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FINAL REPORT

Approved By Man

Date:

# **Profiling the Needs of Young Female Offenders**

Instrument Development and Pilot Study

**Final Report** 

**April 2000** 

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#### 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 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 gender-based 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

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

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

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

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

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

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 face-to-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.

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
- 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

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

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.

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

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

#### 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	

# **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:

Table 1 Living Situation Prior to Imprisonment CYA 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

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)

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

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 3 Family Member Arrest and Incarceration History N = 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.

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.

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 6 Reasons for Committing the Current Offense California 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.

Table 7	
Drug Use by Youtl	iful Female Offenders

N = 62 (in Percentages)

(m rerealtages)	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

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

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	

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:

- 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
- 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.

#### 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.

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.

# **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**

Site visit instruments were developed so that staff and participants in programs at the Ventura School could give their input. 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.

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.

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.

#### **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
- 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.

#### **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.

#### 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.

# Appendix B Ward Survey with Data Distributions

# 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
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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. F	How do	you describ	oe vour race	and ethnic	origin?
------	--------	-------------	--------------	------------	---------

22.8% - White, not Hispanic	9.3% - White, Hispanic
16.7% - Black, not Hispanic	0% - Black, Hispanic
25.3% - Hispanic	4.3% - Asian
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?

, ,		
<b>.6%</b> - 13	<b>28.4%</b> - 17	<b>4.9%</b> - 21
<b>1.9%</b> - 14	<b>21.0%</b> - 18	<b>.6%</b> - 22
<b>9.9%</b> - 15	<b>13.0%</b> - 19	<b>.6%</b> - 23
<b>11.7% -</b> 16	<b>6.8%</b> - 20	<b>.6%</b> - 24

## 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?

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

#### Educational background

8.

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...

5.6% - 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
4.2% - 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	

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	9.8%	-	1 to 3 years of HS
31.4%	- 4 years of high school	2.9%	-	GED completed
1.0%	- tech./voc. school	14.7%	_	1 to 3 years of college
8.8%	- 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
<b>28.4%</b> - 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
<b>0%</b> - 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 1.9% - other correctional facility (adult or **7.4%** - missing juvenile)

{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)

{go to Q15}

#### Use these codes

- 1. Didn't quit (46.3)
- 2. I didn't belong (.6)
- 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 (5.6)
- 8. Expelled/kicked out (4.9) 9. Started to cut & didn't return
  - (3.7)

- 10.Didn't care (3.7) 13. Gang activities (1.9)
- 11. School was too hard (.6) 12. Took GED test/passed (1.9) 14. Fighting with others
  - 15. Involved in criminal activ.
- 16. Was in juvenile hall and not attending school (1.2)
- 17. N/A (1.9)

- 18.0ther (**9.3**)
- 12. {For those going beyond HS ask}, was it...of the 20 that went beyond HS...
- 15% Four year school/college

Where was this?

10% - in institution (not Ventura)

5% - Ventura

0% - on the streets {go to Q13}

75% - Community college

Where was this?

25% - in institution (not Ventura)

45% - Ventura

5% - on the streets {go to Q13}

10% - Vocational/Technical college

Where was this?

5% - in institution (not Ventura)

0% - Ventura

5% - on the streets {go to Q14}

No school or college beyond HS. {go to # 15}

13. What is your primary subject **Of the 20 with college ex	<del>-</del>	one only}
Use these codes 1. General education (70%) 3. English/literature 5. Social sciences (5%) 7. Agriculture 10.Arts/Music 13.Nursing/Pre-med (5%) Other (5%)	2. Business or management 4. Education (5%) 6. Psychology 8. Natural sciences 11.Philosophy, Theology 14.Physical education	9. Computer sciences 12.Protective services
14. {For those attending vocat complete the course? {there is **10 responded- studied, 4	room for three courses of stud	dy}
Use these codes: 1. Business, secretarial 30% of 3. Cosmetology 10% of those s 10.Food Preparation 10% of to 15. Air conditioning/Refrigeral 16.Other 30% of those who sta	tudied, 0% of completed hose who studied, 0% of com tion 20% of those who studied	pleted d, 0% completed
15. If you were to continue you level classes or vocational school		ool level, would you consider college
74.7% - college level 21.0% - vocational {g	,	
<ul><li>16. If you were to go to colleg</li><li>70% of sample responded. of</li></ul>		ld study? {mark one only}
Use these codes 1. General education (13.4%) 3. English/literature 5. Social sciences (7%) 7. Agriculture 9. Computer sciences (3.5%) 11.Philosophy, Theology 13.Nursing/Pre-med (19.5%) 15.No college	2. Business or n. 4. Education (2 6. Psychology (8. Natural scien 10.Arts/Music (12.Protective se 14.Physical edu 16.Other (13.3	(14.2%) nces (4.4%) (4.4%) ervices (6.2%) ucation (2.7%)

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 (23.7%)

- 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%)
- 12. Travel, hotel related (2.6%) 13. Heavy equipment operating
- 14. Cabinetry/woodworking
- 15. Air conditioning/Refrigeration (2.6%)
- 16.Other (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
  - Vocational (list:)
  - 6.2% - None
- 20. Omitted

# 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:

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

Any legitimate source such as

41.0% - 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)	7.4% - self	3. (SSI, welfare or other public assistance
		program)
.6% - parent(s)	0% - self	4. unemployment compensation because of
		layoffs/fired
1.2% - parent(s)	5.6% - self	5. spouse, family or friends (legitimate
		income)

Any illegal source such as

0% - parent(s)	.6% - self	6. welfare fraud
.6% - parent(s)	5.6% - self	7. prostitution
.6% - parent(s)	39.5% - self	8. drug dealing/sales
0% - parent(s)	14.2% - self	9. shoplifting, fencing or other hustling
.6% - parent(s)	<b>8.6%</b> - 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

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

# Use these codes for Q24 and Q25:

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

24.

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

{If no, ask reason and record at b}

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

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:

{If no, ask reason and record at b}

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

(Q26 omitted)

27. {For those answering "self-support by working" to Q 22}-, was it

28. {For those answering "parent(s) support by working" to Q22}-, was it

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 11.was in school/training (20.7%) 2. no jobs available (2.7%) 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%) 17.0ther (28%) 8. temporary/seasonal 9. made more money from crime/hustling (10%)

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

10.made more money from public
assistance/SSI (9.1%)
11.was in school/training
12.was in rehab program
13.had drug/alcohol problems (11.4%)
14.ill/handicap (not drug/alc-related) (15.9%)
15.did not want to work
16.don't know why/no specific reason (2.3%)
17.Other

{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)	0% - 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	0% - 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?

51.9% gave some answer 44.4% no job ever

,		the highest hourly safe those responding	alary <b>you</b> ear	med on the stre	ets before th	nis Youth Aut	hority
		- \$4.25 or less - \$10.01 or <		64.26 to 6.50 lidn't work			.00
•		nate/guess the amoun e help R figure out		•		year? {this or	ne may be
		- under \$10,000 - \$25,000 to 40,00	00		\$10,001 to \$40,001 ar	•	
34. Ha	ave you	ever received public	assistance/v	velfare? 22.2%	- Yes	77.8% - 1	No
35. Ha	as your <b>f</b>	amily ever received	public assist	ance/welfare?	<b>64.2%</b> - Ye	es 35.2% -	No
36. a) Did	you rec	eive any public assis	tance in the l	ast year on the	streets? 16.	7% - Yes 83.	.3% - No
b) Did	-	mily receive any pub - Yes 63		e in the last year (.6 missing		eets?	
37. Ind	cluding	the jobs you just told	me about, w	vhat two jobs an		ost skilled or o training	trained to
		e with work histories important, most skil		you learn how	<del></del>	•	
	35.8%	- Have no training	1.2	2% - High sch	ool 1	1.2% -Vocation tech so	
	13.0%	<ul><li>College</li><li>Youth Authority</li><li>missing</li></ul>		% - U.S. mili 1% - Family/fi	•	0.4% -On-the	-job train
39. Are	e you pla 95.7%	anning to work when - yes 3.7		ased? no} because {v	write very c	learly}: <b>.6%</b>	missing
40. {Fo		planning to work} W	hat kind of	job do you wan	t when you	get out of the	Youth
(not co	oded)				not plan	ning to work	
				9			

