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CALIFORNIA'S JUVENILE PROBATION CAMPS:
COMPARISON OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS
IN JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

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CAMPS, RANCHES, AND SCHOOLS STUDY -- REPORT #3

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PREFACE

In 1983, the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) asked the Department of the Youth Authority to conduct a study of juvenile probation camps, ranches, and schools. This study, known as the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study, began in January 1984 as a joint undertaking by the Youth Authority and the CPOC. Its four goals were to (1) describe the main features and program components of the camps, (2) describe the wards currently being served by camps, (3) compare the characteristics of the camp population with those of other justice system populations, and (4) analyze the effectiveness of camps with respect to, but not limited to, recidivism. The present report focuses on goal (3), and compares the characteristics of youths in probation camps with field probationers, court-ordered private placements, juvenile hall commitments, and institutionalized Youth Authority first commitments. That differences exist between the types of youths placed in the different levels of juvenile justice programs is widely recognized. However, this report represents the first effort to measure and document these differences.

The series of four reports generated by this study should assist policy makers, administrators, and practitioners to better understand and assess the role of camps within the justice system, and to better meet the needs of youths and local communities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the Chief Probation Officers of California for their continued interest in and support of the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study. We would also like to thank the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Research Advisory Committee for its excellent suggestions and support, and the Youth Authority's Prevention and Community Corrections Branch for facilitating this complex undertaking. We are indebted to the State Department of Justice's Bureau of Criminal Statistics for providing offense history information.

SUMMARY

This first large-scale study of juvenile probation camps was a cooperative effort between the California Department of the Youth Authority and the twenty-three county probation departments that operate a juvenile camp, ranch, or school. The analyses presented in this report were primarily based on case file material provided by probation staff. Information was collected on nearly 7,000 wards in juvenile justice programs during July 1984. Of these, about 1,000 were Youth Authority wards and nearly 6,000 were comprised of four types of probationers: those on field probation, in private placements or juvenile halls on commitments of 30 days or more, or in a probation camp.

Each group of youths was compared with the remaining groups in order to identify and clarify the characteristics of youths who were either placed at different levels of probation or were committed to the Youth Authority.

Field Probationers, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments, and Camp Wards

The first comparison was among wards selected from four major components of the probation system (listed above). Wards in these groups were expected to display characteristics arranged in a hierarchy of delinquency seriousness, with field probationers less serious than private placements, who would in turn be less serious than juvenile hall commitments. All three groups were expected to have less serious delinquent records than camp wards. In general, this expectation--that field probationers would be the least "serious" wards and camp wards the most serious--was supported by the findings.

Statistical tests indicated that these four groups differed significantly on each variable that was studied. On 12 variables selected as indicators of delinquency, camp wards were the most delinquent on 4, second-most delinquent on 6, and least delinquent on none. Juvenile hall wards were the most delinquent on 6 variables, but were least delinquent on 3. Field wards were the least delinquent on 9 of the 12 variables. Brief, composite profiles of the four probation groups are presented below:

Field probationers. These youths averaged 15.4 years of age, and over half belonged to minority groups. Only 1 in 9 had a current offense rated in the high seriousness category, and one-third had one or more prior sustained petitions. These wards were the lowest of all groups in percentage with a history of violence. Finally, field probationers had the lowest percentage of prior out-of-home placements.

Private placements. These wards--one in five of whom was female--were most likely of all groups to be white and were the youngest at time of placement. They were also youngest at first referral to probation. Surprisingly, more of these youths were committed for offenses against persons than all other probationers but camp wards. Three-fourths had no history of violence and less than half had any prior sustained petitions. This group had the highest percentage of wards with prior noninstitutional placements.

Juvenile hall commitments. These wards were the oldest of all probation groups. They had the smallest proportion with commitment offenses against persons or offenses rated as high in seriousness (this, however, may have reflected the fact that the commitment offenses were often recorded as technical violations). Over three-fourths of these youths had prior sustained petitions. These youths also had the highest average number of priors and the highest percentage with a prior history of violence. Juvenile hall

commitments were second only to private placements in percentage with prior noninstitutional placements, and they were the highest of all groups in average number of prior institutional placements.

Camp wards. Camp wards averaged 15.7 years of age and were equally likely to be white, Hispanic, or black. They had the highest percentage with commitments for person offenses and offenses rated in the high seriousness category. Some 70% had prior sustained petitions, and they also had the highest percentage with a commitment offense associated with violence. Next to field probationers, camp wards were least likely to have had prior noninstitutional placements.

Open Camps, Closed Camps, and Youth Authority First Commitments

In this comparison, it was expected that the most serious delinquents would be those in the Youth Authority sample; also, wards in closed camps were expected to show more delinquent characteristics than those in open camps. (There were 41 open camps and 12 closed camps. Females were excluded from this analysis because, as a group, they differed markedly from males on the study variables.)

Data analysis verified the assumption that Youth Authority wards were the most serious delinquents. In addition, on 12 delinquency indices examined, wards in closed camps were found to be more seriously delinquent than those in open camps on 8 and the two groups scored similarly on 2 others.

Open vs. closed camps. Compared to wards in open camps, those in closed camps:

1. Were younger at first referral to probation;
2. Were more often committed for offenses rated in the high seriousness category;

3. More often had violence associated with their current offense; and
4. More often had a history of both noninstitutional and institutional placements.

On the other hand, open camps wards:

1. Were older at time of commitment; and
2. Had a higher average number of prior sustained petitions.

These and other findings indicated that wards placed in closed camps were more serious delinquents than those in open camps. A finding that closed camp wards were less likely than open camp wards to have three or more prior sustained petitions mainly reflected the fact that a larger percentage of closed camp wards were committed for a violent offense and that such an offense often resulted in institutionalization--regardless of prior record.

Closed camp wards vs. Youth Authority wards. Youth Authority wards almost uniformly showed more seriously delinquent characteristics than closed camp wards. Closed camp wards exceeded Youth Authority wards only on the frequency of out-of-home noninstitutional placements.

Probation and Youth Authority First Commitments

In this analysis, the four probation samples were combined into a single group and were compared with Youth Authority first commitments. The combining was done because "probation" is often viewed as a single unit rather than as a composite of different types of functions or "programs."

The analysis indicated that first admissions to Youth Authority institutions were more seriously delinquent than wards in the general probation sample. Significant differences were found on all variables suitable for

statistical testing. These findings were not unexpected, considering the fact that the combined probation sample included a wide diversity of youths, at varying stages of delinquent careers. Included, for instance, were some youths on first referral to probation and many who had never been committed to local institutions.

Compared to probationers, first commitments to Youth Authority institutions were especially characterized by: (1) a higher percentage of commitment offenses against persons; (2) a higher average number of prior sustained petitions; (3) a greater frequency of violent offenses; and (4) more prior noninstitutional and institutional placements. Perhaps the most conspicuous difference was in the percentage of wards with a current commitment for person offenses: Youth Authority, 58.7% vs. probation, 22.8%.

Field Probationers, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments, Camp Wards, and Youth Authority First Commitments

Data are presented for all 5 groups of wards, separately for each participating county. Due to the small numbers involved in some county groups, this material is presented for informational purposes only.

Individual Camps, by County

These data--again often involving very few youths in some groups--are also provided for informational purposes only. No comparative analysis was attempted.

Camp Wards and Youth Authority First Commitments, by Small, Medium, and Large Counties

Small counties. In small counties (under 300,000 population), few camp wards were committed for high seriousness offenses. The percentage of high seriousness commitments for Youth Authority wards was also lower in small

counties than in medium or large counties. This is probably the result of a lower incidence of high seriousness crimes in small counties. A larger percentage of wards from small counties were placed in out-of-home non-institutional settings.

Medium counties. In medium counties (over 300,000 but under 1,000,000), the characteristics of wards generally fell between those of youths in small and large counties; however, they were usually more similar to those in large counties. Most wards from these counties had a history of violence.

Large counties. In large counties (1,000,000 or more), the ward samples contained a high percentage of minorities (especially blacks, who comprised 50% of the Youth Authority wards). As compared to wards in small and medium counties, those in large counties had a lower frequency of out-of-home placements. These wards had the largest percentage of serious or violent current offenses. Camp wards in large counties included a large percentage with violent offense histories; this percentage almost equalled that of Youth Authority wards.

Males and Females in Camps and Youth Authority

There were 265 females in camps and 178 in the Youth Authority sample. Not only did females differ from males, but females in camps differed from females in Youth Authority institutions. Camp females, compared to Youth Authority females, were not only younger, they had fewer commitment offenses in the high seriousness category, fewer prior sustained petitions, fewer violent offenses, and fewer out-of-home placements.

Ethnicity and Type of Placement

Complex statistical approaches were used to determine why minorities were overrepresented within the secure setting (institutional) samples:

closed camps, juvenile halls, and Youth Authority. These analyses indicated that, regardless of ethnicity, wards placed in secure settings had more serious delinquent characteristics. Major findings included:

1. In the field probation and open camp samples, there were few important differences in the characteristics of the three major ethnic groups. The only notable difference was that more blacks had a history of violence.
2. In the closed camp sample, minorities had more seriously delinquent histories than whites on all variables measured.
3. In the Youth Authority sample, minorities were more delinquent than whites with regard to seriousness of current offense and history of violence.

These analyses provided no evidence that ethnicity contributed to the decision to place wards in secure settings. Rather, the decision seemed to mainly reflect the seriousness of each ward's delinquency--particularly (1) seriousness of the commitment offense and (2) presence of violence in the offense history.

Conclusion

The present analyses clearly indicated that wards placed in the four types of probation programs differed in terms of delinquency characteristics. In addition, wards sentenced to the Youth Authority showed the most seriously delinquent characteristics.

Wards in the four probation subgroups were arranged in a hierarchy of delinquency, with individuals on field probation being the least serious and those in camp programs being the most. Among camp wards, those in secure or closed settings were more seriously delinquent than those in open settings.

The analysis has indicated that seriousness of delinquency is clearly associated with type of disposition of wards coming under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system: the more serious a youth's delinquency, the greater the security involved in his or her program assignment. While it is the system's policy to place a juvenile offender in the least restrictive environment appropriate to the youth's needs and behavior, the findings of this study suggest that protection of local communities is a major factor considered by probation and juvenile courts when determining dispositions for wards.

CHAPTER 1
THE CAMPS, RANCHES, AND SCHOOLS STUDY

In 1983, the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) asked the Youth Authority to conduct a study of juvenile probation camps, ranches, and schools. There are 53 camps, ranches, and schools (hereafter referred to as "camps") operated by probation departments of 23 counties. Over 10,000 youths are committed to these camps each year and over 50,000 youths are carried on juvenile probation caseloads. These figures far exceed the 3,000 yearly Youth Authority commitments and average parole caseload of 6,600. Probation clearly represents an important link in the juvenile justice chain.

The purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive and objective assessment of the role of camps in the juvenile justice system. Camps are located in both small and large counties, with varying available resources which impinge on a county's options whether to maintain a young offender in a local program, or whether to commit the youth to a state institution. Data in this report reflect on the types of offenders placed in local programs and those sentenced to the Youth Authority.

The Camp Study, which began in January 1984 and will require over two years to complete, is a joint undertaking of the Youth Authority and the CPOC. The study is staffed by Youth Authority research analysts, who work closely with an advisory committee representing the CPOC.

To accomplish the proposed assessment of camps, four goals were established:

1. Describe the main features and program components of the camps;
2. Describe the wards currently being served by camps;

3. Compare the characteristics of the camp population with those of other justice system populations;
4. Analyze the effectiveness of camps with respect to, but not limited to, recidivism.

This report deals with the third goal; that is, it compares the characteristics of youths in camps with those of other justice system populations. Previous reports focused on goals one and two.

Methods

The steps in preparing for this comparative analysis included identifying and selecting the samples to be studied, developing data collection instruments, and establishing methods for data collection. These steps, and all related procedures, were developed by the Youth Authority's Program Research and Review Division.

Identification of Samples

Although the primary emphasis of the study was on camps and camp populations, part of the design included the collection of data on several juvenile justice populations for purposes of comparison. The population samples were identified as follows:

Field probation. This sample included youths on formal probation in the study counties (those counties with camps). The sample excluded (a) youths on informal probation, (b) W&I 601 status offenders, (c) wards in juvenile halls on commitments of 30 days or more, and (d) wards in private placement.

Private placements. This sample consisted of W&I 602 wards in court-ordered private placements of 30 days or more.

Juvenile hall commitments. This sample was limited to W&I 602 wards in juvenile halls on court-ordered placements of 30 days or more.

Camp wards. This, the primary sample, consisted of wards residing in the 53 camps.

Youth Authority wards. This sample consisted of wards in YA¹ institutions or camps who were first admissions from juvenile courts, and under the age of 18.

Sample Selection

The size of each sample was set at a number considered large enough to be representative of the population from which it was drawn. Once the sample size was decided upon, instructions for randomly selecting wards were provided to each participating probation department. These instructions may be found in an appendix to Camp Report No. 1, Part 1. Each sample was to be drawn from the population as it existed on the "census day," July 20, 1984.

Field probation. The desired sample was set at 1,500. This represented about 4% of the probation caseload in the study counties. Additionally, a specified number of cases was established for each county, based on its proportion of probationers within the total. In other words, if a county's caseload was 7% of the total caseload in the study counties, its sample size was set at 7% of the 1,500. Probation departments were provided with a set of instructions for drawing a random sample. The sample for each county was to be divided equally among each of the county's field probation offices and, within each field office, divided equally among probation officers. Each officer was instructed to pull every nth eligible name from his caseload as it

¹ For brevity, YA is used when referring to the Youth Authority throughout the remainder of the report.

existed on the census day. The "nth" number varied among counties depending on caseload size and size of the desired sample.

Private placements. The desired sample size was set at 400 cases. This was thought to represent about 10% of the W&I 602 wards in placement. Each county was asked to prepare a list of wards who were in placement as of July 20, 1984. This list could be alphabetical or numerical, since either arrangement allowed for random selection. Counties were then instructed to select every nth case from the list, up to the desired sample size established for the county.

Juvenile hall commitments. Data were not available to allow an estimate of the number of wards in juvenile halls on court commitments of 30 days or more. An assumption was made that if 15-to-20% of the juvenile hall residents were commitments, there would be an estimated 600-800 such cases. Therefore, 350 was selected as an adequate sample size. The 350 cases were apportioned among the study county juvenile halls, and instructions were provided for the selection of cases in a predetermined random numerical pattern from a list of names.

Camp wards. Over 10,000 wards are committed to camps each year. To collect data on this many wards would have been impractical. Instead, it was decided to sample the population by collecting data on all wards in camps as of the census day. It was estimated that this procedure would result in a sample of some 4,000.

Youth Authority wards. A sample of 1,000 YA wards was considered large enough to be representative. A computer was used to generate a random sample of wards in institutions and camps. However, to assure that enough females were selected, all females were included. There were expected to be about 200 females in YA institutions in July 1984.

Sample Sizes

Each county followed the Youth Authority's directions for selecting cases for the various samples. Probation staff then completed data collection forms for each identified ward. Table 1 shows the number of cases in each sample that actually resulted from the selection method.

As shown in Table 1, the total sample sizes ultimately selected were very close to the estimated numbers previously established by research staff. The only sizable difference occurred for the juvenile hall sample which, when drawn, contained 206 cases rather than the estimated 350.

TABLE 1

Number of Cases in the Juvenile Justice Samples
(Selected July 1984)

Study County	Field Probation	Private Placements	Juv. Hall Commits.	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commits.
Total	1,503	404	206	3,774	1,021 ^a
Alameda	79	28	12	229	40
Colusa	21	1	0	55 ^b	0
Contra Costa	51	18	1	105	14
Del Norte	10	0	1	30	0
Fresno	56	5	20	55	32
Kern	55	8	7	191	54
Los Angeles	507	153	29	1,842	513
Mono	0	0	0	18	1
Orange	127	18	17	240	11
Placer	24	5	1	13	3
Riverside	70	16	25	169	25
Sacramento	67	18	11	110	29
San Bernardino	25	15	20	120	15
San Diego	60	24	0	129	29
San Francisco	44	18	14	50	29
San Mateo	35	6	3	38	17
Santa Barbara	30	7	4	42	12
Santa Clara	95	33	20	206	41
Solano	21	8	3	--b	12
Sonoma	24	8	10	45	5
Tulare	25	5	3	49	10
Ventura	37	5	3	38	16
Yolo	20	5	2	--b	5

^a Of the 1,021 YA wards, 108 were cases from counties without camps.

^b Colusa, Solano, and Yolo counties share the sample of 55 cases in their jointly operated Fouts Springs Boys Ranch.

The Data Variables

A Youth Description Form was developed for the collection of data (see Appendix A). This form gathered information on the youths' backgrounds and histories of contact with the juvenile justice system. The variables are listed below:

A. Background Variables

1. Sex: percent male and female
2. Ethnicity: White, Hispanic, Black, Other
3. Age: ages at which wards were placed in their current status

B. Current Offense History: offenses which led to the wards being placed in their current status.

4. Offense Category: the current offenses classified as either a person crime¹, property crime², or "other" crime (e.g., drugs)
5. Offense Type: the current offenses listed by more specific categories (robbery, theft, etc.)
6. Offense Seriousness: each offense was assigned a seriousness rating (see Appendix B for the Seriousness of Offense Scale). The relative rating of each offense was based on a combination of several existing seriousness scales that reflect society's feelings about and reactions to the offense. In determining

¹ Person crimes include homicide, manslaughter, robbery, assault, forcible rape, kidnapping, and arson.

² Property crimes include burglary, theft, forgery, petty theft, and miscellaneous property offenses.

seriousness, heavy reliance was placed on the minimum prison or jail sentence associated with the offense. The seriousness scale does not refer to likelihood of reoffending (risk).

C. Prior Offense History

7. Age at First Referral to Probation: a distribution of the ages, as well as an average for the sample.
8. Time From First Referral to Current Status: elapsed time shown as an average number of years. This indicates a ward's length of contact with the justice system.
9. Prior Sustained Petitions: number of sustained petitions prior to the current referral; also, number of wards with no priors.
10. Average Number of Priors: two averages are given--one for all youths in the sample, and one for only those youths with one or more prior sustained petitions.
11. Type of Offenses Among Total Priors: the percentage of each specific type of offense (sustained petition) among the collective referral offenses for the entire sample.

D. Violent Offense History: offenses classified as violent crimes are similar to the "person crimes" listed earlier. Here, however, the definition is that used by the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics in its publications, where violent crimes include homicide, manslaughter, robbery, assault, and forcible rape. Due to the method of coding offenses in this study, certain weapons offenses have also been included as violent crimes.

12. Current Offense: The percentage of youths whose current offense is classified as violent.

13. Prior History:

- a. percentage of sample with one or more prior sustained petitions for a violent offense;
- b. frequency of prior violent sustained petitions; and
- c. average number of prior violent sustained petitions.

14. Total History: provides same data as Item 13, but data include prior and current sustained petitions combined.

E. Placement History

15. Out-of-home Placements: percentage of sample with one or more court-ordered W&I 602 placements of 30 days or more--not including camp or hall commitments.

