



California's Juvenile Probation Camps:

A Technical Analysis of Outcomes

for A 1982 Release Cohort

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Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study—Report #4

State of California
Department of the Youth Authority
Research Division

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By

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PREFACE.	xxiii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.	xxiv
CAMPS, RANCHES, AND SCHOOLS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.	xxv
SUMMARY.	xxvii
SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND AND STUDY METHODS	1
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.	3
The Present Study	4
Report Format	5
CHAPTER 2: METHODS	7
Sampling Methods.	7
Data Collection	9
Follow-up Questionnaire	13
Outcome Measures.	15
Outcomes by Risk Assessment	17
Length of Probation Follow-up	18
Independent Variables: Groupings Used in Follow-up Analyses.	19
Limitations of the Analysis	20
Design Factors.	21
Data Factors.	21
Probation Violation Offenses.	22
SECTION TWO: STATEWIDE CAMP SAMPLE: CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES . .	23
CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATEWIDE CAMP SAMPLE.	25
Basic Findings.	25
CHAPTER 4: SATISFACTORY VS. UNSATISFACTORY CAMP PROGRAM COMPLETIONS	29
Type of Camp Release or Removal	30
Length of Stay.	31
Characteristics of Youths by Type of Release.	32
Escapes From Juvenile Probation Camps	33
Summary	37

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES AND RECIDIVISM FOR THE STATEWIDE SAMPLE OF 1982 CAMP RELEASES	39
Highlights.	39
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.	40
Recidivism.	40
Recidivism by Type of Release	43
Recidivism by Risk Group.	44
Most Serious Recidivism Offense	46
Violent Recidivism Offense.	49
Total Number of Sustained Petitions	50
Average Time to First Sustained Petition.	52
Sustained Petition Offenses	52
Terminations or Removals From Probation	54
Commitments to the State.	55
Earlier Studies of Camp Recidivism.	56
CHAPTER 6: COMPARISON OF OUTCOMES FOR RELEASES FROM YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS AND PROBATION CAMPS.	59
Highlights.	59
Introduction.	63
Method.	63
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS	65
Characteristics of the Samples.	65
Recidivism Outcomes	70
Most Serious Recidivism Offense	78
Total Number of Sustained Petitions	80
Average Time to First Sustained Petition.	81
Number and Type of Sustained Petitions During Follow-up	82
Parole or Probation Status at 24-Month Follow-up.	84
SECTION THREE: MAIN FINDINGS FOR SELECTED SAMPLES	87
CHAPTER 7: COMPARISON OF OUTCOMES FOR CAMPS GROUPED IN CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.	89
Statistical Significance of Differences	89
Satisfactory vs. Unsatisfactory Completions	90

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 8: OPEN CAMPS VS. CLOSED CAMPS	91
Highlights.	91
INTRODUCTION.	94
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.	97
Characteristics of the Wards.	97
Type of Camp Release or Removal	97
Length of Stay.	100
Recidivism Outcomes	101
Recidivism by Risk Group.	102
Most Serious Recidivism Offense	104
Violent Recidivism Offenses	106
Total Number of Sustained Petitions	108
Average Time to First Sustained Petition.	108
Number and Type of Sustained Recidivism Offenses.	110
Terminations or Removals From Probation	113
Commitments to State Institutions	114
CHAPTER 9: LOS ANGELES COUNTY CAMPS VS. ALL REMAINING CAMPS.	117
Highlights.	117
INTRODUCTION.	121
Ward Characteristics.	122
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS	124
Type of Camp Release or Removal	124
Length of Stay.	126
Recidivism Outcomes	128
Recidivism by Risk Group.	131
Most Serious Recidivism Offense	133
Violent Recidivism Offenses	135
Total Number of Sustained Petitions	136
Average Time to First Sustained Petition.	137
Number and Type of Sustained Recidivism Offenses.	138
Terminations and Removals From Probation.	141
Commitments to State Institutions	142
CHAPTER 10: PROBATION OUTCOMES BY YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS	145
Highlights.	145
Overview of Findings for Youth Characteristics.	146
AGE AT ADMISSION.	151
Introduction.	151
General Summary	152
Main Findings for Age at Admission.	152

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
PRIOR COMMITMENT HISTORY.	157
Introduction.	157
General Summary	157
Main Findings for Number of Prior Commitments . . .	158
NUMBER OF PRIOR SUSTAINED PETITIONS	162
Introduction.	162
General Summary	162
Main Findings for Number of Prior Sustained Petitions	163
RISK OF RECIDIVISM.	168
Introduction.	168
General Summary	169
Main Findings for Risk of Recidivism.	169
TYPE OF PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY	174
Introduction.	174
General Summary	176
Main Findings for Type of Prior Offense History . .	176
PRIOR HISTORY OF VIOLENCE	181
Introduction.	181
General Summary	181
Main Findings for Prior History of Violence	182
ETHNICITY	186
Introduction.	186
General Summary	186
Main Findings on Ethnicity.	189
SECTION FOUR: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAMPS	195
CHAPTER 11: GENERAL CAMP FEATURES AND OUTCOME	197
Highlights.	197
Table of Chapter Contents	199
Introduction.	200
DEFINITIONS OF CAMP FEATURES.	201
Setting	201
Camp Capacity	201
Camp Capacity Used.	201
Living Unit Capacity.	202
Number of Living Units.	202
Living Unit Arrangement	202

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Length of Stay (LOS)	203
Method	204
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS	205
Findings, by Camp Feature	205
Setting	207
Camp Capacity	207
Camp Capacity Used ("Density").	207
Living Unit Capacity.	207
Number of Living Units.	208
Living Unit Arrangement	208
Length of Stay.	208
Findings, by Outcome Measure.	209
Outcome: Type of Camp Release.	209
Outcome: Length of Stay.	210
Outcome: Recidivism Rate	211
Outcome: Seriousness of Offense.	211
Outcome: Violent Offenses.	211
Outcome: Number of Sustained Petitions	213
Outcome: Days to First Sustained Petition.	215
Outcome: Probation Termination	215
Outcome: State Commitments	216
CHAPTER 12: PROGRAM FEATURES AND OUTCOME.	219
Highlights.	219
Table of Chapter Contents	221
INTRODUCTION.	222
Definitions of Program Features/Components.	222
Program Component Indices	225
GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.	226
Findings, by Program Component.	226
Counseling.	226
Vocational Training	230
Work Activities	230
Academic Training	230
Religious Activities.	230
Recreation.	230
Offgrounds Activities	231
Outside Contacts.	231
Findings, by Outcome Measure.	232
Outcome: Type of Camp Release.	232
Outcome: Length of Stay.	233
Outcome: Recidivism Rate	234

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Outcome: Seriousness of Offense.	237
Outcome: Violent Offenses.	237
Outcome: Average Number of Sustained Petitions . .	238
Outcome: Days to First Sustained Petition.	240
Outcome: Probation Termination	240
Outcome: State Commitments	241
 CHAPTER 13: STAFF VARIABLES AND OUTCOME	 243
Highlights.	243
Table of Chapter Contents	244
 DEFINITIONS AND METHOD.	 245
Ward/Staff Ratios	245
Volunteer Service	246
 GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS	 247
Findings, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services.	249
Ratio of Wards to Total Staff	249
Ratio of Wards to Treatment Staff	249
Volunteer Service Per Ward/Month.	249
Findings, by Outcome Measure.	250
Outcome: Type of Camp Release.	250
Outcome: Length of Stay.	250
Outcome: Recidivism Rate	250
Outcome: Seriousness of Offense.	251
Outcome: Violent Offenses.	252
Outcome: Number of Sustained Petitions	252
Outcome: Days to First Sustained Petition.	253
Outcome: Probation Termination	254
Outcome: State Commitments	254
 CHAPTER 14: CASE PROCESSING, AFTERCARE, AND OUTCOME	 255
Highlights.	255
Table of Chapter Contents	257
 DEFINITIONS AND METHOD.	 258
Case Processing Features.	258
Aftercare Features.	261
 GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.	 264
Findings, by Camp Feature	264
Type of Program Assignment.	264
Youth's Presence at Case Reviews.	264
Progress Through Program.	266
Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseloads.	266

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Post-Camp Emphasis on Aftercare	266
Overall Findings on Aftercare	266
Findings, by Outcome Measure.	267
Outcome: Type of Camp Release.	267
Outcome: Length of Stay.	267
Outcome: Recidivism Rates.	267
Outcome: Seriousness of Offense.	268
Outcome: Violent Offenses.	270
Outcome: Number of Sustained Petitions	270
Outcome: Days to First Sustained Petition.	272
Outcome: Type of Probation Termination	272
Outcome: Rate of State Commitment.	272
 CHAPTER 15: CAMP FEATURES AND OUTCOMES, BY YOUTH'S RISK LEVEL	 275
Highlights.	275
Recidivism.	276
Violence.	276
State Commitment.	277
 GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.	 277
General Camp Features	279
Program Features.	280
Staff Variables	282
Case Processing Variables	282
Aftercare Variables	283
 SECTION FIVE: CAMP-TYPES WITH BETTER PROBATION OUTCOMES	 293
 CHAPTER 16: IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING SUCCESSFUL CAMP-TYPES.	 295
Method.	296
Resulting Camp-Types.	299
Hours and Frequency of Program Activities	303
Counseling.	303
Vocational Training	304
Work Activities	304
Academic Training	304
Religious Activities.	305
Recreation.	305
Off-Grounds Activities.	305
Outside Contacts.	305

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER 17: CAMPS WITH BETTER PROBATION OUTCOMES: STATEWIDE	
LESS LOS ANGELES COUNTY	309
Introduction	309
Summary of Outcomes for Non-Los Angeles	
Camp-Types	310
Risk Level	314
Table of Chapter Contents	315
Description of Non-Los Angeles Camp-Types	315
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 1	319
Description	319
Significantly Better Outcomes	319
Discussion	320
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 2	323
Description	323
Significantly Better Outcomes	323
Discussion	323
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 3	327
Description	327
Significantly Better Outcomes	327
Discussion	327
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 4	331
Description	331
Significantly Better Outcomes	331
Discussion	331
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 5	335
Description	335
Significantly Better Outcomes	335
Discussion	335
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 6	339
Description	339
Significantly Better Outcomes	339
Discussion	339
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 7	343
Description	343
Significantly Better Outcomes	343
Discussion	343

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 8.	347
Description	347
Significantly Better Outcomes	347
Discussion.	347
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 9.	351
Description	351
Significantly Better Outcomes	351
Discussion.	351
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 10	355
Description	355
Significantly Better Outcomes	355
Discussion.	355
Utilizing Information on Non-Los Angeles Camp-Types.	358
Integrating the Information: An Example.	363
CHAPTER 18: CAMPS WITH BETTER PROBATION OUTCOMES: LOS ANGELES COUNTY.	367
Introduction.	367
Summary of Outcomes, by Los Angeles Camp-Type	368
Risk Level.	370
Table of Chapter Contents	371
Description of Los Angeles Camp-Types	372
Data Presentation	372
LA CAMP-TYPE 1.	374
Description	374
Significantly Better Outcomes	374
Discussion.	375
LA CAMP-TYPE 2.	377
Description	377
Significantly Better Outcomes	377
Discussion.	377
LA CAMP-TYPE 3.	380
Description	380
Significantly Better Outcomes	380
Discussion.	380
LA CAMP-TYPE 4.	383
Description	383
Significantly Better Outcomes	383
Discussion.	383

CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
LA CAMP-TYPE 5.	387
Description	387
Significantly Better Outcomes	387
Discussion.	387
LA CAMP-TYPE 6.	390
Description	390
Significantly Better Outcomes	390
Discussion.	390
LA CAMP-TYPE 7.	393
Description	393
Significantly Better Outcomes	393
Discussion.	393
Utilizing Information on Los Angeles Camp-Types	397
Integrating the Information: An Example.	404
CHAPTER 19: REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS.	407
MAIN FINDINGS FOR TOTAL SAMPLE.	407
Type of Program Completion.	407
Recidivism.	408
State Commitments	409
MAIN FINDINGS FOR MALE SATISFACTORY RELEASES.	409
Comparison of Study Group Outcomes With Those of Other Groups	411
Open Vs. Closed Camps	413
Los Angeles County Camps vs. Non-Los Angeles County Camps.	414
Outcomes by Youth Characteristic.	416
Camp Features and Outcomes.	418
DEVELOPMENT OF CAMP-TYPES	420
Non-Los Angeles (LA) Camp-Types	421
LA Camp-Types	424
Conclusions	427
REFERENCES	432
LIST OF APPENDIXES	433

LIST OF TABLES

		<u>Page</u>
TABLE 3.1:	Characteristics of Statewide Camp Releasees, by Sex . .	26
TABLE 4.1:	Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory Camp Releases and Removals.	30
TABLE 4.2:	Length of Stay in Camp Programs, by Type of Release . .	31
TABLE 4.3:	Number of Escapes by Youths in Camp Sample, by Sex. . .	34
TABLE 4.4:	Number of Escapes From Camp, by Prior Escape History. .	35
TABLE 4.5:	Number of Escapees Not Returned to Camp, by Type of Camp	37
TABLE 5.1:	Number and Percentage of Youths With One or More Sustained Petitions During Each of Four Follow-up Periods	41
TABLE 5.2:	Youths With One or More Sustained Petitions, by Type of Release and Sex.	44
TABLE 5.3:	Youths With One or More Sustained Petitions During 24-Month Camp Release Follow-up Period, by Recidivism Risk Group.	46
TABLE 5.4:	Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition for Recidivists During 12-Months Follow-up.	48
TABLE 5.5:	Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition for Recidivists During 24-Months Follow-up.	49
TABLE 5.6:	Youths With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense, During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups . .	50
TABLE 5.7:	Total and Average Number of Petitions Per Recidivist and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups. . .	51
TABLE 5.8:	Average Number of Days From Camp Release to First Sustained Petition.	52
TABLE 5.9:	Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions Occurring in 24-Month Follow-up Period.	53
TABLE 5.10:	Type of Termination or Removal From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release.	54

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 5.11: Total Camp Releases Committed to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period.	56
TABLE 6.1: Characteristics of Youth Authority Parole Releases and Probation Camp Releases (Males)	66
TABLE 6.2: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Lengths of Stay in Institutions	69
TABLE 6.3: Recidivism Rates for Total Samples of Youth Authority and Camp Males During Four Follow-up Periods.	71
TABLE 6.4: Recidivism Rates at 24-Months Follow-up for YA and Camp Wards, by Age at Release	73
TABLE 6.5: Recidivism Rates for YA and Camp Wards: Los Angeles County vs. Non-LA Counties.	74
TABLE 6.6: Recidivism Rates for Males During Four Follow-up Periods, by Recidivism Risk Group	75
TABLE 6.7: Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Offense Among Recidivists	79
TABLE 6.8: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense	80
TABLE 6.9: Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions/Offenses Per Recidivist and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups	81
TABLE 6.10: Number of Days From Release to First Sustained Petition/Offense.	82
TABLE 6.11: Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions/Offenses Occurring in 24-Month Follow-up Period.	83
TABLE 6.12: Status of Wards at End of 24-Month Period Following Release	85
TABLE 6.13: Type of Removal From Probation or Discharge From Parole During 24-Months Follow-up	85
TABLE 8.1: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp	99

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 8.2: Number and Percentage of Males With Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory Camp Program Completions	99
TABLE 8.3: Length of Stay in Camp Programs, by Type of Camp and Type of Release	100
TABLE 8.4: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods	102
TABLE 8.5: Recidivism Outcomes, by Recidivism Risk Group For Males With Satisfactory Camp Release.	103
TABLE 8.6: Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-up	104
TABLE 8.7: Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-up	105
TABLE 8.8: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups.	107
TABLE 8.9: Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist and Per Release During 12- and 24-Months Follow-ups.	109
TABLE 8.10: Number of Days From Camp Release to First Sustained Petition.	110
TABLE 8.11: Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions Occurring in 24-Month Follow-up Period.	111
TABLE 8.12: Type of Termination or Removal From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release.	114
TABLE 8.13: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up.	116
TABLE 9.1: Characteristics of Youths in Los Angeles and Non-Los Angeles Camps, by Open and Closed Camps	123
TABLE 9.2: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp	125
TABLE 9.3: Number and Percentage of Males With Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory Camp Program Completions	126

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 9.4: Length of Stay in Camp Programs, by Type of Camp and Type of Release	127
TABLE 9.5: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods	129
TABLE 9.6: Recidivism Outcomes, by Recidivism Risk Group for Males With Satisfactory Camp Completion	132
TABLE 9.7: Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-up	133
TABLE 9.8: Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-up	134
TABLE 9.9: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for Violent Offenses During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups	135
TABLE 9.10: Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups.	137
TABLE 9.11: Number of Days From Camp Release to First Sustained Petition.	138
TABLE 9.12: Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions Occurring During 24-Month Follow-up Period.	139
TABLE 9.13: Type of Termination or Removal From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release.	142
TABLE 9.14: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up	143
TABLE 10.0: Youth Characteristics and Probation Outcomes: Summary of Findings for 24-Month Follow-up.	150
TABLE 10.1A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Age at Admission.	154
TABLE 10.1B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-ups, by Age at Admission	154

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 10.1C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence, by Age at Admission	155
TABLE 10.1D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Age at Admission	156
TABLE 10.2A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp	159
TABLE 10.2B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Prior Commitments	159
TABLE 10.2C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence: by Prior Commitments.	160
TABLE 10.2D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Prior Commitments.	161
TABLE 10.3A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions	165
TABLE 10.3B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions	165
TABLE 10.3C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions.	166
TABLE 10.3D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions	167
TABLE 10.4A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Recidivism Risk Group	171
TABLE 10.4B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Recidivism Risk Group.	171

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 10.4C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence, by Recidivism Risk Group.	172
TABLE 10.4D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Recidivism Risk Group.	173
TABLE 10.5A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Type of Prior Offense History	178
TABLE 10.5B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Type of Prior Offense History	178
TABLE 10.5C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence, by Type of Prior Offense History.	179
TABLE 10.5D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Type of Prior Offense History. . .	180
TABLE 10.6A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Prior History of Violence . .	184
TABLE 10.6B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Type of Prior Offense History	184
TABLE 10.6C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence . . .	185
TABLE 10.6D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Prior History of Violence.	185
TABLE 10.7A: Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Ethnicity	191
TABLE 10.7B: Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Ethnicity .	191

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 10.7C: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence, by Ethnicity	192
TABLE 10.7D: Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-up Period, by Ethnicity.	193
TABLE 10.7E: Average Number and Type of Sustained Petitions During Follow-up, by Offender Type and Ethnicity	194
TABLE 11.1: Recidivism Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Camp Feature	212
TABLE 11.2: Violent Offenses Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Follow-up, by Camp Feature	214
TABLE 11.4: State Commitment Rates for Males, During 24-Months Follow-up, by Camp Feature.	217
TABLE 12.1: Significant Differences on Outcome Measures for Eight Program Features.	228
TABLE 12.2: Recidivism Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions, by Program Component--Hours.	235
TABLE 12.3: Recidivism Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions, by Program Component--Frequency.	236
TABLE 12.4: Violent Offense Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Follow-up, by Program Component	239
TABLE 12.5: State Commitment Rates for Males During 24-Month Follow-up, by Program Component	242
TABLE 13.1: Significant Differences on Outcome Measures for Staff Variables and Volunteer Services.	248
TABLE 13.2: Recidivism Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services	252