- 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?
- 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}

# 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 liv	ve?
Use	these codes for 46.	

- 1. Lived alone (4.9%)
- 3. Lived with mother alone (16.0%)
- 5. Lived with mother & partner (2.5%)
- 7. Lived with father & wife (.6%)
- 9. Lived with grandparents (5.6%)
- 11. Lived with spouse/partner (12.3%)
- 13. Had no permanent residence (3.7%)
- 15. Shelter
- 17. Comm. Program (non-drug) (4.9%)
- 19. Work Furlough facility
- 21. Anywhere but last place/Calif.
- 23. Too soon to think about this
- 25. Does not apply/no answer
- 27. Other 5.6%

- 2. Lived with both parents (12.3%)
- 4. Lived with mother & spouse (not father) (4.9%)
- 6. Lived with father alone (3.7%)
- 8. Lived with father and his partner (.6%)
- 10. Lived with other relatives (6.2%)
- 12. Lived with friends/roommate (9.9%)
- 14. Homeless/on the streets (6.2%)
- 16. Recovery home/other drug program
- 18. Other Juvenile Offender Program
- 20. Out of state/with family
- 22. Don't have a place to go
- 24. Don't know
- 26. Same situation as before
- 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

$$0\%$$
 - yes--some of them

- 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}?

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

52. Where do you plan to go upon your release? {codes above}\_ Use these codes for 52. 1. Lived alone (2.2%) 2. Lived with both parents (14.5%) 3. Lived with mother alone (19.6%) 4. Lived with mother and her spouse (not father) (8.7%) 5. Lived with mother & partner (3.6%) 6. Lived with father alone (5.0%( 8. Lived with father and his partner (.7%) 7. Lived with father & wife (.7%) 9. Lived with grandparents (8%) 10. Lived with other relatives (10%) 11. Lived with spouse/partner (2.9%) 12. Lived with friends/roommate (2.9%) 13. Had no permanent residence 14. Homeless/on the streets 15. Shelter 16. Recovery home/other drug program 17. Comm. Program (non-drug) (1.4%) 18. Other Juvenile Offender Program 19. Work Furlough facility 20. Out of state/with family (.7%) 21. Anywhere but last place/Calif. 22. Don't have a place to go 23. Too soon to think about this (1.4%) 24. Don't know (2.2%) 25. Does not apply/no answer 26. Same situation as before (10.1%)

53. {for those with children} Do you plan to live with any of your children?

27. Other (5.1%)

80.0% yes-right away
8.7% yes-but need to get settled first
6.5% no- can't get custody
4.3% no-kids in good situation
0% don't know/too soon

Family History	{Now I'm goin	g to ask you so	ome questions	about your	family's arres	t and
prison history}						

54. Have any members of your	family ever been arrested? 88	1.9% - Yes 8.0% - No
55. {If yes} Who?		
** percent here = out of full sa		
use these codes for 55 1. mother (35.8%)	2 father (55.6%)	3 sistor (169/)
1. mother (33.6%) 4. brother (34%)	2. father <b>(55.6%)</b> 5. step-brother <b>(1.9%)</b>	3. sister (16%) 6. step sister
7. husband	8. son	9. daughter
10. boyfriend (2.5%)	11. other relatives (42.6%)	12. other guardian (1.9%)
13. none at all	14. other	99.N/A
15. none ai aii	14. Other	99.IV/A
56. Have any members of your	family ever been on formal pr	obation? <b>72.8%</b> - Yes <b>22.8% -</b> No
57. {If yes} Who?		
** percent here = out of full sa	ample	
use these codes for 57		
1. mother (21.6%)	2. father (38.3%)	3. sister (11.7%)
4. brother (25.3%)	5. step-brother	6. step sister
7. husband	8. son	9. daughter
10. boyfriend ( <b>4.3%)</b>	11. other relatives (29%)	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	•
59. {If yes} Who?		
**percent here = out of full sa		
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 <b>(.6%)</b>	99. N/A

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

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

60.3% - father

33.8% - mother

2.9% - other guardian

1.5% - brother

1.5% - other relative

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

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...}

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

75.

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 ves) 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

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

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

- 3

32 (24.24%) - was being abused (23.48%) - didn't agree with rules/strict home/rebellion/didn't get along with 31 7 (5.3%)- thought I could take care of myself 19 (14.39%) - wanted to be with friends (7.58%) - wanted to be with boyfriend 10 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%)

79. How old were you when you first started getting into trouble? range- 5-19; mean- 12.044; mode 12

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?
- 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

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

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 mths1.2% - 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

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
	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

87.	What	offense	were	vou	arrested	for	the	first	time?	
-----	------	---------	------	-----	----------	-----	-----	-------	-------	--

that offense were you arrested b	of the first thi	
homicide	7	(4.3%)
voluntary manslaughter	1	(.6%)
assault	24	(14.8%)
robbery	14	(8.6%)
motor vehicle violations	I	(.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%)

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

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	10	(00.000()
violent crimes	18	(20.93%)
property crimes	8	(9.30%)
drug/alcohol crimes	2	(2.33%)
correctional violations (runaway	•	
assault on peace officer, prob/pa	•	
	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, correctional	1	(1.16%)
violence, weapons, correctional	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%)
	2	(1.00)

2

2

(1.2%)

(1.2%)

violent, property, weapons

correctional, drugs, weapons

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

69.1% yes;

25.9% - yes- male

22.2% - yes-female

**30.2%** - no (skip Q 93)

21.0% - yes- both

91. Is/are this person/they serving time for this offense? Of those with co-defendants

65.2% - Yes

**34.8%** - No

92. {If yes} Longer or shorter than your term? of the 84 reporting a co-def. serving time...

29.8% - longer

38.1% - shorter

13.1% - same

19.0% - d/k

. . . . . .

0% - n/a

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

**percent	below=	out of 162
-----------	--------	------------

1, 1

ome boio out of for		
to pay for drugs	11	(6.8%)
economic pressures	14	(8.6%)
poor judgement	14	(8.6%)
to protect self/family	10	(6.2%)
intoxicated or high	22	(13.6%)
pressured by friend	13	(8.0%)
helping a friend	5	(6.1%)
anger	21	(13.0%)
fear	1	(.6%)
to escape abuse	6	(3.7%)
desperation	2	(1.2%)
gambling		
to get attention	2	(1.2%)
greed	5	(3.1%)
revenge	18	(11.1%)
claim innocence	3	(1.9%)
ignorance of the law		
drug deal gone bad		
running the streets	10	(6.2%)
took rap for other(s)	5	(3.1%)
wouldn't inform on perpetrator		
gang related	11	(6.8%)
I was bored	5	(3.1%)
to prove myself/ get respect	7	(4.3%)
didn't want placement/to be		
with friends, fmly, chld	14	(8.6%)
it was fun	6	(3.7%)
I didn't care what I did	3	(1.9%)
went along with other people	3 2	(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 high/drunk	2	(1.2%)
looking for emotional fulfillment	3	(1.9%)
wanted/needed a car	3	(1.9%)
I felt like it	2	(1.2%)
rebellion	1	(.6%)
challenge/didn't think get caught	2	(1.2%)
accident/wrong person	2	(1.2%)
to feel powerful	1	(.6%)
other	5	(3.1%)
		•

94. Have you ever used a weapon to protect yourself or your children? Of those who responded 42.2% - No

$$(n=135)$$
 57.8% - Yes

95. Did you (ever) serve any time for this weapons use? Of those who responded (n=135)

#### Children

{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?

$$1 = 24.7\%$$

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
- 17 14.0
- 18 9.3
- 19 4.7