16. Institutional Placements: number of prior camp or hall commitments of 30 days or more; includes average number of such commitments.

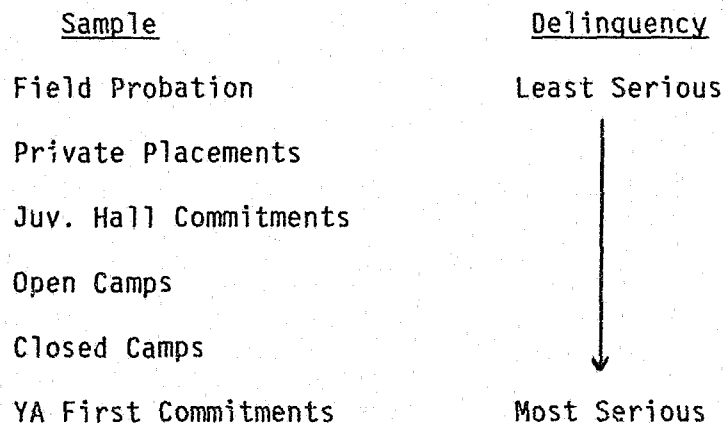
17. Total Placements: percentage of youths with one or more placements, either out-of-home or institutional.

These, then, are the variables used in the comparisons of juvenile justice samples presented in the following chapters. The variables are presented in groups (Background Characteristics, Current Offense History, and so forth).

Some of the numbers in this report may be slightly different than those presented in the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Report Number 1. Some minor errors in the data set have been corrected, some definitions have been revised (seriousness rating, violent offenses), and data in some tables of this report are for males only.

Factors Affecting Comparisons

In comparing the juvenile justice samples, it was assumed that there would be a hierarchy of seriousness of delinquency. For instance, it was believed that youths on probation would have less serious delinquent histories than youths committed to the Youth Authority. It was also assumed that there would be a hierarchy of delinquency within youths on probation. Specifically, it was believed that youths on field probation would have the least serious histories of delinquency; youths in private placement would have more serious delinquent histories than field probationers; and youth committed to juvenile halls would have more serious histories than both of these groups. Since commitment to camp is the most extreme disposition available to probation--other than commitment to the Youth Authority--it was believed that youths in camps would have the most serious records of all the probation groups. One further gradation was assumed: youths committed to secure or closed camps would be more serious delinquents than those youths committed to nonsecure or open camps. The hierarchy of delinquency among the samples was therefore presumed to be as follows:



We did not expect that this hierarchy or continuum of delinquency would be entirely discrete. For instance, while it was believed that camp wards would be more serious delinquents than juvenile hall commitments, it was not certain that wards in open camps would be more serious than hall commitments--since hall commitment is a secure custody situation (more like closed camp). Therefore, an additional comparison was made between wards in nonsecure probation settings (field probation, private placement, and open camps) and those in secure settings (juvenile halls and closed camps).

Certain factors complicate the comparisons. For instance, the field probation sample is not composed solely of youths on first sustained referral to probation. In fact, one-third of this sample had at least one prior sustained petition. Also complicating the situation is the fact that nearly one-fourth of the field probationers had at least one prior institutional commitment. This means that some wards in the field probation sample may have been on aftercare following a previous release from camp.

Another example of confounding is seen in the private placement sample. On the Youth Description Form, probation staff were asked to describe the type of private placement: 29% of the sample was listed as being in an institution. Where these private placement institutions fit on a nonsecure-to-secure continuum is unclear.

Statistical Reliability

Statistical tests of differences among the samples were performed where appropriate. These tests enabled a determination of which differences were--or were not--due to chance fluctuations alone. Analysis of variance was used to test the significance of differences among group (sample) means, with Scheffe's test used for comparison between any two means. Chi-square analysis

was used on the frequency distributions, though it was not used across the full range for every variable. Variables with several levels were generally combined into two levels. Age, for example, was combined into 14-years-or-younger and 15-years-or-older. This avoided small numbers in categories, which would have invalidated the statistical tests.

Note on Data Presentation

In all tables in the following chapters, data are shown either as percentages or averages. For readers who wish to see the actual numbers, the size of each sample is listed in the first row of each table. To obtain a specific number, multiply the sample size by the percentage.

Percentages are shown to one decimal place; averages are shown with two decimals. This is not done for the sake of precision--which would, of course, would be false precision. Rather, as a convenience to the reader, averages are shown with two decimals so they may be easily distinguished from the percentage figures.

Chapters 2, 3, and 4 each contain a comparison of data for various study samples and subgroups. The first section of each chapter briefly summarizes the main findings; that is, it lists the major differences (or similarities) between or among the samples. For readers who wish more information, the second section of each chapter provides a more detailed review.

CHAPTER 2

STATEWIDE COMPARISON: FIELD PROBATIONERS, PRIVATE PLACEMENTS, JUVENILE HALL COMMITMENTS, AND CAMP WARDS

Chapter 2 presents data separately for each of four probation subgroups: (1) field probation, (2) private placements, (3) juvenile hall commitments, and (4) camp wards. Data for Youth Authority wards appear in the tables but were not used in the comparisons or tests of significance of differences. Comparisons between YA wards and probationers are presented in Chapters 3 and 4.

As indicated earlier, the four probation groups were expected to display characteristics arranged along a hierarchy of delinquency seriousness: field probation → private placements → hall commitments → camp wards. In this chapter, the characteristics of wards in the different samples are examined and an attempt is made to evaluate the hierarchy assumption.

Overview

The four subgroups of probationers were compared on 17 characteristics described on pages 7-9. Statistical tests indicated that the groups differed significantly on each variable suitable for testing. Although the task of drawing conclusions based on comparisons across several groups proved complex, the general results were as expected. The assumption that the four groups of probationers would show delinquency characteristics along a continuum or hierarchy of "seriousness" was verified. Camp wards were generally found to be the most delinquent and field probationers were the least delinquent.

Of the 17 characteristics, 12 were considered as indicators of seriousness of delinquency (variables 1, 2, 3, 5, and 11 were not used as indicators). One method of analyzing these data was to determine the degree to which (1) Camp wards were found most delinquent, and (2) field probationers were found least delinquent.

On the 12 selected indices, camp wards were the most delinquent of all probation samples on 4 variables, second-most delinquent on 6, and least delinquent on none. Juvenile hall commitments were the most delinquent on 6 variables, but were least delinquent on 3. Wards on field probation were the least serious delinquents on 9 indicators. Specifically;

Camp wards were most delinquent or serious on:

4. commitment offenses against persons (25.5%);
6. commitment offenses rated in the high seriousness category (20.9%);
12. violent commitment offenses (24.2%); and
14. violent offenses in total history (35.3%).

Hall commitments were most delinquent or serious on:

8. length of contact with the justice system (2.13 yrs.);
9. percentage of wards with one or more prior sustained petitions (77.2%);
10. average number of priors (1.86)
13. prior history of violent offenses (19.4%);
16. prior institutional placements (40.5%); and
17. total placements (44.2%).

Private placements were most delinquent or serious on:

7. youngest age at first referral (13.45 yrs.); and
15. out-of-home (noninstitutional) placements (26.8%).

A probation sample exceeded the YA sample in seriousness of delinquency on only one variable:

7. youngest age at first referral--private placements, 13.45 vs. YA wards, 13.80.

It was found that the samples of probation wards generally fell in the expected order in a hierarchy of delinquency seriousness. That the hall sample was sometimes shown to be more delinquent than the camp sample perhaps should not be considered unusual. It is probable that some of the hall commitments were placed there following a failure to adjust to a camp program.

The number of times each group was ranked 1, 2, 3, or 4 on the 12 delinquency indicators is shown below:¹

<u>Seriousness</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Sample</u>			
		<u>Field Probationers</u>	<u>Private Placements</u>	<u>Hall Commitments</u>	<u>Camp Wards</u>
Least serious	1	9	0	3	0
	2	3	6	1	2
	3	0	4	2	6
Most serious	4	0	2	6	4
Avg. Rank		1.25	2.67	2.92	3.17

¹ A nonparametric analysis of variance by ranks (Walker & Lev, 1953) indicated that the order of these four groups across the 12 delinquency indicators was a non-chance occurrence; i.e., that a statistically significant and ordinal ranking was found for the four samples on the delinquency continuum.

Main Findings

- * The samples with the largest proportion of Whites were field probationers (46.8%) and private placements (52.5%).
- * More minorities were found in the institutional samples: hall commitments (57.8%) and camp wards (66.0%) as compared to field probationers (53.2%) and private placements (47.5%).
- * The youngest average age was found in the private placement sample (14.78 years); the oldest wards were in the hall sample (16.11 years).
- * Regarding age at first referral, only one group was much different: at 14.49 years, the field probation sample was oldest.
- * The largest percentage of youths with no prior sustained petitions was found among field probationers (66.7%); percentages ranged downwards to the hall commitments (22.8%).
- * Most prior sustained petitions: hall commitments had the highest average number (1.86); field probationers had the lowest (0.60).
- * Percentage of wards with a violent current offense was lowest for hall commitments (13.1%) and highest for camp wards (24.2%).
- * The highest percentage of wards with a history of one or more prior violent offenses was found in the hall sample (19.4%). The field probation sample had the lowest percentage (5.7%).
- * The groups were arranged in the predicted hierarchy as to wards whose total history (prior plus current) contained one or more violent offenses: field probationers (20.0%), private placements (24.0%), hall commitments (31.6%), and camp wards (35.3%).
- * Prior out-of-home noninstitutional placements occurred at varying rates, with the most frequent being for private placements (26.8%).
- * The juvenile hall sample contained the largest proportion of wards with prior institutional placements (40.5%). The field proportion sample contained the smallest proportion (22.5%).

Discussion of Main Findings

Background Characteristics (Table 2)

Sex. A greater proportion of females were found in private placements (20.3%) and on field probation (14.2%) than in camps (7.0%) or halls (6.3%).

Ethnicity. Differences existed in the ethnic compositions of the samples. The largest percentage of minorities appeared among camp wards (66.0%), followed by hall commitments (57.8%). The smallest minority percentage was found in the private placements (47.5%). (Minorities comprised 75.7% of the YA sample.) These findings indicate that more minorities were found in restrictive settings (halls, camps, and YA) than in nonrestrictive settings (field probation and private placements). Appendix D examines the relationship between ethnicity and type of placement.

Age. Private placements comprised the youngest group--average age of 14.78 years. The oldest youths were found among hall commitments (16.11 years). The field probation sample was second youngest (15.36 years), but might have been even younger if limited to youths placed on probation following an initial sustained petition. The current field probation sample contained 33.3% who had one or more prior sustained petitions and 22.5% who had one or more prior institutional placements, which may well have included some camp commitments.

Current Offense History (Table 3)

Offense category. The highest percentage of commitment offenses against persons occurred for camp wards--25.5%. The next highest percentage, found for the private placement sample (20.8%), was unexpected. Much of the statistical significance on this variable was due to the relatively low

TABLE 2

Background Characteristics:
Comparison of Four Probation Subsamples
and
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Background Variable	Field Prob.	Private Placement	Juv. Hall Commits.	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commits.	Sig. Diff. ^a
Sample Size	1,503	404	206	3,774	1,021	
1. <u>Sex</u>						
Male	% 85.8	79.7	93.7	93.0	82.6	*
Female	% 14.2	20.3	6.3	7.0	17.4	
2. <u>Ethnicity</u>						
White	% 46.8	52.5	42.2	34.0	24.3	*
Hispanic	% 27.8	19.6	33.0	31.8	31.3	
Black	% 21.8	25.2	20.9	31.2	40.9	
Other	% 3.6	2.7	3.9	3.0	3.5	
3. <u>Age</u> ^b						
Under 12	% 1.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	
12 to 13	% 11.8	16.9	3.9	4.9	1.3	
14 to 15	% 35.5	45.2	24.3	33.6	23.4	
16 to 17	% 48.5	35.0	60.1	58.0	68.4	
18 to 19	% 3.1	0.2	11.2	3.1	6.9	
Average	15.36	14.78	16.11	15.73	16.18	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across all groups of wards and all categories of the variable.

^b Age at placement in current status.

TABLE 3

Current Offense History:
Comparison of Four Probation Subsamples
and
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Current Offense Variable	Field Prob.	Private Placement	Juv. Hall Commitments	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commits.	Sig. Diff. ^a
Sample Size	1,503	404	206	3,774	1,021	
4. Offense Category						
Person	% 17.8	20.8	14.6	25.5	58.7	*
Property	% 55.9	60.0	41.2	52.2	28.5	
Other	% 26.3	19.2	44.2	22.3	12.8	
5. Offense Type						
Hom/Mansl	% 0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	8.3	N/A
Robbery	% 3.7	3.2	1.5	10.1	23.4	
Assault	% 13.1	15.0	11.6	13.9	21.4	
Forcible Rape	% 0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	3.9	
Kidnapping	% 0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	
Arson	% 0.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	
Burglary	% 24.4	25.7	14.1	27.6	16.0	
Theft/Forgery	% 16.1	15.3	13.6	16.2	11.5	
Petty Theft	% 11.2	15.7	9.2	6.5	0.6	
Other Sex	% 3.3	6.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	
Drugs/Narcotics	% 1.7	0.8	4.4	2.4	3.6	
Other Drug	% 2.6	2.7	4.9	4.5	1.9	
Marijuana	% 4.5	1.0	5.8	3.0	1.6	
Misc Felony	% 2.0	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.6	
Misc Property	% 4.2	3.3	4.4	1.9	0.4	
Misc Misdemeanor	% 5.8	4.3	6.3	3.7	0.6	
Traffic/Drunk Drv	% 4.8	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.2	
Probation Viol	% 0.8	1.5	7.8	2.0	0.3	
Escape	% 0.9	1.2	8.3	1.5	2.0	
6. Offense Seriousness^b						
Low	% 15.6	10.0	23.3	8.7	1.4	*
Medium	% 72.9	76.5	66.5	70.4	43.0	
High	% 11.5	13.5	10.2	20.9	55.6	

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across all groups and all categories of the variable. N/A means variable not applicable to statistical testing.

^b Categorized rating of the seriousness of the offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending. See Appendix B.

percentage of person offenses shown for the hall sample (14.6%). The figure for the combined probation sample was 22.8% (Chapter 4).

Offense type. There were few marked differences among the types of current offenses committed by the different probation groups. Robbery offenses were more frequent among camp wards. Burglary and grand theft were only slightly more prevalent among camp wards. Petty theft was most frequent among private placements. Drug and marijuana offenses were slightly higher among hall commitments, who also showed a higher frequency of escape (8.3%) and probation violation (7.8%).

Offense seriousness. The highest percentage of current offenses rated in the high seriousness category occurred for camp wards (20.9%). The group with the fewest serious offenses was the hall sample (10.2%)--perhaps explained by the presence of a higher percentage of probation violation and escape offenses, both of which have low seriousness ratings. If the actual behavior that led to violation of probation could have been rated, the percentage of serious offenses for Hall wards may have been different.

Prior Offense History (Table 4)

Age at first referral. The oldest group of youths at point of first referral was the field probation sample at 14.49 years. The youngest group was private placements at 13.45 years. Private placements included considerably more youths under the age of 15. Wards in all three custody samples (including YA) were very similar in age at first referral.

Time from first referral to current status. The shortest contact with the justice system occurred, not unexpectedly, for the field probation sample, due to the larger proportion of wards on field probation in connection with an initial referral. Hall commitments had the longest contact - 2.13 years.

TABLE 4

Prior Offense History:
Comparison of Four Probation Subsamples
and
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Prior Offense Variable		Field Prob.	Private Placement	Juv. Hall Commitments	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commits.	Sig. Diff. ^a
Sample Size		1,503	404	206	3,774	1,021	
7. <u>Age at First Referral</u>							
Under 9	%	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	*
9 to 10	%	2.2	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.7	
11 to 12	%	10.5	22.1	15.5	14.3	16.2	
13 to 14	%	33.6	43.9	34.9	43.0	41.6	
15 to 16	%	39.4	27.0	37.9	32.1	34.7	
17 to 18	%	14.0	1.5	7.3	6.1	3.4	
Average		14.49	13.45	13.98	13.89	13.80	*
8. <u>Time from First Referral to Current Status</u>							
Average (years)		0.87	1.35	2.13	1.86	2.43	*
9. <u>Prior Sustained Petitions</u>							
0	%	66.7	53.2	22.8	29.3	17.7	*
1	%	18.4	25.5	32.5	29.7	16.4	
2	%	8.1	13.9	15.5	22.0	19.4	
3	%	4.0	4.0	10.7	10.8	16.5	
4 or more	%	2.9	3.5	18.4	8.2	30.0	
10. <u>Average No. of Priors</u>							
All Youths		0.60	0.80	1.86	1.45	2.68	*
Youths w/Priors		1.80	1.70	2.42	2.06	3.02	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across all groups and all categories of the variable.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Prior Offense History:
Comparison of Four Probation Subsamples
and
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Prior Offense Variable		Field Prob.	Private Placement	Juv. Hall Commitments	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commts.	Sig. Diff.
11. <u>Type of Offenses^a</u> <u>Among Total Priors</u> <u>For Entire Sample</u>							
Hom/Mansl.	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.1	N/A ^b
Robbery	%	1.7	2.5	2.6	4.9	5.2	
Assault	%	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.7	11.8	
Forcible Rape	%	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	
Kidnapping	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	
Arson	%	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	
Burglary	%	21.9	25.9	22.2	26.3	22.4	
Theft/Forgery	%	16.6	14.4	15.8	17.8	17.2	
Petty Theft	%	12.7	17.8	15.6	12.4	9.7	
Other Sex	%	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	
Drugs/Narcotics	%	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	
Other Drug	%	2.7	3.1	5.0	3.8	2.8	
Marijuana	%	2.9	1.9	4.0	3.3	1.7	
Misc Felony	%	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	
Misc Property	%	6.9	6.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	
Misc Misdemeanor	%	8.8	9.7	8.7	6.7	5.4	
Traffic/Drunk Drv.	%	2.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	
Probation Viol.	%	7.9	1.2	1.8	3.5	9.8	
Escape	%	2.6	2.5	3.4	1.5	4.6	

a Sustained petitions. Percentages are based on the total number of offenses for each group.

b N/A means variable not applicable to statistical testing.

Prior sustained petitions. Hall commitments had the most prior sustained petitions: 18.4% had 4 or more, compared to 8.2% of the camp sample. Two-thirds of the field probation sample had no priors, compared to only 22.8% of the hall sample.

Average number of priors. In order, the largest average number of priors were for hall commitments, camp wards, private placements, and field probationers.

Type of offenses among total priors. Burglary was the most frequent prior offense, with the percentages being fairly equal across all groups. A history of drugs, narcotics, and marijuana offenses occurred most frequently in two groups: hall commitments, 10.3% and camp wards, 8.4%. The figures were 6.2% for field probationers and 5.0% for private placements.

Violent Offense History (Table 5)

Current offense. Violence associated with the current offense occurred most frequently for camp wards (24.2%). The second highest percentage occurred for private placements (17.8%). The lowest percentage occurred for the hall sample (13.1%).