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 13.3: Violent Offense Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Follow-up, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services	253
TABLE 13.4: State Commitment Rates for Males During 24-Month Follow-up, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services . .	254
TABLE 14.1: Significant Differences on Outcome Measures for Case Processing and Aftercare Features	265
TABLE 14.2: Recidivism Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-up Periods, by Case Processing and Aftercare Features	269
TABLE 14.3: Violent Offense Rates: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Follow-up, by Case Processing and Aftercare.	271
TABLE 14.4: State Commitment Rates for Males During 24-Month Follow-up, by Case Processing and Aftercare Features. .	273
TABLE 15.1: Significant Differences on Probation Outcomes for Lower-Risk Youths, by Camp Feature.	286
TABLE 15.2: Significant Differences on Probation Outcomes for Medium-Risk Youths, by Camp Feature	288
TABLE 15.3: Significant Differences on Probation Outcomes for Higher-Risk Youths, by Camp Feature	290
TABLE 16.1 Probation Camp-Types Source and Derivation.	301
TABLE 16.2 Intercorrelation Between Camp-Types, Separately for Non-LA and LA Camps	302
TABLE 16.3: Hours of Participation in Program Activities, by More and Fewer Hours.	306
TABLE 16.4: Frequency of Participation in Program Activities, by Higher and Lower Frequency.	307
TABLE 17.0: Significant Differences Between Recidivism Rates for High and Low Score Camps, by Camp-Type and Risk Level	312

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 17.1A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 1	321
TABLE 17.1B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 1	322
TABLE 17.2A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 2	325
TABLE 17.2B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 2	326
TABLE 17.3A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 3	329
TABLE 17.3B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 3	330
TABLE 17.4A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 4	333
TABLE 17.4B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 4	334
TABLE 17.5A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 5	337
TABLE 17.5B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 5	338
TABLE 17.6A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 6	341
TABLE 17.6B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 6	342
TABLE 17.7A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 7	345
TABLE 17.7B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 7	346
TABLE 17.8A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 8	349
TABLE 17.8B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 8	350
TABLE 17.9A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 9	353
TABLE 17.9B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 9	354

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 17.10A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: Non-LA Camp-Type 10.	356
TABLE 17.10B: Outcomes by Risk Level: Non-LA Camp-Type 10.	357
TABLE 17.11: Number and Percentage of Youths in Non-LA County Study Sample, by Risk Group	359
TABLE 17.12: Directory for Selecting Non-LA Camp-Types With Better Outcomes, by Risk Level	362
TABLE 17.13: Non-LA-Camp Types With Lower Recidivism or Lower Commitments for Youth of Each Risk Level and for Total Youths.	361
TABLE 18.0: Significant Differences in Recidivism Rates, by Camp-Type and Youth Risk Level, Los Angeles County. . .	369
TABLE 18.1A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 1	375
TABLE 18.1B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 1	376
TABLE 18.2A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 2	378
TABLE 18.2B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 2	379
TABLE 18.3A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 3	381
TABLE 18.3B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 3	382
TABLE 18.4A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 4	385
TABLE 18.4B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 4	386
TABLE 18.5A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 5	388
TABLE 18.5B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 5	389
TABLE 18.6A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 6	391

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 18.6B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 6	392
TABLE 18.7A: Camp-Type Achieving More Positive Outcomes: LA Camp-Type 7	395
TABLE 18.7B: Outcomes by Risk Level: LA Camp-Type 7	396
TABLE 18.8: Number and Percentage of Youths in the Los Angeles County Study Sample, by Risk Group.	399
TABLE 18.9: Directory for Selecting Camp-Types With Better Outcomes, by Risk Level	403
TABLE 18.10: LA Camp-Types With Lower Recidivism or Lower Commitments for Youth of Each Risk Level and All Levels Combined	403

LIST OF CHARTS AND FIGURES

		<u>Page</u>
CHART 5.1:	Percentage of Recidivists at 6-, 12-, 18-, and 24-Month Follow-up Periods.	42
CHART 5.2:	Description of Offenses Classified at High Seriousness Level and Violent Offenses.	47
CHART 6.1:	Significant Differences Between YA Wards and Camp Wards on Outcome Measures	62
CHART 8.1	Differences in Outcomes Between Open and Closed Camps .	93
CHART 9.1	Difference Between Los Angeles and Non-Los Angeles Camps on Outcome Measures	119
CHART 10.5:	Specific Person, Property, Drug, and Other Offenses . .	175
CHART 10.7:	Youth Characteristics, by Ethnic Group.	188
CHART 11.1:	Significant Differences on Outcome Measures for Seven Camp Features	206
CHART 12.1:	Types and Levels of Program Involvement for Youths in a Hypothetical Camp	223
CHART 17:	Explanation of Information in Camp-Type Tables.	316
CHART 18:	Explanation of Information in Camp-Type Tables.	372
FIGURE 6.1:	Significant Differences Between YA Wards and Camp Wards on Outcome Measures	66
FIGURE 8.1:	Differences Between Open and Closed Camps in Outcome Variables	97
FIGURE 9.1:	Difference Between Los Angeles and Non-Los Angeles Camps on Outcome Measures	125

PREFACE

In 1983, the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) asked the Department of the Youth Authority to conduct a study of juvenile probation facilities. This study, known as the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study, began in January 1984 and was a joint undertaking of the Youth Authority and the CPOC. The study had three major goals: (1) describe the youths who are served by camps and describe the main features of those facilities, including program and staff; (2) compare the camps' youth population with other justice system populations; and (3) study camp effectiveness with respect to, but not limited to, recidivism.

The first goal was addressed in the study's first two reports. In March 1985, the Youth Authority published "California's Juvenile Probation Camps: General Features, Youths Served, and Program Overview" (Report No. 1); in May 1985 it published "California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Program Staff and Case Processing" (Report No. 2). In early 1986, the second goal was achieved with publication of Report No. 3: "Comparison of the Characteristics of Youths in Juvenile Justice Programs." The present report, which focuses on the third goal, contains an evaluation of the effectiveness of camps with respect to, but not limited to, recidivism.

Taken together, these four reports contain information on juvenile probation camps previously unavailable. They should assist policy makers, administrators, and practitioners better understand and assess the role of camps within the justice system, and better meet the needs of youths and local communities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the Chief Probation Officers of California for its 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.

We especially wish to thank probation staff--camp, field, juvenile hall, and central office personnel--for their cooperation throughout this study. Without their patient and diligent efforts, neither the outcome analysis nor the descriptive portions of the study would have been possible.

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CALIFORNIA'S JUVENILE PROBATION CAMPS:
A TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF OUTCOMES FOR A 1982 RELEASE COHORT

SUMMARY

The Department of the Youth Authority has completed a study of juvenile probation camps, begun in 1984 at the request of the Chief Probation Officers of California. Results of the study have been published in a number of reports.^{1/} This summary covers Report No. 4, which centers on probation outcomes and types of camps associated with more positive outcomes.

The study addressed several questions, with the primary one being: How successful were juvenile probation camps in deterring youths from further delinquency? Among the findings for male satisfactory releases were the following:

- 12 months after release, 49.2% of the camp youths had recidivated and 50.8 had not; after 24 months, 62.2% had recidivated and 37.8% had not. Recidivism was defined as a sustained petition for juveniles and a true court finding for adults (youths who turned 18 during follow-up).

^{1/} Reports of the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study are listed below:

California's Juvenile Probation Camps: General Features, Youths Served, and Program Overview--Report No. 1 (Parts 1 and 2). March 1985.

California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Program Staff and Case Processing--Report No. 2 June 1985.

California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Comparison of the Characteristics of Youths in Juvenile Justice Programs--Report No. 3. February 1986.

California's Probation Camps: A Technical Analysis of Outcomes for a 1982 Release Cohort--Report No. 4. December 1989.

California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Final Project Report. December 1989.

California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Summary. December 1989.

California's Juvenile Probation Camps: A Synopsis. December 1989.

- Within 24-month follow-up, 15.0% had committed a violent offense and 85.0% had not.
- Prior to their first sustained petition, recidivists spent an average of 7.5 months in the community; during 24-month follow-up, the typical recidivist had 1.8 sustained petitions.
- Within 24-month follow-up, 25.9% of the camp youths were committed to a state institution and 74.1% were not. State commitment included both Youth Authority and Department of Corrections.

A further aim of the study was to determine if recidivism and state commitment rates could be reduced--whatever their current levels might be. This led to the following questions: Did some types of camps have more positive outcomes than others, at least with certain types of youths? The study did in fact identify several types of camps that had lower rates of recidivism and/or commitment compared to either all camps in general or camps that were unlike the identified types. Outcomes were analyzed separately for Los Angeles County and non-Los Angeles counties. For example:

- Among camps in non-LA counties, those identified as Camp-Type 1 had a recidivism rate of 54.3%, compared to 69.3% for all other non-LA camps unlike this type.
- Another type of non-LA camp had a state commitment rate of 8.8%, compared to 25.6% for those camps unlike this type.
- Among camps in Los Angeles County, those identified as Camp-Type 1 had a recidivism rate of 46.3%, compared to 63.3% for all LA camps unlike this type.
- Another type of LA camp had a commitment rate of 21.3%, compared to 36.8% for those camps unlike this type.

The findings concerning camp-types are considered preliminary until they can be statistically validated. However, information on the characteristics of more successful camps may still be useful in pilot applications.

METHOD

The study sample consisted of 2,835 youths (2,589 males, 246 females) released or removed from 50 camps during 1982. Follow-up information was collected for 24 months after each youth's release. Although some outcomes were reported for both sexes, females were excluded from the major analyses because their numbers were too small for analysis by subgroups. Though several performance measures were examined, the main analyses focused on recidivism and state commitment. In these analyses, comparisons were made for the following subgroupings: (1) youth background characteristics, (2) type of camp (open vs. closed, Los Angeles County camps vs. all others), and (3) type of camp program. To increase the validity and interpretability of findings, analysis of covariance was routinely used to control for pre-existing differences in youth characteristics, including risk of recidivism. A risk of recidivism scale was developed, consisting of (1) age at first sustained petition, (2) number of prior sustained petitions, and (3) number of prior institutional commitments. Each youth was scored on this scale and his score was used in the statistical adjustment of outcomes, such as with recidivism rates.

OUTCOMES

The outcomes presented here pertain to the 2,115 males who were satisfactorily released from camps (82% of all male releases). The analysis focused on these releases in order to better assess the impact of camps on the behavior of youths following exposure to a completed camp program. Unsatisfactory removals were often in camp only briefly before being removed or transferred (25% were removed within the first 31 days after admission).

Total Camp System. Recidivism rates for youths satisfactorily released from all camps combined were as follows, for four follow-up periods:

6 months - 32.6%	18 months - 57.7%
12 months - 49.2%	24 months - 62.2%

Within 24-month follow-up, 25.9% of the camp releases had been committed to the state.

Comparison with Youth Authority Wards. Outcomes for the camp sample were compared with those of 690 Youth Authority (YA) wards who were juvenile court commitments, first admissions, and under 18 at time of admission. The YA wards were somewhat more serious delinquents, as measured by risk of recidivism: 5.4 vs. 4.2 for camp youths on a scale from 1 to 8, with 8 being the highest risk. In the comparison analysis, outcome rates were statistically adjusted for level of risk. However, the statistical adjustment may not have fully accounted for differences in offense records and other background characteristics of these two groups of juvenile offenders. Therefore, comparisons between the camp youths and YA wards should be made with caution. After adjustment for risk, the following differences were found.

- Camp wards had a higher recidivism rate at 6-month follow-up--33.6% vs. 24.9% for YA wards; however, no significant differences were found at 12, 18, or 24 months.
- As to negative removal from parole or probation (a jail sentence, adult probation, or state commitment) within 24 months of release, camp youths had a lower rate than YA wards--27.0% vs. 57.8%.
- YA wards tended to remain longer in the community before recidivating--9.1 to 7.5 months for camp youths; however, YA wards also had a longer length of stay in their institutional program--14.5 vs. 5.9 months for camp youths.
- The average time between the start of institutionalization and first recidivism offense was 23.6 months (9.1 + 14.5) for YA wards and 13.4 months (7.5 + 5.9) for camp youths.

OTHER GROUP COMPARISONS

Open vs. Closed Camps. Based on their background characteristics, youths placed in closed camps were generally more serious delinquents than those in open camps. Nonetheless, after adjusting for risk, closed camp youths had lower recidivism rates at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up (but not at 24 months). On the other hand, open camp youths had less serious recidivism offenses and a lower rate of state commitment at 24-month follow-up. Commitment rates were 24.2% for open camp youths and 32.2% for closed camps youths.

Los Angeles County vs. Non-Los Angeles County Camps. After controlling for risk, recidivism rates for LA and non-LA youths were not significantly different at any follow-up period. However, non-LA youths committed less serious recidivism offenses and had a significantly lower state commitment rate. Commitment rates were: non-LA - 20.0%, LA - 33.7%.

TYPES OF CAMPS AND YOUTH OUTCOMES

The analysis also centered on the relationship between camp characteristics (or "features") and youth outcomes. Statistical analyses identified combinations or sets of camp features (called "camp-types") that were significantly related to lower recidivism and/or commitment rates. Individual camps were scored on each camp-type according to the presence or absence of that type's specified features. An analysis was then conducted to see if camps that scored high on a given camp-type had better outcomes than camps that scored low on the type. These analyses were done separately for youths grouped by each of three levels of recidivism risk (lower, medium, and higher) and (2) for all youths combined. Camp-types were developed separately for Los Angeles and non-Los Angeles groups.

Ten camp-types were identified among non-LA camps and seven among LA camps. Some types had significantly better outcomes with (1) only one risk level, (2) at least two risk levels, and/or (3) all youths combined. For instance, the following table shows which of the 10 non-LA camp-types had better outcomes, and to which youth risk group this applied (numbers shown are those of the specific camp-types).

Camp-Types with Better Outcomes

<u>Youth Risk Group</u>	<u>Lower Recidivism</u>	<u>Lower Commitments</u>
Lower	1,2,5,7,8	1,2,5,6,7
Medium	1,3,8	6
Higher	1,3,4,5,8	2,5,6,7,8,9,10
All Youths Combined	1,2;3,5,7,8	2,5,6,7

As an example, camps that scored high on Camp-Type 7 (compared to those that scored low) had lower recidivism rates for lower risk youths and for all youths combined (but not for medium or higher risks, separately). In addition, Type 7 camps had lower commitment rates for lower and higher risk youths (but not for medium risks), and for all youths combined. Camp-Type 7 is characterized by the set of features listed below. The seven features for Type 7 are not equally important; that is, some are more heavily weighted than others. Terms such as "larger," "more," "higher," and "fewer" have been defined specifically for each feature.

1. larger living unit capacity
2. youths residing in rooms more than dorms
3. more hours of off grounds activities
4. higher frequency of work activities (but fewer such hours)
5. higher frequency of religious activities
6. fewer hours of vocational training
7. presence of a specific system ("stages") for youths' progress through the program.

Outcomes for camps scoring high and those scoring low on Camp-Type 7 were as follows:

<u>Youth Risk Group</u>	<u>Score on Camp-Type</u>	<u>24-Month Recidivism Rate</u>	<u>24-Month Commitment Rate</u>
Lower	High	44.5*	12.8*
	Low	58.4	23.7
Medium	High	64.9	18.7
	Low	66.9	17.6
Higher	High	73.0	23.1*
	Low	83.2	47.2
All Youths Combined	High	62.4*	18.2*
	Low	68.5	25.2

Note. Rates shown are those after adjustment for risk of recidivism.

* Difference between rates for high- and low-score camps is statistically significant.

The above figures show that--for lower risk youths--high-score camps on Type 7 had a 44.5% recidivism rate, compared to 58.4% for low-score camps. Commitment rates for lower risk youths were 12.8% in high-score camps and 23.7% in low-score camps.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This study found that 62.2% of the male youths satisfactorily released from local camps in 1982 recidivated within a 24-month follow-up period. The remaining 37.8% remained in the community delinquency-free during that period. Of these satisfactory releases, 25.9% were committed to the state within 24 months from release. Conversely, three of every four releases were not sent to a state institution.

When comparing outcomes for camp releases to those of Youth Authority wards--individuals whose offense records were generally more serious--it was found that recidivism rates for the two groups were similar. An exception was found only at 6-month follow-up, where YA wards had lower recidivism. On the other hand, after 24 months camp releases had a lower negative removal rate (including reincarcerations)--27.0% removed from probation vs. 57.8% removed from YA parole.

Unsatisfactory Removals. The summary of findings has thus far focused on outcomes for youths who satisfactorily completed their programs. However, 466 (18%) of the total sample of 2,589 males did not complete their programs; about half of these were terminated while on escape status and the remainder were transferred to other custody situations for disciplinary reasons.

When relating camp outcomes to community protection issues, the performance of these unsatisfactory removals should be considered. The 24-month recidivism rate for satisfactory releases was 62.2%, while for all camp releases combined (satisfactory plus unsatisfactory), it was 67.0%. (It was 88.4% for unsatisfactory releases alone). The state commitment rate for satisfactory releases was 25.9%, while for all releases combined it was 30.2% (50.3% for the unsatisfactory group alone).

Implications. Taking these outcome measures into account, how successful, then, were camps with respect to recidivism and state commitment?

If one makes the extreme assumption that all or almost all youths placed in a local camp would have reoffended within 24 months if they had not had such intervention (the camp placement), then the finding that delinquency was curtailed for one out of every three youths would appear relatively positive.

Contained in these findings are possible implications for local and state policies. For instance, 26.3% of the total sample were classified as lower risks, and about half of these youths did not recidivate within 24 months. It is possible that some or many of those lower risks who did not recidivate could have initially been placed in the community rather than be committed to camp. Through we do not have information on the current recidivism rate for field probation cases, community placement of many such youths might have been just as successful in preventing recidivism as camp placement.

In addition, the camp sample included 19.5% who were rated as higher risks of recidivism, meaning they had more serious delinquent histories (not unlike the typical Youth Authority ward). Based on their histories, many such youths might conceivably have been committed directly to the Youth Authority instead of camp. While some 42% of these higher risk camp youths were committed to the state within 24 months after camp release or removal, the remaining 58% were in a sense "diverted" from state commitment for at least 24 months.

The study also suggested that improved outcomes might be obtained if certain changes occurred within camps themselves. For example, it was found that camps with certain characteristics had better outcomes than those with few, or with lower degrees of, such characteristics. Outcomes were especially more positive for certain types of camps in combination with specified types of youths. For instance, for lower risk youths, one type of camp had a 38.8% recidivism rate compared to 66.8% for camps that were quite different from that type. For higher risk youths, another type of camp had a 12.2% state commitment rate compared to 36.7% for other camps.

These findings suggest that the degree of success in achieving positive outcomes depends not only on the type of youths involved, but on camp

characteristics themselves. If further research validates these findings, it would be appropriate to conclude that probation camps' performance can be improved with respect to recidivism and state commitment by modifying programs (or developing new programs) so they resemble those found to be more successful. A somewhat different approach would be to assign a higher proportion of youths to the types of camps found to be more successful with that particular youth-type. In this approach, the program itself need not be modified.