99. Do you have legal custody of all your children?

65.1% - yes/all

0% - yes/some

32.6% - no

0% - don't know 0% - N/A

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

#### Use these codes:

- 1. spouse/partner who is child's father (21.4%)
- 2. child's father (not in relationship with you) (4.8%) child 1; (33.3%) child 2
- 4. your (R's) mother (35.7%) child 1; (33.3%) child 2
- 5. your (R's) father (2.4%)
- 6. child's father's mother (7.1%) child 1; (33.3%) child 2
- 8. your/father's grandparent (s) (2.4%)
- 9. your relatives (19.0%)
- 12. 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}

# 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

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 8. between four and six mon
- 18. no partner
- 9. longer than six months
- 19. cannot call this person 20. no friends/family
- 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%

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%

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

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

108. Since yo	u nave	been here, now often do you write letters to your children?	
Response	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?\_\_\_\_

Response	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%

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

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%)
```

{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:

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

- 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 so
- 7. every three months or so
- 8. between four and six mon
- 9. longer than six months
- 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact
- 11. never since this incarceration

- 12. not able to due to rules/custody
- 13. don't know
- 14. pending visiting approval
- 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
- 16. paper work still being processed
- 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
- 18. no partner
- 19. cannot call this person
- 20. no friends/family
- 99. Not applicable to me
- 113. Since you have been here, how often do you call your partner?

## Response

- 20.0%
- 2 30.0% 3 5.0%
- 3 3.0 /0
- 5 3.3%
- 10 5.0% 11 21.7%
- 12 1.7%
- 17 3.3%
- 19 10.0%
- 114. Since you have been here, how often do you receive letters from your partner?

#### Response

1 14.8%

2

3 14.8%

36.1%

- 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?

#### Response

- 1= 23.0% 2= 32.8
- 3= 16.4
- 4 = 4.9
- 5 = 6.6
- 10= 6.6
- 11= 6.6

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

- 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 so
- 7. every three months or so
- 8. between four and six mon
- 9. longer than six months

•

- 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact
- 11. never since this incarceration

- 12. not able to due to rules/custody
- 13. don't know
- 14. pending visiting approval
- 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
- 16. paper work still being processed
- 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
- 18. no partner
- 19. cannot call this person
- 20. no friends/family
- 99. Not applicable to me

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

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

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

Response	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:

- 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 so
- 7. every three months or so
- 8. between four and six mon
- 9. longer than six months
- 10. sporadic-no pattern but some contact
- 11. never since this incarceration

3

- 12. not able to due to rules/custody
- 13. don't know
- 14. pending visiting approval
- 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
- 16. paper work still being processed
- 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here
- 18. no partner
- 19. cannot call this person
- 20. no friends/family
- 99. Not applicable to me

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

## Response

- 1 14.7%
- 2 30.1% 18.6%
- 4 6.4%
- 5 9.6%
- 6 4.5%
- 1.3% 7
- 8 .6%
- 9 .6%
- 10 7.1%
- 5.8% 11
- 119. Since you have been here, how often do you have regular visits with your other family?

## Response

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

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

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

# Response

- 2 32.1%
- 3 39.6%
- 5 5.7%
- 6 3.8%
- 7 1.9% 10 3.8%
- 10 5.076
- 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 month6. every two months or so
- 16. paper work still being processed
- 7. every three months or so
- 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here 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

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. other34.8%  99. N/A
126. Have you ever miscarried in a juvenile facility, jail or prison? 86% of sample responded-of 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 adequate 2. had service/program and it was Inadequate 3. Never had service 99. Not applicable
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:

",",

#### **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.}

Ph	vsica	d	้นท	der	18
	4 21 CH	w	444	uu	

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%)
- 3. mother's boyfriend (4%)
- 5. spouse/partner (1%)
- 7. brother (4%)
- 9. step-brother
- 11. sibling's peers
- 13. family friend/neighbor (2%)
- 15. stranger (1%)
- 17. pimps (.5%)
- 19. your stepmother (1%)
- 21. anyone in a correctional facility (.5%)
- 23. anyone else (2%)\_\_\_\_\_

- 2. step-father (8%)
- 4. your boyfriend (15%)
- 6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (6%)
- 8. sister (2%)
- 10. step-sister
- 12. your peers (includes gang peer) (6%)
- 14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)
- 16. customers of prostitutes--tricks
- 18. your mother (24%)
- 20. any female relatives (4%)
- 22. didn't know who they were
- 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

137. Can you tell me all the people v 40% of these boyfriend; 20% spou	who may have hurt you? {abuser codes} use or partner; 40% other
Sexual abuse (not assault)/ under 1 138. Have you ever been sexually ab {if yes, ask Q139}	18 usedas a child? 45.7% - Yes 54.3% - No
139. How often did this occur? 21% of these response 1; 23% re	<del></del>
Use these codes for frequency:  1. a one time event  2. more than once but not an ongoing 3. an on-going, recurrent event  99. N/A	g, recurrent event
•	who may have sexually abused you? {abuser codes} tor: percentage= percent of abusers reported  2. step-father (7%)  4. your boyfriend (4%)  6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (26%)  8. sister  10. step-sister  12. your peers-includes gang peer (9%)  14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) (2%)  16. customers of prostitutestricks  18. your mother (1%)  20. any female relatives (1%)
Sexual abuse (not assault)/ over 18 141. Have you ever been sexually al 1.2% - Yes 98.8% - N {if yes, ask Q 142}	oused as an adult? (since age 18)
142. How often did this occur?  1 (50%)= response 1;	
143. Can you tell me all the people v  1= boyfriend; 1= other	who may have sexually abused you? {abuser codes}

2.5

Emotional/ under 18 144. Have you ever been emotionally No {if yes, ask Q 145}	abused or neglected as a child? 67.9% - Yes 32.1% -
145. How often did this occur?  response 1= 4.7%;  2= 13	{frequency code} 3.1%;
Use these codes for frequency: 1. a one time event 2. more than once but not an ongoing 3. an on-going, recurrent event 99. N/A	g, recurrent event
146. Can you tell me all the people w {abuser codes}	tho may have emotionally abused or neglected you?
Use these codes for abuser/perpetrat 1. father (21%) 3. mother's boyfriend (2%) 5. spouse/partner (1%) 7. brother (3%) 9. step-brother 11. sibling's peers (1%) 13. family friend/neighbor (7%) 15. stranger 17. pimps 19. your stepmother (1%) 21. anyone else (2%) 22. didn't know who they were  Emotional/ over 18 147. Have you been emotionally abus 11.1% - Yes 88.9% - {if yes, ask Q 148}	2. step-father (8%) 4. your boyfriend (7%) 6. other male relatives (not incl. brother) (3%) 8. sister (1%) 10. step-sister (1%) 12. your peers includes gang peer (4%) 14. authority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc) (1%) 16. customers of prostitutestricks 18. your mother (40%) 20. any female relatives (7%)  99. N/A  used as an adult? (since age 18)

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

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	
	ssaulted {using violence} as a child?
34.6% - Yes 65.4% -	
34.076 - 103 03.476 -	(11 yes, ask Q131)
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 ongoin	ng, recurrent event
3. an on-going, recurrent event	.6,
99. N/A	
152 Commentall manufall the manufa	
·	who may have sexually assaulted you? {abuser
codes}	Man.
Use these codes for abuser/perpetro	
1. father (3%)	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	•
17. pimps (1%)	18. your mother
19. your stepmother	20. any female relatives
21. anyone else (4%)	
22 didn't know who they were	99 N/A

#### 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.

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% - ves

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

**28.6%** - no

0% - never received any counseling

0% - never needed any counseling

0% - no abuse- N/A

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

**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)

161. Have you ever used alcohol?		95.6% -Yes	4.4% - No
Was alcohol use ever a problem in your life?		30.6% -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 a have for 2 ( d) ++	C Alb	lask for	
If so, how often? (see codes) **o	-	g 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			
8. Week-ends	5.56%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	13.49%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
>>. 14/11			
162. Have you ever used marijuana?		90.7% -Yes	9.3% - No
	e?	90.7% -Yes 19.4%	
162. Have you ever used marijuana?	e?		
162. Have you ever used marijuana? Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif			
162. Have you ever used marijuana?  Was marijuana ever a problem in your life 80.6%- No  Did you use marijuana the last year you w	vere free?	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
162. Have you ever used marijuana?  Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif 80.6%- No	vere free?	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
162. Have you ever used marijuana?  Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif  80.6%- No  Did you use marijuana the last year you w  If so, how often? (see codes)** of	vere free? those reporting	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
162. Have you ever used marijuana?  Was marijuana ever a problem in your life 80.6%- No  Did you use marijuana the last year you was life so, how often? (see codes)** of the last year you was life you was a last year you was life you was lif	vere free? those reporting 20.51%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
162. Have you ever used marijuana? Was marijuana ever a problem in your life 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you wanter the last year year.	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
Was marijuana ever a problem in your life 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you wanter the last year year.	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you w If so, how often? (see codes)** of  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	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97% 11.97% 4.27%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
162. Have you ever used marijuana?  Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif  80.6%- No  Did you use marijuana the last year you w  If so, how often? (see codes)** of  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	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97% 11.97% 4.27% 2.56%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you w If so, how often? (see codes)** of  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	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97% 11.97% 4.27% 2.56% 3.42%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
Was marijuana ever a problem in your life 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you w If so, how often? (see codes)** of  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 mnths 8. Week-ends	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97% 4.27% 2.56% 3.42% 2.56%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
162. Have you ever used marijuana? Was marijuana ever a problem in your lif 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you w If so, how often? (see codes)** of  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 mnths 8. Week-ends 9. Occasional/sporadic	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97% 11.97% 4.27% 2.56% 3.42%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes
Was marijuana ever a problem in your life 80.6%- No Did you use marijuana the last year you w If so, how often? (see codes)** of  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 mnths 8. Week-ends	vere free? those reporting 20.51% 28.21% 11.97% 4.27% 2.56% 3.42% 2.56%	19.4% 72.0% -Yes	-Yes

63.1% -Yes 36.9% - No

Did you ever drink alcohol while using marijuana?