Prior history. The field probation sample contained the lowest percentage of wards with a prior history of one or more sustained petitions for violent offenses (5.7%). In ascending order, the percentages were: private placements, 9.4%; camp wards, 17.2%; and hall commitments, 19.4%. Interestingly, although commitments to halls had the highest percentage with prior histories of violence, they showed the lowest percentage of current violent offenses. This may reflect the frequently technical nature of the violations that resulted in wards being committed to a hall.

TABLE 5
Violent Offense History:
Comparison of Four Probation Subsamples
and
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Violent Offense Variable	Field Prob.	Private Placement	Juv. Hall Commitments	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commits.	Sig. Diff. ^a
Sample Size	1,503	404	206	3,774	1,021	
12. <u>Current Offense</u>						
Pct w/Viol Off	% 16.2	17.8	13.1	24.2	56.0	*
13. <u>Prior History</u>						
Pct w/Viol Off	% 5.7	9.4	19.4	17.2	33.7	*
Number						
0	% 94.3	90.6	80.6	82.8	66.3	*
1	% 5.0	8.9	17.5	14.5	25.0	
2 or more	% 0.7	0.5	1.9	2.7	8.7	
Avg Viol Offs	0.06	0.10	0.21	0.20	0.45	
14. <u>Total History</u>						
Pct w/Viol Offs	% 20.0	24.0	31.6	35.3	69.4	*
Number						
0	% 80.0	76.0	68.4	64.7	30.6	
1	% 17.6	20.5	28.6	27.6	46.2	
2	% 2.0	3.2	2.9	6.6	16.6	
3 or more	% 0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	6.7	
Avg Viol Offs	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.45	1.01	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across all groups and all categories of the variable.

Total history. Taking into account the total histories (prior plus current), the samples fell in the expected order on percentage of wards with one or more violent offenses, ranging from a low of 20.0% for field probationers to 35.3% for camp wards.

Placement History (Table 6)

Out-of-home placements. The most prior noninstitutional out-of-home placements occurred for private placements (26.8%). The field probation sample had the lowest percentage (7.9%).

Institutional placements. The lowest percentage of prior institutional placements was found for field probationers (22.5%), while 40.5% of the hall commitments had one or more prior placements. (The figure was 60.9% for YA wards, many of whose placements may have been camp commitments during their probation period.)

Total placements. Combining placements of both types, the most occurred among hall commitments (44.2%) and private placements (43.8%). The smallest proportion was found among the field probation sample (24.7%).

TABLE 6
 Placement History:
 Comparison of Four Probation Subsamples
 and
 Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
 Samples

Placement Variable		Field Prob.	Private Placement	Juv. Hall Commitments	Camp Wards	YA 1st Commts.	Sig. Diff. ^a
Sample Size		1,503	404	206	3,774	1,021	
15. <u>Out-of-Home Placements</u>^b							
1 or more	%	7.9	26.8	18.9	17.7	28.0	*
16. <u>Institutional Placements</u>							
0	%	77.5	70.5	59.5	70.0	39.1	*
1	%	17.7	21.5	21.0	20.8	26.4	
2	%	3.5	5.7	8.8	6.0	20.3	
3 or more	%	1.4	2.3	10.7	3.2	14.2	
Average		0.29	0.42	0.76	0.44	1.18	*
17. <u>Total Placements</u>^c							
1 or more	%	24.7	43.8	44.2	37.1	66.6	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across all groups and all categories of the variable.

^b Noninstitutional placements

^c Percentage of youths with either out-of-home or institutional placements.

CHAPTER 3
STATEWIDE COMPARISON: OPEN CAMPS, CLOSED CAMPS,
AND YOUTH AUTHORITY FIRST COMMITMENTS

In Chapter 2, comparisons were made among the four probation samples. It was generally shown that camp wards had more serious delinquent characteristics than wards in the other probation samples. In this chapter, camp wards have been divided into two groups: those in open settings (nonsecure) and closed settings (secure). Camp placement is the most extreme disposition available to probation departments, except for Youth Authority commitment. If, as believed, more seriously delinquent wards are placed in closed camps than in open camps, we might expect wards in closed camps to show some similarities in characteristics to YA wards. The data will be examined to determine if closed camp wards show more delinquent characteristics than open camp wards, and the degree to which closed camp wards show similarities to YA wards. Wards in open camps are expected to be the least delinquent, followed by wards in closed camps, with YA wards being the most serious delinquents.

Females were excluded from these comparisons because, as a group, they differed markedly from males on the study variables (see Appendix C). Of the 12 closed camps, 7 housed females. Of the 41 open camps, only 8 housed females. In the closed camps, 19.4% of the wards were females, compared to 3.3% in open camps. This difference would have skewed the data and perhaps obscured important differences.

The availability of a closed camp might also have had a sizable effect on the findings. Of the 23 study counties, only 6 operated a closed camp. Five of the 6 counties had both open and closed camps, so presumably they had an option regarding the type of camp in which to place a ward. The other 17

counties operated only open camps and had no such assignment option within their county. Listed below are the open and closed camps. There were 2,781 wards in open camps and 726 in closed camps.

<u>OPEN CAMPS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>OPEN CAMPS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
*Chabot	Alameda	Juv. Treat. Ctr.	Placer
Los Cerros	Alameda	Twin Pines	Riverside
Fouts Springs	Col/Sol/Yolo	*Van Horn	Riverside
Byron Ranch	Contra Costa	Crossroads	Riverside
Bar-O-Ranch	Del Norte	Boys Ranch	Sacramento
Camp Owen	Kern	*Thornton Ctr.	Sacramento
Afflerbaugh	Los Angeles	Verdemont	San Bernardino
Mendenhall	Los Angeles	Rancho del Rayo	San Diego
Miller	Los Angeles	**Girls Rehab.	San Diego
Munz	Los Angeles	Log Cabin	San Francisco
Paige	Los Angeles	Glenwood	San Mateo
Scott	Los Angeles	Los Prietos	Santa Barbara
Scudder	Los Angeles	James Ranch	Santa Clara
Mira Loma No.	Los Angeles	Holden Ranch	Santa Clara
Mira Loma So.	Los Angeles	*Muriel Wright	Santa Clara
Barley Flats	Los Angeles	Sonoma YC	Sonoma
Camp 15	Los Angeles	Adolescent Ctr.	Sonoma
Camp O'Neal	Mono	Meyers	Tulare
Los Pinos	Orange	*Colston YC	Ventura
Joplin	Orange	Work Release	Ventura
Orange YGC	Orange		

<u>CLOSED CAMPS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Boys Center	Contra Costa
**Girls Center	Contra Costa
Wakefield	Fresno
*Kern Y.F.	Kern
Gonzales	Los Angeles
*Holton	Los Angeles
Kilpatrick	Los Angeles
*Dorothy Kirby	Los Angeles
Rockey	Los Angeles
*Spec. Treat. Ctr.	Los Angeles
*Los Amigos	Orange
*Kuiper	San Bernardino

* Females excluded from analysis.
 ** Girls camp; all data excluded.

Overview

The present comparison of Youth Authority, closed camp, and open camp wards clearly indicated that the YA wards showed the most seriously delinquent characteristics. The comparison also indicated that wards placed in closed camps were more serious delinquents than those in open camps. Of the 12 variables used as delinquency indicators, closed camp wards appeared more serious than open camp wards on 8, and scored similarly on 2 variables. Only in the area of prior sustained petitions did open camp wards seem more delinquent. Open camp wards had an average of 1.54 priors, compared to 1.37 for closed camp wards. In addition, 74.2% of the open camp wards had one or more priors, compared to 65.7% of the closed camp wards. At first, this seems unexpected. But when one considers that more closed camp wards had a person offense as their current offense and that their prior record--while containing fewer referrals--contained more serious offenses, one begins to understand: those wards with a record of violent offenses were more likely to be sent to a closed camp, even if they had little or no prior record.

Of the three groups, the YA wards generally had the most serious delinquent characteristics. However, closed camp wards slightly exceeded YA wards on the percentage with one or more out-of-home placements: 25.8% vs. 24.8%.

The finding that wards assigned to closed camps had more seriously delinquent characteristics than wards sent to open camps was obtained despite the fact that in 17 of the 23 counties, the only available option was assignment to an open camp. We can only speculate that, if every county had had the option of open and closed camp assignment, the observed differences might have been larger.

A further analysis was carried out in which the total probation sample was dichotomized into (1) wards in a nonsecure setting (open camps plus field probation and private placements) and (2) wards in a secure setting (closed camps plus juvenile hall commitments). Results of this comparison were very similar to those given in the present chapter. See Appendix E regarding this analysis.

Main Findings

- * Male wards in closed camps were younger at admission (15.40 years) than those in open camps (15.84) or the YA sample (16.21).
- * Wards in closed camps were younger at first referral to probation (13.59 years), compared to wards in open camps (13.96).
- * There was a trend for wards in open camps to have more prior sustained petitions: 20.4% of the wards in open camps had 3 or more priors, compared to 13.9% for closed camps.
- * A current offense with associated violence occurred more often for closed camp wards (29.8%) than for open camp wards (22.8%).
- * More wards in closed camps had prior noninstitutional out-of-home placements (25.8%) than those in open camps (14.8%).
- * Prior institutional placements were found for 39.9% of the closed camp wards and 27.8% of the open camp wards.

Discussion of Main Findings

Background Characteristics (Table 7)

Ethnicity. The YA sample contained the highest percentage of minorities (77.3%). The percentage of minorities was 69.4% in closed camps and 66.3% in open camps.

Age. Wards committed to closed camps were slightly younger than wards in open camps, 15.40 vs. 15.84 years. Nearly two-thirds of the wards in open camps were 16 years or older, while nearly half of those in closed camps were 15 years or younger. The average age of YA first commitments to institutions in this sample was 16.21.

TABLE 7

Background Characteristics:
Open Camps, Closed Camps, and
Youth Authority First Commitments
(Males only)

July 1984
Samples

Background Variable		Open Camp	Closed Camp	YA First Commitments	Sig. Diff. ^a	
					Open vs. Closed	Open vs. Closed vs. YA
Sample Size		2,781	726	843		
1. <u>Sex</u>						
Male	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	N/A	N/A
Female	%	-	-	-		
2. <u>Ethnicity</u>						
White	%	33.7	30.6	22.7	N.S.	*
Hispanic	%	32.6	31.4	32.6		
Black	%	30.6	34.8	41.7		
Other	%	3.1	3.2	3.0		
3. <u>Age</u> ^b						
Under 12	%	0.1	1.1	0.0		
12 to 13	%	3.7	9.2	1.3		
14 to 15	%	31.4	37.4	23.0		
16 to 17	%	61.6	49.2	67.3		
18 to 19	%	3.3	3.0	7.8		
Average		15.84	15.40	16.21	*	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p > .05$) across all categories of the variable.

^b Age at admission to camp or Youth Authority.

Current Offense History (Table 8)

Offense category. The percentage of person offenses was higher in closed camps (31.1%) than in open camps (23.9%), although neither percentage approached that of YA wards (57.3%).

Offense type. As stated above, person offenses occurred more often among closed camp wards than open camp wards. Other than that, there was little distinction between the two groups of camp wards. While it was expected that more wards in closed camps would show an escape offense, this was not observed: 0.7% of the wards in closed camps were committed for escape, compared to 1.7% in open camps.

Offense seriousness. The commitment offense was rated in the high seriousness category for 26.0% of the wards in closed camps, compared to 19.7% in open camps. The figure for YA wards was 54.7%. Serious person offenses were shown more often for closed camps; in contrast, the percentage of burglary was slightly higher in open camps. Also, unexpectedly, some minor offenses occurred just as often for closed camps: in fact, the percentages were slightly higher for petty theft and miscellaneous misdemeanors.

Prior Offense History (Table 9)

Age at first referral. Small but statistically significant differences were found between the mean ages at referral. Wards in closed camps showed the youngest age at first referral, 13.59 years.

Time from first referral to current status. There was essentially no difference between length of justice system contact for wards in open and closed camps: 1.90 vs. 1.86 years. YA wards had a somewhat longer record: 2.50 years.

TABLE 8

Current Offense History:
Open Camps, Closed Camps, and
Youth Authority First Commitments
(Males only)

July 1984
Samples

Current Offense Variable	Open Camp	Closed Camp	YA First Commitments	Sig. Diff. ^a	
				Open vs. Closed	Open vs. Closed vs. YA
Sample Size	2,781	726	843	*	*
4. Offense Category					
Person	% 23.9	31.1	57.3	*	*
Property	% 54.1	49.2	30.0		
Other	% 22.1	19.8	12.7		
5. Offense Type					
Hom/Mansl.	% 0.2	0.1	7.7	N/A	N/A
Robbery	% 9.7	12.6	22.9		
Assault	% 12.9	17.0	20.9		
Forcible Rape	% 0.8	0.4	4.7		
Kidnapping	% 0.1	0.3	1.0		
Arson	% 0.2	0.7	0.1		
Burglary	% 29.8	25.3	17.7		
Theft/Forgery	% 16.3	15.6	11.4		
Petty Theft	% 5.9	6.5	0.5		
Other Sex	% 1.3	3.2	1.2		
Drugs/Narcotics	% 2.6	1.4	3.3		
Other Drugs	% 4.2	3.0	1.3		
Marijuana	% 3.1	3.2	1.8		
Misc Felony	% 2.6	1.7	1.5		
Misc Property	% 2.0	1.8	0.5		
Misc Misdemeanor	% 3.5	4.3	0.7		
Trffc/Drunk Drv.	% 1.0	0.4	0.2		
Probation Viol.	% 2.1	1.9	0.3		
Escape	% 1.7	0.7	2.2		
6. Offense Seriousness^b					
Low	% 8.6	8.6	1.7	*	*
Medium	% 71.6	65.5	43.6		
High	% 19.7	26.0	54.7		

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across groups and all categories of the variable, N/A means the variable is not applicable to statistical testing.

^b Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending. See Appendix B.

TABLE 9

Prior Offense History:
Open Camps, Closed Camps, and
Youth Authority First Commitments
(Males only)

July 1984
Samples

Prior Offense Variable	Open Camp	Closed Camp	YA First Commitment	Sig. Diff. ^a	
				Open vs. Closed	Open vs. Closed vs. YA
Sample Size	2,781	726	843		
7. <u>Age at First Referral</u>					
Under 9	% 0.6	0.4	1.5	*	*
9 to 10	% 3.4	5.0	3.0		
11 to 12	% 13.8	16.5	17.4		
13 to 14	% 42.6	44.5	40.5		
15 to 16	% 33.2	27.7	34.0		
17 to 18	% 6.4	5.0	3.5		
Average	13.96	13.59	13.73	*	*
8. <u>Time from First Referral to Current Status</u>					
Average (Years)	1.90	1.86	2.50	N.S.	*
9. <u>Prior Sustained Petitions</u>					
0	% 25.8	34.3	16.4	*	*
1	% 31.2	25.6	16.0		
2	% 22.6	22.4	19.2		
3	% 11.5	10.3	16.7		
4 or more	% 8.9	3.6	31.7		
10. <u>Average No. of Priors</u>					
All Youths	1.54	1.37	2.77	*	*
Youths w/Priors	2.07	2.08	3.31	N.S.	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across groups and all categories of the variable, N/A means the differences were nonsignificant.

TABLE 9 (Continued)

Prior Offense Variable	Open Camp	Closed Camp	YA First Commitment	Sig. Diff.	
				Open vs. Closed	Open vs. Closed vs. YA
Sample Size	2,781	726	843		
11. Type of Offenses^b					
<u>Among Total Priors for Entire Sample</u>					
Hom/Mansl.	% >0.1	0.0	0.1	N/A	N/A
Robbery	% 4.8	5.6	5.3		
Assault	% 8.9	12.2	10.9		
Forcible Rape	% 0.2	0.3	0.3		
Kidnapping	% 0.1	0.0	0.3		
Arson	% 0.4	0.7	0.6		
Burglary	% 26.1	29.6	24.1		
Theft/Forgery	% 18.1	16.7	17.8		
Petty Theft	% 12.5	10.2	9.1		
Other Sex	% 0.8	1.0	0.8		
Drugs/Narcotics	% 1.2	0.8	1.0		
Other Drugs	% 3.8	2.9	2.6		
Marijuana	% 3.3	3.3	1.8		
Misc Felony	% 1.9	2.2	1.5		
Misc Property	% 4.1	4.7	4.1		
Misc Misdemeanor	% 6.5	7.4	5.3		
Trffc/Drunk Drv.	% 1.5	0.6	0.5		
Probation Viol.	% 4.2	1.0	9.3		
Escape	% 1.6	0.8	4.4		

a N/A means variable was not suitable for statistical testing.

b Sustained petitions. Percentages are based on the total number of sustained petitions for each group.

Prior sustained petitions. More wards with no prior sustained petitions were placed in closed camps than in open camps, 34.3% vs. 25.8%. This may be due to the presence of more first offenders with a serious person offense among the closed camp sample. In addition, 20.4% of the open camp wards had 3 or more priors, compared to 13.9% in closed camps. While the data do not clearly indicate this, it may be that these repeat offenders in open camps were primarily minor property offenders.

Average number of priors. When first offenders were excluded, the average number of prior sustained petitions was nearly identical for wards (those with one or more priors) in open and closed camps, 2.07 vs. 2.08.

Type of offenses among total priors. The types of prior offenses for all three samples were similar. Open camps had a slightly higher percentage of drug offenders. The percentage of probation violation and escape was higher for YA wards. Closed camps contained a slightly higher percentage of robbery, assault, and burglary offenses than did open camps.

Violent Offense History (Table 10)

Current offense. The current offense was classified as violent for 29.8% of the wards in closed camps vs. 22.8% in open camps. The figure was 55.0% for YA wards.

Prior history. 19.7% of the closed camp wards had prior histories containing one or more violent offenses (17.2% for open camps). The average number of prior violent offenses was also approximately equal for these two groups (0.24 vs. 0.20).

TABLE 10

Violent Offense History:
Open Camps, Closed Camps, and
Youth Authority First Commitments
(Males only)

July 1984
Samples

Violent Offense Variable	Open Camp	Closed Camp	YA First Commitment	Sig. Diff.	
				Open vs. Closed	Open vs. Closed vs. YA
Sample Size	2,781	726	843		
12. Current Offense					
Pct w/ Viol Off	22.8	29.8	55.0	*	*
13. Prior History					
Pct w/Viol Off Number	17.2	19.7	33.9	N.S.	*
0	% 82.8	80.3	66.1		
1	% 14.4	16.5	25.3		
2 or more	% 2.7	3.2	8.6		
Avg Viol Offs	0.20	0.24	0.44	N.S.	*
14. Total History					
Pct w/Viol Off Number	34.0	41.6	68.3	*	*
0	% 66.0	58.4	31.7		
1	% 26.5	31.7	45.1		
2	% 6.3	8.5	16.6		
3 or more	% 1.2	1.4	6.6		
Avg Viol Offs.	0.43	0.54	1.00	*	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($P < .05$) across groups and all categories of the variable. N.S. means the differences were nonsignificant.