Report No. 4 describes each successful camp-type and presents the outcomes for specified youth risk-groups in camps that scored high on that type. It is also indicates how this information might be used to modify current programs. The camp-type findings presented in this report are considered preliminary until completion of a validation study by the Youth Authority Research Division in the near future.

SECTION ONE

BACKGROUND AND STUDY METHODS

Section One describes the background of the study of California's Juvenile Probation Camps and outlines the methods used in conducting the study.

This section also includes a general description of the report format. This will enable readers to locate areas of specific interest.

Section One Contents

Chapter 1 - Describes background and purpose of the study.

Also describes general format of the report.

Chapter 2 - Describes methods used in analyses. Includes information on design and analytical details. Limitations of the study are discussed.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Nearly all juvenile offenders in California ultimately come into contact with the local probation system. The statewide probation caseload averages over 50,000 youths and approximately 11,000 youths are committed to local juvenile detention facilities each year. These figures far exceed the Youth Authority's 3,000 yearly commitments and its average parole caseload in 1984 of 6,600. Probation clearly represents an important resource in the arsenal of juvenile justice.

In 1984, there were 53 camps, ranches, or schools (hereafter referred to as "camps") operated by probation departments in 23 counties. Commitment to one of these camps is the last local alternative preceding a decision to commit a juvenile to the Youth Authority. Without this local placement alternative, it would be necessary to increase the bedspace in state institutions to accommodate those youths judged to be in need of rehabilitative incarceration.

Yet little descriptive or evaluative information is available on probation camps. In 1969, the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) published a report on recidivism in a cohort of 1966 camp releases. At that time there were 39 camps, and a considerable proportion of camp wards were status offenders. The second report, also by BCS, was published in 1978 and presented recidivism figures for a 1974 release cohort. In 1974 there were 58 camps, and the proportion of wards who were status offenders was even larger than in 1966. (The results of these two studies are discussed in Chapter 5.)

By 1982, the number of camps had fallen to 51 and status offenders could no longer be committed to these facilities. It is believed that youths committed to camps in recent years are more highly delinquent, thereby placing a heavy burden on local camps, which were originally designed to provide programs for less sophisticated offenders. For this reason, and because available recidivism information is now quite dated, it was decided that a new study of camps and their recidivism rates was needed.

THE PRESENT STUDY

In 1983, the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) asked the Youth Authority to conduct a study of juvenile camps. The purpose of the study was to provide a comprehensive and objective assessment of juvenile probation camps. Previous studies, mentioned above, were strictly limited to reports on recidivism or reincarceration. One impetus for a new study was the observation that the wards currently being committed to camps are more delinquent than those involved in the earlier studies. In addition, it was proposed that a new study go beyond recidivism and provide additional information regarding the camp system.

The Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study, which began in January 1984, has been a joint undertaking by the Youth Authority and the CPOC. This study was staffed by Youth Authority Research Division personnel, who worked closely with an advisory committee representing the CPOC. (See preface section for committee membership.) The study had three major objectives:

1. Describe the youths who are served by camps and describe the main features of those facilities, including program and staff.

2. Compare the camps' youth population with other justice system populations: field probationers, juvenile hall commitments, private placements, and institutionalized Youth Authority wards.
3. Study camp effectiveness with respect to, but not limited to, recidivism.

Three reports have been published dealing with the first two goals:

Report No. 1 - California's Juvenile Probation Camps: General Features, Youths Served, and Program Overview (March 1985)

Report No. 2 - California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Program Staff and Case Processing (June 1985)

Report No. 3 - California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Comparison of the Characteristics of Youths in Juvenile Justice Programs (February 1986)

REPORT FORMAT

Data on ward characteristics contained in the first three reports were based on a census of all wards residing in camps during July 1984. The present report addresses the third goal and presents data on the institutional and offense history of a sample of wards released from camps during 1982. Report No. 4 contains a considerable amount of data and technical analysis. Presentation of these data have been organized into five sections.

Section One describes the background of the study and the methods used in conducting the study and analyzing the data.

Section Two presents data on ward characteristics and outcomes for the statewide sample. Also in this section, outcomes for probation camp wards are compared to those of a sample of Youth Authority wards.

Section Three presents outcomes for camp wards grouped in categories of special interest: (1) open (nonsecure) camps vs. closed (secure) camps and (2) camps in Los Angeles County vs. camps in the rest of the state. Section Three also presents outcomes for wards grouped by specified characteristics.

Section Four describes the characteristics of the camps. The relationship between camp characteristics and probation outcomes is explored. All analyses in this section are univariate; that is, the relationship of each camp characteristic to outcomes is individually analyzed.

Section Five describes a multivariate analysis of the relationship among camp characteristics, types of youths, and outcomes. Types of camps are identified. Findings are presented on what kinds of camps achieved better outcomes with what types of youths. The final chapter reviews and discusses study findings and presents some conclusions.

CHAPTER 2

METHODS

This chapter describes the methods used in conducting the camp release cohort follow-up study. ^{1/} The procedures included: (1) developing sampling methods; (2) identifying youths in the sample; (3) collecting probation and offense history data; (4) defining outcome measures; and (5) conducting outcome analyses on various groups of sampled youths.

In selecting a release cohort, it was necessary that enough time would have elapsed after release to allow for a 24-month follow-up. Therefore, the cohort selected was comprised of youths released or otherwise removed from camps during calendar year 1982. Youths released as late as December 31, 1982 would have completed two years of post-release time by December 31, 1984. The data collection phase of the follow-up study began in early 1985.

SAMPLING METHODS

All youths released or otherwise removed from a juvenile probation camp during 1982 were initially eligible to be included in the follow-up study. Although some 11,000 youths went through the county camp system during 1982, it would have been impractical and unnecessary to study all of them. Therefore, a sample comprising 25% was considered sufficient to represent the statewide camp population. Sample cases were selected using a chronological method which included those youths released from camps during four specified months. In designating the target months, several factors that might have

^{1/} "A release cohort" is a group of wards released from camps during a specified time period.

influenced release populations were considered: (1) seasons and weather; (2) academic school year; and (3) known camp population fluctuations. The last three months of 1982 were necessarily excluded in order to avoid problems in follow-up, such as cases for which petition dispositions were still pending in the records. The months ultimately selected were February, April, June, and September.

To ensure that the sample of camp releases contained a representative and proportionate number of youths from all camps, a quota was established for each camp. The quotas were set as a range consisting of one-third of the actual number of releases from each camp during 1982, plus or minus 5%.

Identifying the samples. Each camp director was sent instructions on how to select a sample of youths from his/her camp. The directors were instructed to select every youth released or terminated during the specified months of 1982. If the number of cases selected fell above or below a predetermined range, the directors contacted the Youth Authority research team who then modified the selection procedures to bring the sample within the desired range. It was necessary to make such adjustments for 11 camps.

Each camp then submitted the names of youths who were to be part of the follow-up sample. These names were used by the researchers as master control lists when actual data collection began. First, however, it was necessary to edit the lists. For instance, duplicate names frequently appeared. This was usually the result of a youth appearing one month as an escape and in a later month as a release. In such cases, the researchers excluded one of the duplicate names.

DATA COLLECTION

Packages of data collection forms, instructions, code sheets, and the list of names of the sample cases were sent to each camp director (or chief probation officer). Each probation department arranged to have its case files reviewed and the data forms completed and returned to the Youth Authority. During the data collection process, a number of issues emerged.

Sealed records. Some records had been sealed by court order. Since data were totally unavailable on these cases, they had to be dropped from the outcome analysis.

Unlocatable records. Probation departments were occasionally unable to locate records. These may have been misfiled or may in fact have been sealed by the court. Such cases were also dropped from the analysis.

Contract cases. Many camps accepted commitments from other counties on a contract basis. Since complete records for these cases were unavailable in the county that operated the camp, the contracting counties were contacted regarding the necessary probation data. These counties were very cooperative in providing this information. Except for a few cases which were sealed by the courts of the contracting counties, none were lost due to being contract cases.

Escapes. Numerous youths were listed as escapes. These cases represented a major problem, partly due to research staff's initial unfamiliarity with some aspects of the probation system. Youths identified as escapes on the release lists fell into three main categories:

1. Short-term escapes--instances in which the youth was apprehended or returned in one day or within a few days. The youth may have been returned to camp without a new petition being filed and may have gone on to satisfactorily complete the program.

2. Longer-term escapes--instances in which the youth was not apprehended for several days, or perhaps a month or longer. Upon apprehension, a petition was filed and the youth may have been returned to camp with or without additional time to serve.
3. Long-term escapes--especially those in which the youth was not apprehended for 30 days or longer. Here, a petition was usually filed and the youth may have been transferred to a different camp or committed to the Youth Authority-- particularly if an offense had been committed while on escape status.

The study design initially called for classifying a youth as an escape only if the escape represented a camp failure and the youth was not returned to the same camp. However, youths were frequently returned to camp with new petitions. Therefore, for every name on the lists identified as an escape, it became necessary to contact the camp to determine the ultimate case disposition. In some instances, escapees were not returned to camp but were transferred directly to field probation. In other cases, escapees were returned to a different institution or were committed to the Youth Authority. Some escapees were returned to the same camp and released at a later date, sometimes after December 31, 1982. As a result, some youths in the "1982 release cohort" were actually released in 1983.

Sample attrition. The lists prepared by participating camps contained 3,108 names of youths released or terminated during specified months in 1982. Ultimately, 273 names were removed from the list, resulting in a final sample of 2,835. Some names appeared twice; some records were sealed or otherwise unlocatable; some were deleted because the camp release dates were in 1981. Below are the reasons for sample attrition:

3,108 - names on original lists

47 - duplicated names

14 - sealed records

132 - no record found (these records were unlocatable, and many may have been sealed)

21 - cases deleted by research staff for miscellaneous reasons 2/

59 - cases not submitted by the Special Treatment Program, Los Angeles County 3/

2,835 - cases on whom completed data forms were received

Of the 273 names removed from the original lists, 164 were missing cases from Los Angeles County. They were described as active cases in process of being terminated. Their files were dispersed throughout the county in field offices where they were awaiting processing due to clerical backlog. It is believed that these cases did not differ significantly from all remaining Los Angeles cases.

Editing the data. Data forms were completed by staff of 23 participating probation departments and by staff in 15 additional counties that had contract cases in camps. Therefore, since a large number of persons worked on the data forms, there was a wide range in the accuracy, completeness, and legibility of the coded information entered on the forms. It was the task of the Youth Authority's research staff to edit these forms and to obtain necessary corrections before having the forms keypunched and entered in a computer system for analysis. Several research staff and aides carried out this task.

2/ For instance: some youths were on the lists but did not actually spend time in camp during 1982; some were already included in the sample for a different camp; some were not camp commitments but were in camp awaiting other placement.

3/ Los Angeles County's Special Treatment Program did not participate in the study because it was considered, not a probation camp per se, but rather a countywide reception center where wards committed to camps were held awaiting placement. Length of stay in this camp was often two weeks or less.

As forms were edited, those with problems were set aside in order to contact the camp or probation department for corrections or clarifications. If forms for a given camp contained only a few problems, an attempt was made to obtain correct information via telephone. However, in most cases it was necessary to return the forms, attaching to each a request for specific information. Approximately 15% to 20% of all forms had to be returned for correction. This added considerable time to the data collection phase.

"Rap sheets." Probation departments provided offense and petition histories for each case. However, for those youths who became 18 years of age during the 24-month follow-up period, juvenile probation had no information on adult offenses that might have occurred. Therefore, for those who turned 18, criminal records or "rap sheets" were requested from the Department of Justice's Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS). Offense history information from the rap sheets were incorporated into the data forms.

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

The follow-up questionnaire (see Appendix A) completed on each youth in the sample contained 14 items:

1. Birthdate
2. Sex
3. Ethnicity
4. Date of first wardship for a W&I 602 offense 4/
5. Number of prior institutional commitments of 30 days or more
6. Date admitted to camp
7. Camp commitment offense
8. Date of camp release or removal
9. Whether or not youth completed camp program
10. Type of camp release or removal
11. Date of removal from probation jurisdiction
12. Type of probation removal
13. Following probation removal, whether youth had a:
 - a. recommitment to probation
 - b. jail sentence of 30 days or more
 - c. commitment to the Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections
14. Offense history

4/ According to the California Welfare and Institutions Code, a W&I 602 offense is any offense listed by the State Penal Code or by local ordinance (other than curfew). A W&I 601 offense (status offense) includes those attributable only to persons under 18 years of age, such as truancy, run-away, or curfew violation.

An offense history entry was made for each referral to probation, excluding those for Welfare and Institutions (W&I) Code Section 601 offenses. Instructions for coding offense histories (see Appendix B) included the following directions: (1) record all W&I 602 referrals to probation, and (2) do not list court appearances for reasons other than a law offense (e.g., do not list changes of placement). The intent was to include in offense histories only criminal behavior and to exclude, for example, supplemental petitions of a technical nature. If a referral contained multiple offenses, the coder selected the most serious offense. Most data on adult offenses (offenses committed by persons 18 or over) were obtained from rap sheets. Definitions used in coding juvenile offense histories differed in some respects from adult data--basically because adults are processed through the adult court system, which does not utilize "referrals" or "petitions." These differences are described below.

Offense history data: Each entry in the offense history contained the following information:

1. Referral date - date youth was referred to probation. If more than one referral occurred on the same date, the referral for the most serious offense was used.
Adult data - date used was date of arrest reported to BCS.
2. Referral offense code - in the event of a referral for multiple offenses, code for most serious offense was used.
Adult data - code for most serious arrest offense was used.
3. Petition filed - yes or no.
Adult data - yes, if rap sheet indicated true finding by the court; no, if there was no finding, if case was dismissed, if arrestee was exonerated, etc. If the rap sheet contained no entry for a court action, this was coded "unknown."

4. Sustained offense code - code for the most serious offense for which a juvenile court petition was sustained (the sustained offense may have been different than the referral offense).

Adult data - code for the most serious offense for which there was a true court finding and a sentence was imposed (restitution, probation, jail sentence, Youth Authority, Department of Corrections).

OUTCOME MEASURES

Recidivism. In accordance with the original study design, the primary measure of outcome was recidivism, defined as a subsequent sustained petition for a W&I 602 offense. ^{5/} The adult equivalent was a true court finding on a criminal offense.

Other outcome measures. Data collected via the follow-up questionnaire were used to develop additional outcome variables. In addition to recidivism, the following variables were used:

- I. Outcomes pertaining to camp release or removal and length of stay
 - A. Satisfactory program completions
 - B. Unsatisfactory program removals
 1. escapes not returned to same camp
 2. transfers to other custody, including Youth Authority
 - C. Length of stay in camp programs

^{5/} Although coding instructions directed that only W&I 602 offenses be included, probation staff entered some sustained petitions for probation (technical) violation, which may or may not have included a new law offense.

- II. Outcomes pertaining to community performance at 6-, 12-, 18-, and 24-month periods following camp release or removal
 - A. Youths with subsequent sustained petitions
 - B. Number and type of subsequent sustained petitions
 - C. Time from release to first sustained petition
 - D. Most serious sustained petition during follow-up
 - E. Petitions for violent offenses
- III. Outcomes pertaining to type of probation removal or termination
 - A. Youths terminated from probation with no further justice system action
 - B. Transfers to adult probation
 - C. Sentences to jail
 - D. Commitments to state institutions
- IV. Outcomes pertaining to period subsequent to probation termination
 - A. Recommitments to probation
 - B. Sentences to jail
 - C. Commitments to state institutions

The above list includes those variables available for the analysis of camp effectiveness. Both the Camp Study Advisory Committee and the Youth Authority research staff early recognized that the list of outcome variables does not include all that might be related to camp program effectiveness. The effectiveness of a camp program could be evaluated by looking at various other factors, including academic achievement scores, employment in jobs related to camp vocational training, successful or unsuccessful removal from out-of-home placement, and so forth.

However, data available for this study were limited to those found in case files and court records. Achievement test scores (pre and post), post-release employment histories, etc., were either nonexistent, unavailable, or not uniformly recorded. To obtain such data would have required a research design specifically aimed at obtaining appropriate concurrent data. A retrospective case file study does not allow for this type of analysis. Therefore, data available for analysis were essentially limited to police contacts, probation dispositions, and court dispositions.

OUTCOMES BY RISK ASSESSMENT

Recidivism rates are greatly affected by the characteristics of the youths being studied; that is, some youths are more likely to recidivate than others. Among the available measurements or characteristics, those most predictive of recidivism are: (1) number of prior sustained petitions; (2) age at first sustained petition, and (3) number of prior institutional commitments. ^{6/} At appropriate points in the analysis, these characteristics or "risk factors" will be taken into consideration. That is, to the extent possible, outcome measures for groups of youths being compared were statistically adjusted with respect to these factors and, thus, with regard to their "risk of recidivism."

Such adjustments were accomplished through the statistical method called analysis of covariance, which helps control for differences between group characteristics--in this case, those associated with risk of recidivism. As

^{6/} See Appendix D, "Development of a Recidivism Risk Scale."

indicated, when comparing two or more groups, one group may contain a larger proportion of youths with characteristics associated with recidivism or some other negative outcome measure; this group would ordinarily show "worse" outcomes than a second group. Covariance analysis, in effect, compensates for group differences on these characteristics; that is, it recalculates the outcome measures and provides "adjusted scores" for the groups that are being compared. By using covariance to thus control for differences in risk-related characteristics, it is as though one were asking, "What would be the difference in outcomes for these groups if both groups were more similar in terms of certain characteristics known to be associated with negative outcome"? It should be clearly noted that the risk scale is intended to be predictive of recidivism and is not at all related to severity of camp commitment offense.

LENGTH OF PROBATION FOLLOW-UP

In presenting recidivism and other outcome measures, four follow-up periods were used: 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Some data are shown at 12- and 24-month periods, and others are most appropriately shown only for the 24-month follow-up.

It remains an unresolved issue as to the length of time (the follow-up period) that a program should be expected to have an impact on the behavior of delinquent youths. Does a program impact behavior for only a relatively short time (such as six months), or is it reasonable to expect longer-term effects (such as over a 24-month period)?

Upon release from a camp, a youth is normally placed in an aftercare program and additional supports (and external controls) may be present as well. The more time that passes from date of release from camp, the more the available support (and control) may change. Termination of probation may result in

the total cessation of any support, or support may in fact increase if a youth enters other programs.

This report does not attempt to resolve the issue. It presents "short-term" outcomes at 6 and 12 months--time periods during which some program effect might reasonably be expected. In order to look for and test the presence of "longer-term" effects, outcome data are also presented at 18 and 24 months.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: GROUPINGS USED IN FOLLOW-UP ANALYSES

Data from 50 of California's 53 camps are included in the initial analyses. Two camps (Mira Loma South and Camp Routh in Los Angeles County) were not open in 1982. One camp (Los Angeles County's Special Treatment Program) was excluded because it was considered more a short-term reception center than a treatment program.

Major camp grouping variables. In Section Three, camp data are analyzed by the following major groupings:

1. Open vs. closed camps. This analysis compares data for (a) open or nonsecure facilities and (b) closed or secure facilities.
2. Los Angeles County camps vs. all other camps combined. (Los Angeles County operated 14 of the 50 camps studied, and provided 37% of the ward sample.)