```
13.7% - Yes 86.3% - No
163. Have you ever used heroin?
                                                                  7.5% - Yes 92.5% -No
     Was heroin ever a problem in your life?
     Did you use heroin the last year you were free?
                                                                  8.2% - Yes 91.8% -No
     If so, how often? (see codes) **of those reporting 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 14.29%
          8. Week-ends
          9. Occasional/sporadic
                                             14.29%
          10. Binge Pattern
          11. Never
          99. N/A
     Did you ever drink alcohol while using heroin?
                                                                  8.8% - Yes 91.2% - No
164. Have you ever used powdered cocaine?
                                                                  42.2% - Yes 57.8% - No
     Was cocaine ever a problem in your life?
                                                                  13.0% - Yes 87.0% - No
     Did you use cocaine the last year you were free?
                                                                  23.0% - Yes 77.0% - 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 2.56%
          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 cocaine?
                                                                        23.2% - Yes
```

76.7% - No

```
56.5% - Yes 43.5% - No
165. Have you ever used amphetamines/speed/crank?
                                                                  35.4% - Yes 64.4% - No
     Were amphetamines/speed/crank ever a problem in your life?
     Did you use amph/speed/crank the last year you were free?
                                                                  47.8% - Yes 52.2% - No
     If so, how often? (see codes) **of 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%
                                             4.0%
           10. Binge Pattern
           11. Never
           99. N/A
     Did you ever drink alcohol while using amphetamines?
                                                                  31.7% -Yes 68.3% - No
166. Have you ever used sniffed glue or other inhalants?
                                                                  32.3% -Yes 67.7% - No
     Were inhalants ever a problem in your life?
                                                                       4.3% -Yes 95.7% -
No
     Did you use inhalants the last year you were free?
                                                                    8.7% -Yes 91.3% - No
     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
                                             5.89%
           8. Week-ends
           9. Occasional/sporadic
                                             58.82%
           10. Binge Pattern
           11. Never
                                             5.89%
           99. N/A
     Did you ever drink alcohol while using inhalants?
                                                                  6.9% - Yes 93.1% - No
```

...