Total history. Considering total histories (prior plus current), the percentage of wards with one or more violent offenses was 41.6% in closed camps and 34.0% in open camps. This contrasts with 68.3% for YA wards. Closed camp wards slightly exceeded open camp wards on average violent offenses in total history, 0.54 to 0.43.

Placement History (Table 11)

Out-of-home placements. More wards in closed camps had prior noninstitutional placements (25.8%) than either open camp wards (14.8%) or YA wards (24.8%).

Institutional placements. Of the YA wards, only 35.4% had no prior institutional placements. The figure was 60.1% for closed camps and 72.2% for open camps.

Total placements. Either or both types of placement occurred at least once in the history of 68.0% of the YA wards, compared to 50.8% of the closed camp wards and 33.6% of the open camp wards.

TABLE 11

Placement History:
Open Camps, Closed Camps, and
Youth Authority First Commitments
(Males only)

July 1984
Samples

Prior Offense Variable	Open Camp	Closed Camp	YA First Commitment	Sig. Diff. ^a	
				Open vs. Closed	Open vs. Closed vs. YA
Sample Size	2,781	726	843		
15. <u>Out-of-Home</u> <u>Placements</u> ^b					
1 or more	% 14.8	25.8	24.8	*	*
16. <u>Institutional</u> <u>Placements</u>					
0	% 72.2	60.1	35.4	*	*
1	% 19.4	27.3	27.9		
2	% 5.6	7.8	21.7		
3 or more	% 2.8	4.8	15.0		
Average	0.41	0.61	1.25	*	*
17. <u>Total Placements</u> ^c					
1 or more	% 33.6	50.8	68.0	*	*

a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($P < .05$) across all groups and all categories of the variable.

b Noninstitutional placements.

c Percentage of youths with either out-of-home or institutional placements.

CHAPTER 4

STATEWIDE COMPARISONS: PROBATION AND YOUTH AUTHORITY

Probation is often considered as a single unit, rather than a composite of several different types of functions. In addition, it has always been assumed that probation deals with less serious offenders. The belief is that wards sent to the Youth Authority are more serious types of offenders, therefore making it possible for probation to maintain larger caseloads.

In this chapter, the characteristics of probation wards are compared with those of Youth Authority first commitments. For this comparison, the four probation samples have been combined into one sample of 5,887 wards. The Youth Authority sample contains 1,021 wards, all of whom were in institutions or camps. Two-thirds of the probation sample was institutionalized in camps or halls.

Overview

Results from this comparison showed that first admissions to YA institutions were more seriously delinquent than wards in the combined probation sample. Significant differences were found on all variables suitable for statistical testing. These findings, of course, were expected considering that the probation sample included a wide diversity of youths, at varying stages of a delinquent career, including some on first referral to probation and some who had not been committed to local institutions.

Wards on first commitments to YA institutions (compared to probationers) were especially characterized by (1) a higher percentage of commitment offenses against persons, (2) more prior sustained petitions, (3) a greater

frequency of violent offenses, and (4) more prior placements. Perhaps the most noticeable difference between the groups was in the percentage of wards with current person offenses: YA - 58.7% vs. probation - 22.8%.

Main Findings

- * The percentage of ethnic minorities was higher in the YA than in probation, 75.7% vs. 61.2%.
- * Average age of YA first commitments was 16.18 years; for probation it was 15.58 years.
- * Within the probation sample, less serious offenses were more numerous, such as misdemeanor property, miscellaneous misdemeanor, and traffic/drunken driving.
- * The time from first referral to current status was 2.43 years for YA wards. For probation the figure was 1.58 years.
- * 40.3% of the probationers had no prior sustained petitions, compared to only 17.7% of the YA sample.
- * 30.0% of the YA wards had 4 or more prior sustained petitions, compared to 6.8% of the probationers.
- * The average number of prior sustained petitions for YA wards was 2.68; for probationers it was 1.21.
- * Violence in the current offense was found for 56.0% of the YA sample and 21.3% of the probation group.
- * A prior history of violence was found for 33.7% of the YA wards, compared to 13.8% for probation. Average number of prior violent offenses was 0.45 for YA and 0.16 for probation.

- * Taking total history into account (priors plus current offense), 69.4% of the YA wards had at least one violent offense, compared to 30.5% of the probationers. Average number of prior plus current violent offenses was 1.01 for YA and 0.38 for probation.
- * Percentage of wards with one or more noninstitutional placements was: YA, 28.0% vs. probation, 15.9%.
- * 60.9% of the YA wards had one or more prior institutional placements, compared to 28.4% of the probationers.
- * The percentage of wards with at least one placement of either type was: YA, 66.6% vs. probation, 34.6%.

Discussion of Main Findings

Background Characteristics (Table 12)

Sex. The probation sample included 90.2% males, compared to 82.6% in the YA group. It should be remembered that the YA sample included all female first admissions in institutions (N=178). For the probation sample, all females in camps were included, but the number of females in the other probation subsamples was left to random selection. The characteristics of males and females in probation camps and YA institutions are examined separately in Appendix C.

TABLE 12
 Background Characteristics:
 Combined Probation Sample
 vs.
 Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
 Samples

Background Variable		Combined Probation	YA First Commitments	Significant Difference ^a
Sample Size		5,887	1,021	
1. <u>Sex</u>				
Male	%	90.2	82.6	*
Female	%	9.8	17.4	
2. <u>Ethnicity</u>				
White	%	38.8	24.3	*
Hispanic	%	30.0	31.3	
Black	%	28.0	40.9	
Other	%	3.2	3.5	
3. <u>Age</u> ^b				
Under 12	%	0.7	0.0	
12 to 13	%	7.5	1.3	
14 to 15	%	34.6	23.4	
16 to 17	%	54.1	68.4	
18 to 19	%	3.2	6.9	
Average		15.58	16.18	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) across all categories of the variable.

^b Age at placement in current status (e.g., age placed on probation, admitted to camp, or committed to YA).

Ethnicity. The percentage of wards in minority ethnic groups was higher in YA than in probation: 75.7% of the YA sample were of minority groups, compared to 61.2% for probation. The percentage of Blacks in particular was higher in the YA sample (40.9% vs. 28.0%).

Age. The average age of probationers was 15.58 years, while YA wards were slightly older at 16.18 years. The modal age group was 16-to-17 years for both samples. More youths were 15-years-or-younger in the probation sample, and very few under the age of 14 appeared in the YA group.

Current Offense History (Table 13)

Offense category. The percentage of YA wards whose current offense was a crime against persons was more than twice as high as for probation: 58.7% vs 22.8%. Correspondingly, for probationers, the current offense was far more often a property crime. In addition, nearly twice as many probationers had a current offense in the "other" category (see below).

Offense type. The distribution of current offense across the 19 types shown in Item 5 of Table 13 varied between the two samples. As stated above, person crimes were more frequent in the YA group (homicide/manslaughter, robbery, assault, and rape), while property crimes (burglary, theft/forgery, and petty theft) were more frequent for probationers. While heavy drugs/narcotics offenses were slightly more frequent for YA wards, marijuana and other drug offenses appeared more often for probationers. Also, some less serious offenses showed up more often for probationers; for example, misdemeanor property, miscellaneous misdemeanors, and traffic/drunk driving.

TABLE 13

Current Offense History:
Combined Probation Sample
vs.
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Current Offense Variable		Combined Probation	YA First Commitments	Significant Difference ^a
Sample Size		5,887	1,021	
4. <u>Offense Category</u>				
Person	%	22.8	58.7	*
Property	%	53.3	28.5	
Other	%	23.9	12.8	
5. <u>Offense Type</u>				
Hom/Mansl.	%	0.2	8.3	N/A
Robbery	%	7.7	23.4	
Assault	%	13.6	21.4	
Forcible Rape	%	0.6	3.9	
Kidnapping	%	0.2	1.6	
Arson	%	0.4	0.1	
Burglary	%	26.2	16.0	
Theft/Forgery	%	16.0	11.5	
Petty Theft	%	8.4	0.6	
Other Sex	%	2.5	1.2	
Drugs/Narcotics	%	2.2	3.6	
Other Drug	%	3.9	1.9	
Marijuana	%	3.3	1.6	
Misc Felony	%	2.2	1.6	
Misc Property	%	2.7	0.4	
Misc Misdemeanor	%	4.4	0.6	
Traffic/Drunk Drv.	%	2.0	0.2	
Probation Viol.	%	1.9	0.3	
Escape	%	1.6	2.0	
6. <u>Offense Seriousness</u>^b				
Low	%	11.1	1.4	*
Medium	%	71.3	43.0	
High	%	17.6	55.6	

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($P < .05$) across all categories of the variable. N/A means the variable was not applicable to statistical testing.

^b Categorized rating of the seriousness of the offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending. See Appendix B.

Offense seriousness. For the YA sample, 55.6% of the current offenses were in the high seriousness category, compared to 17.6% for the total probation sample.

Prior Offense History (Table 14)

Age at first referral. The average age at which the youths were first referred to probation was 14.02 years for probation vs. 13.80 for YA.

Time from first referral to current status. For YA wards, 2.43 years elapsed between the time the youths were first referred to probation and their first commitment to YA. The elapsed time for probationers from first referral to their current status was 1.58 years. The elapsed time is lower for probation partly because the field sample contains some youths on probation following an initial petition (elapsed time is zero for these youths). But even taking this factor into account, YA wards had longer contact with the juvenile justice system than did probationers.

Prior sustained petitions. Thirty percent of the YA wards had 4 or more prior sustained petitions, compared to only 6.8% of the probation group. 40.3% of the probationers had no prior sustained petitions, while this was true for only 17.7% of the YA group.

Average number of priors. The average number of prior sustained petitions was 1.21 for all probationers vs. 2.68 for all YA wards. Limiting the computation to only those wards with one or more priors resulted in an average of 2.02 for probation and 3.02 for YA.

TABLE 14

Prior Offense History:
 Combined Probation Sample
 vs.
 Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
 Samples

Prior Offense Variable		Combined Probation	YA First Commitments	Significant Difference ^a
Sample Size		5,887	1,021	
7. <u>Age at First Referral</u>				
Under 9	%	0.7	1.3	*
9 to 10	%	3.4	2.7	
11 to 12	%	13.7	16.2	
13 to 14	%	40.6	41.6	
15 to 16	%	33.8	34.7	
17 to 18	%	7.8	3.4	
Average		14.02	13.80	*
8. <u>Time from First Referral to Current Status</u>				
Average (years)		1.58	2.43	*
9. <u>Prior Sustained Petitions</u>				
0	%	40.3	17.7	*
1	%	26.6	16.4	
2	%	17.7	19.4	
3	%	8.6	16.5	
4 or more	%	6.8	30.0	
10. <u>Average No. of Priors</u>				
All Youths		1.21	2.68	*
Youths w/Priors		2.02	3.02	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($P < .05$) between groups on the variable.

TABLE 14 (Continued)

Prior Offense Variable		Combined Probation	YA First Commitments	Significant Difference
11. <u>Type of Offenses^a</u> <u>Among Total Priors</u> <u>For Entire Sample</u>				
Hom/Mansl.	%	< 0.1	0.1	N/A ^b
Robbery	%	4.2	5.2	
Assault	%	9.6	11.8	
Forcible Rape	%	0.2	0.3	
Kidnapping	%	0.1	0.3	
Arson	%	0.5	0.6	
Burglary	%	25.5	22.4	
Theft/Forgery	%	17.4	17.2	
Petty Theft	%	12.9	9.7	
Other Sex	%	0.9	1.1	
Drugs/Narcotics	%	1.1	1.0	
Other Drug	%	3.7	2.8	
Marijuana	%	3.2	1.7	
Misc Felony	%	1.8	1.3	
Misc Property	%	4.6	3.9	
Misc Misdemeanor	%	7.2	5.4	
Traffic/Drunk Drv.	%	1.3	0.6	
Probation Viol.	%	3.9	9.8	
Escape	%	1.8	4.6	

a Sustained petitions. Percentages are based on the total number of sustained petitions for each group.

b Variable not applicable to statistical testing.

Types of offenses among total priors. Contrary to expectations, the prior records of YA wards did not contain a preponderantly higher percentage of offenses with high seriousness ratings. Probation had a slightly higher rate of burglary priors (25.5% vs. 22.4%), while YA wards had slightly higher rates for probation violation (9.8% vs. 3.9%) and escape (4.6% vs. 1.8%). It should be noted that these figures refer to percentages of offenses among all priors. They do not refer to the percentage of youths who had one or more such offenses.

Violent Offense History (Table 15)

Current offense. The current offense was classified as violent for 56.0% for the YA sample, more than twice as often as for the probation sample (21.3%).

Prior history. There is a difference between the two samples on percentage of wards with a history of prior violent offenses: the figure is higher for YA--33.7% vs. 13.8%. The average number of prior violent offenses was 0.45 for YA and 0.16 for probation.

Total history. In looking at the total histories of the wards (priors plus current offense), more wards with violent offenses were found in the YA group, 69.4% vs. 30.5%. The average number of violent offenses was 1.01 for YA and 0.38 for probation.

Placement History (Table 16)

Out-of-home placements. 28.0% of the YA wards had at least one prior court-ordered noninstitutional placement, compared to 15.9% of the probationers.

TABLE 15

Violent Offense History:
Combined Probation Sample
vs.
Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
Samples

Violent Offense Variable		Combined Probation	YA First Commitments	Significant Difference ^a
Sample Size		5,887	1,021	
12. <u>Current Offense</u>				
Pct w/Viol Off	%	21.3	56.0	*
13. <u>Prior History</u>				
Pct w/Viol Off	%	13.8	33.7	*
Number				
0	%	86.2	66.3	
1	%	11.8	25.0	
2 or more	%	2.0	8.7	
Avg Viol Offs		0.16	0.45	*
14. <u>Total History</u>				
Pct w/Viol Offs	%	30.5	69.4	*
Number				
0	%	69.5	30.6	
1	%	24.6	46.2	
2	%	5.1	16.6	
3 or more	%	0.9	6.7	
Avg Viol Offs		0.38	1.01	*

^a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($P < .05$) between groups on the variable.

TABLE 16

Placement History:
 Combined Probation Sample
 vs.
 Youth Authority First Commitments

July 1984
 Samples

Placement Variable		Combined Probation	YA First Commitments	Significant Difference ^a
Sample Size		5,887	1,021	
15. <u>Out-of-Home Placements</u>				
1 or more	%	15.9	28.0	*
16. <u>Institutional Placements</u>				
0	%	71.6	39.1	*
1	%	20.1	26.4	
2	%	5.4	20.3	
3 or more	%	2.9	14.2	
Average		0.42	1.18	*
17. <u>Total Placements</u>				
1 or more	%	34.6	66.6	*

a An asterisk signifies a statistically significant difference ($P < .05$) between groups on the variable.

b Noninstitutional placements.

c Percentage of youths with either out-of-home or institutional placements.

Institutional placements. Of the probationers, 71.6% had no prior institutional placements, while this was true for only 39.1% of the YA wards. Conversely, 28.4% of the probationers and 60.9% of the YA wards had one or more such placements. On the average, YA wards had 1.18 placements, compared to 0.42 for probationers. Of the YA wards who had one or more placements, most had probably been committed to a probation camp at some point prior to being sentenced to the Youth Authority.

Total placements. The percentage of wards with at least one placement of either type was 66.6% for YA and 34.6% for probation.

CHAPTER 5

COUNTY COMPARISONS: FIELD PROBATIONERS, PRIVATE PLACEMENTS, JUVENILE HALL COMMITMENTS, CAMP WARDS, AND YOUTH AUTHORITY FIRST COMMITMENTS

Selected data for the four probation samples and the YA sample are presented in Table 17, grouped by study county. While there will be a natural inclination to compare samples both within and between counties, the reader is cautioned that, in many cases, the small numbers involved seriously affect the reliability of this information.

The number of wards in the private placement and juvenile hall samples, in particular, are too small to allow for reliable comparisons.

The YA sample is limited to those wards committed from each study county. Often, the numbers in the YA samples are also too small to yield reliable results.

With the above cautions, the data are presented for informational purposes only.

TABLE 17

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	79	28	12	229	40
Males	%	86.1	96.4	91.7	91.3	77.5
Ethnicity: White	%	39.0	53.6	16.7	20.8	12.5
Hispanic	%	14.3	3.6	8.3	11.5	12.5
Black	%	35.1	42.9	66.7	65.9	75.0
Other	%	11.7	0.0	8.3	1.8	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.2	15.6	16.2	15.6	16.0
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	25.3	14.3	0.0	28.8	60.0
Property	%	49.4	64.3	41.7	48.9	32.5
Other	%	25.3	21.4	58.3	22.3	7.5
Low Seriousness ^a	%	19.0	7.1	16.7	9.6	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	67.1	82.1	83.3	72.5	37.5
High Seriousness	%	13.9	10.7	0.0	17.9	62.5
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.6	1.1	2.5	1.7	3.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	27.8	21.4	16.7	42.8	70.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	1.3	32.1	0.0	10.9	30.0
Institutional Placements	%	9.0	25.0	66.7	31.8	65.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	21	1	0	55	0
Males	%	81.0	100.0	-	100.0	-
Ethnicity: White	%	57.1	100.0	-	49.1	-
Hispanic	%	38.1	0.0	-	27.3	-
Black	%	0.0	0.0	-	23.6	-
Other	%	4.8	0.0	-	0.0	-
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.1	14.0	-	15.9	-
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	14.3	0.0	-	16.4	-
Property	%	57.1	100.0	-	74.6	-
Other	%	28.6	0.0	-	9.1	-
Low Seriousness ^a	%	33.3	0.0	-	10.9	-
Med. Seriousness	%	61.9	100.0	-	80.0	-
High Seriousness	%	4.8	0.0	-	9.1	-
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.2	0.0	-	2.5	-
Violent Off. History ^c	%	14.3	0.0	-	29.1	-
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	4.7	0.0	-	20.0	-
Institutional Placements	%	28.6	0.0	-	31.5	-

a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

b Prior sustained petitions.

c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
 Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
 Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	51	18	1	105	14
Males	%	82.4	88.9	100.0	86.7	78.6
Ethnicity: White	%	72.6	77.8	100.0	43.3	46.2
Hispanic	%	5.9	5.6	0.0	9.6	7.7
Black	%	19.6	16.7	0.0	47.1	46.2
Other	%	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.0	14.8	17.0	15.5	16.4
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	17.6	5.6	0.0	25.7	38.5
Property	%	54.9	66.7	0.0	58.1	53.8
Other	%	27.4	27.8	100.0	16.2	7.7
Low Seriousness ^a	%	19.6	5.6	0.0	8.6	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	70.6	88.9	100.0	73.3	69.2
High Seriousness	%	9.8	5.6	0.0	18.1	30.7
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.8	4.7
Violent Off. History ^c	%	21.6	22.2	0.0	34.3	57.1
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	6.0	16.7	0.0	20.0	23.1
Institutional Placements	%	46.0	16.7	0.0	29.5	84.6