Ward grouping variables. Follow-up analyses are performed on youths grouped according to the following:

1. Ethnicity
2. Offender type
3. Age at admission
4. Number of prior commitments
5. Number of prior petitions
6. Prior violence vs. no prior violence
7. Recidivism risk score

Camp characteristic variables. Section Four presents analyses of outcomes for wards by specific camp characteristics, and includes such variables as the following:

1. Setting: urban/suburban vs. rural;
2. Housing: living unit size; single vs. multiple unit;
3. Camp size: number of available beds;
4. Staff/ward ratios;
5. Vocational program: camps with more intensive vs. less intensive vocational programming;
6. Educational program (same as for vocational program);
7. Extent of use of volunteers.

Interaction between type of ward and type of camp. Section Five contains the analysis of outcomes for types of youths (offenders) in various types of camps. Assuming that no one treatment approach would be equally effective with all types of youths, analyses were conducted to determine if interactions existed between camp and youth characteristics--that is, if certain types of youths benefited more (or less) from certain types of programs.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ANALYSIS

This report compiles and analyzes several outcome measures for juvenile camp releases. However, outcomes are a result of the combined influence of camp programs and aftercare services, along with other factors. Thus, these outcomes--for example, the recidivism rates or the rates of commitment to the state--cannot be attributed solely to the impact upon youths of their camp experience.

The results and conclusions of this study are, of course, affected by (1) its research design and (2) the quality of its data. Though care was taken in designing the study and in collecting data, the following factors place certain limits on its findings.

Design Factors

- o No direct measures were available regarding youth adjustment to, or actual performance in, the camp programs.
- o Outcome measures included only official criminal justice actions. No information was available regarding academic achievement, employment performance, etc.
- o The basic outcome measure--recidivism--included only those arrests that resulted in a sustained petition or finding of fact. Thus, the full spectrum of illegal behavior was not reflected.
- o No measure was available on "street time"--that is, the percentage of time (during the follow-up period) that wards remained in the community rather than in custody. However, one estimate of street time was used: days from camp release to first sustained petition.

Data Factors

- o Number of prior institutional commitments: Due to coding errors by probation staff, this variable was limited to "no prior commitments" vs. "one or more priors." Reliable distinction could not be made between 1, 2, 3, etc., priors.
- o Incomplete offense histories: Complete offense histories could not be obtained for many wards. For instance, disposition data on arrests and referrals were sometimes missing from local records and also from Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) "rap sheets." Assuming that some missing dispositions were for sustained petitions, the actual recidivism rates would have been higher than those reported in this study.
- o Offense histories from BCS were not received for 739 youths (26% of the total sample) who turned 18 during follow-up. It is unknown whether these records were sealed, unlocatable, or non-existent (that is, no known criminal record). At any rate, this group was included in all analyses. It is assumed that the largest proportion of these youths had no adult record. However, some may have had adult records, but their "rap sheet" was unlocatable because of errors or differences in the spelling of names or listing of birthdates. Including these youths in the study may have slightly lowered the actual recidivism rates for the ward samples.
- o Since offense histories were missing for some older youths, findings regarding the relationship between age and outcome may have been affected. The nature of this possible effect is described in Chapter 10 on outcomes by youth characteristics.

- o Different data sources were used to obtain offense histories: (1) juvenile probation records were used for the period preceding wards' 18th birthdate and (2) BCS "rap sheets" for the period following 18th birthdate. These two data systems--juvenile probation and BCS--involve different methods of recording offense history information and the systems have differing degrees of completeness. Because of this fact, and to avoid spurious findings, it was decided not to compare rates of offending prior to camp with those subsequent to camp release.
- o Criminal behavior was measured by the number of sustained petitions. This measure--though widely regarded as very appropriate in itself--nevertheless underestimated the actual incidence of criminal activity. For one thing, though petitions often covered multiple arrests, only the most serious charge was counted in this study.

Probation Violation Offenses

- o Though written instructions were provided to the contrary, some petitions coded by probation staff were for technical--specifically, nonlaw--violations. Approximately 4% of all coded recidivism offenses were of this nature. 7/ However, since it could not be determined whether these "probation violations" were solely of a technical nature, it was decided to retain them in the analysis. The presence of these data had only a very slight impact on recidivism rates. Excluding all recidivists charged only with probation violation would have reduced recidivism rates less than 3%. See Chapter 5, Footnote 2 for more information on probation violations.

In implementing future studies of this nature--even those which are less complex--it is recommended that, whenever possible, (1) all data collection forms be carefully field-tested to eliminate problem areas, and (2) field staff receive advance training in collecting and coding the basic data for which they will be responsible. 8/

7/ This problem only occurred in data from ten counties. The vast majority of instances where probation violation was coded as a sustained petition (recidivism) occurred in just two counties.

8/ It should be emphasized that, despite these limitations, probation staff--on balance--did a good job of data collection and coding.

SECTION TWO

STATEWIDE CAMP SAMPLE: CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES

Section One described the background of the study and the methods used in conducting the study. In Section Two, information is presented for the total sample of 2,835 wards released or otherwise removed from juvenile camps during 1982.

First, the characteristics of the camp releases are described in Chapter 3. Next, two measures of camp performance are presented in Chapter 4: satisfactory program completions and escapes. Probation outcomes and recidivism rates for the statewide sample of camp releases are presented in Chapter 5. Finally, in Chapter 6, recidivism rates for the 1982 camp releases are compared with rates for a sample of Youth Authority wards paroled from institutions.

Section Two Contents

- Chapter 3 - Describes characteristics of the camp releases.
- Chapter 4 - Discusses the number of youths who satisfactorily completed camp programs. Data are presented on escapes.
- Chapter 5 - Presents outcomes and recidivism rates for the 1982 camp release sample.
- Chapter 6 - Recidivism rates for the 1982 camp sample are compared with rates for a sample of Youth Authority wards paroled from institutions.

CHAPTER 3
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATEWIDE
CAMP SAMPLE

The statewide camp sample included 2,835 wards released, terminated, or otherwise removed from 50 probation camps during 1982. Table 3.1 presents characteristics of the total sample, by sex. The sample includes 2,589 males (91.3%) and 246 females (8.7%).

BASIC FINDINGS

- 59.9% of the sample were of minority ethnic groups. Minorities comprised 61.3% of the males and 44.7% of the females.
- Average age at first sustained petition was 14.3 years. The average age was also 14.3 years for both males and females.
- Average age at admission to camp (leading to the 1982 release) was 15.7. The average age for males was 15.7; for females it was 15.2.
- For the total sample, 22.6% of the commitment offenses were crimes against persons. The figure for males was 22.4% and for females, 25.4%. Compared to males, females had fewer property offenses and more offenses in the "other" category. ^{1/}
- Very few youths (2.6%) were committed for drugs or narcotics offenses.
- 26.6% had one or more prior institutional commitments. A larger percentage of males had prior commitments: 27.4% vs. 18.7%.
- 34.5% had committed at least one prior violent offense up to and including the time of this camp admission. There was little difference between males and females on this factor.
- For the total sample, the average number of prior sustained petitions was 1.7. Males had an average of 1.8 and females, 1.3.

^{1/} "Other" offenses mainly consist of the following: drug offenses, other sex offenses, misdemeanor property, probation violation, and miscellaneous misdemeanors.

TABLE 3.1

Characteristics of Statewide Camp Releasees,
by Sex

Characteristic	Total		Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Sample</u>	2,835	100.0	2,589	100.0	246	100.0
<u>Ethnic Group</u>						
White	1,138	40.1	1,002	38.7	136	55.3
Hispanic	796	28.1	746	28.8	50	20.3
Black	840	29.6	789	30.5	51	20.7
Other	61	2.2	52	2.0	9	3.7
<u>Age at First Sustained Petition</u>						
11 and under	118	4.2	99	4.2	9	3.7
12	229	8.1	212	8.2	17	6.9
13	439	15.5	398	15.4	41	16.7
14	723	25.5	663	25.6	60	24.4
15	659	23.2	591	22.8	68	27.6
16	469	16.5	430	16.6	39	15.8
17 and over	198	7.0	186	7.2	12	4.9
Average Age	14.3		14.3		14.3	
<u>Age at Camp Admission</u>						
13 and under	155	5.5	132	5.1	23	9.4
14	367	13.0	314	12.1	53	21.5
15	694	24.5	625	24.1	69	28.1
16	787	27.8	733	28.3	54	22.0
17	736	26.0	696	26.9	40	16.3
18 and over	96	3.4	89	3.4	7	2.8
Average Age	15.7		15.7		15.2	
<u>Camp Commitment Offense a/</u>						
Person Crimes	641	22.6	579	22.4	62	25.4
Property Crimes	1,623	57.2	1,518	58.6	105	43.0
Drugs/Narcotics	73	2.6	64	2.5	9	3.7
Other Crimes	498	17.6	428	16.5	68	27.9
<u>Prior Institutional Commitments</u>						
None	2,080	73.4	1,880	72.6	200	81.3
1 or more	755	26.6	709	27.4	46	18.7

TABLE 3.1 (Continued)

Characteristic	Total		Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Violence History b/</u>						
1 or More Viol. Offense	977	34.5	894	34.5	83	33.7
No Viol. Offenses	1,858	65.5	1,695	65.5	163	66.3
<u>Prior Sustained Petitions</u>						
No Priors	647	22.8	548	21.2	99	40.2
1	877	30.9	811	31.3	66	26.8
2	602	21.2	562	21.7	40	16.3
3	322	11.4	304	11.7	18	7.3
4 or more	387	13.7	364	14.1	23	9.4
Average Priors		1.7		1.8		1.3

a/ If petition was for multiple offenses, the one most serious was used to designate the commitment offense. For example, a larger number of youths had a commitment which included drugs/narcotics offenses, but these were often in conjunction with a person or property crime rated as more serious.

b/ Includes prior and commitment offenses. Violent offenses include: homicide/manslaughter, robbery, assault, kidnapping, and forcible rape.

CHAPTER 4
SATISFACTORY VS. UNSATISFACTORY
CAMP PROGRAM COMPLETIONS

Part of the analysis of juvenile probation camps included identifying the percentage of the sample that completed the camp programs. To capture this information, the follow-up questionnaire contained the following item:

Type of Final Camp Release or Removal

- Code 1. To Probation Supervision/Foster Care
- Code 2. Termination of Wardship
- Code 3. Removal While on Escape Status
- Code 4. Transfer to Other Custody (juvenile hall commitment, jail, CYA, etc.)

Satisfactory program completions were identified by code 1 (release to a probation aftercare program) or code 2 (release following termination of wardship). 1/ Unsatisfactory removals from camp were code 3 (removal while on escape status) or code 4 (a "disciplinary transfer" or other negative removal). Escape included failure to return from furlough as well as illegal departure from camp. More generally, satisfactory completions were those wards not removed from camp for negative reasons. On the other hand, some youths with satisfactory completions may have previously received "time adds"--additional time to serve beyond the original commitment term. This chapter presents a brief summary of the characteristics of wards who ultimately completed the camp program and those who did not.

1/ Code 2 referred to youths for whom probation jurisdiction was terminated due to the wards' age or other reasons.

TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE OR REMOVAL

As seen in Table 4.1, of the total sample of 2,835 youths, 82.2% satisfactorily completed the camp program. The majority of these youths were released to probation aftercare. Only 99 were released due to termination of wardship. (The latter youths were not included in aftercare programs.) Only a slightly higher percentage of females than males completed the program.

Of the 2,835 youths, 505 (17.8%) did not complete the program. Among the 505 unsatisfactory removals, 222 were terminated while on escape status and 283 were transferred to some other custody situation, including direct commitment to the Youth Authority. The percentage of terminations for escape was higher for females--11.0% to 7.5% for males. On the other hand, males were more likely to have been transferred to a custody setting--10.5% to 4.9% for females.

TABLE 4.1

Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Releases and Removals

Type of Release or Removal	Total		Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Sample	2,835	100.0	2,589	100.0	246	100.0
<u>Satisfactory</u>	2,330	82.2	2,123	82.0	207	84.1
To Probation/Foster Care	2,231	78.7	2,033	78.5	198	80.5
Wardship Terminated	99	3.5	90	3.5	9	3.7
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	505	17.8	466	18.0	39	15.9
Escape	222	7.8	195	7.5	27	11.0
Transfer	283	10.0	271	10.5	12	4.9

LENGTH OF STAY

Table 4.2 presents data on length of stay in the camp program. Average length of stay for those who satisfactorily completed the program was 179.8 days. For those who did not complete the program (the unsatisfactory group) the average was 123.3 days. The average for males in the unsatisfactory group was higher than for females--125.1 to 102.3 days.

TABLE 4.2
Length of Stay in Camp Programs
by Type of Release

Type of Release or Removal	N	Percentage			Avg. (Days)
		Under 4 Mos.	4 to 6 Mos.	7 Mos. & Over	
<u>Satisfactory</u>	2,330	31.3	38.2	30.5	179.8
Males	2,123	31.0	38.5	30.5	179.6
Females	207	33.8	35.3	30.9	182.1
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	505	61.2	21.2	17.6	123.3
Males	466	60.7	21.0	18.2	125.1
Females	39	66.7	23.1	10.3	102.3

Averages, of course, do not tell the whole story. For example, length of stay ranged as high as 693 days (about 23-months) for the satisfactory group, and 672 days for the unsatisfactory group. The following data show that some of the 505 unsatisfactory removals were in camp a very short time prior to removal.

	<u>Days Prior to Removal</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-3</u>	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-17</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-31</u>	
No. of Wards Removed	31	22	30	26	21	130
% of All Removals	6.1	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.2	25.8

Thus, 130 or over 25% of all unsatisfactory removals occurred within the first 31 days after admission.

At the same time, some youths in the satisfactory release group were also in camp for a relatively short period. For instance, 22 were released within the first two weeks. The circumstances surrounding these and other early releases are unknown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS BY TYPE OF RELEASE

Following is a brief comparison of the characteristics of youths in the two types of release groups.

- There was no difference in the program completion rate among youths of the various ethnic groups.
- Younger youths were less likely to complete their programs: 21.9% of those wards 13 years or younger failed to complete the program, compared to 15.9% of those 16 years or older.
- Noncompleters had more prior sustained petitions: an average of 2.3 vs. 1.6 for completers.
- Noncompleters were also more likely to have one or more prior institutional commitments: 26.2% of this group had a prior commitment, compared to 14.8% of the completers.

ESCAPES FROM JUVENILE PROBATION CAMPS

The evaluation of juvenile probation camps examined the number of escapes from those facilities. For purposes of this analysis, escapes included the 222 youths listed in Table 4.1 as removals from camp for escape, plus an additional 44 youths who received sustained petitions for escape but were not removed from camp.

The number of escapes is shown in Table 4.3, by sex and type of camp. The data reflect the number of youths with petitions for escape and not the actual number of escape incidents. The number of escape incidents was doubtlessly higher because youths often escaped more than once and many were returned to the same camp following apprehension.

The rate of escape, as shown in Table 4.3, was higher for open than for closed camps, 11.4% compared to 3.1%. Overall, proportionately more females escaped, 13.4% to 9.0% for males. Females were clearly the greater escape risk since--even in open camps--26.0% escaped compared to 10.6% among males.

Prior Escape History. Did youths with a prior record of escape tend to escape more often than those without such a record? Results are shown in Table 4.4.

TABLE 4.3

Number of Escapes
by Youths in Camp Sample,
by Sex

Camp Type		No. of Wards	Escapees	
			N	%
Total Camps	Total	2,835	266	9.4
	Males	2,589	233	9.0
	Females	246	33	13.4
Open Camps	Total	2,148	244	11.4
	Males	2,048	218	10.6
	Females	100	26	26.0
Closed Camps	Total	687	22	3.1
	Males	541	15	2.8
	Females	146	7	4.8

TABLE 4.4
Number of Escapes From Camp,
by Prior Escape History

Camp Type and Sex	History of Prior Escape	No. of Wards	Escapees	
			N	%
Total Camps	Yes	179	46	25.7
	No	2,656	220	8.3
Open Camps	Yes	173	45	26.0
	No	1,975	199	10.1
Closed Camps	Yes	6	1	16.7
	No	681	21	3.1
Males	Yes	147	33	22.4
	No	2,442	200	8.2
Females	Yes	32	13	40.6
	No	214	20	9.4

The data confirm that youths with a prior escape history were more likely to escape than those with no such history. Of 179 youths with prior escapes, 25.7% escaped from camp, compared to 8.3% of those with no such priors. Among females, the difference was even larger: 40.6% with prior escapes escaped, compared to 9.4% of those without prior escapes.

Length of stay for escapes. Average length of stay in the camp program up to the point of escape was 94 days, compared to 180 days for youths who achieved graduation. Nine percent of all escapes occurred within the first three days after admission, and one-third of all escapes occurred within the first four weeks. On the other hand, 5% of the escapes did not occur until the wards had been in camp for over 40 weeks (ten months).

To help verify the rate of escapes reported for the camp study sample, a questionnaire was sent to each camp director requesting information on the total number of unreturned escapes during 1982. The results, shown in Table 4.5, indicate there were 11,106 wards admitted to the 50 camps in 1982. Of these, 1,051 or 9.4% escaped and were not returned to camp. This is the same percentage of escapes reported for the total camp sample. Open camps reported that 9.9% of the annual admissions became unreturned escapes, compared to 6.7% for closed camps. These percentages--based on total admissions--vary somewhat from the percentages of escapes in the camp sample (open camps - 11.4% and closed camps - 3.1%).

TABLE 4.5
 Number of Escapees Not Returned to Camp,
 by Type of Camp

Camp Type	Total Admissions During 1982	Unreturned Escapees	
		N	%
Total Camps	11,106	1,051	9.4
Open Camps	9,463	941	9.9
Closed Camps	1,643	110	6.7

SUMMARY

Of the total sample of 2,835 youths, 82.2% satisfactorily completed the camp program. The remaining 17.8% were classified as unsatisfactory removals due to either an escape or a disciplinary problem (camp failure). In general throughout the remainder of this report, outcomes of analyses are presented separately for satisfactory releases and unsatisfactory removals.

Based on data for all admissions to camps in 1982, nearly one of every ten wards escaped and were not returned to camp. Rate of escape was higher in open camps (11.4%) than in closed camps (3.1%) and it was higher for females (13.4%) than for males (9.0%). Females were also more likely than males to escape from open camps--26.0% vs. 10.6%.

When prior history of escape was considered, 25.7% of wards with priors escaped, compared to 8.3% of those without such priors. The most escape-prone group were females with a prior history of escapes: 40.6% of this group escaped--this being almost twice the rate for males. Average length of stay in the camp program prior to escape was 94 days. One-third of all escapes occurred within the initial four weeks after admission to camp.

CHAPTER 5
OUTCOMES AND RECIDIVISM FOR THE STATEWIDE SAMPLE
OF 1982 CAMP RELEASES

HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter presents probation outcome data for the total statewide sample of 1982 camp releases. Outcomes are shown separately for males and females. Data are based on outcomes for all 2,835 cases; that is, both satisfactory and unsatisfactory releases are included. In later sections of this report, outcomes are presented separately for those youths who satisfactorily completed their camp programs (as defined in Chapter 4).