```
4.3% -Yes
                                                                               95.7% - No
167. Have you ever used Quaalude?
                                                                   0% -Yes
                                                                               100% - No
     Were Quaalude ever a problem in your life?
                                                                              98.1% - No
     Did you use Quaalude the last year you were free?
                                                                  1.9% -Yes
     If so, how often? (see codes) **of those reporting use last year free
                                             33.33%
           1. Twice a day or more
           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 Quaalude?
                                                                  1.3% -Yes 98.7% - No
168. Have you ever used speedballs? (cocaine/heroin shot together)
                                                                  7.5% -Yes 92.5% - No
     Were speedballs ever a problem in your life?
                                                                  1.9% -Yes 98.1% - No
     Did you use speedballs the last year you were free?
                                                                  6.3% -Yes 93.7% - No
     If so, how often? ____ (see codes) ** Of those reporting use last year free
           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
    Did you ever drink alcohol while using speedballs?
                                                                  1.9% -Yes 98.1% - No
```

3.

169. Have you ever used crack?		23.6% -Yes	<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 wer		16.4% -Yes	<b>83.6%</b> - No
If so, how often? (see codes) **		ng use last year fre	e
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 mont	ths		
8. Week-ends	11.76%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	23.53%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using	crack?	12.0% -Yes	<b>88.0%</b> - No
170. Have you ever used LSD-other hallucin	ogens?	<b>34.2%</b> -Yes	65.8% - No
Was LSD ever a problem in your life?	<b>U</b>		90.6% - No
Did you use LSD the last year you were	e free?		82.5% - No
If so, how often? (see codes) **		ig use last year free	:
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 mont	ths		
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 using	hallucinogens?	10.7% -Y	es <b>89.3%</b> -

. · ː

No

171. Have you ever used PCP?		32.3% -Yes	67.7% - No
Was PCP ever a problem in your life?		13.1% -Yes	<b>86.9%</b> - No
Did you use PCP the last year you were free?		19.5% -Yes	<b>80.5%</b> - No
	If so, how often? (see codes) **of those reporting us		
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 months			
8. Week-ends	3.23%		
9. Occasional/sporadic	36.36%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using P	CP?	13.1% -Yes	<b>86.9% -</b> No
172. Have you ever used prescription drugs?		23.0% -Yes	77.0% - No
Were prescription drugs ever a problem in your life?		7.5% -Yes	92.5% - No
•	Did you use prescription drugs the last year you were free?		<b>88.8%</b> - No
If so, how often? (see codes) **of	•		
1. Twice a day or more	5.25%	•	
2. Daily or almost daily	10.53%		
3. 3-5 times a week			
4. Once or twice a week	26.32%		
5. Once every 2-3 weeks	10.53%		
6. Every month or two	10.53%		
7. Less than once every 3-4 months	;		
8. Week-ends			
9. Occasional/sporadic	36.84%		
10. Binge Pattern			
11. Never			
99. N/A			
Did you ever drink alcohol while using p	rescription drugs?	<b>8.8%</b> -Yes	91.3% - No
173. {For those using more than three subst	•		
You have told me about using several different	substances, would	you say that you	
14.8% - used anything available			
53.1% - only used those specific substa	nces		
.6% - other			
31.5% - not applicable			

174. How old were you when you first drank alcohol? \_\_\_\_\_\_never drank range= 0-17; mean= 10.95; 175. How old were you when you first used drugs? \_\_\_\_\_ never used drugs range= 0-17; mean=12.422; mode= 12 176. Have you ever used a needle to inject drugs? 0% - don't know 11.11% - yes **84.0%** - no 4.9% - never used drugs 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? Use these codes: 1. In any correctional facility 2. In the community 1=1.9%; 2=1.2%-Alcohol Detox 1=26.5%; 2=14.2%; both=11.7%-Peer counseling - Self Help, AA, NA, CA etc 1= 1.2%-Alcohol Abuse education only 1=1.9%; 2=3.1%; both=.6%-Professionally lead group therapy - outpatient, drug free 1=1.2%; 2=.6%-Professionally lead individual therapy - private physician 1=.6%; 2=6.8%-Residential; hospital 1=.6%; 2=4.3%-Residential: recovery home 1=17.3%; 2=.6%; both=.6%-Drug education only 00%-Methadone maintenance 00%-Methadone Detox 00%-Other drug Detox 00%-Other drug maintenance 1=.6%; 2=3.1%-Probation sponsored 1=.6%; 2=.6%- Parole sponsored 1=3.1%; 2=.6%-CDC program 00%-Religious based programs 00%-Use of Antabuse/Naltrax 00%-Therapeutic community 1=4.9%; 2=1.2%; both=.6%-Other

180. 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)

### \*percentages here= percent of responses

- 7 (3.4%) no drug use
- 9 (4.3%) I did my crime (current or previous) while on drugs/alcohol
- 16 (7.7%) I did my crime ""because of" drugs/alcohol
- 27 (13.0%) messed up my brain/ memory problems
- 21 (10.1%) made me do things (or neglect things) that I wouldn't otherwise do
- 25 (12.0%) got me into trouble, pathway into crime, gangs
- 9 (4.3%) made me violent, pumps me up to do crime
- 6 (2.9%) use them to escape problems, cover up feelings
- 12 (5.8%) school and family problems
- 12 (5.8%) made me not care what I did, it changed who I was
- 2 (1%) drugs are a part of life of crime
- 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}

81. Which programs (other than a job) do you participate in? {Mark all that apply}
*responses= out of 162
92.6% - Educational/Academic
8.6% - Vocational
List course
7.4% - Work Experience
List course
7.4% - Free Venture
4.3% - TWA
1.9% - Gold Coast
<b>1.9%</b> - Other
28.4% - Formalized Drug Program
13.0% - Informal Substance Abuse Programs (list:)
4.9% - Success Seminar
21.6% - Group Therapy
24.7% - Individual Therapy
6.8% - Physical Abuse Counseling
12.3% - Sexual Abuse Counseling
3.7% - Birthing Service
33.3% - Gang Awareness
<b>6.8%</b> - 187 Group
35.2% - Anger Management
22.2% - Parenting Program
31.5% - Religious Groups
21.0% - Recreational Programs
12.3% - Hobby arts/crafts/music
38.3% - Other
82. Which of these programs has been helpful/beneficial to you? open-ended}
83. What programs would you like to see here?

184.

a) Do you have a job here in the Youth Authority?

27.2% - yes 71.6% - no

(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	<b>5.6%-</b> \$10.01 to 12.99
\$13.00 to 15.99	\$16.00 to 20.99	<b>5.6%-</b> \$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

190. How were you assigned to your current program?

27.2% - own request/desire

30.2% - counselor/team assignment

.6% - only program available

0% - medical reasons

0% - not yet assigned

**1.2%** - don't know

21.6% - other\_\_\_\_

**6.8%** - missing

191. Where do you spend the bulk of your free time during the daytime here?

63% - in my room

9.9% - in the day room

3.7% - 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

9.3% - missing

192. Where do you spend the bulk of your free time during the evenings here?

59.9% - 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 your free time during the weekends here?

45.1% - in my room

11.7% - in the day room

1.9% - 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

15.4% - 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 your canteen?

38.3% - Yes

31.8% - No (less than full amount)

6.5% - Not available

13.0% - sometimes, not always

10.4% - never shop

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 here

.7% - own income/from streets

.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 money on your trust account here?

32.5% - yes

1

41.3% - not now but in past

26.3% - never

199. Which cottage to you now live in?

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.

# Appendix C Revised Ward Survey

# 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
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:

,

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 participate in the study or to answer any particular questions at any time. I also have received a copy of this statement.

6/96

Today's date:	month/c	iay	_/year	_	
name:			_		
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?	
White, not Hispan Black, not Hispani Hispanic Asian Native American Other	Black and Black and Other Mix	l Hispanic Mixed
{if necessary: ask,"What group do	you identify with mostly?"}	
2. What was your age at your last	birthday?	
3. What is your date of birth? M_	DY	
4. What is your marital status?		
Never Married Divorced Other	Married Widowed	Separated Common-law
5. What is your parents' marital sta	atus?	
Never Married Divorced Other	Married Widowed	Separated Common-law
6. What is your current religious p	preference?	
Muslim Protestant atheist	Jewish Buddhist/other no preference	Catholic agnostic other (list)
7. What religion were you raised i	n?	
Muslim Protestant atheist don't know	Jewish Buddhist/other no preference	Catholic agnostic other (list)

# Educational background

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Κ,

8. 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
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 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
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

most importa	nt reason	
	{9	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	
7. Expelled/kicked out		
	11. Took GED test/passed	12.Gang activities
13.Fighting with others	14. Involved in criminal activ.	
16.Was in juvenile hall and	not attending school	17.0ther
18.Not applicable to me		
99.Didn't quit		
<ol> <li>If you were to continue level classes or vocational s</li> </ol>	your education beyond high school leschool?	evel, would you consider coll
college level	(aa ta # 12)	
vocational {g	go to # 14}	
vocational {g	go to # 14}	udy? {mark one only}
vocational {gwon't continue won't co	go to # 14} ue {go to # 15}	udy? {mark one only}
vocational {g won't continu  13. If you were to go to col  Use these codes	go to # 14} ue {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st	udy? {mark one only} 3. English/literature
vocational {g won't continu  13. If you were to go to col  Use these codes  1. General education	go to # 14} ue {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management	
vocational {g won't continu  13. If you were to go to col  Use these codes  1. General education  4. Education	go to # 14}  ne {go to # 15}  llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences  6	3. English/literature
vocational {g won't continu  13. If you were to go to col  Use these codes  1. General education  4. Education  7. Agriculture	go to # 14}  ne {go to # 15}  llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences  6	3. English/literature 5. Psychology . Computer sciences