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	10	0	1	30	0
Males	%	70.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Ethnicity: White	%	90.0	-	0.0	86.7	-
Hispanic	%	0.0	-	0.0	10.0	-
Black	%	0.0	-	0.0	0	-
Other	%	10.0	-	100.0	3.3	-
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.2	-	14.0	15.7	-
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	20.0	-	100.0	10.0	-
Property	%	40.0	-	0.0	76.7	-
Other	%	40.0	-	0.0	13.3	-
Low Seriousness ^a	%	30.0	-	0.0	6.7	-
Med. Seriousness	%	50.0	-	100.0	90.0	-
High Seriousness	%	20.0	-	0.0	3.3	-
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.3	-	1.0	2.0	-
Violent Off. History ^c	%	30.0	-	100.0	13.3	-
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	40.0	-	100.0	20.0	-
Institutional Placements	%	30.0	-	0.0	30.0	-

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	56	5	20	55	32
Males	%	76.8	100.0	95.0	100.0	84.4
Ethnicity: White	%	39.3	60.0	20.0	12.7	12.5
Hispanic	%	46.4	20.0	70.0	58.2	53.1
Black	%	12.5	20.0	10.0	27.3	31.2
Other	%	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.1
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.6	14.2	16.4	15.9	16.3
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	16.1	0.0	5.0	38.2	56.2
Property	%	53.6	100.0	65.0	56.4	40.6
Other	%	30.4	0.0	30.0	5.4	3.3
Low Seriousness ^a	%	19.6	0.0	30.0	3.6	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	75.0	100.0	65.0	80.0	46.9
High Seriousness	%	5.4	0.0	5.0	16.4	53.1
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.0	3.5
Violent Off. History ^c	%	17.9	0.0	30.0	54.6	75.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	3.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	25.0
Institutional Placements	%	37.5	20.0	45.0	60.0	71.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	55	8	7	191	54
Males	%	87.3	75.0	100.0	86.9	75.9
Ethnicity: White	%	51.8	62.5	57.1	57.1	46.3
Hispanic	%	38.9	25.0	28.6	28.8	35.2
Black	%	9.3	12.5	14.3	13.1	18.5
Other	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	14.8	14.4	16.0	15.0	16.2
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	14.6	25.0	28.6	13.6	40.7
Property	%	67.3	50.0	28.6	57.6	46.3
Other	%	18.2	25.0	42.9	28.8	13.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	14.6	12.5	28.6	17.8	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	83.6	62.5	57.1	75.9	66.7
High Seriousness	%	1.8	25.0	14.3	6.3	33.3
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.2	2.6
Violent Off. History ^c	%	16.4	12.5	28.6	23.6	57.4
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	7.3	12.5	0.0	10.0	21.2
Institutional Placements	%	43.4	57.1	42.9	34.9	73.1

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	507	153	29	1842	513
Males	%	85.2	78.4	100.0	93.9	84.4
Ethnicity: White	%	29.4	37.5	20.7	21.1	11.9
Hispanic	%	35.2	24.3	48.3	37.1	32.1
Black	%	34.2	36.2	31.0	40.5	54.0
Other	%	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.3	2.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.5	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.2
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	18.0	23.5	20.7	30.8	64.1
Property	%	57.1	58.2	34.5	45.7	22.6
Other	%	24.9	18.3	44.8	23.5	13.3
Low Seriousness ^a	%	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	1.2
Med. Seriousness	%	73.7	73.9	72.4	63.9	34.9
High Seriousness	%	15.0	17.0	17.2	27.9	63.9
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.3	2.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	20.1	25.5	41.4	39.4	73.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	0.4	15.0	6.9	19.7	20.5
Institutional Placements	%	11.8	34.7	3.4	26.0	52.3

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
 Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
 Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	0	0	0	18	1
Males	%	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	-	-	-	66.7	100.0
Hispanic	%	-	-	-	33.3	0.0
Black	%	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Other	%	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	-	-	-	16.3	17.0
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	-	-	-	11.1	0.0
Property	%	-	-	-	77.8	0.0
Other	%	-	-	-	11.1	100.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	-	-	-	5.6	100.0
Med. Seriousness	%	-	-	-	88.9	0.0
High Seriousness	%	-	-	-	5.3	0.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	-	-	-	3.1	12.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	-	-	-	38.9	0.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	-	-	-	22.2	0.0
Institutional Placements	%	-	-	-	83.3	100.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petition for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	127	18	17	240	11
Males	%	88.2	77.8	82.4	96.2	90.9
Ethnicity: White	%	67.7	66.7	52.9	58.4	30.0
Hispanic	%	28.2	22.2	41.2	36.5	70.0
Black	%	3.2	11.1	5.9	3.0	0.0
Other	%	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.4	14.9	15.6	16.0	15.8
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	15.0	11.1	5.9	20.0	81.8
Property	%	56.7	66.7	82.4	57.1	9.1
Other	%	28.4	22.2	11.8	22.9	9.1
Low Seriousness ^a	%	19.7	16.7	5.9	5.8	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	74.8	77.8	88.2	78.3	27.3
High Seriousness	%	5.5	5.6	5.9	15.8	72.7
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.4
Violent Off. History ^c	%	20.5	16.7	11.8	30.4	72.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	8.7	44.4	11.8	10.4	18.2
Institutional Placements	%	44.9	27.8	35.3	47.1	45.4

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	24	5	1	13	3
Males	%	91.7	80.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
Ethnicity: White	%	95.8	100.0	100.0	84.6	100.0
Hispanic	%	4.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0
Black	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.4	13.8	17.0	16.2	15.7
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	4.2	40.0	0.0	7.7	33.3
Property	%	70.8	60.0	100.0	53.8	66.7
Other	%	25.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	20.8	20.0	0.0	7.7	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	79.2	60.0	100.0	92.3	66.7
High Seriousness	%	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.8	0.8	2.0	3.4	6.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	4.2	40.0	0.0	15.4	66.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	4.4	25.0	0.0	23.1	100.0
Institutional Placements	%	10.5	20.0	0.0	30.8	100.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	70	16	25	169	25
Males	%	94.3	100.0	80.0	86.9	76.0
Ethnicity: White	%	72.5	53.3	44.0	59.9	32.0
Hispanic	%	20.3	20.0	36.0	23.9	44.0
Black	%	7.2	20.0	20.0	14.4	20.0
Other	%	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	4.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.1	15.2	15.7	15.9	16.2
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	21.4	18.8	24.0	20.7	60.0
Property	%	54.3	50.0	28.0	56.2	28.0
Other	%	24.3	31.2	48.0	23.1	12.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	18.6	12.5	20.0	10.1	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	68.6	68.8	72.0	74.0	52.0
High Seriousness	%	12.9	18.7	8.0	16.0	48.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	3.3
Violent Off. History ^c	%	20.0	31.2	32.0	33.1	72.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	5.7	43.8	24.0	21.4	36.0
Institutional Placements	%	44.3	61.5	44.0	39.3	56.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	67	18	11	110	29
Males	%	94.0	61.1	100.0	93.6	86.2
Ethnicity: White	%	52.2	66.7	36.4	47.7	27.6
Hispanic	%	7.5	22.2	27.3	23.4	20.7
Black	%	40.3	5.6	18.2	26.2	48.3
Other	%	0.0	5.6	18.2	2.8	3.4
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.6	14.6	16.5	15.8	16.2
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	20.9	33.3	18.2	27.5	48.3
Property	%	46.3	55.6	36.4	53.2	44.8
Other	%	32.8	11.1	45.4	19.3	6.9
Low Seriousness ^a	%	22.4	22.2	36.4	4.6	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	64.2	61.1	54.5	69.7	62.1
High Seriousness	%	13.4	16.7	9.1	25.7	37.9
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.1	0.6	2.5	1.7	4.1
Violent Off. History ^c	%	26.9	38.9	36.4	41.3	62.1
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	10.4	56.7	72.7	14.7	35.7
Institutional Placements	%	26.9	50.0	63.6	22.0	92.9

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	25	15	20	120	15
Males	%	92.0	93.3	95.0	92.5	93.3
Ethnicity: White	%	50.0	60.0	40.0	66.4	20.0
Hispanic	%	37.5	26.7	45.0	17.8	26.7
Black	%	12.5	13.3	15.0	13.6	53.3
Other	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.4	15.4	17.0	15.0	16.3
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	20.0	13.3	20.0	17.5	93.3
Property	%	52.0	60.0	30.0	68.3	6.7
Other	%	18.0	26.7	50.0	14.2	0.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	8.0	6.7	35.0	13.3	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	72.0	80.0	45.0	75.8	13.3
High Seriousness	%	20.0	13.3	20.0	10.8	86.7
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.4	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	24.0	26.7	55.0	22.5	86.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	12.0	40.0	50.0	13.3	33.3
Institutional Placements	%	12.0	26.7	80.0	14.2	40.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	80	24	0	129	29
Males	%	88.8	79.2	-	84.5	89.7
Ethnicity: White	%	53.2	83.3	-	36.7	20.7
Hispanic	%	31.6	4.2	-	31.2	44.8
Black	%	13.9	12.5	-	30.5	31.0
Other	%	1.3	0.0	-	1.6	3.4
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.3	15.0	-	15.7	16.1
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	12.5	25.0	-	18.6	48.3
Property	%	52.5	54.2	-	54.3	41.4
Other	%	35.0	20.8	-	27.1	10.3
Low Seriousness ^a	%	15.0	4.2	-	5.4	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	75.0	83.3	-	79.8	55.2
High Seriousness	%	10.0	12.5	-	14.7	44.8
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.5	1.7	-	1.9	4.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	13.8	29.2	-	27.9	79.3
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	10.0	45.8	-	23.3	34.5
Institutional Placements	%	12.5	37.5	-	25.6	82.8

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	44	18	14	50	29
Males	%	86.4	72.2	100.0	100.0	79.3
Ethnicity: White	%	22.0	16.7	28.6	8.5	10.3
Hispanic	%	4.9	22.2	0.0	14.9	3.4
Black	%	63.4	61.1	50.0	68.1	69.0
Other	%	9.8	0.0	21.4	8.5	17.2
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.0	13.9	14.9	16.4	16.0
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	29.6	29.4	14.3	22.4	65.5
Property	%	59.1	35.3	50.0	46.9	20.7
Other	%	11.4	35.3	35.7	30.6	13.8
Low Seriousness ^a	%	9.1	35.3	14.3	12.2	3.4
Med. Seriousness	%	70.5	35.3	71.4	65.3	31.0
High Seriousness	%	20.4	29.4	14.3	22.5	65.5
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	3.2
Violent Off. History ^c	%	34.1	33.3	35.7	46.0	75.9
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	6.8	16.7	0.0	14.0	55.2
Institutional Placements	%	29.6	5.6	28.6	40.0	62.1

a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

b Prior sustained petitions.

c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	35	6	3	38	17
Males	%	82.9	50.0	100.0	100.0	82.4
Ethnicity: White	%	48.6	100.0	100.0	55.6	29.4
Hispanic	%	14.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	23.5
Black	%	31.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	47.1
Other	%	5.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.3	14.3	16.0	15.5	15.9
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	20.6	16.7	33.3	2.6	29.4
Property	%	58.8	83.3	66.7	79.0	52.9
Other	%	20.6	0.0	0.0	18.4	17.7
Low Seriousness ^a	%	8.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.9
Med. Seriousness	%	76.5	100.0	100.0	94.7	70.6
High Seriousness	%	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.5	0.5	1.3	2.0	3.5
Violent Off. History ^c	%	17.1	0.0	33.3	23.7	47.1
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	5.7	33.3	0.0	34.2	52.9
Institutional Placements	%	2.9	16.7	0.0	31.6	88.2

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	30	7	4	42	12
Males	%	73.3	71.4	100.0	100.0	50.0
Ethnicity: White	%	56.7	71.4	50.0	42.9	50.0
Hispanic	%	23.3	28.6	0.0	47.6	41.7
Black	%	13.3	0.0	50.0	9.5	8.3
Other	%	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.5	14.7	15.0	16.0	16.2
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	13.3	28.6	0.0	26.2	50.0
Property	%	63.3	71.4	75.0	64.3	33.3
Other	%	23.3	0.0	25.0	9.5	16.7
Low Seriousness ^a	%	16.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	83.3	85.7	75.0	71.4	58.3
High Seriousness	%	0.0	14.3	25.0	19.1	41.7
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.7	4.2
Violent Off. History ^c	%	16.7	14.3	0.0	42.9	66.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	0.0	28.6	0.0	19.0	50.0
Institutional Placements	%	16.7	0.0	0.0	28.6	75.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	95	33	20	206	41
Males	%	87.4	60.6	95.0	90.3	80.5
Ethnicity: White	%	54.8	61.3	70.0	42.6	37.5
Hispanic	%	35.5	25.8	25.0	40.1	47.5
Black	%	6.4	12.9	5.0	11.9	7.5
Other	%	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	7.5
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.0	14.0	16.6	15.6	15.9
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	11.6	30.0	5.0	18.0	68.3
Property	%	56.8	56.7	15.0	59.5	12.2
Other	%	31.6	13.3	80.0	22.4	19.5
Low Seriousness ^a	%	16.8	3.3	55.0	7.3	4.9
Med. Seriousness	%	77.9	93.3	40.0	77.6	41.5
High Seriousness	%	5.3	3.3	5.0	15.1	53.7
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.8	0.9	2.4	1.5	2.7
Violent Off. History ^c	%	14.7	27.3	30.0	24.3	75.6
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	14.7	24.2	0.0	13.7	29.3
Institutional Placements	%	27.4	22.6	30.0	33.2	68.3

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	21	8	3	55	12
Males	%	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7
Ethnicity: White	%	52.4	57.1	66.7	49.1	58.3
Hispanic	%	14.3	14.3	0.0	27.3	0.0
Black	%	23.8	28.6	33.3	23.6	41.7
Other	%	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.3	13.8	15.0	15.9	16.3
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	33.3	12.5	33.3	16.4	25.0
Property	%	52.4	87.5	33.3	74.6	50.0
Other	%	14.3	0.0	33.3	9.1	25.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	9.5	0.0	0.0	10.9	6.3
Med. Seriousness	%	85.7	100.0	100.0	80.0	66.7
High Seriousness	%	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.1	25.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.3	1.6	1.3	2.5	4.8
Violent Off. History ^c	%	28.6	12.5	66.7	29.1	33.3
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	4.8	50.0	33.3	20.0	66.7
Institutional Placements	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	66.7

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	24	8	10	45	5
Males	%	95.6	100.0	100.0	88.9	80.0
Ethnicity: White	%	83.3	85.7	100.0	77.8	60.0
Hispanic	%	12.5	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
Black	%	0.0	14.3	0.0	2.2	0.0
Other	%	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	14.7	14.5	16.2	15.6	15.8
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	25.0	0.0	10.0	8.9	80.0
Property	%	45.8	87.5	50.0	73.3	0.0
Other	%	29.2	12.5	40.0	17.8	20.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	12.5	12.5	10.0	15.6	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	70.8	75.0	80.0	77.8	0.0
High Seriousness	%	16.7	12.5	10.0	6.7	100.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.5	1.2	3.4	2.1	5.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	20.8	0.0	10.0	20.0	80.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	16.7	37.5	50.0	17.8	60.0
Institutional Placements	%	0.0	0.0	90.0	17.8	60.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	25	5	3	49	10
Males	%	72.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	90.0
Ethnicity: White	%	36.0	40.0	33.3	44.9	10.0
Hispanic	%	60.0	40.0	66.7	51.0	80.0
Black	%	0.0	20.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
Other	%	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.4	14.6	18.0	15.9	16.5
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	12.0	0.0	33.3	10.2	70.0
Property	%	56.0	80.0	33.3	67.4	10.0
Other	%	32.0	20.0	33.3	22.4	20.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	28.0	0.0	33.3	10.2	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	68.0	100.0	66.7	83.7	40.0
High Seriousness	%	4.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	60.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.4
Violent Off. History ^c	%	8.0	20.0	0.0	20.4	90.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	16.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	20.0
Institutional Placements	%	8.0	60.0	0.0	16.3	50.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
 Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
 Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	37	5	3	38	16
Males	%	81.1	80.0	100.0	97.4	80.0
Ethnicity: White	%	67.6	60.0	33.3	44.7	50.0
Hispanic	%	21.6	40.0	66.7	39.5	43.8
Black	%	10.8	0.0	0.0	15.8	6.2
Other	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.9	15.2	15.7	16.2	16.8
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	18.9	20.0	0.0	26.3	25.0
Property	%	59.5	20.0	0.0	52.6	62.5
Other	%	21.6	60.0	100.0	21.0	12.5
Low Seriousness ^a	%	13.5	20.0	66.7	7.9	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	70.3	60.0	33.3	76.3	75.0
High Seriousness	%	16.2	20.0	0.0	15.8	25.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	0.7	0.8	4.0	1.7	4.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	18.9	20.0	33.3	34.2	37.5
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	24.3	40.0	0.0	18.4	31.2
Institutional Placements	%	27.8	20.0	100.0	57.9	75.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Field Probation, Private Placements, Juvenile Hall Commitments,
Camps and Ranches, and First Commitments to Youth Authority

Characteristic/Variable		Field Probation	Private Placement	Juvenile Hall Commitments	Camps and Ranches	YA First Commitments
Sample Size	N	20	5	2	55	5
Males	%	85.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	40.0
Ethnicity: White	%	65.0	60.0	50.0	49.1	60.0
Hispanic	%	35.0	40.0	0.0	27.3	40.0
Black	%	0.0	0.0	50.0	23.6	0.0
Other	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.4	16.4	16.5	15.9	15.2
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	15.0	0.0	50.0	16.4	60.0
Property	%	50.0	80.0	0.0	74.6	20.0
Other	%	35.0	20.0	50.0	9.1	20.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	30.0	20.0	50.0	10.9	0.0
Med. Seriousness	%	50.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	40.0
High Seriousness	%	20.0	0.0	50.0	9.1	60.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.5	3.6
Violent Off. History ^c	%	20.0	0.0	50.0	29.1	40.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	10.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	60.0
Institutional Placements	%	25.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	60.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense, including current offense.

CHAPTER 6

INDIVIDUAL CAMP COMPARISONS, BY COUNTY

Table 18 presents selected data for each of the 53 camps, grouped by county. The table is arranged so as to allow the reader to compare each variable (1) across all camps, if desired, or (2) among camps within particular counties (those which operate more than one camp).

The following list presents a summary of the variables shown in Table 18. Included are lowest and highest value for each variable found among the camps, and the average for all 53 camps combined. The observed ranges in the values of the variables indicate considerable variation in the characteristics of wards residing in the various camps.

Variable		Lowest Value	Highest Value	Camps Average
Minority Wards	%	13.3	92.0	66.0
Average Age		14.0	17.4	15.7
Commitment Offense-Persons	%	0.0	38.8	25.5
High Seriousness Offense	%	0.0	34.8	20.9
Average No. of Priors		0.3	3.4	1.5
Violent Offense History	%	5.0	54.6	35.3
Out-of-Home Placements	%	1.4	39.3	17.7
Institutional Placements	%	7.1	68.2	37.1

In considering the information presented in this chapter, the reader may find it useful to refer to the camp program descriptions contained in the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Report Number 1.