- o For total releases from camps (that is, both satisfactory and unsatisfactory releases), the recidivism rates were: 39.1% at 6 months, 53.7% at 12 months, 61.1% at 18 months, and 65.1% at 24 months. (Table 5.1)
- o Rates varied markedly by type of camp release and risk of recidivism level. At 24-month follow-up, they were:
 - 60.2% for satisfactory releases vs. 87.7% for unsatisfactory releases; (Table 5.2)
 - 54.3% for lower risk males vs. 80.2% for higher risk males; (Table 5.3)
 - 32.3% for lower risk females vs. 60.7% for higher risk females. (Table 5.3)
- o At 12-month follow-up, 15.0% of the recidivism offenses were rated in the high seriousness category (18.2% at 24 months). (Tables 5.4 and 5.5)
- o Average number of sustained petitions per recidivist during follow-up was 1.49 at 12 months and 1.83 at 24 months. (Table 5.7)
- o Recidivists remained in the community an average of 6.4 months before their first sustained petition. (Table 5.8)

- o 51.0% of the total sample successfully achieved probation termination by the end of 24-months follow-up; 22.6% were still active (that is, were still on probation), 2.6% had been placed on adult probation or sentenced to jail; and 21.4% were terminated as a result of a state commitment. (Table 5.10)
- o Some wards were terminated from probation because of a state commitment (21.4%); others were committed to the state after probation termination (7.0%), resulting in a total of 28.4% of the camp releases being committed to state institutions within the 24-month follow-up period. (Table 5.11)

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism for juveniles was defined earlier as one or more subsequent sustained petitions for a W&I 602 offense. The adult equivalent was defined as a true court finding for a criminal complaint. ^{1/} For ease of presentation, "true court finding" will be included in the term "sustained petition" from this point forward.

Table 5.1 shows the number and percentage of wards who recidivated during a two-year period following camp release. The data indicate that 39.1% of the total sample recidivated within six months after release from camp. The recidivism rate was 53.7% after 12 months, 61.1% after 18 months, and 65.1% after 24 months. Rates for females were several points lower than for males, reaching 45.1% at 24-month follow-up.

^{1/} Recidivism data in this and following chapters are based on offense history data supplied by probation departments and, where applicable, on criminal records ("rap sheets") from the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Rap sheets were requested for 2,348 wards (82.8% of the total sample) who turned 18 before the end of the 24-month follow-up period. Of these wards, rap sheets were obtained on 1,609, or 68.5% of those who turned 18. It is unknown whether the remaining 739 wards who turned 18 had adult criminal records.

TABLE 5.1

Number and Percentage of Youths With One or More Sustained Petitions
During Each of Four Follow-up Periods

Sex	Total Releases N	Number and Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,835	1,107	39.1	1,523	53.7	1,731	61.1	1,846	65.1
Males	2,589	1,033	39.9	1,427	55.1	1,629	62.9	1,735	67.0
Females	246	74	30.1	96	39.0	102	41.5	111	45.1

Note: Data include both satisfactory releases and unsatisfactory removals.

Figure 5.1 shows the recidivism rates for the total sample for the 24-month follow-up period. This demonstrates the flattening curve that the rates followed. Most recidivism occurred in the first six months, with increases at each 6-month interval growing successively smaller. If carried out far enough, the recidivism curve would ultimately reach a nearly flat (horizontal) line.

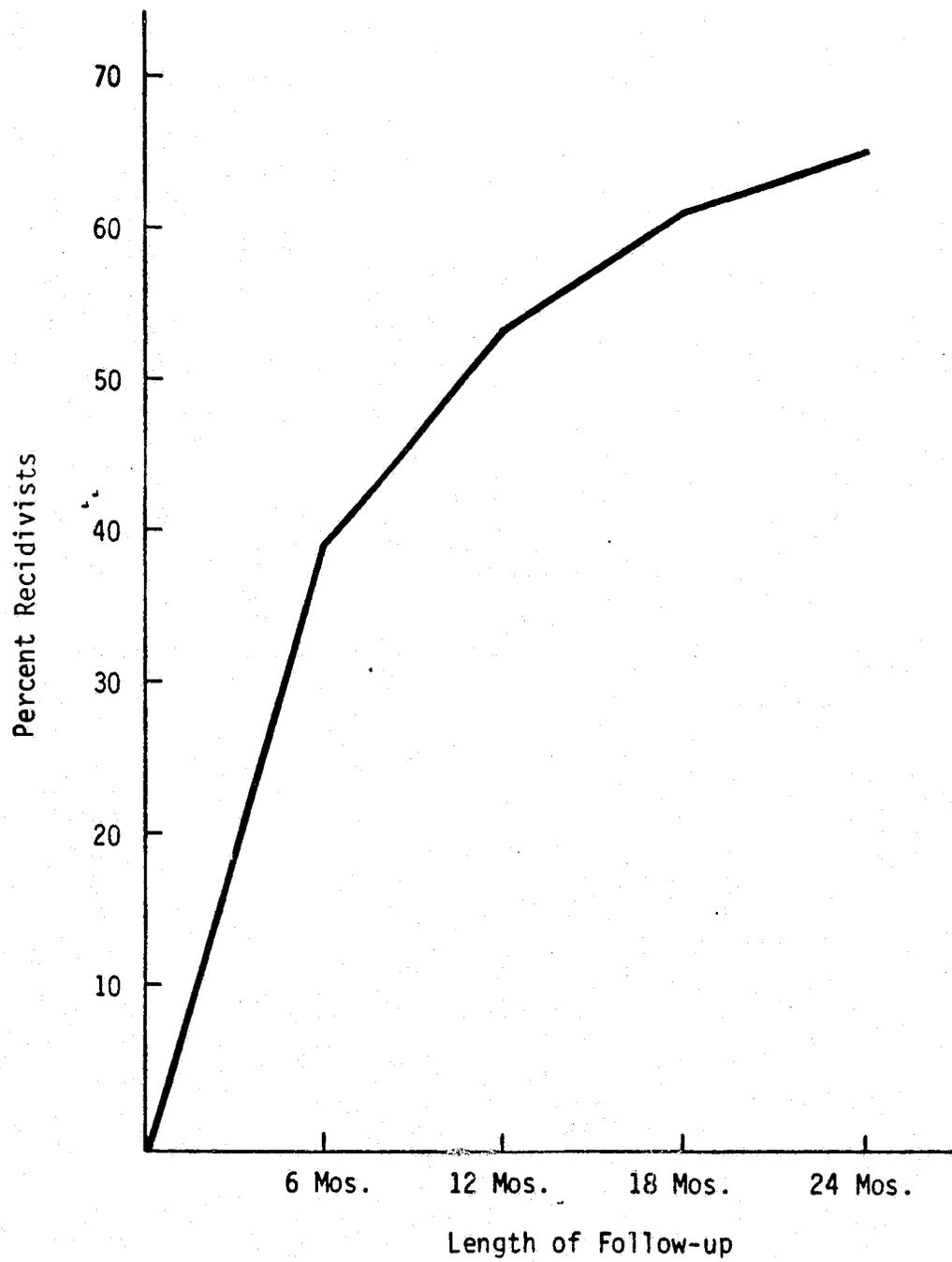


FIGURE 5.1

Percentage of Recidivists at 6-, 12-, 18-, and 24-Month Follow-up Periods

(Total Sample, N=2,835)

RECIDIVISM BY TYPE OF RELEASE

Table 5.2 displays the recidivism rates by type of program completion and by sex. Whereas the recidivism rate was 65.1% at 24 months for the total sample (Table 5.1), it was 60.2% for wards with satisfactory completions and 87.7% for the unsatisfactory group. ^{2/} The latter group includes a number of escapes and other program failures who were classified as recidivists at point of removal from camp. The considerably higher recidivism rate for unsatisfactory removals

^{2/} As discussed in Chapter 2, "probation violation" was included as a recidivism offense for some cases. It was unclear whether probation violation involved a new law offense or whether the petition resulted only from a technical violation. The advisory committee was concerned that the possible inclusion of technical violations would artificially inflate the recidivism rates. This might be especially true among satisfactory releases from camp. Unsatisfactory releases, who were removed from camp for escape or program failure, were often coded as probation violators. Therefore, recidivism rates for the satisfactory releases were recalculated, excluding cases where the petition was for probation violation. The removal of these cases resulted in a very slight decrease in recidivism rates, as follows:

	Recidivism Rates for Male Satisfactory Releases			
	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
Recidivism - all offenses	32.7	49.3	57.8	62.3
Recidivism - excluding probation violation	30.2	46.4	55.1	59.8
Difference	-2.5	-2.9	-2.7	-2.5

At 24-month follow-up, of 1,323 satisfactory-release male recidivists, 101 were recidivists due to probation violation. However, of these, 49 also had separate petitions for law offenses. This means that 52 of the recidivists had probation violation as their sole recidivism offense. As previously mentioned, it is unknown how many of these 52 cases had new law offenses and how many had technical violations only. At any rate, inclusion of these cases appeared to have only a slight effect on overall recidivism rates.

TABLE 5.2
Youths With One or More
Sustained Petitions, by Type of Release and Sex

Type of Release or Removal Group	N	Length of Follow-up and Number and Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Satisfactory</u>	2,330	739	31.7	1,114	47.8	1,299	55.8	1,403	60.2
Males	2,123	694	32.7	1,047	49.3	1,227	57.8	1,323	62.3
Females	207	45	21.7	67	32.4	72	34.8	80	38.6
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	505	368	72.9	409	81.0	432	85.5	443	87.7
Males	466	339	72.8	380	81.6	402	86.2	412	88.4
Females	39	29	74.4	29	74.4	30	76.9	31	79.5

identifies them as a group of special interest. Outcomes for this group will be presented separately in some later analyses, while for certain other analyses, the unsatisfactory group will be excluded. In the remainder of this chapter, however, the unsatisfactory group is included.

RECIDIVISM BY RISK GROUP

This section presents recidivism data for youths grouped by scores on a risk scale. The presence of certain prior history characteristics indicated that some youths were more at risk of recidivating than others; that is to say, they had more of the characteristics that were--based on prior research--known to be strongly predictive of recidivism. A risk of recidivism scale was developed for application in the study of camp program outcomes (see Appendix D). After analyzing the relationship between all available youth

characteristics and recidivism, three variables most closely related to recidivism were selected as the components of a risk scale:

1. number of prior sustained petitions;
2. prior institutional commitments of 30 days or more; and
3. age at first sustained petition.

Youths at greater risk of recidivism were those (1) with a higher number of prior sustained petitions, (2) with one or more prior institutional commitments, and (3) who were younger at first sustained petition. Since the three variables were not equally related to recidivism, each one was weighted proportionately. The resulting risk scale ranged from 1 to 8, with higher scores being more predictive of recidivism. The youths' scores on the scale were then grouped into three categories:

Lower risk = scores 1, 2
Medium risk = scores 3, 4, 5, 6
Higher risk = scores 7, 8

The levels of risk (lower, medium, and higher) are relative to this particular probation sample. This means lower risks have a lower than average probability of recidivating compared to medium (average) and higher risk probationers. It does not mean that lower risks have a quantitatively low probability of recidivism (that is, close to zero).

Table 5.3 shows the recidivism rates for males and females separately, grouped by lower, medium, and higher risk of recidivism.

Table 5.1 showed that males had a recidivism rate at 24 months of 67.0%. However, marked differences in rates were found when males were grouped by risk score. The 24-month recidivism rate for lower risk males was 54.3%; for medium risk males, 68.4%; and for higher risk males, 80.2%.

Recidivism rates for females were consistently lower. Whereas the overall rate at 24 months for females was 45.1%, the rate for lower risk females was 32.3%; for medium risk females, 51.6%; and for higher risk females, 60.7%.

TABLE 5.3

Youths With One or More Sustained Petitions
During 24-Month Camp Release Follow-up Period,
By Recidivism Risk Group

Sex and Risk Group	Total Releases N	Number and Percentage of Recidivists								
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<u>Males</u>										
Lower Risk	681	203	29.8	296	43.5	341	50.1	370	54.3	
Medium Risk	1,403	565	40.3	781	55.7	897	63.9	960	68.4	
Higher Risk	505	265	52.5	350	69.3	391	77.4	405	80.2	
<u>Females</u>										
Lower Risk	96	20	20.8	25	26.0	27	28.1	31	32.3	
Medium Risk	122	41	33.6	55	45.1	58	47.5	63	51.6	
Higher Risk	28	13	46.4	16	57.1	17	60.7	17	60.7	

NOTE: Data in Table 5.3 include both satisfactory and unsatisfactory releases.

MOST SERIOUS RECIDIVISM OFFENSE

Each sustained petition offense was assigned a rating based on a seriousness scale (see Appendix C for seriousness of offense scale). This scale ranges from 1 to 10, with 10 being the most serious. The seriousness scores were grouped into three levels: low (1 to 4), medium (5 to 7) and high (8 to 10). In general, the three seriousness levels may be described as follows:

High: consists primarily of serious crimes against persons (as listed in Chart 5.2);

Medium: consists of major property crimes and drug offenses;

Low: contains lesser felonies, misdemeanors, probation violation, etc.

CHART 5.2

Description of Offenses Classified at High
Seriousness Level and Violent Offenses

<u>High Seriousness Offenses</u>	<u>Violent Offenses</u>
Murder/Manslaughter	Murder/Manslaughter
Robbery, Armed	Robbery, Armed
Robbery, Other	Robbery, Other
Assault with Deadly Weapon	Assault with Deadly Weapon
Forcible Rape	Assault/Battery
Lewd and Lascivious Conduct	Resisting Arrest
Sale of Hard Narcotics	Destructive Devices
Sale of Dangerous Drugs	Miscellaneous Assaults
Arson	Forcible Rape
Kidnapping	Kidnapping

Table 5.4 shows the number of recidivism offenses during the first 12 months of follow-up that fell into each level of seriousness. The percentages are based on the number of recidivists--youths who did not recidivate are not included in the table or in the calculation of percentages.

TABLE 5.4

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition for Recidivists
During 12-Month Follow-up

Sex	Total Recidivists N	Level of Most Serious Petition During 12 Months					
		Low		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,458 ^a	299	20.5	941	64.5	218	15.0
Males	1,363	273	20.0	878	64.4	212	15.6
Females	95	26	27.4	63	66.3	6	6.3

a/ Excludes 65 cases for whom recidivism offenses were unknown.

The data show that at 12-month follow-up, of the 1,458 youths with known recidivism offenses, the offenses of 15.0% were classified in the high seriousness group, while 64.5% were in the medium seriousness group, and the remaining 20.5% were in the low group. Females had fewer high seriousness offenses than males and correspondingly more of low seriousness.

Table 5.5 shows the same data for a 24-month follow-up period. The data are similar to those for the 12-month follow-up, except that there was a slight increase--from 15.0% to 18.2%--in the total percentage whose most serious recidivism offense fell in the high seriousness category, and a corresponding drop in low seriousness offenses.

TABLE 5.5

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition for Recidivists
During 24-Months Follow-up

Sex	Total Recidivists N	Level of Most Serious Petition During 24 Months					
		Low		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	1,789 ^a	257	14.4	1,205	67.4	327	18.2
Males	1,680	234	13.9	1,131	67.3	315	18.8
Females	109	23	21.1	74	67.9	12	11.0

a/ Excludes 51 cases for whom recidivism offenses were unknown.

VIOLENT RECIDIVISM OFFENSE

Youths who commit violent offenses are of special concern both to probation departments and to the communities to which these youths are released. Table 5.6 shows the number of sustained petitions for violent offenses at 12- and 24-month follow-up (see Chart 5.2 for list of violent offenses). To determine if youths with a history of violence represented greater risks of committing violent offenses following camp release, the data were examined separately for those with a history of violence and those without such a history.

For the total sample of 2,835, 10.4% had one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense during the first 12-month follow-up; after 24 months the figure was 15.3%. At 24 months, violent post-release offenses were found for 18.7% of the youths with a prior history of violence, compared to 13.6% of those with no such history. A similar finding was made for males, whereas no substantial difference was found for females.

TABLE 5.6

Youths With One or More Sustained
Petitions for a Violent Offense, During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups

Sex and History of Prior Violence	Total Releases N	No. and Pct. With Post-Release Violent Offense			
		12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%
<u>Total</u>	2,835	294	10.4	435	15.3
History	977	126	12.9	183	18.7
No History	1,858	168	9.0	252	13.6
<u>Males</u>	2,589	279	10.8	413	16.0
History	894	122	13.6	176	19.7
No History	1,695	157	9.3	237	14.0
<u>Females</u>	246	15	6.1	22	8.9
History	83	4	4.8	7	8.4
No History	163	11	6.8	15	9.2

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

At the end of 12 months, 1,523 youths were recidivists and by the end of 24 months, 1,846 were recidivists. Table 5.7 shows the total number of petitions filed on the recidivists during 12- and 24-month follow-up periods. This involves the initial recidivism offense, plus any subsequent petitions.

It should be pointed out that the data reflect the number of sustained petitions and not the actual number of offenses committed, since sustained petitions often included more than one count, and may have involved several

different offense charges. (When coding criminal histories, coders were instructed to list only the most serious offense if multiple charges were involved.)

Table 5.7 shows that, 24 months after release from camp, the 1,846 recidivists had accumulated 3,378 sustained petitions--an average of 1.83 petitions per recidivist. Among recidivists, there was little difference in the average number of sustained petitions for males and females, at 12- as well as at 24-month follow-up.

TABLE 5.7

Total and Average Number of Petitions
Per Recidivist and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups

Sex	Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions									
	12 Months					24 Months				
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist N	Avg.	Per Camp Release N	Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist N	Avg.	Per Camp Release N	Avg.
Total	2,274	1,523	1.49	2,835	0.80	3,378	1,846	1.83	2,835	1.19
Males	2,132	1,427	1.49	2,589	0.80	3,178	1,735	1.83	2,589	1.23
Females	142	96	1.48	246	0.58	200	111	1.80	246	0.81

AVERAGE TIME TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

Table 5.8 shows that the average time spent in the community prior to the first sustained petition was 195.9 days, or 6.4 months. The figure was 6.5 months for males and 5.6 months for females. The range of time to first petition was from 0 to 730 days. Probationers with 0 days in the community were those whose camp termination date was the same as that of a sustained petition (for escape or camp failure). On the other hand, the first sustained petition for some youths did not occur until very near the end of the 24-month follow-up period (730 days).

TABLE 5.8

Average Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition

Sex	Total Recidivists	Time to First Sustained Petition	
	N	Average Days	Average Months ^a
Total	1,846	195.9	6.4
Males	1,735	197.5	6.5
Females	111	169.9	5.6

a/ One month = 30.4 days.