vocational {g won't continu won't continu won't continu won't continu won't continu the second of th	go to # 14} ne {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences 8. Natural sciences 9 11.Philosophy, Theology 12	3. English/literature 5. Psychology . Computer sciences
vocational {g won't continu won't continu won't continu won't continu won't continu to the se codes  I. General education A. Education We description We des	go to # 14} ne {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences 8. Natural sciences 9 11.Philosophy, Theology 12	3. English/literature 5. Psychology . Computer sciences .Protective services
won't continuous vocational {g won't continuous won't	go to # 14} ne {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences 8. Natural sciences 9 11.Philosophy, Theology 12	3. English/literature 5. Psychology . Computer sciences .Protective services
won't continuous won't won	go to # 14} ne {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences 8. Natural sciences 9 11.Philosophy, Theology 12	3. English/literature 5. Psychology . Computer sciences .Protective services
won't continuous vocational {g won't continuous won't	go to # 14} ne {go to # 15} llege, what do you think you would st  2. Business or management 5. Social sciences 8. Natural sciences 9 11.Philosophy, Theology 12	3. English/literature 5. Psychology . Computer sciences .Protective services

Use inese coaes:		
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.Other		
99. No attendance		
15. Are you in school now in th	e institution?yesn	o {go to # 17}
16. What educational programs	are you involved in here?	
Elementary		
High School (not	GED)	
GED		
College courses		
Vocational (list:)		<del></del>
None		

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

Parent(s) supported Self supported Some combination	
18. What source(s) of income were involved in suppor {Ask question first and then go over categories and wr	
	ine coue numeer,
Use these codes: Any legitimate source such as:	
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	<ol> <li>working at a legitimate job/business</li> </ol>
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	2. supplemental security income
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	3. (SSI, welfare, or other public assist)
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	4. unemployment compensation because of layoffs/fired
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	5. spouse, family, friends (legitimate)
Any illegal source such as:	
parent(s) self parent(s) & self	6. welfare fraud
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	7. prostitution
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	8. drug dealing/sales
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	9. shoplifting, fencing, other hustling
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	10. spouse, family, friends (illegitimate)
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	12. crime other than ones above
parent(s)selfparent(s) & self	13. any other illegal source
	list:
19. Have you ever been involved in making money thr	ough prostitution of any kind?
yesno	
20. If <b>you</b> supported yourself, was money ever a proble	em for you?
yes, sometimes	101 904.
yes, all the time	
no, never	
N/A: parents supported	

21. If your parent(s) supported you, was money ever a problem in the fan  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 full-timepart-timetempnot workingN/A- parents supported	orary/seasonal
23. {For those answering "parent(s) support by working" to Q18}-, was it full-timepart-timetemporarynot workingN/A- self-supported	y/seasonal
24. {For those answering "parent(s) and self support by working" to Q22}- full-time part-time temporarynot working N/A parents only or self only suppo	
25. What kinds of jobs have you ever had?	
no job ever	
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be a street of the street o	ame to this facility?
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be streets be streets before you cannot be streets before you cannot be street.	•
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you calculated as a second of the streets as a second of the stre	•
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you calculated as a second of the streets as a second of the streets as a second of the streets before you calculated as a second of the streets as a sec	to 10.00 never had a job
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be streets befor	to 10.00 never had a job
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be streets befor	to 10.00 never had a job
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be streets befor	to 10.00 never had a job
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you can also with the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you can also with the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you can also with the streets before	to 10.00 never had a job
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot salary <b>you</b> and <b>y</b>	to 10.00 never had a job
26. a) What is the highest hourly salary <b>you</b> earned on the streets before you cannot be streets befor	to 10.00 never had a job

b) Did your family receive as YesNo	ny public assistance in the last year on the streets?  N/A - wasn't with family Don't Know
30. Including the jobs you ju to do?	st told me about, what two jobs are you the most skilled or trained
	have no training
31. {For those with work his {code for most important, mo	stories}, where did you learn how to do these jobs? ost skilled job}
Have no training	High school/College Vocational or tech school On-the-job training Correctional facility
,	Other
Family/friends  32. Are you planning to work	Other when you are released?
Family/friends  32. Are you planning to work  Yes	Other when you are released?
Family/friends  32. Are you planning to work  Yes	OtherOther  when you are released?  No {if no} because {write very clearly}:
Family/friends  32. Are you planning to work Yes  33. {For those planning to work not planning to work	OtherOther  when you are released?  No {if no} because {write very clearly}:
Family/friends  32. Are you planning to work Yes  33. {For those planning to work not planning to work	Other when you are released?No {if no} because {write very clearly}:  ork} What kind of job do you want when you are released?
Family/friends  32. Are you planning to work  Yes  33. {For those planning to work  not planning to work  4. What do you need to increase.	Other when you are released?No {if no} because {write very clearly}:  ork} What kind of job do you want when you are released?

W.

37	. What kind	of additional	work programs	would you	like to	see here to	help (	other y	oung
wo	men here?								

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	n, 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	
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	
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
Yes - all of them Yes -son N/A - no children Don't kn	ow No - kids somewhere else
42. Was this typical of your living situation bef	ore your arrest? YesNo
43. Do you plan to return to this living situatio  Yes No Too soo	
44. How will this living situation effect your classification. 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}
No - can't get custody	Ye with any of your children? Yes - but need to get settled first No - not in kids interest/ cannot care for them Don't know/too soon

Family History {Now I'm prison history}	going to ask you some ques	tions about your family's arrest and
47. Have any members of	your family ever been arrested	i? Yes No
48. {If yes} Who?	<del></del>	
49. Have any members of	your family ever been on form	nal probation?Yes No
50. {If yes} Who?		
51. Have any members of Yes		orison or any kind of detention?
52. {If yes} Who?	<del></del>	
use these codes for 48,50,5	52	
1. mother	2. father	3. sister
4. brother	5. step-brother	6. step sister
7. husband	8. son	9. daughter
10. boyfriend	11. other relatives	12. other guardian
13. step-father	14. step-mother	15. N/A- none at all
{if yes, ask which ones: use Yes No	incarcerated ask: Was this vecodes to indicate whoent or guardian arrested	while growing up/in their care?
Yes No	's involvement with the Crimi	nal Justice system affected your life?
55 {for those that answere (write clearly)	ed yes} How has this involven	nent affected you life?

Yes	e you consider your spouse or partner from the streets?
No Sincludes ev - as y	wellif NO go to next section Q #62}
(Includes ex as	well-in two go to next section Q #02}
	ner/spouse ever been incarcerated?
Yes	3
No	
N/A	- no spouse/partner
	ent partner/spouse now incarcerated?
Yes	i.
No	
N/A	A- no spouse/partner
Yes	carcerated because of something related to your offense?
No	
N/A	A - not incarcerated
N/A	A - no spouse/partner
60. Is {he/she} inc	carcerated because of any offense against you?
Yes	
No	- not incarcerated
N/A	- not incarcerated
N/A	- no spouse/partner
{for those with ch	ildren}
•	carcerated 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?  Juvenile court Criminal court			
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 da	-	27	,,
70.		Y es	No _	#
	Have you ever served time in a youthful offender prison?	Yes	No	#
b) I	Did you ever serve time in any other juvenile correctional fa	cility in an	v other state	?
,		-	No _	
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:

		2
1. homicide	2. voluntary manslaughter	3. assault
4. robbery	5. motor vehicle violations	6. DUI
7. weapons offense	•	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
1 2 2	20. fraud/check fraud	21. embezzlement
22. possession		24. other narcotics
25. car jacking		27. other sexual
28. parole violation	29. probation violation	•
31. battery	32. drive-by shooting	
34. resisting arrest	35. assault on peace officer/co	orr staff
36. runaway from corr. fac./plac	cement 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
	48. shot someone	49. fighting/ beat people up
50. caused a miscarriage	51. school problems	52. held someone hostage
53. inflicting great bodily harm	54. witnessed murder/accesso	ry 55. alcohol violations
56. other		
57. no response/declined		
•		
76. As a juvenile, what was you	r most serious offense? (whetl	ner apprehended or not)
{use codes listed above}		

78.
a) Have you ever been in what you would consider a gang?
Yes No
1
b) Was this gang a
All female gang Mixed male and female gang Mostly male gang
N/A - no gang involvement
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

### 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. 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

earing? Parole Revocati	ion {list term of sentence	months}
6 months or les		ŕ
Less than 1 year	r	
1 year to 2 year		
3 years to 5 years		
6 years to 9 years		
10 years to 14 y		
15 years to 19 y		
20 years to 29 y		
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		
N/A - adult cas	e  ng offense for this current term {or	this time}?