TABLE 18

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Alameda		See Note	Contra Costa		
		Chabot	Los Cerros	Fouts Springs	Boys Center (Closed)	Girls Center (Closed)	Byron Ranch
Sample Size	N	96	133	55	20	14	71
Males	%	79.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	25.0	17.3	49.1	60.0	42.9	38.0
Hispanic	%	8.3	13.5	27.3	5.0	0.0	12.7
Black	%	62.5	66.9	23.6	35.0	57.1	47.9
Other	%	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Average Age	\bar{M}	14.5	16.5	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.6
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	27.1	30.1	16.4	20.0	35.7	25.4
Property	%	55.2	44.4	74.6	50.0	64.3	59.2
Other	%	17.7	25.6	9.1	30.0	0.0	15.5
Low Seriousness ^a	%	5.2	12.8	10.9	10.0	0.0	9.9
Med. Seriousness	%	80.2	66.9	80.0	80.0	85.7	69.0
High Seriousness	%	14.6	20.3	9.1	10.0	14.3	21.1
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.0	1.9
Violent Off. History ^c	%	35.4	48.1	29.1	50.0	35.7	29.6
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	14.6	8.3	20.0	20.0	18.3	28.6
Institutional Placements	%	21.9	39.1	31.5	40.0	7.1	31.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

Note: Fouts Springs is jointly operated by Colusa, Solano, and Yolo Counties.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Del Norte	Fresno	Kern		Los Angeles	
		Bar-0 Boys	Wake-field School (Closed)	Erwin W. Owen	Kern Y. C. (Closed)	Affler-bough	Gon-zales (Closed)
Sample Size	N	30	55	119	72	122	119
Males	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	65.3	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	86.7	12.7	53.8	62.5	13.9	18.5
Hispanic	%	10.0	58.2	33.6	20.8	34.4	37.8
Black	%	0.0	27.3	11.8	15.3	50.8	40.3
Other	%	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.8	3.4
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.7	15.9	15.6	14.0	16.5	16.7
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	10.0	38.2	11.8	16.7	35.2	37.3
Property	%	76.7	56.4	59.7	54.2	46.7	40.7
Other	%	13.3	5.4	28.6	29.2	18.0	22.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	6.7	3.6	16.8	19.4	4.9	5.9
Med. Seriousness	%	90.0	80.0	79.0	70.8	62.3	59.3
High Seriousness	%	3.3	16.4	4.2	9.7	32.8	34.8
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.5
Violent Off. History ^c	%	13.3	54.6	24.4	22.2	41.0	46.2
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	20.0	20.0	5.9	16.7	14.8	19.3
Institutional Placements	%	30.0	60.0	44.3	19.7	25.6	43.7

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Los Angeles					
		Holton (Closed)	Kilpa- trick (Closed)	Dorothy Kirby (Closed)	Menden- hall	Miller	Munz
Sample Size	N	112	103	103	108	112	104
Males	%	63.4	100.0	61.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	31.2	14.6	46.6	17.6	25.9	12.5
Hispanic	%	36.6	18.4	29.1	38.9	30.4	38.5
Black	%	29.5	65.1	19.4	42.6	42.9	46.2
Other	%	2.7	1.9	4.8	0.9	0.9	2.9
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.5	14.5	15.4	16.5	15.9	14.7
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	27.7	35.3	27.2	27.1	33.9	34.6
Property	%	42.9	58.8	37.9	43.0	50.9	50.0
Other	%	29.5	5.9	35.0	29.9	15.2	15.4
Low Seriousness ^a	%	15.2	2.9	4.8	6.5	8.0	3.8
Med. Seriousness	%	60.7	64.7	62.1	67.3	58.0	65.4
High Seriousness	%	24.1	32.4	33.0	26.2	33.9	30.8
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
Violent Off. History ^c	%	42.0	44.7	34.0	38.9	40.2	43.3
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	39.3	29.1	31.1	14.8	8.0	10.6
Institutional Placements	%	24.1	24.3	27.2	27.8	17.0	15.4

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable	Los Angeles						
	Paige	Rockey (Closed)	Scott	Scudder	Mira Loma-No	Mira Loma-So	
Sample Size	N	130	130	121	116	96	94
Males	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	10.0	15.4	14.9	16.4	30.2	14.9
Hispanic	%	46.2	38.5	38.8	49.1	31.2	39.4
Black	%	40.8	44.6	44.6	31.9	35.4	42.6
Other	%	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.1	3.2
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.4	16.2	14.3	16.4	15.8	14.9
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	30.0	36.9	38.8	26.1	20.8	34.0
Property	%	41.5	42.3	45.4	47.8	43.8	43.6
Other	%	28.5	20.8	15.7	26.1	35.4	22.3
Low Seriousness ^a	%	7.7	6.9	5.8	2.6	28.1	9.6
Med. Seriousness	%	64.6	63.8	59.5	73.9	65.6	59.6
High Seriousness	%	27.7	29.2	34.7	23.5	6.3	30.8
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0
Violent Off. History ^c	%	40.0	46.2	47.9	31.9	24.0	42.6
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	16.1	27.7	11.6	12.9	10.4	26.6
Institutional Placements	%	23.8	60.0	12.4	19.0	14.6	13.8

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Los Angeles			Mono	Orange	
		Barley Flats	Camp 15	Special Treatment Center (Closed)	Camp O'Neal	Los Pinos	Joplin
Sample Size	N	91	89	92	18	66	49
Males	%	100.0	100.0	65.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	17.6	21.4	42.4	66.7	48.5	53.1
Hispanic	%	38.5	48.3	26.1	33.3	45.4	38.8
Black	%	41.8	30.3	27.2	0.0	1.5	4.1
Other	%	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.6	4.1
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.6	17.4	14.6	16.3	16.8	15.5
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	29.7	17.1	25.0	11.1	24.2	16.3
Property	%	38.5	54.6	51.1	77.8	53.0	57.1
Other	%	31.9	28.4	23.9	11.1	22.7	26.5
Low Seriousness ^a	%	19.8	1.1	9.8	5.6	4.6	2.0
Med. Seriousness	%	50.5	81.8	69.6	88.9	77.3	83.7
High Seriousness	%	29.7	17.1	20.6	5.6	18.2	14.3
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	1.3	1.9	0.3	3.1	1.7	1.7
Violent Off. History ^c	%	49.4	27.0	23.9	38.9	36.4	24.5
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	25.3	13.6	26.1	22.2	10.6	6.1
Institutional Placements	%	28.6	27.3	30.4	83.3	60.6	61.2

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Orange		Placer	Riverside		
		Los Amigos (Closed)	Youth Guidance Center	Juvenile Treatment Center	Twin Pines	Van Horn	Cross-roads
Sample Size	N	44	81	13	65	44	60
Males	%	79.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	61.4	63.0	84.6	46.9	61.4	71.7
Hispanic	%	29.6	28.4	15.4	37.5	13.6	16.7
Black	%	4.6	2.5	0.0	15.6	18.2	10.0
Other	%	4.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.7
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.0	15.7	16.2	16.7	14.5	15.9
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	34.1	11.1	7.7	20.0	34.1	11.7
Property	%	43.2	67.9	53.8	61.5	40.9	61.7
Other	%	22.7	21.0	38.5	18.5	25.0	26.7
Low Seriousness ^a	%	4.6	9.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	13.3
Med. Seriousness	%	70.4	80.2	92.3	70.8	72.7	78.3
High Seriousness	%	25.0	9.9	0.0	21.5	18.2	8.3
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	2.2	0.7	3.4	2.4	1.0	0.7
Violent Off. History ^c	%	50.0	18.5	15.4	41.5	40.9	18.3
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	29.6	2.5	23.1	29.2	22.7	11.9
Institutional Placements	%	68.2	16.0	30.8	49.2	34.1	32.2

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Sacramento		San Bernardino		San Diego	
		Boys Ranch	Thornton Center	Verdemont	Kuiper (Closed)	Rancho del Rayo	Girls Facility
Sample Size	N	80	30	88	32	109	20
Males	%	100.0	76.7	100.0	71.9	100.0	0.0
Ethnicity: White	%	45.0	53.3	61.4	68.8	33.0	55.0
Hispanic	%	23.8	20.0	19.3	12.5	33.0	20.0
Black	%	25.0	26.7	12.5	15.6	31.2	25.0
Other	%	6.2	0.0	6.8	3.1	2.8	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.2	14.9	15.3	14.0	15.8	15.2
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	30.0	23.3	20.4	9.4	15.6	35.0
Property	%	50.0	60.0	70.4	62.5	60.6	20.0
Other	%	20.0	16.7	9.1	28.1	23.8	45.0
Low Seriousness ^a	%	3.8	6.7	6.8	31.2	3.7	15.0
Med. Seriousness	%	67.5	73.3	80.7	62.5	80.7	75.0
High Seriousness	%	28.7	20.0	12.5	6.2	15.6	10.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.1	0.9
Violent Off. History ^c	%	45.0	33.3	23.9	18.8	24.8	45.0
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	15.0	16.7	15.9	6.2	23.8	20.0
Institutional Placements	%	16.2	40.0	15.9	9.4	26.6	20.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		San Fran- cisco	San Mateo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara		
		Log Cabin	Glen-wood	Los Prietos	William F. James	Harold Holden	Muriel Wright
Sample Size	N	50	38	42	96	74	36
Males	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.4
Ethnicity: White	%	8.0	52.6	42.9	31.2	48.6	55.6
Hispanic	%	14.0	15.8	47.6	47.9	31.1	33.3
Black	%	64.0	15.8	9.5	12.5	16.2	0.0
Other	%	14.0	15.8	0.0	8.3	4.1	11.1
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.4	15.5	16.0	16.5	14.9	14.4
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	22.4	2.6	26.2	24.0	12.3	13.9
Property	%	46.9	79.0	64.3	56.2	60.3	66.7
Other	%	30.6	18.4	9.5	19.8	27.4	19.4
Low Seriousness ^a	%	12.2	5.3	9.5	11.5	4.1	2.3
Med. Seriousness	%	65.3	94.7	71.4	68.7	86.3	83.3
High Seriousness	%	22.4	0.0	19.1	19.8	9.6	13.9
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1
Violent Off. History ^c	%	46.0	23.7	42.9	29.2	21.6	16.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	14.0	34.2	19.1	12.6	1.4	41.7
Institutional Placements	%	40.0	31.6	28.6	30.5	27.9	50.0

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

TABLE 18 (Continued)

Characteristics of Wards in Camps,
Ranches, and Schools, July 1984

Characteristic/Variable		Sonoma		Tulare	Ventura	
		Youth Camp	Adol. Center	Myers	Colston	Work Release
Sample Size	N	25	20	49	27	11
Males	%	100.0	75.0	100.0	96.3	100.0
Ethnicity: White	%	80.0	75.0	44.9	44.4	45.4
Hispanic	%	16.0	25.0	51.0	37.0	45.4
Black	%	4.0	0.0	4.1	18.5	9.1
Other	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	16.5	14.4	15.9	15.9	16.7
Commitment Offense						
Person	%	16.0	0.0	10.2	33.3	9.1
Property	%	64.0	85.0	67.4	48.2	63.6
Other	%	20.0	15.0	22.4	18.5	27.3
Low Seriousness ^a	%	16.0	15.0	10.2	3.7	18.2
Med. Seriousness	%	72.0	85.0	83.7	74.1	81.8
High Seriousness	%	12.0	0.0	6.1	22.2	0.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^b	\bar{M}	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.4
Violent Off. History ^c	%	32.0	5.0	20.4	44.4	9.1
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	24.0	10.0	22.4	18.5	18.2
Institutional Placements	%	8.0	30.0	16.3	66.7	36.4

^a Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

^c Wards with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense.

CHAPTER 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF CAMP AND YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS,
BY SMALL, MEDIUM, AND LARGE COUNTIES, AND
BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND REMAINDER OF STATE

The size of a county's population (and its budget) to a great extent determines the number and type of available juvenile justice program resources and, therefore, reflects on a county's options in dealing with young offenders.

In Table 19, data on selected characteristics of camp and Youth Authority wards are presented in groups based on county size:¹ small counties (population of 300,000 or less), medium counties (over 300,000 but less than one million), and large counties (over one million). These data are shown in Table 19. The counties in each category are shown below:

<u>Small Counties</u>	<u>Medium Counties</u>	<u>Large Counties</u>
Colusa	Contra Costa	Alameda
Del Norte	Fresno	Los Angeles
Mono	Kern	Orange
Placer	Riverside	San Bernardino
Solano	Sacramento	San Diego
Yolo	San Francisco	Santa Clara
	San Mateo	
	Santa Barbara	
	Sonoma	
	Tulare	
	Ventura	

In Table 20, data on camp and YA wards are presented for Los Angeles County and for the remainder of the state combined.

¹ Small counties were originally intended to be those under 200,000 as described in SB 141. However, a limit of 300,000 was used in order to include Solano County in the small county group with Colusa and Yolo Counties with whom it jointly operates Fouts Springs Boys Ranch. Solano is the only county affected by the change in population limit.

Overview

The distribution of ethnic groups in camps and YA institutions is highly related to the presence of ethnic minorities in the counties. Demographics indicate that larger populations of minorities reside in the larger counties. Study data show that, in both the medium and large county groups, the YA sample contains a higher percentage of minorities than the camp sample.

In all three county groups, the YA samples contained a larger percentage of wards with more serious commitment offenses (for example, crimes against persons). This was particularly true in large counties.

Wards sent to the Youth Authority had a higher average number of prior sustained petitions in all three groups. However, in the small counties, both camp and YA wards had more priors than those in the larger counties. For instance, in small counties, wards sent to YA had 5.0 priors, compared to 2.3 priors for YA wards in large counties. This would seem to imply that in the small counties, wards were maintained in the community for longer periods before being sent to YA. One explanation appears to be that wards in the small counties less often committed the more serious types of offenses. The same is true of violent offenses: Fewer wards in small counties committed violent offenses.

On the other hand, in medium and large counties, there was little difference between camp and YA wards as to percentage with violent offense histories.

In all three county groups, YA wards had more out-of-home placements--both noninstitutional and institutional--than camp wards. In particular, a larger percentage of wards sent to the YA from small counties had prior

noninstitutional placements. Somewhat surprisingly, YA wards in the large counties tended to have fewer out-of-home placements than wards from smaller counties.

In Table 20, camp and YA wards from Los Angeles County are contrasted with wards from the remainder of the state. Generally, the percentage of minority wards was higher in the YA samples. The percentage of Blacks in Los Angeles County's YA sample was especially high.

Youth Authority wards had more serious commitment offenses than camp wards in both groups. However, the percentage of wards with serious offenses was higher for both camp and YA wards in Los Angeles County. Wards from Los Angeles County, both camp and YA, had fewer prior sustained petitions, but a greater percentage had histories of violence.

Wards from Los Angeles County generally had fewer out-of-home placements, whether in the camp or YA samples. There was virtually no difference between noninstitutional placements found for camp and YA wards in the Los Angeles sample.

Small counties. Both the camp and YA samples in small counties were about two-thirds Whites; the Hispanic population was higher in camps and the Black population higher in YA. Camp wards were primarily property offenders. Very few wards with high seriousness offenses were placed in camps. Overall, fewer wards in small counties were committed for serious offenses.

Wards in small counties had a higher average number of prior sustained petitions, especially those sent to YA. On the other hand, fewer small county wards had histories of violent offenses. More wards from small counties had

prior noninstitutional placements, especially among those sent to YA. Prior institutional placements occurred at about the same rate as for medium-sized counties, but more often than in large counties.

Medium counties. Minority wards were somewhat more prevalent in the YA sample than in the camp sample. Wards sent to YA more frequently had serious commitment offenses than wards from small counties, but less frequently than those from large counties. Wards sent to YA had a higher average number of priors than large county wards (but fewer than small county wards). There was little difference among camp wards from all three county groups on percentage of noninstitutional placements.

Large counties. More Blacks from large counties were sent to CYA than from other county groups. Once again, this relates to the larger Black population residing in large counties.

In large counties, both camp and YA wards more often had high seriousness commitment offenses and histories of violence. However, these wards had the lowest average number of priors. The percentages of wards with noninstitutional placements in the camp and YA samples was more similar in large counties than in either of the other groups. However, wards sent to YA from large counties less frequently had prior institutional placements.

TABLE 19

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Camp Wards and YA First Commitments, by
Small, Medium and Large Counties

Characteristic/Variable		Small ^a		Medium		Large	
		Camps	YA	Camps	YA	Camps	YA
Sample Size	N	116	21	892	243	2,766	649
Males	%	100.0	71.4	91.7	79.8	93.1	84.3
Ethnicity: White	%	65.5	66.7	48.1	31.8	28.1	14.4
Hispanic	%	22.4	9.5	27.4	33.1	33.6	32.7
Black	%	11.2	23.8	21.6	31.0	35.2	50.3
Other	%	0.9	0.0	2.9	4.1	3.1	2.6
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.9	16.0	15.6	16.2	15.7	16.2
Commitment Offense							
Person	%	12.9	33.3	20.4	49.2	27.6	64.4
Property	%	73.3	42.9	58.5	39.3	49.4	22.8
Other	%	13.8	23.8	21.1	11.6	23.0	12.8
Low Seriousness ^b	%	8.6	9.5	10.5	0.8	8.2	1.2
Med. Seriousness	%	85.3	57.1	75.2	55.8	68.2	35.8
High Seriousness	%	6.0	33.3	14.3	43.4	23.7	63.0
Avg. No. of Priors ^c	\bar{M}	2.6	5.0	1.6	3.4	1.4	2.3
Violent Off. History	%	25.0	38.1	66.9	64.2	63.5	74.1
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	20.7	66.7	17.7	34.4	17.6	22.5
Institutional Placements	%	39.1	71.4	34.1	73.0	28.3	55.1

^a Small counties - under 300,000; medium counties - 300,000 to 1,000,000; large counties - over 1,000,000.

^b Categorized rating of seriousness of offense. This is not equivalent to a risk of or likelihood of reoffending.

^c Prior sustained petitions.

TABLE 20

Characteristics of Wards in 1984 Samples:
Camp Wards and YA First Commitments, by
State Less Los Angeles and Los Angeles County

Characteristic/Variable		State ^a - Less L.A.		Los Angeles County	
		Camps	YA	Camps	YA
Sample Size	N	1,932	400	1,842	513
Males	%	92.1	80.8	93.9	84.4
Ethnicity: White	%	46.4	30.8	21.1	11.9
Hispanic	%	22.8	32.6	37.1	32.1
Black	%	27.1	32.6	40.5	54.0
Other	%	3.7	4.0	1.3	2.0
Average Age	\bar{M}	15.7	16.1	15.8	16.2
Commitment Offense					
Person	%	20.4	53.9	30.8	64.1
Property	%	58.5	34.1	45.7	22.6
Other	%	21.1	12.0	23.5	13.3
Low Seriousness ^b	%	9.2	1.5	8.2	1.2
Med. Seriousness	%	76.5	50.1	63.9	34.9
High Seriousness	%	14.3	48.4	27.9	63.9
Avg. No. of Priors ^c	\bar{M}	1.6	3.4	1.3	2.0
Violent Off. History	%	31.5	66.8	39.4	73.7
Out-Of-Home Placements	%	15.8	34.7	19.7	20.5
Institutional Placements	%	33.8	70.3	26.0	52.3

^a Study counties only.