SUSTAINED PETITION OFFENSES

During the 24-month follow-up period, youths in the camp release sample accumulated 3,378 sustained petitions. (Type of offense was unknown for 57 cases committed to state institutions.) In Table 5.9, these petition offenses

TABLE 5.9

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring in 24-Month Follow-up Period

Petition Offense Type	Total		Males		Females	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Recidivists	1,846	-	1,735	-	111	-
Grand Total Petitions	3,321 ^a	100.0	3,123	100.0	198	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	20	0.6	20	0.6	0	-
Robbery	178	5.4	172	5.5	6	3.0
Assault	297	8.9	277	8.9	20	10.1
Forcible Rape	16	0.5	16	0.5	0	-
Kidnapping	9	0.3	9	0.3	0	-
Arson	6	0.2	6	0.2	0	-
Burglary	553	16.6	545	17.4	8	4.0
Theft/Forgery	484	14.6	472	15.1	12	6.1
Petty Theft	192	5.8	176	5.6	16	8.1
Other Sex Offense	31	0.9	26	0.8	5	2.5
Drugs/Narcotics	77	2.3	69	2.2	8	4.0
Other Drug Offense	170	5.1	149	4.8	21	10.6
Marijuana	55	1.7	54	1.7	1	0.5
Misc. Felony	69	2.1	66	2.1	3	1.5
Misdemeanor Property	81	2.4	80	2.6	1	0.5
Misc. Misdemeanor	245	7.4	226	7.2	19	9.6
Traffic/Drunk Driving	69	2.1	68	2.2	1	0.5
Probation Violation	498	15.0	449	14.4	49	24.8
Escape	271	8.2	243	7.8	28	14.1

Note: Data in Table 5.9 include all sustained petitions occurring within 24 months after camp release. The percentages do not reflect the actual recidivism offenses.

a/ Offense was unknown for 57 cases committed to state institutions.

are shown grouped in 19 categories. Data in Table 5.9 indicate the number of sustained petitions, not the number of youths with such petitions. For males and females, the most frequently occurring offenses were:

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
17.4% - burglary	24.8% - probation violation
15.1% - theft/forgery	14.1% - escape
14.4% - probation violation	10.6% - other drug offenses
8.9% - assault	10.1% - assault
7.8% - escapes	9.6% - misc. misdemeanor
7.2% - misc. misdemeanor	8.1% - petty theft

TERMINATIONS OR REMOVALS FROM PROBATION

If a youth was terminated or otherwise removed from probation during the follow-up, coders were instructed to check a box on the data form indicating the reason. Results are shown in Table 5.10.

TABLE 5.10

Type of Termination or Removal From Probation
During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release

Sex	Probation Status or Termination Type											
	Total Releases		Still Active		Wardship Termination		Adult Court or Jail		CYA or CDC		Other	
	N		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,835		641	22.6	1,445	51.0	74	2.6	606	21.4	69	2.4
Males	2,589		577	22.3	1,289	49.8	73	2.8	587	22.7	63	2.4
Females	246		64	26.0	156	63.4	1	0.4	19	7.7	6	2.4

At the end of 24 months after release from camp, 22.6% of the sample were still on active probation while 51.0% had been terminated, presumably under favorable conditions. However, 21.4% were removed from probation and committed to either the Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections. Another 2.6% were either transferred to adult court/probation or sentenced to jail. The 2.4% in the "other" category consists of wards transferred out of the county or whose whereabouts were unknown. 3/

A smaller proportion of males, compared to females, achieved positive wardship termination within two years of release from camp. In addition, a larger proportion of males (22.7%) than females (7.7%) had been terminated due to a CYA/CDC commitment.

COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE

There were four points at which a probationer could have been committed to a state institution:

1. While in camp. This would have been the reason for the youth's unsatisfactory removal from camp. Unfortunately, this information was not collected.
2. While on probation. A youth could have been committed to the state and concurrently maintained on probation. Again, this information was not collected.
3. At probation termination. This would have been shown as the reason for termination of probation. These data are available.
4. After probation termination. These data are also available.

3/ When youths were transferred to other counties, those counties were contacted to obtain data on any subsequent petitions or court actions.

The available data do not allow for an exact determination of the number of camp releases subsequently committed to the state. (See items 1 and 2 directly above.) However, it was determined that at least 805 or 28.4% of the total sample of camp releases were ultimately committed to a state institution within two years of camp release (see Table 5.11). The figure of 805 state commitments, and the 28.4% commitment rate, were obtained by combining the 606 commitments at probation termination (as shown in Table 5.10) with 199 new state commitments that occurred after probation termination.

TABLE 5.11

Total Camp Releases Committed to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-up Period

Sex	Total Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Total	2,835	606	21.4	199	7.0	805	28.4
Males	2,589	587	22.7	194	7.5	781	30.2
Females	246	19	7.7	5	2.0	24	9.8

EARLIER STUDIES OF CAMP RECIDIVISM

The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) has conducted two previous studies of recidivism among probation camp releases (Saake, 1969; BCS, 1978). The present Youth Authority study was neither intended to be nor was it designed as a replication of these studies. Important differences exist between the BCS studies and the present study which preclude any serious comparisons.

For instance, the BCS studies used only an 18-month follow-up. More importantly, the definition of recidivism was quite different: there, recidivism was any "offense which results in a commitment to state prison, the Youth Authority, a juvenile camp, a county jail for a period of 90 days or more, or the placement on adult probation for a period of two years or more." Except for the adult probation component, this definition focuses on reincarceration. The present study uses a broader definition of recidivism: any sustained juvenile petition or any adult court conviction.

There were other important differences. The earlier BCS study (based on a 1966 sample) included 39 camps, all rated as nonsecure; the present study includes several closed camps. In addition, 28.1% of the 1966 sample were sent to camp for a status offense, while no status offenders were included in the present 1982 sample. Because of such differences, the reader is strongly cautioned against making direct comparisons of recidivism rates reported in the BCS studies with those of the present study. Thus, the following BCS results are mentioned for informational purposes only.

In its first study, BCS reported on 4,765 wards released from camps in 1966. The "recidivism rate" (i.e., reincarceration or adult probation sentence) was 33.5% within 18-month follow-up. In its second study, the recidivism rate for 3,670 wards released during F.Y. 1973-74 was 33.7%. The present study contains no similar measure for comparison.

However, for the BCS 1966 cohort, 27.8% of all wards were committed to the state within 18 months from camp release. For the BCS 1973-74 cohort, 11.9% received state commitments within that time period. For the current 1982 cohort, 20.2% of all wards were committed to the state within 18-month follow-up. It is possible that the lower commitment rate for the 1973-74 cohort may partly reflect the fact that, during those particular years, a probation

subsidy program was in operation--one that provided counties with funds for intensive supervision caseloads and other programs designed to reduce the number of wards committed to the state.

CHAPTER 6
COMPARISON OF OUTCOMES FOR RELEASES FROM
YOUTH AUTHORITY INSTITUTIONS AND PROBATION CAMPS

HIGHLIGHTS

Chapter 6 compares youth characteristics and outcomes for male satisfactory camp releases with those of a sample of Youth Authority (YA) wards paroled from institutions. In order to make the two samples comparable, the YA sample was limited to juvenile court commitments who were first admissions to YA and were under 18 years old at time of admission. In addition, statistical adjustments were made for risk level. However, the YA wards had, on average, about twice as many prior sustained petition as wards in the camp sample and were about twice as likely to have committed a person offense. Due to these large differences, the attempted statistical adjustments may have been unable to fully equate the camp and YA samples. Therefore, outcomes for these two samples should be compared with caution.

Chart 6.1 displays the significant differences found between YA and camp wards on various outcome measures. These differences are summarized below.

- Average length of stay in the institutional program was 441.6 days (14.5 months) for YA wards and 179.5 days (5.9 months) for camp wards. (Table 6.2)
- Recidivism rates were mixed over the four follow-up periods: sometimes camp wards had a higher rate, sometimes YA wards did. However, after adjustment for risk of recidivism, only the difference at 6-month follow-up remained statistically significant: camp wards had a higher recidivism rate. (Table 6.3)
- When youths were grouped by age at release, camp wards in two age groups--17 years and 18-20 years--had lower recidivism rates than similarly-aged YA wards. No significant difference in recidivism was found between YA and camp releases who were 13 to 16 years. (Table 6.4)

- Camp wards in the medium risk category had lower recidivism rates than YA wards at 18 and 24 months, while YA wards in the higher risk category had lower rates than camp wards at 6 and 12 months. (Table 6.6)
- Camp wards had more sustained petitions during follow-up than did YA wards. For instance, at 24 months, camp recidivists had an average of 1.76 compared to 1.44 among YA wards. (Table 6.9)
- YA recidivists remained in the community an average of 9.1 months prior to their first sustained petition, compared to 7.5 months for camp wards. (Table 6.10)
- At the end of 24-month follow-up, more YA wards remained under active supervision (rather than discharged or terminated): 67.9% vs. 22.4% of the camp wards. (Table 6.12)
- Of those wards removed from active status, a lower percentage (27.0%) of the camp wards had been removed for negative reasons (jail sentence, adult probation, and state commitment). For the YA sample, 57.8% of all removals were negative (discharged while on parole violation). (Table 6.13)
- The longer length of stay in the program for YA wards did not necessarily mean a higher ratio of crime-free time in the community. For every 30 days spent by a YA recidivist in the institutional program, 19.8 days were spent in the community before re-offending. For camp recidivists, 30 days in the program resulted in 38.4 days in the community.

Discussion. In the comparison of YA and camp outcomes, statistical analysis of covariance was used to adjust for variations in group characteristics. ^{1/} While a number of significant differences were found between outcomes for the two groups, the results did not lead to clear conclusions.

^{1/} Covariance is normally used to statistically adjust for pre-existing differences in various characteristics between groups drawn from the same population. Camp wards and YA wards are from somewhat different populations, making equitable adjustments difficult. However, after adjustment, some statistically significant differences in outcomes were found. These findings can be used to suggest hypotheses, especially in an exploratory study such as this one.

Little difference was found in recidivism rates (except at 6-month follow-up, where camp rates were higher). However, there was an indication that camps had lower recidivism with medium risks, while YA seemed to do better with higher risks. Overall, at the end of 24 months, there was no significant difference between camp and YA recidivism rates. In viewing these results, it should be kept in mind that YA wards were generally under active supervision longer than were camp wards. For instance, YA wards had longer stays in institutional programs: 14.5 months vs. 5.9 months for camp wards. In addition, post-release supervision tended to be longer for YA wards: two years after release, 67.9% of the YA wards were still under active supervision, compared to 22.4% of the camp wards.

CHART 6.1

Significant Differences Between YA Wards
and Camp Wards on Outcome Measures

Outcome Measure	Actual Score Was Higher For:	Adjusted Score <u>a/</u> Was Higher For:
Length of stay in program	YA	YA
Recidivism rate at 6 mos.	Camps	Camps
Recidivism rate at 18 mos.	YA	n.s.
Recidivism rate at 24 mos.	YA	n.s.
Avg. no. of petitions among recidivists - 12 and 24 mos.	Camps	Camps
Avg. no. of petitions among total wards - 12 mos.	Camps	Camps
Avg. no. of petitions among total wards - 24 mos.	n.s.	Camps
Days to first sustained petition	YA	YA
Pct. of negative removals	YA	YA

Note: n.s. means difference was not significant.

a/ Outcome score adjusted for risk of recidivism.

One area in which camp wards outperformed YA wards was in reincarceration rates: 57.8% of the YA wards were returned to an institution within 24 months of release, while the figure for camps was 27.0%. In addition, although YA wards tended to remain in the community longer before recidivating (9.1 vs. 7.5 months), this finding was negated when taking differences in length of stay into account. Looked at in this way, for every 30 days a YA recidivist spent in the institutional program, 19.8 days were spent in the community before reoffending. For camp wards, 30 days in the institutional program was equated with 38.4 days in the community. Based on these data, the camp system

was more successful than YA in achieving a higher ratio of crime-free time in the community per release.

INTRODUCTION

The juvenile probation camp system is often the last local alternative for handling delinquent youth preceding a decision to commit to the Youth Authority. It is believed that many youths placed in local camps might otherwise have been committed to the care of the state. It is also believed that local camps deal with many youths who are just as serious delinquents as those committed to the state.

In Study Report No. 3, a comparison was made between the characteristics of samples of camp wards and Youth Authority (YA) wards drawn from the 1984 population. (Wedge and Palmer, 1986) This chapter presents a comparison of both characteristics and outcomes for the 1982 camp releases and a sample of YA wards released from institutions in 1982. The comparative analysis attempts to answer the following questions:

1. How do the characteristics of camp wards compare to those of YA wards? Is any segment of the camp population similar to YA wards in characteristics and delinquent backgrounds?
2. Do wards maintained in the local camp system recidivate at a different rate than wards committed to the state? Do camp wards generally have different outcomes than YA wards?

METHOD

Outcome data for YA wards were available from a separate study in progress by the Youth Authority Research Division. That study's data set included 2,200 cases randomly selected from all YA wards (N = 4,425) released to parole during FY 1981/82. For purposes of the present study, it was necessary to

select cases from this group in a way that enhanced comparability with the camp release sample. Therefore, of the 2,200 cases, all wards who met the following criteria were selected:

- (1) commitment from juvenile court,
- (2) first admission to the Youth Authority,
- (3) under age 18 at time of admission.

This selection process resulted in a sample of 726 wards who met all three criteria.

Data on the characteristics of these wards were obtained from the Youth Authority's Information Systems data files. Data on subsequent petitions and adult court convictions were obtained through Bureau of Criminal Statistics rap sheets--the same source used to obtain follow-up histories for the camp sample. Data on offenses, petitions, and adult court convictions were recorded for a period of 24 months from date of parole. Though information was not available on type of petition offenses that occurred prior to Youth Authority commitment, it was available on the number of such petitions.

The comparison of outcomes was limited to males. In addition, since the YA sample consisted of wards released to parole and contained no negative removals, the sample of camp wards was also limited to those who were satisfactorily released from camp. Camp removals for escape and disciplinary transfers were excluded. The following analyses thus included 690 YA and 2,115 camp males.

In comparing outcomes, analysis of covariance was routinely used to adjust for pre-existing differences between YA and camp groups. A regression analysis identified characteristics associated with--and thus predictive of--recidivism. Characteristics identified in this manner were used to develop a risk of recidivism scale. (See Appendix D for a complete description of this scale.) The

risk variables/covariates were (1) number of prior sustained petitions, (2) number of prior institutional commitments, and (3) age at first sustained petition. In addition, to further equate for differences in risk of recidivism, some analyses involved comparing outcomes for YA and camp wards grouped by lower, medium, and higher scores on the risk scale.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLES

Table 6.1 lists several characteristics of the 1982 camp and YA samples. Both samples consist of males only. A similar comparison for females is provided in Appendix E. Major differences between the YA and camp samples are listed below.

- Ethnicity: the YA sample contained a higher percentage of Blacks and correspondingly fewer Whites.
- Age at first sustained petition: YA wards received their first sustained petition at a younger age--13.9 years vs. 14.4 for camp wards.
- Age at admission: YA wards were slightly older at admission--16.1 years vs. 15.7 for camp wards.
- Commitment offense: 41.9% of the YA wards were committed for person crimes, compared to 23.5% of the camp wards. The "other" category (generally minor-severity offenses) accounted for 15.2% of the camp commitment offenses, compared to 4.2% for YA wards.
- Prior commitments: 39.0% of the YA wards had one or more prior institutional commitments. Since these YA wards were first admissions, all or almost all such priors were probably probation camp commitments. The corresponding figure for camp wards was 24.3%.
- Prior sustained petitions: YA wards had an average of 3.2 prior sustained petitions; camp wards had 1.7.

TABLE 6.1

Characteristics of Youth Authority Parole Releases
and Probation Camp Releases (Males)

Characteristic	Youth Authority		Camps	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Sample</u>	690	100.0	2,115	100.0
<u>Ethnic Group a/</u>				
White	213	30.9	801	37.9
Hispanic	187	27.1	615	29.1
Black	277	40.1	654	30.9
Other	13	1.9	45	2.1
<u>Age at First Sustained Petition a/</u>				
11 and under	49	7.1	84	4.0
12	72	10.4	148	7.0
13	140	20.3	308	14.6
14	185	26.8	533	25.2
15	144	20.9	508	24.0
16	70	10.1	373	17.6
17	30	4.3	161	7.6
Average Age		13.9		14.4
<u>Age at Admission a/</u>				
13 and under	6	0.0	98	4.6
14	40	5.8	247	11.7
15	119	17.2	495	23.4
16	219	31.7	610	28.8
17 and 18	306	44.4	665	31.4
Average Age		16.1		15.7
<u>Type of Commitment Offense a/</u>				
Person	289	41.9	498	23.5
Property	366	53.0	1,239	58.6
Drugs/Narcotics	6	0.9	57	2.7
Other	29	4.2	321	15.2

TABLE 6.1 (Continued)

Characteristic	Youth Authority		Camps	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Prior Institutional Commitments a/</u>				
None	418	61.0	1,600	75.7
1 or more	267	39.0	515	24.3
Unknown	5	-	0	-
<u>Prior Sustained Petitions a/</u>				
None	79	11.5	485	22.9
1	67	9.8	693	32.8
2	131	19.1	449	21.2
3	132	19.3	233	11.0
4 or more	276	40.3	255	12.1
Unknown	5	-	0	-
Average Priors		3.2		1.7

a/ Significant differences were found between the characteristics of YA and camp wards on all variables.

Risk of Recidivism. The YA and camp samples differed significantly on each characteristic available for comparison, including those comprising the recidivism risk scale. Below is the distribution of risk scores in the two samples:

<u>Risk Level</u>	<u>YA Wards</u>		<u>Camp Wards</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Lower (1-2)	101	14.6	601	28.4
Medium (3-6)	343	49.7	1,148	54.3
Higher (7-8)	246	35.6	366	17.3
Average Risk	5.4		4.2	

It can be seen that YA wards had higher risk scores--an average of 5.4, compared to 4.2 for camp wards. Only 14.6% of the YA wards were in the lower risk group, compared to 28.4% of the camp wards. Therefore, in the comparison of outcomes for these two groups, analysis of covariance was used to adjust outcomes for risk of recidivism.

Length of Stay. As seen in Table 6.2, YA wards spent an average of 441.6 days (14.5 months) in institutions prior to release. This is significantly longer than the 179.5 days (5.9 months) for probation camp releases. In fact, 54.1% of the YA wards were in institutions for more than a year, compared to 5.3% of the camp wards.

TABLE 6.2

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Lengths of Stay in Institutions

Study Group	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases							
	Total Releases	Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		Days in Program
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	Avg.
YA Wards	690	8	1.2	74	8.4	608	88.1	441.6 *
Camp Wards	2,115	659	31.2	812	38.4	644	30.4	179.5

*Difference is statistically significant.

Note: Length of stay is also distributed as follows:

	YA Wards		Camp Wards	
	N	%	N	%
Under 1 year	317	45.9	2,003	94.7
1 to 2 years	311	45.1	112	5.3
Over 2 years	62	9.0	0	0.0

Discussion. The sample of YA wards differed significantly from camp wards on all available characteristics. YA wards were more delinquent in that they (1) were younger at first sustained petition, (2) had more prior institutional commitments, (3) had more prior sustained petitions, and (4) were more often committed for crimes against persons. All but the last mentioned variable were found to be associated with a higher risk of recidivism and were used in the risk of recidivism scale in an attempt to adjust for differences between YA and camp groups. (A commitment offense of crimes against persons was not found to be associated with risk of recidivism.) YA wards were also found to be older than camp wards at time of admission and at time of release. Because older age is generally related to lower recidivism rates, outcomes by age were examined separately.

RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES

Differences in recidivism outcomes were evaluated using four different groupings of the youth samples. First, recidivism was compared between the total YA and camp samples; second, between youths grouped by recidivism risk level; third, by age at release; and fourth, by Los Angeles County vs. other counties.

Recidivism for Total Samples. Actual (unadjusted) recidivism rates are shown in Table 6.3. While actual rates were significantly higher for camp wards at 6-month follow-up (32.6% vs. 28.1% for YA wards), actual rates were higher for YA wards at 18 months (62.6% vs. 57.7%) and at 24 months (69.4% vs. 62.2%).