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  1. homicide	ng offense for this current term {or	3. assault
N/A - adult cas  N/A - adult cas  N/A - adult cas  N/A - adult cas	ng offense for this current term {or  2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations	3. assault 6. DUI
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  5. homicide  6. robbery  7. weapons offense	ng offense for this current term {or 2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery
N/A - adult cas	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  5. homicide  6. robbery  7. weapons offense  10. welfare fraud  13. child endangerment	ng offense for this current term {or	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  5. homicide  6. robbery  7. weapons offense  9. welfare fraud  3. child endangerment  6. kidnapping	ang offense for this current term {or  2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto
N/A - adult cas	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  5. homicide  6. robbery  7. weapons offense  80. welfare fraud  83. child endangerment  86. kidnapping  99. petty theft with a prior	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  4. homicide  5. robbery  7. weapons offense  10. welfare fraud  13. child endangerment  16. kidnapping  19. petty theft with a prior  12. possession  15. car jacking	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual
N/A - adult cas	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  4. homicide  5. robbery  7. weapons offense  10. welfare fraud  13. child endangerment  16. kidnapping  19. petty theft with a prior  12. possession  15. car jacking  18. parole violation  11. battery	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info
N/A - adult cas	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting 35. assault on peace officer/con	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  3. homicide  4. robbery  5. weapons offense  6. welfare fraud  6. kidnapping  9. petty theft with a prior  22. possession  25. car jacking  28. parole violation  31. battery  34. resisting arrest  36. runaway from corr. fac./p	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting 35. assault on peace officer/con	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info err staff 37. other property
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  3. homicide  4. robbery  5. weapons offense  60. welfare fraud  63. child endangerment  64. kidnapping  79. petty theft with a prior  72. possession  75. car jacking  78. parole violation  78. battery  78. resisting arrest  78. runaway from corr. fac./p	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting 35. assault on peace officer/conplacement failure 39. making terrorist threats	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info rr staff 37. other property 40. torture
N/A - adult cas  3. What was your committing  3. homicide  4. robbery  5. weapons offense  6. welfare fraud  6. kidnapping  9. petty theft with a prior  12. possession  15. car jacking  18. parole violation  11. battery  14. resisting arrest  16. runaway from corr. fac./p	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting 35. assault on peace officer/conplacement failure 39. making terrorist threats 42. extortion	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info rr staff 37. other property 40. torture 43. arson
N/A - adult cas  N/A -	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting 35. assault on peace officer/conplacement failure 39. making terrorist threats 42. extortion 45. aggravated mayhem	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info rr staff 37. other property 40. torture 43. arson 46. high speed chase
N/A - adult cas	2. voluntary manslaughter 5. motor vehicle violations 8. burglary 11. prostitution 14. child homicide 17. grand theft 20. fraud/check fraud 23. narcotics sales 26. sexual assault 29. probation violation 32. drive-by shooting 35. assault on peace officer/control colacement failure 39. making terrorist threats 42. extortion 45. aggravated mayhem 48. shot someone	3. assault 6. DUI 9. forgery 12. child abuse or child case 15. involuntary manslaughte 18. grand theft/auto 21. embezzlement 24. other narcotics 27. other sexual 30. attempted murder 33. giving false info rr staff 37. other property 40. torture 43. arson

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57. no response/declined	
* If homicide, ask victim:	(relationship NOT NAME)
84. Do you have co-defendants? {asl	k gender if R does not mention}
Yes - male (#) Yes - female (#) Yes - male and female (*) No	#M#F)
85. Is/are this person/they serving tin	ne for this offense?
Yes, all Yes, some (#M#I None N/A - no co-defendant	
86. {If yes} Longer or shorter than yo	our term?
Longer (#M#F#F#F	

Most importa	nt	
Second impor		
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
	nent/ to be with friends ,family	, 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 ga	ng/the life
31.mentally unstable	32.wanted to get high/drun	ık
33.looking for emotional fulf	illment	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.		
(a) Have you ever used a wea	ipon to protect yourself?	
Yes		
103 No		
(b) Have you ever used a wea	apon to protect your children?	
Yes		
No		
N/A - no child	ren	
89. Did you (ever) serve any	time for this weapons use?	
Yes	-	
No		
N/A - no use re	enorted	

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 One Child Two Child Three N/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 Don't know N/A- no children
94. Where are your children now living? {All fathers=child's father}  {Numbers refer to each child- Refer to #91}  Child One Child Two  Child Three N/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. your (R's) father 6. child's father's mother 7. child's father's father 8. your/father's grandparent (s) 9. your relatives 10. child's father's relatives 11. partner's relatives 12. foster parents 13. don't know 14. state/county
15 - AL 00 N/A

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
51-75 miles
76- 100 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
7
97. When you were first arrested, what happened to your child(ren)?
1'
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
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
IVA- 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 d	lo 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 visit?  most important	a tell me some of the reasons your children do not
use these codes for Q 103 only:	
1. too far	2. caregiver won't bring/does not want to
3. R does not want them here	4. children too young to be here
5. too expensive to travel	6. transportation problems
7. child does not know I am incarce	<u> </u>
9. paper work not processed	10. not eligible
11. children do visit	Č
99. N/A- no children.	

partner/spouse, and other friends. These	next questions ask about that contact.
	ere with you that you consider as your partner and you tner if necessary}  Yes No
<ul> <li>2 1-3 times per week</li> <li>3. every two weeks or so</li> <li>4. every three weeks or so</li> <li>5. about once a month</li> <li>6. every two months or so</li> <li>7. every three months or so</li> <li>8. between four and six months</li> </ul>	e direct contact (calls, letters) e through friends or third party e no contact  uld be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody 13. don't know 14. pending visiting approval 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere 16. paper work still being processed 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from here 18. no partner 19. cannot call this person 20. no friends/family
106. Since you have been here, how often o	do you call your partner?
107. Since you have been here, how often o	lo you receive letters from your partner?
108. Since you have been here, how often o	do you write letters to your partner?
109. Since you have been here, how often o	do you have regular visits with your partner?
110. Since you have been here, how often d	o you call your other family members?
111. Since you have been here, how often omembers?	do you receive letters from your other family

{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

113. Since you have been here, how often members?	do you have regular visits with your other family
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	
Other (list) No volunteer visitor	
No volunteer visitor	
115. How often does that person visit?	
	(codes)
115. How often does that person visit?  For this section the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show that it is a section in the following codes show the following codes s	ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody
For this section the following codes show 1. 4 or more times per week 2 1-3 times per week	culd be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know
For this section the following codes she  1. 4 or more times per week  2 1-3 times per week  3. every two weeks or so	culd be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval
For this section the following codes she  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	could be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere
For this section the following codes show the section the following codes show the section that the section the following codes show the section that the sec	(codes)  ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere  16. paper work still being processed
For this section—the following codes she  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 so	culd be used: 12. not able to due to rules/custody 13. don't know 14. pending visiting approval 15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere 16. paper work still being processed 17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from h
For this section—the following codes she  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 three months or so  7. every three months or so	(codes)  ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere  16. paper work still being processed  17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from h
For this section the following codes she  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 so  7. every three months or so  8. between four and six months	(codes)  ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere  16. paper work still being processed  17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from 18. no partner  19. cannot call this person
For this section—the following codes show the section—the sect	(codes)  ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere  16. paper work still being processed  17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from h  18. no partner  19. cannot call this person  20. no friends/family
For this section the following codes she  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 so  7. every three months or so  8. between four and six months  9. longer than six months  10. sporadic-no pattern but some of	(codes)  ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere  16. paper work still being processed  17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from h  18. no partner  19. cannot call this person  20. no friends/family
