject drugs?		
Yes	No	Never used drugs	Don't know	
154. Would you be up?	interested in par	ticipating in a drug/alcohol pro	gram while you are locked	
	No	Never used drugs	Don't know	
155. Would you be	interested in par	rticipating in a drug/alcohol pro	ogram once you are release	:d?
-	-	Never used drugs	•	

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156. a) Have you ever participated in any treatment programs for drugs or alcohol?

b){if yes} What programs have you participated in?

#### Use these codes:

- 1. In any correctional facility
- 2. In the community
  - Alcohol Detox
  - Peer counseling Self Help, AA, NA, CA etc
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Alcohol Abuse education only
  - Professionally lead group therapy outpatient, drug free
  - Professionally lead individual therapy private physician
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Residential; hospital
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Residential: recovery home
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Drug education only
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Methadone maintenance
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Methadone Detox
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other drug Detox
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other drug maintenance
  - Probation sponsored
  - Parole sponsored
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Religious based programs
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Use of Antabuse/Naltrax
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Therapeutic community
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

157. How would you say your drug use has affected your life so far? Probe for drug-crime-gang-street-delinquency connections.... but be brief (ha)

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# Life Inside/ Correctional Program Questions {Now I want to ask you some questions about your life and how you spend your time here}

158. Which programs (other than a job) do you participate in? {Mark all that apply}

Ed	ucational/Academic
Vo	cational
List	course
Wo	ork Experience
List	course
For	malized Drug Program
Inf	ormal Substance Abuse Programs (list:)
Gro	oup Therapy
Ind	ividual Therapy
Ph	ysical Abuse Counseling
Sex	kual Abuse Counseling
Bir	thing Service
Ga	ng Awareness
18	7 Group
An	ger Management
Par	enting Program
Re	ligious Groups
Re	creational Programs
Но	bby arts/crafts/music
Oth	ner

159. Which of these programs has been helpful/beneficial to you? {open-ended}

160. What programs would you like to see here?

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b) Would you like to have a job wh	hile you are here?	
YesNo	Already have a job	
if yes, What kind of job do you this	nk you would like?	
II yes, what kind of job do you this		
	and a second sec	
<pre>162. {for those with jobs}, what is No job</pre>	your current assignment?	
Food Service		
Food Service		
Clerical		
Library		
Stockroom/Warehou	use	
Laundry		
Other service		
Landscape/Yard Cre	ew	
Camp Program		
Culinary		
Other		
163. Do you earn any money at yo	our current assignment?	
164 How much do you earn? {all	l figures are per month ask R to e	estimate if necessary
do not earn money		\$10.01 to 12
\$13.00 to 15.99	\$16.00 to 20.99	\$21.00 to 25
\$26.00 to 30.99	\$31.00 to 40.99	\$41.00 to 50
	N/A- no job	
165. Are you able to send money l	home from your earnings here?	
165. Are you able to send money l	home from your earnings here? N/A - don't earn money	N/A - no jo
165. Are you able to send money l	N/A - don't earn money	
165. Are you able to send money l YesNo 166. Do you ever volunteer for w	home from your earnings here? N/A - don't earn money ork assignments outside your norm	
165. Are you able to send money l	N/A - don't earn money	
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l</li> <li>Yes No</li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w</li> <li>Yes No</li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money ork assignments outside your norm	
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l</li> <li>Yes No</li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w</li> <li>Yes No</li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y</li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money ork assignments outside your norm our current program?	nal assignment?
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y <ul> <li>Own request/desire</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money rork assignments outside your norm rour current program? Counselor/team a	nal assignment?
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y <ul> <li>Own request/desire</li> <li>Only program availability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money ork assignments outside your norm our current program? Counselor/team a bleMedical reasons	nal assignment? ssignment
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y <ul> <li>Own request/desire</li> <li>Only program availat</li> <li>Custody reasons</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money rork assignments outside your norm rour current program? Counselor/team a Medical reasons Disciplinary reaso	nal assignment? ssignment
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y <ul> <li>Own request/desire</li> <li>Only program availat</li> <li>Custody reasons</li> <li>Not yet assigned</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money rork assignments outside your norm rour current program? Counselor/team a bleMedical reasons Disciplinary reaso Don't know	nal assignment? ssignment
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y <ul> <li>Own request/desire</li> <li>Only program availat</li> <li>Custody reasons</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money rork assignments outside your norm rour current program? Counselor/team a bleMedical reasons Disciplinary reaso Don't know	nal assignment? ssignment
<ul> <li>165. Are you able to send money l <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>166. Do you ever volunteer for w <ul> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> </ul> </li> <li>167. How were you assigned to y <ul> <li>Own request/desire</li> <li>Only program availat</li> <li>Custody reasons</li> <li>Not yet assigned</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A - don't earn money rork assignments outside your norm rour current program? Counselor/team a bleMedical reasons Disciplinary reaso Don't know	nal assignment? ssignment

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168. Do you spend money at the canteen?	Yes	No	Not available
169. Do you spend the full amount for your c	anteen?		
Yes No (less that	n full amount)	N	ot available
Sometimes, not always	Never sho	р	
170. Where does your canteen money come fi	rom?		
My parents/relatives	My partner		
My friends	My children		
Own income/earned here	Own income/f	rom stree	ts
No single source	No answer		
 Do not shop	Trading		
Have no money at all			
171. Have you ever been without any money	on your trust accou	nt here?	
Yes Not now but in		Never	

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173. We have asked you a lot of questions today. Is there any thing else you want to tell me that would help us understand your life here or your life before you came here?