However, since YA wards had generally higher recidivism risk scores, statistical adjustment of the rates tended to move the rates closer together. That is, adjusted rates for YA wards were lowered and, conversely, rates for camp wards were increased somewhat. The only significant difference--after adjustment--was found at 6-month follow-up; here, camp wards had the higher rate--33.6% vs. 24.9% for YA wards.

TABLE 6.3

Recidivism Rates for Total Samples of Youth Authority and Camp Males
During Four Follow-up Periods

Study Group	Total Releases N	Actual Recidivism Rates							
		6 Mos.		12 mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
YA Wards	690	194	28.1*	348	50.4	432	62.6*	479	69.4*
Camp Wards	2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Study Group	Adjusted Recidivism Rates a/			
	6 Mos.	12 Mos.	18 Mos.	24 Mos.
	%	%	%	%
YA Wards	24.9*	46.6	58.5	65.6
Camp Wards	33.6	50.4	59.0	63.5

*Difference is statistically significant.

a/ Percentage of wards recidivating, after statistical adjustment for risk of recidivism.

Recidivism by Age at Release. Age has generally been found to be related to recidivism; that is, as age increases, recidivism rates tend to decrease. Throughout this study, attempts were made to take this relationship into account by introducing age at admission as a covariate in order to adjust for age differences between the youth samples being compared. However, age at admission may not have functioned well as a covariate in the comparison of camp releases and YA parolees, since YA wards remained in institutions much longer than camp releases (see Table 6.2) and were therefore older at time of release. In Table 6.4, recidivism results at 24-month follow-up are shown separately for wards grouped by age at release. Because of the large differences in

length of stay, this variable was included as a covariate in the adjustment of outcomes.

Table 6.4 indicates that camp wards had significantly lower recidivism rates than YA wards in both the 17-year-old and 18- to 20-year-old categories. There was no difference in the rates for youths 16 years or younger. It is difficult to draw conclusions from these findings other than, as already known, older youths tend to have lower recidivism rates than younger youths.

However, the findings might support the hypothesis that youths released from camps at ages 17, 18, 19, and 20 will have lower recidivism rates than similar-aged youths paroled from YA institutions. On the other hand, no significant difference might be expected in the recidivism rates of youths 13 to 16 years released from YA or camp facilities.

TABLE 6.4

Recidivism Rates at 24-Month Follow-up
for YA and Camp Wards, by Age at Release

Age at Release	No. and Pct. of Recidivists at 24-Month Follow-up					
	YA Wards			Camp Wards		
	Parolees	Recidivists	% Rec.	Releases	Recidivists	% Rec.
13 to 16	151	111	73.5	1,112	785	70.8
17	205	153	74.6	658	360	54.8*
18 to 20	334	215	64.4	345	171	49.6*
Total	690	479	69.4	2,115	1,316	62.2

*Difference in adjusted rates significant at the .05 level.

Recidivism: Los Angeles vs. All Remaining Counties. Youths released from Los Angeles (LA) County camps had somewhat different characteristics than releases from all remaining (non-LA) county camps (see Chapter 9). Because of these differences, recidivism rates for YA and camp wards were compared separately for LA and non-LA youths. Results are shown in Table 6.5.

Among wards from Los Angeles County, those released from camps had a lower 24-month recidivism rate than those released from YA institutions, 59.0% vs. 69.8%, respectively. For youths from non-LA counties, lower rates were found for YA wards at 12-month follow-up: 48.6% vs. 52.0% for camp releases.

TABLE 6.5

Recidivism Rates for YA and Camp Wards:
Los Angeles County vs. Non-LA Counties

Camp Group	Follow-up Period	Recidivism Rates <u>a/</u>	
		YA Wards	Camp Wards
<u>LA County</u>	12 mos.	52.9	45.4
	24 mos.	69.8	59.0*
<u>Non-LA</u>	12 mos.	48.6*	52.0
	24 mos.	69.1	64.7

a/ Actual rates are shown.

*Significant difference after covariance adjustment.

Recidivism by Risk Group. Recidivism rates are shown in Table 6.6 for wards grouped by level of risk of recidivism. The results were mixed, as shown below.

Lower risk. Rates were somewhat higher for camp wards (except at 24 months). However, a significant difference was found only at 6 months: camps - 25.3%, YA - 15.8%.

Medium risk. Rates were higher for YA wards (except at 6 months). Differences were statistically significant at 18 and 24 months. At 24 months the rates were: YA - 72.0%, camps - 63.6%.

Higher risk. Rates were higher for camp wards at all four follow-up periods, and significantly so at 6 and 12 months. At 12 months, the rates were: camps - 62.6%, YA 52.8%. At 24 months, little YA/camp difference remained.

Summarized below, for each follow-up period, is the risk group with the higher (worse) recidivism rate. Significant differences are asterisked.

<u>Risk Group</u>	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
Lower	Camps*	Camps	Camps	(no diff.)
Medium	Camps	YA	YA*	YA*
Higher	Camps*	Camps*	Camps	Camps

TABLE 6.6

Recidivism Rates for Males
During Four Follow-up Periods,
By Recidivism Risk Group

Study Group and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Lower Risk</u>									
YA Wards	101	16	15.8*	33	32.7	44	43.6	52	51.5
Camp Wards	601	152	25.3	238	39.6	281	46.8	309	51.4
<u>Medium Risk</u>									
YA Wards	343	100	29.2	185	53.9	225	65.6*	247	72.0*
Camp Wards	1,148	378	32.9	573	49.9	674	58.7	730	63.6
<u>Higher Risk</u>									
YA Wards	246	78	31.7*	130	52.8*	163	66.3	180	73.2
Camp Wards	366	159	43.4	229	62.6	265	72.4	277	75.7

*Difference is statistically significant. Comparisons are between YA and camp wards within each risk group.

These data might lend support to the following assumptions or hypotheses for youths of each risk level.

Higher risks. Among higher risks, recidivism rates were lower for YA than for camp wards, especially at 6- and 12-month follow-up. Since YA wards had a longer length of stay (LOS), it may be that these higher risk wards benefited from longer institutional programs. (See Footnote 4 regarding LOS.)

Who were the higher risk wards? By scale definition, they were those (1) with more prior sustained petitions, (2) more prior institutional commitments, and (3) who were younger at onset of delinquency. Over 60% of

the higher risks in both the YA and camp samples were committed for property offenses. However, more YA higher risks were committed for person offenses (34.6% vs. 15.3%) and more camp wards were committed for less serious offenses in the "other" category (17.4% vs. 3.7%). 2/ 3/

Lower risks. Lower risk wards performed about as well in the Youth Authority as in camps, except for the immediate post-release period of six months; during this time, YA wards had lower recidivism than camp wards. This may reflect a more intensive level of supervision provided by the YA. However, data were not on hand to explore this possibility.

Who were the lower risk wards? They tended to be older, with fewer prior petitions and commitments. In addition, lower risk YA wards included 73.3% whose commitment offenses were against persons, compared to 36.1% among lower risk camp wards. Person offenders, especially those with short prior records, are generally considered to be better recidivism risks than, for instance, chronic property offenders. Perhaps lower-risk/person-offenders benefited more

2/ There were 64 camp wards with commitment offenses in the "other" category. These included 21 for miscellaneous misdemeanors and 34 for placement failure, escape, and probation violation.

3/ Commitment offense is not always a good measure of "type of offender." For instance, based on the complete prior record of the 64 camp wards with "other" commitment offenses, 25 could have been classified as person offenders and 32 as property offenders.

from YA programs, which were generally longer than camp programs. 4/ In addition, it may be that lower risk wards required a lesser degree of aftercare services, except during the adjustment period immediately following release from an institution.

Medium risks. These wards tended to perform better after being released from camp programs than from YA institutions. Specifically, medium risk camp wards had significantly lower recidivism rates than comparable YA wards at 18 and 24 months.

Medium risks generally fell between lower and higher risks on delinquency factors. Compared to higher risks, they had fewer prior petitions and may or may not have had prior institutional commitments. About 60% of both YA and camp medium risks were committed for property offenses. However, person offenses accounted for commitments of 37.9% of the YA and 19.6% of the camp wards.

A final point is that YA wards tended to stay out of trouble longer after release (see Table 6.8); hence, the consistently lower recidivism for YA wards at 6-month follow-up across all three risk levels. Once again, this may reflect differences in level and/or type of aftercare services.

4/ Average length of stay was longer for YA wards:

<u>Length of Stay in Days</u>		
<u>Risk Level</u>	<u>YA</u>	<u>Camps</u>
Lower	541	179
Medium	427	180
Higher	421	180

Lower risk YA wards had longer length of stay, even compared to medium and higher risk YA wards. This reflects the fact that 73.3% of the lower risk YA wards were person offenders, with longer sentences imposed. Note that there was virtually no difference in LOS by risk level among camp wards.

MOST SERIOUS RECIDIVISM OFFENSE

The seriousness of recidivism offenses committed by wards during 12- and 24-month follow-up are shown in Table 6.7. There was no significant difference between the average seriousness of recidivism offenses committed by YA and camp wards during either period. At 24 months, a slightly larger percentage of YA wards committed offenses in the high seriousness category, but this difference was not significant. The average seriousness rating of recidivism offenses at 24-month follow-up was relatively similar: 5.8 for camp wards and 5.6 for YA wards on a 10-point scale, with 10 the most serious rating. 5/

5/ Regarding findings shown in Table 6.7, the question was asked, "Why did YA wards have more high seriousness offenses, but a lower average seriousness score?" Inspection of the actual seriousness scores showed that YA wards had a greater percentage of seriousness scores rated as a "1" (11.0% vs. 6.1% for camp wards). Camp wards had more than twice as many offenses rated at level 7 (26.1% vs. 12.9% for YA wards).

TABLE 6.7
Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Offense
Among Recidivists

Group	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Wards					
		Low		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>12-Mo. Follow-up</u>							
YA Wards	310 <u>a/</u>	60	19.4	186	60.0	64	20.7
Camp Wards	1,016 <u>a/</u>	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1
<u>24-Mo. Follow-up</u>							
YA Wards	418 <u>b/</u>	72	17.2	250	59.8	96	23.0
Camp Wards	1,290 <u>b/</u>	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: Average seriousness scores:

12-mos. = YA - 5.4, Camps - 5.4

24-mos. = YA - 5.6, Camps - 5.8 (difference not significant)

a/ Excludes 38 YA and 24 camp wards for whom type of offense was unknown.

b/ Excludes 61 YA and 26 camp wards for whom type of offense was unknown.

Violent Offenses. Table 6.8 shows the number of YA and camp wards with one or more sustained petitions for violent offenses. No significant differences were found at 12- or 24-month follow-up.

TABLE 6.8

Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions for a Violent Offense

Study Group	Total Releases N	Length of Follow-up and Number/Percentage of Wards With Violent Offense			
		12 Months		24 Months	
		N	%	N	%
YA Wards	690	75	10.9	111	16.1
Camp Wards	2,115	219	10.3	318	15.0

Note: No significant differences at 12 or 24 months.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Table 6.9 shows the total and average number of sustained petitions accumulated by wards during the first 12 months and the full 24 months of follow-up. Two types of data are presented: the average number of sustained petitions (1) per recidivist and (2) per camp release (all releases—that is, recidivists plus nonrecidivists).

Camp wards had a higher average number of petitions per recidivist and per release at both 12 and 24 months. For instance, at 24 months, camp recidivists averaged 1.76 petitions, compared to 1.44 for YA recidivists.

TABLE 6.9

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions/Offenses Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-ups

Study Group	Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
YA Wards	397	1.14 ^x	0.58 ^x	688	1.44 ^x	1.00 ^z
Camp Wards	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

x: Difference is significant for both actual averages and averages adjusted for risk of recidivism.

z: Significant difference exists only after adjustment for risk of recidivism.

AVERAGE TIME TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

YA recidivists spent an average of 9.1 months in the community prior to their first sustained petition; this was significantly longer than the 7.5 months for camp wards (Table 6.10).

Combining data from Table 6.10 with data on length of stay from Table 6.2, a ratio was calculated for time spent in the program to time spent in the community prior to first sustained petition. Analyzed in this manner, the longer institutional stay for YA wards did not necessarily result in more crime-free time in the community than for camp wards (who had appreciably shorter lengths of stay): For every 30 days spent by a YA recidivist in an institution, 19.8 days were spent in the community (before reoffending); in contrast, for camp recidivists, 30 days in camp was equated with 38.4 days in the community. However, when looked at yet another way, these outcomes seemed more comparable. For instance, by adding "days out" for successes (at the

TABLE 6.10

Number of Days From Release to First
Sustained Petition/Offense

Study Group	Total Recidivist	Time to Sustained Petition	
	N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
YA Wards	479	276.4	9.1
Camp Wards	1,316	227.0	7.5 ^x

x: Difference is significant between both actual and adjusted scores.

rate of 730 days or 24 months) to "days out" prior to reoffending by recidivists, a figure of 414 "offense-free" days is arrived at for YA wards, and 417 such days for camp wards. However, one must still consider the fact the YA wards spent more than twice as much time in an institution than did camp wards. Overall, it appears that offense-free time in the community was obtained with a shorter institutional stay for camp than for YA releases.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS DURING FOLLOW-UP

Sustained petition offenses accumulated by the two samples during 24-month follow-up are shown in Table 6.11. The data refer to number of petitions, not the number of wards with petitions. For example, YA wards accumulated a total of 627 sustained petitions during follow-up, of which 6, or 1.0%, were for homicide/manslaughter. Following Table 6.11 is a list of the most frequently occurring offenses for the two groups. There is much similarity between the types of post-release offenses committed by YA and camp wards.

TABLE 6.11

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions/Offenses
Occurring in 24-Month Follow-up Period

Follow-up Petition/Offense Type	YA Wards		Camp Wards	
	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	627	100.0	2,287	1000.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	6	1.0	17	0.7
Robbery	53	8.4	142	6.2
Assault	62	9.9	205	9.0
Forcible Rape	6	9.9	205	9.0
Kidnapping	0	0.0	5	0.2
Arson	0	0.0	4	0.2
Burglary	114	18.2	436	19.1
Theft/Forgery	103	16.4	375	16.4
Petty Theft	51	8.1	141	6.2
Other Sex Offense	4	0.6	17	0.7
Drugs/Narcotics	22	3.5	61	2.7
Other Drug Offenses	24	3.8	131	5.7
Marijuana	8	1.3	44	1.9
Misc. Felony	17	2.7	58	2.5
Misdemeanor Property	8	1.3	68	3.0
Misc. Misdemeanor	46	7.3	170	7.4
Traffic/Drunk Driving	4	0.6	56	2.4
Prob./Parole Violation	93	14.8	289	12.6
Escape	6	1.0	55	2.4

Most Frequent Offenses for YA and Camp Samples
By Percentage of Total Offenses

<u>YA Wards</u>	<u>Camp Wards</u>
18.2% - burglary	19.1% - burglary
16.4% - theft/forgery	16.4% - theft/forgery
14.8% - parole violation	12.6% - probation violation
9.9% - assault	9.0% - assault
8.4% - robbery	7.4% - misc. misdemeanor
7.3% - misc. misdemeanor	6.2% - robbery

PAROLE OR PROBATION STATUS AT 24-MONTH FOLLOW-UP

Table 6.12 shows that some two-thirds (67.9%) of the YA wards were still on active parole status 24 months after release from an institution. Only 22.4% of the camp wards remained on active probation at that point. This reflects a much longer period of post-release supervision for YA wards.

Table 6.13 shows that, of those wards removed from probation or parole, 57.8% of the YA wards were removed for negative reasons (recommitment to YA). Among camp wards, 27.0% of the removals were for negative reasons (jail sentence, adult probation, or state commitment). This difference is statistically significant. 6/

6/ The figures on type of removal from parole/probation are incomplete since it is not known how many of the 92 YA wards with positive removals were subsequently recommitted to the state during 24-month follow-up. However, it is known that of the 1,174 camp wards with positive removals, 166 were committed to the state sometime after removal from probation but prior to the end of 24-month follow-up.

TABLE 6.12

Status of Wards at End of 24-Month
Period Following Release

Study Group	Total Releases N	Active Status or Removal Type					
		Still Active		Positive Removal <u>a/</u>		Negative Removal <u>b/</u>	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
YA Wards	679 <u>c/</u>	461	67.9	92	13.6	126	18.6
Camp Wards	2,074 <u>d/</u>	425	22.4	1,174	56.6	435	21.0

a/ Positive removal: YA - discharge without violation;
camps - wardship termination.

b/ Negative removal: YA - discharge while on violation status;
camps - termination with jail, adult probation, or state commitment.

c/ Excludes 11 cases with unclassified discharges.

d/ Excludes 41 cases terminated as transfers to other counties or whose whereabouts were unknown.

TABLE 6.13

Type of Removal From Probation
or Discharge From Parole
During 24-Month Follow-up

Study Group	Total Removals or Discharges N	Type of Removal or Discharge			
		Positive <u>a/</u>		Negative <u>b/</u>	
		N	%	N	%
YA Wards	218 <u>c/</u>	92	42.2	126	57.8
Camp Wards	1,609 <u>d/</u>	1,174	73.0	435	27.0

Note: Difference is statistically significant.

a/ b/ c/ d/ See footnotes to Table 6.12.

SECTION THREE

MAIN FINDINGS FOR SELECTED SAMPLES

Section Two described probation outcomes for the total sample of 2,835 probation camp releases. Results were provided for both males and females.

Section Three presents outcomes for males released from camps grouped in two major categories of special interest: (1) open (nonsecure) camps vs. closed (secure) camps, and (2) camps in Los Angeles County vs. those in the rest of the state. In addition, outcomes are presented for youths grouped by characteristics.

Section Three Contents

- Chapter 7 - Describes how table footnotes are used to assist the reader in determining if there are significant differences between (1) actual rates and outcomes and (2) adjusted rates and outcomes (rates and outcomes adjusted for group differences using statistical analysis of covariance).
- Chapter 8 - Compares outcomes for youths released from open (nonsecure) and closed (secure) camps.
- Chapter 9 - Compares outcomes for youths released from Los Angeles County camps and camps in remainder of the state.
- Chapter 10 - Presents selected outcomes for youths grouped by characteristics.

CHAPTER 7

COMPARISON OF OUTCOMES FOR CAMPS

GROUPED IN CATEGORIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In Chapter 8, outcomes for youths released from open (nonsecure) camps are compared with those for youths released from closed (secure) camps. In Chapter 9, outcomes for the 14 Los Angeles County camps are compared with those for camps operated in all remaining counties.

All data in this section pertain to males only.

Chapter 3 showed that females differed from males on several important characteristics, including those comprising the recidivism risk scale. In addition, Chapter 5 indicated that females had a lower recidivism rate than males. Given these male/female differences, all 257 females have been excluded from the remaining analyses, mainly in order to increase generalizability of the findings. Eleven males in predominantly female camps were also excluded. Thus, subsequent analyses are based on a modified, slightly reduced sample of 2,578 males.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES

The chapters in Section 3 (Chapters 7 to 10) contain numerous comparisons between outcomes for various groupings of youths. The tables display the actual outcomes obtained in the follow-up analysis.