^b Categorized rating of seriousness of offense.

^c Prior sustained petitions.

APPENDIX A

Camp, Ranches, and Schools Study

Data Collection Forms

YOUTH DESCRIPTION FORM

APPENDIX A

Camp, Ranch, and School

1. County/Facility Code (YA Use Only)

 (Cols. 1-5)	 (Cols. 6-10)
-----------------	------------------

2. Youth's Name (Last, First, M.I.)

(13-32)

3. Case number (or other identifying no.) _____

4. Is this a contract case from another county?

(33)

1 Yes If yes, what county? _____

2 No

(34-39)

5.

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Birthdate
Mo. Day Yr.

(40)

6. Sex: 1 - Male
 2 - Female

(41)

7. Ethnic Group: 1 - White
 2 - Hispanic
 3 - Black
 4 - Asian
 5 - Native American
 6 - Other (specify) _____

(42-43)

8.

--	--

 Age at first day in camp (this commitment)

(44-45)

9.

--	--

 Age at first referral to probation for W&I 602 arrest

Offense History

10. Provide the code section and description of the most serious current sustained commitment offense. (If technical violation, see Instructions.)

YA Offense

List No.

Code Section

Offense Description

(46-47)

--	--

11. Select the most serious offense sustained in each previous W&I 602 petition (omit W&I 601 petitions). Begin with earliest sustained petition. Write the petition date (month and year: March 1981 would be 0381). Then write code section (if available) and actual name ("offense description") in spaces provided.

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
a. (48-51) [][][][]	(52-53) [][]	_____	_____
b. (54-57) [][][][]	(58-59) [][]	_____	_____
c. (60-63) [][][][]	(64-65) [][]	_____	_____
d. (66-69) [][][][]	(70-71) [][]	_____	_____
e. (72-75) [][][][]	(76-77) [][]	_____	_____
f. (78-81) [][][][]	(82-83) [][]	_____	_____
g. (84-87) [][][][]	(88-89) [][]	_____	_____
h. (90-93) [][][][]	(94-95) [][]	_____	_____

11. Offense History (continued)

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
i. (96-99) [][][][]	(100-101) [][]	_____	_____
j. (102-105) [][][][]	(106-107) [][]	_____	_____

Note. List any additional petition data (previous W&I 602 petitions) on back of this page. If you use back of page, please check box below.

(108)

1 Back of page used for additional petition data.

12. (This item not used).

(109)

1 0

2 0

13. Has youth had any out-of-home, court-ordered W&I 602 placements of 30 days or more, not counting any county camp and juvenile hall commitments?

(110)

1 Yes

2 No

14. Number of county camp and juvenile hall commitments of 30 days or more. (Include commitments from any other counties, if known.)

(111-112)

[][] Number of commitments

15. Space for additional CYA codes, if needed. (For CYA coding only.)

[][][][][][][][][][][]

Cols. (113-122)

YOUTH DESCRIPTION FORM

Field Probation

1. County/Facility Code (YA Use Only)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Cols. 1-5) (Cols. 6-10)

2. Youth's Name (Last, First, M.I.)

(13-32)

3. Case number (or other identifying no.) _____

4. Is this a contract case from another county?

(33)

1 Yes If yes, what county? _____

2 No

(34-39)

5.

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Birthdate

Mo. Day Yr.

(40)

6. Sex: 1 - Male
2 - Female

(41)

7. Ethnic Group: 1 - White
2 - Hispanic
3 - Black
4 - Asian
5 - Native American
6 - Other (specify) _____

(42-43)

8.

--	--

 Age minor was placed on probation (this term of supervision)

(44-45)

9.

--	--

 Age at first referral to probation for W&I 602 arrest

Offense History

10. Provide the code section and description of the most serious offense sustained in the petition resulting in current term of probation supervision.

YA Offense

List No.

Code Section

Offense Description

(46-47)

--	--

11. Select the most serious offense sustained in each previous W&I 602 petition (omit W&I 601 petitions). Begin with earliest sustained petition. Write the petition date (month and year: March 1981 would be 0381). Then write code section (if available) and actual name ("offense description") in spaces provided.

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
a. (48-51) [][][][]	(52-53) [][]	_____	_____
b. (54-57) [][][][]	(58-59) [][]	_____	_____
c. (60-63) [][][][]	(64-65) [][]	_____	_____
d. (66-69) [][][][]	(70-71) [][]	_____	_____
e. (72-75) [][][][]	(76-77) [][]	_____	_____
f. (78-81) [][][][]	(82-83) [][]	_____	_____
g. (84-87) [][][][]	(88-89) [][]	_____	_____
h. (90-93) [][][][]	(94-95) [][]	_____	_____

11. Offense History (continued)

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
i. (96-99) [][][][]	(100-101) [][]	_____	_____
j. (102-105) [][][][]	(106-107) [][]	_____	_____

Note. List any additional petition data (previous W&I 602 petitions) on back of this page. If you use back of page, please check box below.

(108)

1 Back of page used for additional petition data.

12. Was a technical (non-law) violation involved in the current camp commitment?

(109)

1 Yes If yes, describe _____

2 No _____

13. Has youth had any out-of-home, court-ordered W&I 602 placements of 30 days or more, not counting any county camp and juvenile hall commitments?

(110)

1 Yes

2 No

14. Number of prior county camp and juvenile hall commitments of 30 days or more. (Include commitments from any other counties, if known.)

(111-112)

[][] Number of commitments

15. Space for additional CYA codes, if needed. (For CYA coding only.)

[| | | | | | | | | |]

Cols. (113-122)

YOUTH DESCRIPTION FORM

Juvenile Hall
Juvenile Court Commitments of 30 Days or More

1. County/Facility Code (YA Use Only)

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
(Cols. 1-5)	(Cols. 6-10)

2. Youth's Name (Last, First, M.I.)

(13-32)

3. Case number (or other identifying no.) _____

4. Is this a contract case from another county?

(33)

1 Yes If yes, what county? _____

2 No

(34-39)

5.

_	_	_	_	_
---	---	---	---	---

 Birthdate

Mo. Day Yr.

(40)

6. Sex: 1 - Male
 2 - Female

(41)

7. Ethnic Group: 1 - White
 2 - Hispanic
 3 - Black
 4 - Asian
 5 - Native American
 6 - Other (specify) _____

(42-43)

8.

_	_
---	---

 Age at hall admission (this commitment)

(44-45)

9.

_	_
---	---

 Age at first referral to probation for W&I 602 arrest

Offense History

10. Provide the code section and description of the most serious offense sustained in the petition resulting in current hall commitment. (If technical violation, see Instructions

<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
(46-47)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____

11. Select the most serious offense sustained in each previous W&I 602 petition (omit W&I 601 petitions). Begin with earliest sustained petition. Write the petition date (month and year: March 1981 would be 0381). Then write code section (if available) and actual name ("offense description") in spaces provided.

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
a. (48-51)	(52-53)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
b. (54-57)	(58-59)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
c. (60-63)	(64-65)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
d. (66-69)	(70-71)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
e. (72-75)	(76-77)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
f. (78-81)	(82-83)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
g. (84-87)	(88-89)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
h. (90-93)	(94-95)		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____

11. Offense History (continued)

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
i. (96-99) [][][][]	(100-101) [][]	_____	_____
j. (102-105) [][][][]	(106-107) [][]	_____	_____

Note. List any additional petition data (previous W&I 602 petitions) on back of this page. If you use back of page, please check box below.

(108)

1 Back of page used for additional petition data.

12. Was a technical (non-law) violation involved in the current juvenile hall commitment?

(109)

1 Yes If yes, describe _____

2 No _____

13. Has youth had any out-of-home, court-ordered W&I 602 placements of 30 days or more, not counting any county camp and juvenile hall commitments?

(110)

1 Yes

2 No

14. Number of prior county camp and juvenile hall commitments of 30 days or more. (Include commitments from any other counties, if known.)

(111-112)

[][] Number of commitments

15. Space for additional CYA codes, if needed. (For CYA coding only.)

[| | | | | | | | | |]

Cols. (113-122)

Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study
Department of the Youth Authority

YOUTH DESCRIPTION FORM

Court-Ordered W&I 602 Private Placements of 30 Days or More

1a. Name of Facility _____

1b. County Where Located _____

(1-2)

1c. Your County Code

1d. Is placement facility located in your county?

(3)

1 Yes

2 No

(4-5)

1e. Type of Placement Facility: 1 - Foster Home 4 - Other (specify)
2 - Group Home
3 - Institution _____

2. (YA use only - leave blank)

(6-10)

3. Youth's Name (Last, First, M.I.)

(13-32)

4. Case number (or other identifying no.) _____

5. Is this a contract case from another county?

(33)

1 - Yes (What county? _____)
 2 - No

(34-39)

6. Birthdate

Mo. Day Yr.

(40)

7. Sex: 1 - Male
2 - Female

(41)

8. Ethnic Group: 1 - White
 2 - Hispanic
 3 - Black
 4 - Asian
 5 - Native American
 6 - Other (specify) _____

(42-43)

9. Age at placement order (present placement)

(44-45)

10. Age at first referral to probation for W&I 602 arrest.

11. Provide the code section and description of the most serious offense sustained in the petition resulting in current private placement?

YA Offense
List No.

Code Section

Offense Description

(46-47)

12. Select the most serious offense sustained in each previous W&I 602 petition (omit W&I 601 petitions). Begin with earliest sustained petition. Write the petition date (month and year: March 1981 would be 0381). Then write code section (if available) and actual name ("offense description") in spaces provided. (If technical violation, see Instructions.)

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
a. (48-51) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(52-53) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
b. (54-57) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(58-59) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
c. (60-63) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(64-65) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____
d. (66-69) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(70-71) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	_____

12. Offense History (continued)

Most Serious Offense

<u>Date</u>	<u>YA Offense List No.</u>	<u>Code Section (if avail.)</u>	<u>Offense Description</u>
e. (72-75) [][][][]	(76-77) [][]	_____	_____
f. (78-81) [][][][]	(82-83) [][]	_____	_____
g. (84-87) [][][][]	(88-89) [][]	_____	_____
h. (90-93) [][][][]	(94-95) [][]	_____	_____
i. (96-99) [][][][]	(100-101) [][]	_____	_____

Note. List any additional petition data (previous W&I 602 petitions) on back of this page. If you use back of page, please check box below.

(108)

1 Back of page used for additional petition data.

13. Was a technical (non-law) violation involved in the current private placement order?

(109)

1 Yes If yes, describe _____

2 No _____

14. Has youth had any prior out-of-home, court-ordered W&I 602 placements of 30 days or more, not counting any county camp and juvenile hall commitments?

(110)

1 Yes

2 No

15. Number of county camp and juvenile hall commitments of 30 days or more.
(Include commitments from any other counties, if known.)

(111-112)

--	--

 Number of commitments

16. Space for additional CYA codes, if needed. (For CYA coding only.)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Cols. (113-122))

INSTRUCTIONS

Youth Description Form

Camp, Ranch, and School

Thank you for helping the Chief Probation Officers of California learn more about county programs and populations. Your data will be essential to a major public report. We are determined to make your help pay off by producing a useful portrayal of programs and their people in 1984.

Please fill out one form for each youth in your sample.

Notice some details:

ITEM #1: On all forms write

ITEM #3: Write the county's official identifying case number (as, probation or court number).

ITEMS #10 & #11: Use #10 and #11 to describe misdemeanors or felonies only. DO NOT SHOW TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS HERE.

#10: For #10, if a youth is in current placement because of a technical violation of probation (as, disobeying agreement, fleeing jurisdiction, etc.), use most recent sustained misdemeanor or felony (this or previous petitions). Technical violation(s) will be covered in #12.

#11: Be sure to list earliest offenses first.

YA OFFENSE LIST NO.: (In #10 and #11, these are the 2-digit boxes.) Use the provided list--"YA LIST, OFFENSE CODES." To show an offense, write the code from left side of YA LIST that best reflects that offense.

The YA LIST may be handier to use if you note it groups crimes by categories:

Homicide	Sex
Robbery	Drugs
Assault	Misc. Felony
Burglary	Misc. Misdemeanor
Theft	W&I

"Offense Description": Write a standard phrase for the crime. Examples: assault with deadly weapon, marijuana possession (for sale), burglary first degree, etc.

IMPORTANT: Check last box in #11 if back of page is used for additional offense data.

ITEM #12: If a technical violation was the legal basis for this camp commitment, check Yes, and summarize circumstances in a few words. (For these cases, no new crime is sustained in current petition.)

Check No if any crimes (misdemeanors, felonies) were sustained in this petition--regardless of technical violations.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA FORM

Optional. Several counties asked for these special profile data. If your county chooses to complete this optional form, Youth Authority will provide a separate tabulation for your county.

The Chief Probation Officers of California and the California Youth Authority appreciate your contribution to the study.

Please return your packet of completed forms by August 20, 1984 directly to:

Dr. Ted Palmer
Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study
Department of Youth Authority
Program Research and Review Division
4241 Williamsborough Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823

(If you have any questions, please phone Ted Palmer, Doug Knight, or, in their absence, Bob Wedge or Evelyn Domingo-Llacuna at: (916) 445-9626.)

(Camps, etc.)

APPENDIX B

Seriousness of Offense Scale

Each referral offense was assigned a seriousness rating using the scale that follows. The seriousness scale is based on several existing scales that reflect society's feelings about and reactions to various types of crimes. In the final assignment of ratings, heavy reliance was placed on the minimum prison or jail sentence associated with the offense. The seriousness rating is not equivalent to a risk of recidivism or reoffending.

As used in this report, the offenses and seriousness ratings have been grouped into low seriousness (ratings 1 to 3), medium seriousness (4 to 7), and high seriousness (8 to 10). The current scale is a slightly modified version of the seriousness scale used in Camp Report Number 1. A problem developed in that burglary--a high frequency offense--was rated 8 on the original scale. This caused a high percentage of offenses to appear in the high seriousness group and equated burglary with more serious or violent offenses such as rape, robbery, and homicide. Presently, first degree burglary receives a 7 rating, and thus appears in the medium seriousness category.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Seriousness of Offense Scale

<u>Rating</u>	<u>YA LIST Code No.</u>	<u>Offense-Title</u>
10	00	Murder, Unspecified
10	01	Murder, First
10	02	Murder, Second
10	03	Manslaughter
9	50	Rape, Unspecified
9	51	Rape, Violent (incl. attempted rape)
9	75	Kidnapping
9	20	Assault/Attempt to Murder
9	14	Robbery, Public Conveyance
9	11	Robbery, Armed
9	61	Sale of Narcotics
9	65	Sale of Dangerous Drugs
8	21	Assault with Deadly Weapon (incl. asslt. or battery on peace officer)
8	13	Assault/Attempt to Rob
8	12	Robbery, 2nd
8	10	Robbery, Unspecified
8	73	Arson
8	55	Lewd & Lascivious (molesting children)
7	31	Burglary, 1st
7	30	Robbery, Unspecified
7	63	Sale of Marijuana
7	60	Possession of Narcotics
7	64	Possession of Dangerous Drugs
7	29	Misc. Assault (mayhem; asslt. to commit felony; throwing injurious matter on highway)
7	24	Destructive Devices (explosives; fire bombs; throwing missiles at vehicles)
6	32	Burglary, 2nd
6	40	Grand Theft/Fraud
6	44	Forgery/Checks
6	42	Receiving Stolen Property
6	79	Misc. Felony (abortion; conspiracy; injury to jail; others)
6	04	Vehicular Manslaughter
6	56	Sodomy/Sex Perversion
6	76	Accessory (to a felony)
5	22	Discharge/Display of Firearms
5	70	Weapons (carrying concealed weapon)
5	33	Attempted Burglary

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Seriousness of Offense Scale

<u>Rating</u>	<u>YA LIST Code No.</u>	<u>Offense-Title</u>
5	43	Auto Theft (incl. joyriding)
5	72	Hit-and-Run, with Injury
5	71	Drunk Driving, with Injury
5	53	Sex Delinquency (pimping; prostitution)
4	41	Petty Theft (incl. PT with prior)
4	23	Assault/Battery/Resisting Arrest (may include misdemeanors)
4	62	Possession of Marijuana
4	69	Misc. Narcotics/Drugs (paraphernalia; visiting place where narcotics are used)
4	52	Statutory Rape
4	57	Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
4	54	Lewd/Indecent Exposure
4	59	Other Sex Offenses (annoying children; failure to register)
4	74	Escape from Jail
4	92	Escape from Juvenile Facility
4	66	Use/Driving Under Influence of Drugs
3	84	Auto Tampering
3	89	Misc. Misdemeanors (city ordinances; false fire alarm)
3	80	Sniffing (glue; paint)
2	83	Malicious Mischief (defacing prop.; vandalism; throwing at cars)
2	82	Disturbing the Peace
2	86	Traffic/Drunk Driving (incl. reckless driving, open container)
2	81	Loitering; Trespassing
2	85	Drunk/Disorderly (incl. possess. of alcohol by minor)
1	91	Placement Failure (W&I 777)
1	94	Probation Violation
1	93	Failure/Runaway from Home Placement

APPENDIX C

Males and Females in Probation Camps and Youth Authority Institutions

In most of the comparisons of groups presented in this report, females were included in order to broaden the representation and help maintain as large a sample size as possible. However, females placed in institutions differed markedly from males in many respects. In addition, females represented 7.0% of the camp sample and 17.4% of the YA sample (females represented about 4% of the total YA institutional population). Therefore, females were excluded from the comparison of open and closed camps and YA wards in Chapter 3 to avoid potential bias.

Appendix Table C includes some of the major characteristics of males and females in the probation camps sample and the sample of YA first commitments in institutions. Not only did females differ from males in the two samples, but camp females also differed from YA females.

Main Findings

Females vs. Males in Probation Camps

- * Females included a larger proportion of Whites, 46.0% vs. 33.1% among males.
- * Females were somewhat younger, 15.33 vs. 15.76 years.
- * Surprisingly, females were committed about as often for person offenses, 26.4% vs. 25.4%.

TABLE C

Characteristics of Males and Females in
Camps and Youth Authority Institutions

Characteristic/ Variable		Camps Males	Camps Females	YA Males	YA Females
Sample Size	N	3,508	265	843	178
Ethnicity:					
White	%	33.1	46.0	22.7	32.0
Hispanic	%	32.3	24.1	32.6	25.3
Black	%	31.5	27.5	41.7	37.1
Other	%	3.1	2.3	3.0	5.6
Avg. Age		15.76	15.33	16.21	16.06
Commitment Offense					
Person	%	25.4	26.4	57.3	65.5
Property	%	53.0	41.5	30.0	20.9
Other	%	21.6	32.1	12.7	13.6
High Seriousness ^a	%	21.1	19.2	54.7	59.9
Med. Seriousness	%	70.3	70.6	43.6	40.1
Low Seriousness	%	8.6	10.2	1.7	0.0
Avg No. of Priors ^{a,b}					
		1.50	0.81	2.77	2.25
Violent Offense History ^b					
	%	35.6	31.7	55.0	60.7
Out-of-Home Placements					
	%	17.1	26.8	24.8	43.2
Institutional Placements					
	%	30.4	25.0	64.6	43.4

^a Seriousness of offense; see Appendix B.