We very much appreciate your willingness to share this information with us. Thank you very much for your time and effort. It will be a great help to us.

<sup>172.</sup> What is your living unit designation?

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#### VENTURA SCHOOL PROGRAM SITE VISIT INTERVIEW

#### STAFF

DATE

NAME OF PROGRAM

CONTACT PERSON (name, title)

ADDRESS (if different from Ventura School)

TELEPHONE

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#### PROGRAM CATEGORY

Jobs/training (indicate if "free venture): \_\_\_\_\_

Education:

Recovery/Self-Help: \_\_\_\_\_

Self Development:

Community-Based:

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

#### PROGRAM MISSION/GOALS

TARGET POPULATION (substance abusers, violent offenders)

**REFERRAL SOURCES** (counselor, classification, self)

**DESCRIPTION OF SCREENING PROCESS** (eligibility criteria, intake)

#### NUMBER OF MONTHS/YEARS PROGRAM HAS BEEN OPERATING

**PROGRAM DURATION** (how long program lasts, e.g. 1 month, 6 months)

#### PROGRAM HOURS PER DAY OR PER WEEK

**STAFFING** (paid or volunteer)

#### NUMBER OF STAFF

-

DOES THE PROGRAM SERVE GIRLS AND BOYS TOGETHER? yes \_\_\_\_ no\_\_\_\_

#### PROGRAM CAPACITY

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys \_\_\_\_ Total\_\_\_\_

AVERAGE DAILY PROGRAM POPULATION (number of wards each day)

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total\_\_\_\_

# CURRENT NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total

#### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER YEAR

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total

#### CRITERIA FOR PROGRAM COMPLETION

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# NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS COMPLETING PROGRAM

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total

PRIMARY REASONS FOR NON-COMPLETION (disciplinary action, parole)

**PAY SCALE FOR PARTICIPANTS** (if wards are paid for work) Does pay differ for boys and girls?

WAITING LIST FOR PROGRAM yes no (please circle) How long is waiting list?

PROGRAM EVALUATION/OUTCOME DATA (measures of success)

ANNUAL PROGRAM BUDGET

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ 

**FUNDING SOURCE** (Ventura School, federal, state, county)

# WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THIS PROGRAM AND WHY?

DOES THIS PROGRAM IMPACT PAROLE SUCCESS? WHY OR WHY NOT?

#### SUGGESTED PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

#### COMMENTS

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# Appendix D Staff Interview Instrument

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#### VENTURA SCHOOL PROGRAM SITE VISIT INTERVIEW

#### STAFF

DATE

NAME OF PROGRAM

CONTACT PERSON (name, title)

ADDRESS (if different from Ventura School)

TELEPHONE

1.

#### PROGRAM CATEGORY

Jobs/training (indicate if "free venture): \_\_\_\_\_

Education:

Recovery/Self-Help:

Self Development:

Community-Based:

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

#### PROGRAM MISSION/GOALS

**TARGET POPULATION** (substance abusers, violent offenders)

**REFERRAL SOURCES** (counselor, classification, self)

DESCRIPTION\_OF\_SCREENING\_PROCESS (eligibility criteria, intake)

#### NUMBER OF MONTHS/YEARS PROGRAM HAS BEEN OPERATING

**PROGRAM DURATION** (how long program lasts, e.g. 1 month, 6 months)

#### PROGRAM HOURS PER DAY OR PER WEEK

**STAFFING** (paid or volunteer)

#### NUMBER OF STAFF

5.1

DOES THE PROGRAM SERVE GIRLS AND BOYS TOGETHER? yes\_\_\_\_\_ no\_\_\_\_ PROGRAM CAPACITY

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys \_\_\_\_ Total\_\_\_\_

# AVERAGE DAILY PROGRAM POPULATION (number of wards each day)

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total\_\_\_\_

#### CURRENT NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total

#### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PER YEAR

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total

#### CRITERIA FOR PROGRAM COMPLETION

# NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS COMPLETING PROGRAM

Girls\_\_\_\_ Boys\_\_\_\_ Total

PRIMARY REASONS FOR NON-COMPLETION (disciplinary action, parole)

**PAY SCALE FOR PARTICIPANTS** (if wards are paid for work) Does pay differ for boys and girls?

WAITING LIST FOR PROGRAM yes no (please circle)

How long is waiting list?

PROGRAM EVALUATION/OUTCOME DATA (measures of success)

ANNUAL PROGRAM BUDGET

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FUNDING SOURCE (Ventura School, federal, state, county)

#### WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THIS PROGRAM AND WHY?

# DOES THIS PROGRAM IMPACT PAROLE SUCCESS? WHY OR WHY NOT?

#### SUGGESTED PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

#### COMMENTS

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# Appendix D Staff Interview Instrument

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# Staff Interview Guide: Youthful Female Offender Protocol

1. Over-all impressions of programs available to female wards:

- 2. Nature of needs of female wards:
- Physical needs: (housing, medical etc)
- Educational
- Vocational
- Emotional/psychological
- Recreational
- Visiting
- Re-entry
- Family
- Relationship
- Sexual/Reproductive/Parenting
- Abuse
- Drug/Alcohol
- Other:
- 3. Staff needs in dealing with females:
- Training/Education
- Staff/Ward Ratio
- In-service
- Other:
- 4. Best things about programs here
- 5. Needs Improvement?
- 6. Comparisons of male to female program opportunities
- 7. Things you would like others to know about working with female wards?
- 8. Anything else?

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