For this section the following codes she  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 so  7. every three months or so  8. between four and six months  9. longer than six months	(codes)  ould be used:  12. not able to due to rules/custody  13. don't know  14. pending visiting approval  15. not eligible due to status added elsewhere  16. paper work still being processed  17. rules prohibit/cannot contact person from h  18. no partner  19. cannot call this person  20. no friends/family

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** 1. had service/program and it was adequate 2. had service/program and it was Inadequate

None

Other \_\_\_\_\_\_ Never pregnant in jail/prison

99. Not applicable

Parenting classes
Pre-natal classes

Pre-natal health care

3. Never had service

Now I would like to ask some questions about Hi	IV and AIDS.	
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	ion and counseling?Yes	No
125. Do you have any comments about this? If yes, list briefly:	Yes	No

f ...

#### 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.

d/hitas a child?YesNo  ve hurt you and how often this occured? {list  hree abusers}
inco dodocto,
p-father
ur boyfriend
er male relatives (not incl. brother)
er
ep-sister
our peers (includes gang peer)
thority figure (teacher, minister/priest etc)
istomers of prostitutestricks
our mother
ny female relatives
police or correctional officer
nyone else
-

#### 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/m	olestedas a child?YesNo
129. Can you tell me all of the people who many abusers as necessary; space given for	molested you and how often this occured? {list for as three abusers}
{abuser code} {frequency co {abuser code} {frequency co {abuser code} {frequency co	de}
Sexual assault	
130. Have you ever been sexually assaulted	{using violence} as a child?YesNo
131. Can you tell me all of the people who salist for as many abusers as necessary; space	sexually assaulted you and how often this occurred? e given for three abusers}
<pre>{abuser code} {frequency compared to the first service of the first</pre>	ode}
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
, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	ty 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 ongo	ing, recurrent event
3. an on-going, recurrent event	

99. N/A-not abused in this way

Emotional Abuse			
132. Have you ever been emotionally abuse	d or neglected as a child? Yes No		
133. Can you tell me all of the people who roften this occurred? {list for as many abuse	neglected you or emotionally abused you and how rs as necessary; space given for three abusers}		
{abuser code} {frequency co	de}		
{abuser code} {frequency co	de}		
{abuser code} {frequency co	de}		
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 10. step-sister		
9. step-brother			
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			
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 134.	questions for ANY mention}		
a) You have told me about some things that	t have happened to you as an adult/		
child. Do you feel this has had anything to	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
•	No abuse reported D/K		
b) {if yes} Can you tell me in what ways thi crime?	s abuse has affected your reasons for committing		

.

c) was any of this at	ouse tied to	your membership ii	i a gang:	
No - in	o gang men n a gang bu (brief descr	t no abuse		
135. Have you recei		eling for this abuse w		•
abuse?		•		am dealing with surviving No interest/need
<ul><li>137.</li><li>a) {For those that has received has helped?</li></ul>		d any counseling}, d	o you feel that a	any counseling you have
Yes Never	needed an	Noy counseling	_ Never receive No abuse - N	ed any counseling N/A
b) Is there any other	abuse that	you may want to tell	me about? {Bri	ief description}

**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.)

2. Daily or almost daily		
-		
8. Week-ends		
10. Binge Pattern		
	Yes	_ No
r life?	Yes	_ No
were free?	Yes	_ No
	Yes	_ No
life?	Yes	No
were free?	Yes	No
marijuana?	Yes	_ No
	Yes _	No
?	Yes	_ No
ere free?	Yes	_ No
heroin?	Yes	_ No
heroin?		_
		_
e?		_
e? e?	YesYes YesYes	_
e? e?		No No No
e? e? vere free?	YesYesYesYesYes	No No No No No
e? vere free? cocaine? eed/crank? a problem in your life?	YesYesYesYesYes	No No No No No
e? de? dere free? decocaine? decocaine?	YesYesYesYes	No No No No No No No
	<ul><li>4. Once or twice a week</li><li>6. Every month or two</li><li>8. Week-ends</li></ul>	4. Once or twice a week 6. Every month or two 8. Week-ends 10. Binge Pattern  Yes

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 o		Yes	No
Were inhalants ever a problem in your		Yes	No
Did you use inhalants the last year you	u were free?	Yes	No
If so, how often? (see codes)			
Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g inhalants?	Yes	No
144. Have you ever used Quaalude?			No
Were Quaalude ever a problem in you		Yes	No
Did you use Quaalude the last year yo If so, how often? (see codes)	u were free?	Yes	No
Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g Quaalude?	Yes	No
145. Have you ever used speedballs? (coc	caine/heroin shot together)	Yes	No
Were speedballs ever a problem in yo	ur life?	Yes _	No
Did you use speedballs the last year year	ou were free?	Yes	No
If so, how often? (see codes) Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g speedballs?	Yes	No
146. Have you ever used crack? Ye	s No		
Was crack ever a problem in your life		Yes	No
Did you use crack the last year you we	ere free?	Yes	No
If so, how often? (see codes)			
Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g crack?	Yes	No
147. Have you ever used LSD-other hallu	cinogens?	Yes	No
Was LSD ever a problem in your life?	•	Yes	No
Did you use LSD the last year you we	re free?	Yes	No
If so, how often? (see codes)			
Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g hallucinogens?	Yes	No
148. Have you ever used PCP?		Yes	No
Was PCP ever a problem in your life?		Yes	No
Did you use PCP the last year you wer If so, how often? (see codes)	re free?	Yes	No
Did you ever drink alcohol while usin	g PCP?	Yes	No

prescription di	ngs?	Y es No
gs ever a prob	lem in your life?	Yes No
ion drugs the 1	ast year you were free?	Yes No
_		
	ing prescription drugs?	Yes No
re than three s	ubstances}	
ising several d	ifferent substances,	
ing available		
hose specific s	substances	
ot use more th	an three substances	
hen you first o	drank alcohol?	never drank
when you first	used drugs?	never used drugs
a needle to in	ject drugs?	
No	Never used drugs	Don't know
ested in partici	pating in a drug/alcohol prog	gram while you are locked
No	Never used drugs	Don't know
ested in partic	ipating in a drug/alcohol pro	gram once you are released?
-		•
	igs ever a probion drugs the l (see codes) cohol while us re than three s using several d ing available hose specific s ot use more th when you first a needle to in No ested in partici No	re than three substances} using several different substances,

ř.

156. a) Have you ever participated in any treatment programs for drugs or alcohol?  Yes No
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
Parole sponsored Religious based programs Use of Antabuse/Naltrax

Probe for drug-crime-gang-street-delinquency connections.... but be brief (ha)

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

	Educational/Academic
	Vocational
	List course
	Work Experience
	List course
	Formalized Drug Program
	Informal Substance Abuse Programs (list:)
	Group Therapy
	Individual Therapy
	Physical Abuse Counseling
	Sexual Abuse Counseling
	Birthing Service
	Gang Awareness
	187 Group
	Anger Management
	Parenting Program
	Religious Groups
	Recreational Programs
	Hobby arts/crafts/music
	Other
-0.11	71 1 64
	hich of these programs has been helpful/beneficial to you?
open-	ended}
60 1	What programs would you like to see here?
JU.	what programs would you like to see here:

<ul><li>161.</li><li>a) Do you have a job here in the Youth Authority?</li></ul>	Yes N	ю
b) Would you like to have a job while you are here?  Yes No Already have a job		
if yes, What kind of job do you think you would like?		
162. {for those with jobs}, what is your current assignment?		
No job		
Food Service		
Clerical		
Library		
Stockroom/Warehouse		
Laundry		
Other service		
Landscape/Yard Crew		
Camp Program		
Culinary		
Other		
163. Do you earn any money at your current assignment?  Yes No N/A - no job  164. How much do you earn? {all figures are per month ask R to	estimate if necessary}	
do not earn moneyless than \$10.00	\$10.01 to 12.99	
\$13.00 to 15.99 \$16.00 to 20.99	\$21.00 to 25.99	
\$26.00 to 30.99 \$31.00 to 40.99	\$41.00 to 50.99	
over \$51.00N/A- no job		
165. Are you able to send money home from your earnings here?		
Yes No N/A - don't earn money	N/A - no job	
166. Do you ever volunteer for work assignments outside your normal Yes No	mal assignment?	
167. How were you assigned to your current program?		
Own request/desire Counselor/team	assignment	
Only program available Medical reasons	-	
Custody reasons Disciplinary reas	sons	
Not yet assigned Don't know		
Other		

**X**...

168. Do you spend money at the canteen?	Yes	No _	Not available
169. Do you spend the full amount for your ca Yes No (less than Sometimes, not always	n full amount)	No	ot available
170. Where does your canteen money come from My parents/relatives  My friends  Own income/earned here  No single source  Do not shop  Have no money at all		from street	s
171. Have you ever been without any money Yes Not now but in	on your trust accou	nt here? Never	
172. What is your living unit designation?			
173. We have asked you a lot of questions tod would help us understand your life here or you			u want to tell me that
We very much appreciate your willingness to much for your time and effort. It will be a gre		ion with u	s. Thank you very

# VENTURA SCHOOL PROGRAM SITE VISIT INTERVIEW STAFF

DATE
NAME OF PROGRAM
CONTACT PERSON (name, title)
ADDRESS (if different from Ventura School)
TELEPHONE
PROGRAM CATEGORY
Jobs/training (indicate if "free venture):
Education:
Recovery/Self-Help:
Self Development:
Community-Based:
Other:
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM
PROGRAM HISSION/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
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
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

# Appendix D Staff Interview Instrument

# VENTURA SCHOOL PROGRAM SITE VISIT INTERVIEW STAFF

DATE
NAME OF PROGRAM
CONTACT PERSON (name, title)
ADDRESS (if different from Ventura School)
TELEPHONE
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)

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

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

<u>2</u>

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
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

### Appendix D Staff Interview Instrument

### 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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