^b Prior sustained petitions.

- * Commitment offenses for females were rated nearly as serious as those committed by males, 19.2% in the high seriousness category vs. 21.1%.
- * Females had about half as many prior sustained petitions, an average of 0.81 vs. 1.50 for males.
- * Slightly fewer females than males had a violent offense history.
- * More females had out-of-home placements (26.8% vs. 17.1%) but fewer females had prior institutional placements (25.0% vs. 30.4%).

Females vs. Males in Youth Authority Institutions

The differences between male and female YA wards were in the same direction (but of different magnitude) as those found between males and females in Probation camps. There were some differences, however.

- * In the YA sample, females were even more likely than males to have been committed for a person offense.
- * The commitment offense was more often rated in the high seriousness category for YA females than males (not true of camp females).
- * The number of prior sustained petitions was more similar for males and females in YA than in Probation camps.
- * YA females, more often than males, had a violent offense history (not true of camp females).

Camp Females vs. Youth Authority Females

- * Camp females included a larger proportion of Whites, 46.0% vs. 32.0%.
- * Camp females were younger, 15.33 vs. 16.06 years.
- * More than twice as many YA females than camp females had commitment offenses against persons, 65.5% vs. 26.4%

- * Commitment offenses were rated in the high seriousness category for YA females three times more often than for camp females, 59.9% vs. 19.2%.
- * YA females had more prior sustained petitions, 2.25 vs. 0.81.
- * Twice as many YA females had violent offense histories, 60.7% vs. 31.7%.
- * YA females more often had out-of-home placements (43.2% vs. 26.8%) and institutional placements (43.4% vs. 25.0%).

APPENDIX D

Relationship Between Ethnicity and Type of Placement

Part I: Percentage of Ethnic Groups in County Camps and County Population

Table D-1 displays the percentages of the major ethnic groups in camps (grouped by county) and in the corresponding county populations for 1982. County population is limited to that portion 12-to-17 years old, and is taken from the official age estimates prepared by the Population Research Unit of the State Department of Finance. The ethnic group percentages are taken from the U.S. Census of 1980. Data for the "other" category of minorities are not shown because of the small numbers involved. Table D-1 includes data for 18 of the 23 study counties. Colusa, Del Norte, Mono, Solano, and Yolo were excluded because commitments to their camps were primarily contract cases from other counties.

Presence of Minorities in County Camps

- * In 11 of the 18 counties, the combined percentage of minorities in the camp population exceeded the percentage of Whites.
- * In 2 of those 11 counties--Los Angeles and San Francisco--the minority population in the county exceeded that of Whites.
- * The percentage of Blacks in camps exceeded the percentage of Blacks in the county population by 5 or more points in 14 counties. Blacks in camps were underrepresented in one county.
- * The percentage of Hispanics in camps exceeded the percentage in the county population by 5 or more points in 10 counties. Hispanics in camps were underrepresented in 5 counties.
- * Whites were underrepresented in camps by 20 or more points in 10 counties.

TABLE D-1

Percentage of Ethnic Groups in County Camps
and in the County PopulationEthnic Groups^a

County	% In Camp			% In County Population ^b		
	W	H	B	W	H	B
Alameda	20.8	11.5	65.9	53.7	15.3	21.4
Contra Costa	43.3	9.6	47.1	69.6	10.3	10.9
Fresno	12.7	58.2	27.3	52.8	37.3	5.9
Kern	57.1	28.8	13.1	63.4	27.2	6.0
Los Angeles	21.1	37.1	40.5	43.8	33.5	15.7
Orange	58.4	36.5	3.0	74.2	17.9	1.5
Placer	84.6	15.4	0.0	88.3	8.7	0.4
Riverside	59.9	23.9	14.4	64.8	25.8	6.2
Sacramento	47.7	23.4	26.2	70.6	12.4	9.9
San Bernardino	66.4	17.8	13.6	66.7	23.1	6.8
San Diego	36.7	31.2	30.5	67.0	19.2	7.1
San Francisco	8.5	14.9	68.1	29.7	18.1	19.9
San Mateo	55.6	16.7	16.7	63.9	16.5	8.0
Santa Barbara	42.9	47.6	9.5	68.9	23.6	3.1
Santa Clara	42.6	40.1	11.9	65.9	21.8	3.9
Sonoma	77.8	20.0	2.2	85.1	9.5	1.6
Tulare	44.9	51.0	4.1	58.8	37.4	1.7
Ventura	44.7	39.5	15.8	68.2	25.0	2.5

Note: Colusa, Del Norte, Mono, Solano, and Yolo counties are excluded due to high number of other-county contract cases in camp.

^a W = White; H = Hispanic; B = Black.

^b Population 12-to-17 years old. Ethnic percentages based on the 1980 census.

Part II: Relationship Between Ethnicity and Placement in Secure Settings

The data indicated that the percentage of Blacks and Hispanics in camps was often higher than would be expected based on their percentage in the county population. Stated differently, minorities seemed more likely than nonminorities to have been placed in secure settings. To help understand this finding, the data were subjected to further statistical analyses using correlation and stepwise multiple regression. All analyses were based on data for males.

The first step was to identify those variables that characterized wards assigned to secure settings. We established an independent variable--called "confinement"-- which was represented by four levels. These were (1) field probation, (2) open camps, (3) closed camps, and (4) YA institutions. Private placements and juvenile hall commitments were excluded because neither could be logically placed along the confinement continuum. This represented a continuous variable, with each successive level comprising a greater degree of secure confinement.

Correlation. In the next step, all available data variables were correlated with the confinement variable. Results are shown in Table D-2. The highest correlation with confinement was shown for number of prior sustained petitions (.400). The lowest correlation was shown for ethnicity (.128).

TABLE D-2

Correlation Between Study Variables and Confinement

Variable	Correlation with Confinement
No. of Prior Sustained Petitions	.400
No. of Prior Institutional Commitments	.327
Total Placements of Any Type	.309
Total No. of Violent Offenses	.294
Time From 1st Referral to Current Status	.264
Seriousness of Current Offense	.229
Violence in Current Offense	.219
No. of Noninstitutional Placements	.181
Age at First Referral	-.137
Current Age	.136
Ethnicity ^a	.128

Note: All correlations were statistically significant. Sample size was 5,355, limited to wards with no missing data.

^a Ethnicity was defined as White vs. minority.

Variables highly correlated with others were eliminated in order to reduce confounding when regressions were performed. An attempt was made to retain those variables logically thought to impact the justice system process of determining case dispositions; that is, whether or not to commit a ward to secure confinement. Six such variables were used:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Variable Description</u>
1. Total Priors	Number of prior sustained petitions (frequency and duration of ward's delinquent career).
2. Prior Commitments	Number of prior institutional commitments.
3. Violent History	Total number of violent offenses (a history of violence).
4. Offense Seriousness	Seriousness of current offense (gravity of the current offense behavior which, in some cases, required institutionalization by statute).
5. Age of Referral	Age at first referral to probation (how long the ward had been in the justice system).
6. Current Age	Current age (may reflect on probability of rehabilitation without incarceration).

Of course, ethnicity was also retained in the variable list.

Still using correlation measures, we examined the three major ethnic groups separately. Results are shown in Table D-3. While the values of the correlations differ among the three groups, the ranking of the variables is similar. Prior sustained petitions had the highest correlation for all three ethnic groups. The only notable variation is that age at first referral was ranked fourth for Whites and last for the other two groups.

TABLE D-3

Correlation Between Study Variables
and Confinement, by Ethnic Group

WHITE Variable	Corr.	HISPANIC Variable	Corr.	BLACK Variable	Corr.
Total Priors	.430	Total Priors	.371	Total Priors	.392
Prior Commitments	.376	Violent History	.318	Prior Commitment	.349
Violent History	.217	Prior Commitments	.278	Violent History	.268
Age of Referral	-.174	Offense Seriousness	.244	Offense Seriousness	.227
Offense Seriousness	.165	Current Age	.164	Current Age	.126
Current Age	.122	Age at Referral	-.091	Age at Referral	-.120

Note: All correlations statistically significant. Sample sizes are: White, 1,876; Hispanic, 1,694; Black, 1,636.

Multiple regression. The six independent variables listed in Table D-3 were entered into a stepwise multiple regression, with confinement as the dependent variable. Regression is a method for determining the strength of the relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable. In this instance, the regression analysis measured the degree to which one could predict the level of confinement, given known values on the six predictor variables. Results of the first regression are shown in Table D-4. In this solution, ethnicity was not included.

TABLE D-4

Stepwise Multiple Regression Results:
Predicting Degree of Confinement

Variable ^a	R-square ^b	Cum. R-square ^c	F-Value	Signif.
Total Priors	.159	.159	242.3	yes
Offense Seriousness	.055	.214	240.1	yes
Prior Commitments	.018	.232	120.8	yes
Violent History	.014	.246	99.3	yes
Current Age	.005	.251	50.6	yes
Age at Referral	.002	.253 ^d	18.9	yes

Note. The regression table includes the following statistics:

R-square - the amount of variance in the dependent variable (Confinement) accounted for by the independent variables. An R-square can be roughly converted to percent. For example, an R-square of .159 means that the variable(s) accounted for 15.9% of the variance. An R-square will rarely approach 100% because of various error factors.

Cumulative R-square - the amount of variance accounted for by all variables utilized up to that point (R-square for first variable alone, R-square for first and second variables combined, and so forth).

F-Value - a measure of how well the independent variables account for variation in the dependent variable.

Significance - if the F-value is significant, the results were probably not due to chance alone; that is, there was some meaningful and statistically reliable relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

a Listed in order of selection by regression routine.

b Amount of variance accounted for by each variable.

c Amount of variance accounted for, cumulatively, as each variable was included and added to the preceding variables.

d Interpreted as accounting for 25.3% of the total variance.

The regression results in Table D-4 indicate that the six independent variables--taken together--account for 25.3% of the variance in the confinement variable. This is statistically significant. Total number of priors is again identified as the single best predictor of confinement.

The regression problem was run again, this time including ethnicity (White vs. minority). Results are shown in Table D-5. The addition of ethnicity to the list of predictor variables increased the total R-square from .253 to .259—an insignificant change. Ethnicity alone accounted for six-tenths of one percent of the total variance in level of confinement. Although the F-Value was significant, the contribution of ethnicity to the prediction of confinement was small. (For discussion of additional statistical analysis on this issue, see addendum to Appendix D on page 131.)

If the predictor variables are important in describing wards committed to secure settings, and if ethnicity contributes little to the prediction of confinement, why are disproportionate numbers of minorities found in secure confinement? Table D-6 shows means and percentages on a number of predictor variables, by ethnicity and confinement group.

TABLE D-5
Stepwise Multiple Regression Results:
Predicting Degree of Confinement
With Ethnicity Included

Variable	R-square	Cum. R-square	F-value	Signif.
Total Priors	.159	.159	245.3	yes
Offense Seriousness	.055	.214	232.2	yes
Prior Commitments	.018	.232	126.3	yes
Violent History	.014	.246	77.3	yes
Ethnicity	.006	.252	38.8	yes
Current Age	.004	.256	48.9	yes
Age of Referral	.003	.259	17.8	yes

TABLE D-6

Means and Percentages For Variables Predicting Confinement,
By Ethnic Group and Confinement Group

Variable	Ethnic	Field	Open Camp	Closed Camp	CYA
<u>Means:</u>					
Total Priors	White	0.62	1.55	1.19	3.62
	Hisp.	0.67	1.56	1.46	2.53
	Black	0.64	1.50	1.42	2.54
Prior Commitments	White	0.29	0.45	0.58	1.72
	Hisp.	0.38	0.40	0.64	1.14
	Black	0.26	0.36	0.59	1.11
Offense Seriousness	White	5.28	5.73	5.59	6.74
	Hisp.	5.21	5.79	5.83	7.25
	Black	5.74	6.27	6.34	7.57
Violent History	White	0.17	0.25	0.36	0.67
	Hisp.	0.21	0.38	0.56	0.94
	Black	0.39	0.67	0.66	1.20
<u>Percents:</u>					
1 or more Priors	White	32.3	73.8	60.4	90.6
	Hisp.	35.2	75.4	68.0	79.6
	Black	40.5	73.7	68.4	82.6
1 or more Viol. Off.	White	15.5	20.9	29.3	49.7
	Hisp.	18.7	31.0	42.5	69.3
	Black	32.1	51.2	50.2	76.9
1 or more Commits.	White	22.7	29.7	34.7	75.9
	Hisp.	26.6	26.6	42.1	58.1
	Black	19.7	26.3	43.1	62.1

Data in Table D-6 confirm that wards placed in secure settings are more seriously delinquent than wards placed in less secure settings. Wards in each ethnic group assigned to field probation showed the lowest scores on all delinquency measures. CYA wards regardless of ethnic group, showed the most delinquent scores on all measures. Closed Camp wards were generally--but only somewhat-- more delinquent than wards in open camps.

Major findings from Table D-6 include the following:

- * In the field probation and open camp samples, there were few important differences in the scores of the three ethnic groups. However, Blacks were more likely than the remaining groups to have a history of violence.
- * In closed camps, minorities had more seriously delinquent histories than Whites on all variables shown.
- * In the YA group, minorities scored more delinquently than whites on seriousness of current offense and history of violence.

Based on available data, these statistical analyses have suggested that the assignment of a ward to a secure setting was mainly based on the seriousness of each ward's delinquent history, most particularly the number of prior sustained petitions and the seriousness of the current offense. Regression analysis provided no evidence that ethnicity was related to commitment to a secure setting. This analysis does not purport to be a definitive answer, however. The number of variables available for analysis was small and there are certainly additional factors that impinge on assignment decisions. To satisfactorily examine this question would require an extensive in-depth analysis beyond the scope of the present study.

ADDENDUM TO APPENDIX D

Further Statistical Analyses on the Relationship Between Ethnicity and Type of Placement

The multiple regression results indicated that ethnicity was not an important factor in the differences in the characteristics of wards assigned to field probation, camps, or YA institutions. Because the structure of the regression problem may not have met all necessary statistical requirements, further analyses were performed. The reader will not be here subjected to a recitation of all the statistical procedures and results. Only a brief overview follows.

The data in Table D-6 showed that, regardless of ethnicity, wards at each successive level of confinement were more delinquent. However, the intervals between the groups were not equal. Field probationers were by far the least delinquent and YA wards the most delinquent. Wards in closed camps were nearly always more delinquent than open camp wards, but wards in either type of camp were more similar to each other than to field or YA wards. Therefore, regression may simply be operating on the considerable differences between the two extreme groups: field probation and YA wards.

To further test the differences among these groups, several discriminant function analyses were performed. The results produced three functions. The most powerful did as we suspected: it predicted the extreme groups (field and YA). Another function discriminated wards in open camps based on (1) older age at commitment, (2) more prior offenses--but fewer violent ones, and (3) fewer prior commitments. The third function discriminated closed camps wards based on (1) younger age at first referral, (2) fewer prior offenses--but more violent ones, and (3) more prior commitments. A slight relationship was shown between ethnicity and being in a camp, especially a closed one, rather than on field probation. In summary, the discriminant function confirmed that the predictor variables are related to type of confinement. However, in this analysis, ethnicity could not be totally discounted.

The original regression problem was repeated, omitting YA as a level in the confinement factor. In this problem we used the predictor variables to regress on confinement with levels comprised of field probation, open camp, and closed camp. The amount of variance accounted for was an unsatisfactory 8.1%. This implies that the higher variance accounted for in the original problem was likely due to the extreme differences between YA and field probationers. In the new regression, adding ethnicity as a predictor increased the variance accounted for by 0.7% (about the same as in the original regression), once again indicating the lesser importance of ethnicity compared to delinquency characteristics in distinguishing among wards placed in various levels of confinement.

APPENDIX E

Comparison of Wards in Nonsecure Settings vs. Secure Settings (Males only)

In Chapter 4, a comparison was made between wards in open and closed camps. Results indicated that wards assigned to closed camps had more serious delinquent characteristics than those assigned to open camps. Therefore, it appeared that seriousness of delinquency was an important factor in determining type of camp assignment—that is, open or closed.

The relationship between seriousness of delinquency and type of assignment was further explored by broadening the scope of the analysis. Here, the entire probation sample was divided into two major groups: wards assigned to nonsecure settings (open camps plus field probation and private placements) and secure settings (closed camps plus juvenile hall commitments).

Results of this analysis were quite similar to those found for the open vs. closed camps comparison. Wards assigned to secure settings were generally more delinquent than those assigned to nonsecure settings. There were, however, a few differences (see below), and these differences quite probably reflected changes in the samples due to the addition of the probation field, private placement, and juvenile hall subsamples. Shown below are the type and number of wards in the two samples.

Comparison	Group	N	Group	N
I. Open and Closed Camps	Open Camps	2,781	Closed Camps	726
II. Nonsecure and Secure Settings	Open Camps	2,781	Closed Camps	726
	Field Probation	1,289	Juvenile Hall	193
	Private Placements	322		

The above sample sizes indicate that the secure setting sample consists primarily of closed camp wards, these being augmented by a relatively small number of juvenile hall commitments (193). The characteristics of hall commitments were examined in Chapter 3. These wards were shown to be a rather diverse group, having the most serious delinquent characteristics on some variables and the least serious on others.

The nonsecure setting group is comprised of 2,781 wards in open camps plus 1,289 field probationers and 322 private placements. Field probationers, also examined in Chapter 3, showed the least serious delinquent characteristics on nearly all variables.

Therefore, whatever differences occurred between the two "comparison" groups (open vs. closed camps, and nonsecure vs. secure settings) were mainly due to the addition of the relatively large group of less seriously delinquent field probationers to the nonsecure group, and the addition of the relatively small group of hall commitments to the secure group.

Results. The nonsecure and secure setting groups were compared on twelve variables, and the secure setting group was found to be more delinquent on all twelve. In addition, the findings for nonsecure vs. secure setting were similar to those for open vs. closed camps on all but the following variables: (1) Regarding average number of prior sustained petitions, the figure was 1.47

for secure settings and 1.22 for nonsecure settings. However, the difference was in the opposite direction for closed camps (1.37) vs. open camps (1.54). (2) Findings were also reversed for the percentage of wards with one or more priors: secure settings, 68.2% and nonsecure settings, 61.0%, vs. closed camps, 65.7% and open camps, 74.2%.

In summary, it appears that seriousness of delinquency influences or is associated with type of assignment at all levels of probation. Specifically, the effects of this factor are not just observed in decisions to place wards into either open or closed camps. The more serious a youth's delinquency, the greater the security involved in the youth's assignment. These findings generally support the conclusion that protection of local communities is a major guide to procedures used by probation and juvenile courts in determining appropriate assignment for their wards.

APPENDIX F

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