Outcomes were also analyzed using an analysis of covariance technique to statistically control for risk of recidivism (described in Chapter 2). The resulting adjusted outcomes are not shown in the tables. However, each table contains footnotes indicating when differences in either actual or adjusted

outcomes were statistically significant. Where convenient, the following symbols have been used to indicate the type of statistical significance that exists between the groups which have been compared:

- x - a significant difference exists between outcomes, using both actual and adjusted data;
- y - a significant difference exists between actual outcomes; however, after covariance, the adjusted outcomes were not significantly different;
- z - no significant difference exists between actual outcomes; however, after covariance, the adjusted outcomes were significantly different.

Differences were considered statistically significant if their probability value was .05 or less (and many probability values were at the .01 and .001 level of significance). A significance level of .05 can be roughly interpreted as follows: a similar difference in outcomes could have occurred by chance alone no more than five times out of every 100 times that such comparisons were made on groups randomly drawn from the same population.

SATISFACTORY VS. UNSATISFACTORY COMPLETIONS

In many program studies, analysis of outcomes is limited to those subjects who completed the program. However, some researchers and practitioners believe there should be some accountability for all subjects--including those who do not complete the program. Therefore, in Chapters 8 and 9, outcome data will be presented separately for: (1) youths who satisfactorily completed their camp programs; (2) those removed from the programs prior to completion; and (3) all youths who entered the programs, regardless of type of release or removal.

CHAPTER 8

OPEN CAMPS VS. CLOSED CAMPS

HIGHLIGHTS

Youths released from open and closed camps were compared on all available outcome measures. In addition, findings are presented for youths with satisfactory completions and those who were unsatisfactory removals.

Chart 8.1 lists the outcome measures and indicates which camp group--open or closed--had the more negative outcomes on each variable. Major findings include the following:

- The rate of satisfactory program completion was 82.8% in closed camps and 81.8% in open camps; that is, it was essentially equal. (Table 8.2)
- Length of stay was longer for youths in closed than in open camps--239.7 days (7.9 months) vs. 151.3 days (5.0 months). (Table 8.3)
- Actual recidivism rates were slightly higher for open camps. After adjustment, however, the differences in rates were significant at each follow-up period. (Table 8.4)

<u>Type of Camp</u>	<u>Percentage of Youths Recidivating</u>			
	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
Open	40.5	55.9	63.5	67.4
Closed	36.8	51.4	60.0	64.9

- Recidivism rates were compared between youths grouped by risk of recidivism. Among satisfactory completers in each risk group (lower, medium, and higher), those from open camps had higher recidivism than corresponding groups of youth from closed camps. (Table 8.5).
- Post-release offenses of closed camp youths were more serious: after 12-month follow-up, 22.6% of these youths had recidivism offenses categorized as high in seriousness, compared to 14.0% of those in open camps. The percentage of high seriousness offenses at 24 months was 25.3% for closed and 17.2% for open camps. (Tables 8.6 and 8.7)

- During 24-month follow-up, a somewhat larger percentage of closed camp releases committed violent offenses: 20.1% vs. 14.9% of open camps. (Table 8.8) The percentage of recidivists with violent follow-up offenses at 24 months was 33.0% for closed camps and 22.7% for open camps.
- Recidivists from open camps had slightly more sustained petitions-- 1.52 at 12 months, compared to 1.39 for closed camps. At 24 months, the corresponding averages were 1.86 and 1.69. (Table 8.9)
- More time elapsed from camp release to first sustained petition for closed camp youths--214.7 to 193.8 days. (Table 8.10)
- More closed camp cases were negatively terminated from probation as a result of a state commitment--30.4%, compared to 20.7% of the open camps. (Table 8.12)
- Overall, more closed camp releases were committed to state institutions during the 24-month follow-up. Including both state commitments at probation termination and those occurring after termination, 39.2% of the closed camp youths had such commitments, compared to 27.9% of open camp youths. (Table 8.14)

CHART 8.1

Differences in Outcomes Between Open and Closed Camps

Outcome Measure	Camp Group and Program Completion Type		
	Total	Satis.	Unsat.
Longer length of stay	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Higher recidivism rate at 6 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Higher recidivism rate at 12 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Higher recidivism rate at 18 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Higher recidivism rate at 24 mos.	OPEN		
A more serious recidivism offense - 12 mos.	CLOSED	CLOSED	
A more serious recidivism offense - 24 mos.	CLOSED	CLOSED	
More wards with violent recidivism offenses - 12 mos.	CLOSED		CLOSED
More wards with violent recidivism offenses - 24 mos.	CLOSED	CLOSED	
More wards with violent recidivism offenses among those with prior violence - 12 mos.	CLOSED		
More wards with violent recidivism offenses among those with prior violence - 24 mos.	CLOSED	CLOSED	
Higher average no. of petitions among recidivists - 12 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Higher average no. of petitions among recidivists - 24 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Higher average no. of petitions among total wards - 12 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Higher average no. of petitions among total wards - 24 mos.	OPEN	OPEN	
Fewer days to 1st sustained petition	OPEN		
More total state commitments during 24-month follow-up	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED

Note: The above findings include only those for which the difference between adjusted outcomes was statistically significant.

INTRODUCTION

The comparison of outcomes for youths released from open and closed camps is of interest because such camps represent different milieus. All closed camps have secure perimeters and most have locked living units and/or rooms. They are more often comprised of two or more living units, with about half their population residing in rooms rather than dormitories. Compared to open camps, they are more often located within city limits, in urban or suburban areas. Open camps are more typically located in rural or mountain areas, seldom have locked fences, buildings, or rooms, and their wards generally reside in dormitories. (Palmer and Wedge, 1985) Few county probation departments operate both open and closed camps; many, therefore, are without this assignment option. Of the 21 counties that operate camps, 15 have only open camps, one has only a closed camp, and five have both types.

At this point in the analysis, females were removed from the study sample. This resulted in the elimination of two all-female camps--the Contra Costa Girls Center and the San Diego Girls Unit. In addition, two co-ed camps were eliminated because they contained a preponderance of females: San Bernardino's Kuiper Youth Center (70% females) and Santa Clara's Muriel Wright Residential Center (89% females). It was felt that these predominantly female programs represented uncommon--difficult to generalize--conditions for males. It was also believed that males assigned to camps with predominantly female populations might be a select group. Only 11 males were dropped from the sample as a result of being in either of these camps. The revised study sample thus contained 2,578 males: 2,045 from 37 open camps and 533 from 9 closed camps. These camps are as follows:

<u>OPEN CAMPS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Chabot	Alameda
Los Cerros	Alameda
Fouts Springs	Colusa/Solano/Yolo
Byron Ranch	Contra Costa
Bar-0 Ranch	Del Norte
Camp Owen	Kern
Afflerbaugh	Los Angeles
Mendenhall	Los Angeles
Miller	Los Angeles
Munz	Los Angeles
Paige	Los Angeles
Scott	Los Angeles
Scudder	Los Angeles
Mira Loma North	Los Angeles
Barley Flats	Los Angeles
Camp O'Neal	Mono
Los Pinos	Orange
Joplin	Orange
Orange Youth Guidance Center	Orange

<u>OPEN CAMPS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Juvenile Treatment Center	Placer
Twin Pines	Riverside
Van Horn	Riverside
Crossroads	Riverside
Boys Ranch	Sacramento
Thornton Center	Sacramento
Verdemont	San Bernardino
Rancho del Rayo	San Diego
Log Cabin	San Francisco
Glenwood	San Mateo
Los Prietos	Santa Barbara
James Ranch	Santa Clara
Holden Ranch	Santa Clara
Sonoma Youth Center	Sonoma
Adolescent Center	Sonoma
Meyers	Tulare
Colston Youth Center	Ventura
Work Release	Ventura

<u>CLOSED CAMPS</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Boys Center	Contra Costa
Wakefield	Fresno
Youth Facility	Kern
Gonzales	Los Angeles
Holton	Los Angeles
Kilpatrick	Los Angeles
Dorothy Kirby	Los Angeles
Rockey	Los Angeles
Los Amigos	Orange

Adjustment for Risk of Recidivism. All outcome data were statistically adjusted for risk of recidivism. ^{1/} Adjustments were quite small and usually represented an increase over the original (actual or unadjusted) difference between open and closed camps. For example, actual recidivism rates at 24 months were: open camps, 67.4% and closed camps, 64.9% (a difference of 2.5). After adjustment they were: open camps, 67.8% and closed camps, 63.3% (a difference of 4.5).

^{1/} The average risk score was 4.3 for open camps and 4.5 for closed camps. Recidivism risk is scored from 1 to 8, with 8 being the higher, more serious risk. The percentages in each risk group were:

<u>Risk Level</u>	<u>Open Camps</u>	<u>Closed Camps</u>
Lower	26.9	24.2
Medium	54.3	53.7
Higher	18.8	22.1

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGSCHARACTERISTICS OF THE WARDS

An analysis of data (not shown) revealed several differences between the characteristics of youths assigned to open and closed camps. Below are some of these differences--all of which were statistically significant. ^{2/}

Closed camps, compared to open camps, contained more youths who:

1. Were ethnic minorities, 68.7% vs. 59.6%;
2. Were committed for crimes against persons, 27.8% vs. 21.0%;
3. Had one or more prior institutional commitments, 33.2% vs. 26.0%;
4. Were, on average, younger at time of first sustained petition--14.0 vs. 14.4 years--and also at time of camp admission, 15.5 vs. 15.8 years;
5. Had more prior violent offenses, 0.52 vs. 0.40, on average.

However, youths in open and closed camps had the same average number of prior sustained petitions (1.8) and, of those in closed camps, 22.1% were in the higher recidivism risk category, compared to 18.8% in open camps.

TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE OR REMOVAL

The type of release or removal for youths in open and closed camps is shown in Table 8.1. The respective percentages of youths released to probation supervision/foster care are quite similar (78.3% vs. 79.4%).

^{2/} For further information on the differences between open and closed camp wards, see Report No. 3 - California's Juvenile Probation Camps: Comparison of Characteristics of Youth in Juvenile Justice Programs. CYA, February 1986.

However, more open than closed camp youths were removed while on escape status (8.9% vs. 2.2%), and fewer open than closed camp youths were transferred to other custody settings (9.2% vs. 15.0%).

Releases to probation or terminations of wardship were defined as satisfactory completions of camp programs. Removals while on escape status and transfers to another custody setting were considered unsatisfactory removals. Table 8.2 shows the number and percentage of youths who satisfactorily completed their programs. No significant difference existed between the percentage of satisfactory completions in open as compared to closed camps (81.8% vs. 82.8%).

TABLE 8.1

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Releases or Removals From Camp

Type of Camp	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4
Open	2,045	79.3	1,602	78.3	72	3.5	182	8.9	189	9.2
Closed	533	20.7	423	79.4	18	3.4	12	2.2	80	15.0

TABLE 8.2

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions

Type of Camp	Type of Camp Program Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0
Open	1,674	81.8	371	18.2
Closed	441	82.8	92	17.2

Note: No significant difference between
open and closed camps.

LENGTH OF STAY

Table 8.3 indicates that the average length of stay (LOS) for all youths in closed camps was longer than for those in open camps--239.7 days (7.8 months) vs. 151.3 days (5.0 months). Over half (55.0%) of the closed camp youths remained in the program seven months or longer. This was true of only one out of five youths in open camps. On the other hand, 41.2% in open camps stayed less than four months, compared to 18.8% in closed camps.

TABLE 8.3

Length of Stay in Camp Programs
by Type of Camp and Type of Release

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Male Releases N	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. and Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
<u>Total Camps</u>								
Open	2,045	842	41.2	768	37.6	435	21.3	151.3
Closed	533	100	18.8	140	26.3	293	55.0	239.7 ^x
<u>Satisfactory</u>								
Open	1,674	599	35.8	687	41.0	388	23.2	160.8 ^x
Closed	441	60	13.6	125	29.3	256	58.1	250.7
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>								
Open	371	243	65.5	81	21.8	47	12.7	108.7 ^x
Closed	92	40	43.5	15	16.3	37	40.2	186.8

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

Length of stay was longer in closed camps in both the satisfactory and the unsatisfactory completion groups. However, LOS was generally shorter for the unsatisfactory group because some youths escaped or were transferred soon after commitment. (See Chapter 4 for more information on escapes.)

RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES

Table 8.4 shows that releases from open camps had slightly higher recidivism rates than those from closed camps in all follow-up periods. Recidivism rates for open and closed camps, respectively, were: at 6 months, 40.5% vs. 36.8%; at 12 months, 55.9% vs. 51.4%; at 18 months, 63.5% vs. 60.0%; and at 24 months, 67.4% vs. 64.9%. There were no significant differences in the actual recidivism rates. However, after adjusting for risk of recidivism, the differences were then statistically significant. For instance, adjusted recidivism rates at 24 months were 67.8% for open camps and 63.3% for closed camps.

Satisfactory Completions. Among youths who satisfactorily completed their programs, the actual recidivism rates for open vs. closed camps were not significantly different. However, after covariance adjustment, significant differences were found, with open camp wards having higher (adjusted) recidivism at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up (but not at 24 months).

TABLE 8.5

Recidivism Outcomes, by Recidivism Risk Group
For Males with Satisfactory Camp Release

Type of Camp and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists								
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<u>Open Camps</u>										
Lower Risk	483	128	26.5	200	41.4	233	48.2	257	53.2	
Medium Risk	913	308	33.7	465	50.9	543	59.5	584	64.0	
Higher Risk	278	121	43.5	176	63.0	203	73.0	211	75.9	
<u>Closed Camps</u>										
Lower Risk	118	24	20.3	38	32.2	48	40.7	52	44.1	
Medium Risk	235	70	29.8	108	46.0	131	55.7	146	62.1	
Higher Risk	88	38	43.2	54	61.4	62	70.4	66	75.0	

Note: Significance tests were used to compare recidivism rates for open vs. closed camps within each risk group for each follow-up period; i.e., lower risk/open camps vs. lower risk/closed camps. None of the differences were statistically significant.

MOST SERIOUS RECIDIVISM OFFENSE

Each post-release offense (sustained petition) was rated as to degree of seriousness. ^{3/} Table 8.6 shows the percentage of youths whose most serious follow-up offense was categorized at the low, medium, or high seriousness level.

TABLE 8.6

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Recidivists ^{a/} N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Wards					
		Low		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>							
Open	1,101	229	20.8	718	65.2	154	14.0
Closed	252 ^x	42	16.7	153	60.7	57	22.6
<u>Satisfactory</u>							
Open	821	172	21.0	522	63.6	127	15.5
Closed	195 ^x	30	15.4	118	60.5	47	24.1
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>							
Open	280	57	20.4	196	70.0	27	9.6
Closed	57	12	21.0	35	61.4	10	17.5

^{a/} Excludes 64 cases for whom recidivism offenses were unknown.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

^{3/} See "Seriousness of Offense Scale," Appendix C.

At 12 months, 22.6% of the closed camp youths had recidivism offenses in the high seriousness category. The figure for open camp youths was 14.0%. Youths from open camps committed correspondingly more offenses in the low seriousness category than did those from closed camps. Findings were similar at 24 months (Table 8.7).

Data previously presented (Table 8.4) showed that fewer closed than open camp youths recidivated. However, as seen in Tables 8.6 and 8.7, closed camp youths were more likely than open camp youths to have recidivism offenses in the high seriousness category at 12- and 24-months follow-up.

TABLE 8.7

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Recidivists a/ N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Wards					
		Low		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>							
Open	1,346	195	14.5	919	68.3	232	17.2
Closed	324 ^x	37	11.4	205	63.3	82	25.3
<u>Satisfactory</u>							
Open	1,035	151	14.6	696	67.2	188	18.2
Closed	255 ^x	24	9.4	163	64.2	68	26.8
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>							
Open	311	44	14.2	223	71.7	44	14.2
Closed	69	13	18.8	42	60.9	14	20.3

a/ Excludes 55 cases for whom recidivism offenses were unknown.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

Satisfactory Completions. For this group also, closed camp youths had more serious recidivism offenses. By 24 months, 26.8% of the closed camp youths had committed recidivism offenses in the high seriousness category, compared to 18.2% of those in open camps.

Although the outcomes for unsatisfactory removals followed a similar pattern relative to medium and high seriousness offenses, neither the actual nor adjusted rates were significantly different for open vs. closed camps.

VIOLENT RECIDIVISM OFFENSES

After 24 month follow-up, 20.1% of the closed camp releases had sustained petitions for one or more violent offenses, compared to 14.9% of the open camp releases (Table 8.8). The percentage of releases with a violent recidivism offense was significantly higher for closed camps at both 12 and 24 months. Differences remained significant when the recidivism rates were adjusted for level of risk.

There were 1,346 youths with known recidivism offenses from open camps during the 24-month follow-up (Table 8.7) and of these, 305 (22.7%) committed violent offenses. Of the 324 recidivists (with known offenses) from closed camps, 107 (33.0%) committed such offenses.

Satisfactory Completions. As seen in Table 8.8, the percentage of violent recidivism offenses was consistently higher for closed camp youths. However, at 12 months the percentage difference was not significant after adjustment for risk.

Unsatisfactory Completions. At 12 months, a higher percentage of closed camp youths in the unsatisfactory group had violent recidivism offenses, after adjusting for risk. However, at 24 months the adjusted difference between these groups was not significant.

TABLE 8.8

Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions for a Violent Offense During
12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Wards With Violent Offense			
		12 Mos. a/		24 Mos. a/	
		N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>					
Open	2,045	204	10.0	305	14.9
Closed	533	74 ^x	13.9	107 ^x	20.1
<u>Satisfactory</u>					
Open	1,674	162	9.7	235	14.0
Closed	441	57 ^y	12.9	83 ^x	18.8
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>					
Open	371	42	11.3	70	18.9
Closed	92	17 ^z	18.5	24	26.1

Note: Violent offenses were: homicide/manslaughter, robbery, assault, kidnapping, and forcible rape.

a/ Recidivism offenses were unknown for 64 cases at 12 months and 55 at 24 months. Some of these offenses may have been violent.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

y: Significant difference exists between actual outcomes only.

z: Significant difference exists between adjusted outcomes only.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Table 8.9 shows the total and average number of sustained petitions accumulated by releases during the first 12 months and the full 24 months of follow-up. The average number of sustained petitions is shown per recidivist only and per camp release (recidivists and nonrecidivists combined).

At 24 months, recidivists from open camps had accumulated an average of 1.86 sustained petitions each, compared to 1.69 for the closed camp group. Statistically significant differences were also found between the average for total camp releases--1.26 for open camp wards and 1.10 for the closed camp group. However, the differences were not very large.

Satisfactory Completions. The difference in average number of sustained petitions at 24 months for satisfactory completers was significant for total camp releases--1.12 for open camps and 0.98 for closed camps--and for recidivists (1.79 vs. 1.64). Again, the differences were not large.

AVERAGE TIME TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

Recidivists from closed camps spent an average of 214.7 days in the community prior to their first sustained petition; the figure for open camp recidivists was 193.8 (Table 8.10). When adjusted this difference was statistically significant.

Using data from Table 8.10 and data on length of stay from Table 8.3, a ratio was calculated on time spent in the camp program to time spent in the community prior to first sustained petition. For every 30 days a recidivist

TABLE 8.9

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions	Per Recidivist	Per Camp Release	Sustained Petitions	Per Recidivist	Per Camp Release
	N	Avg.	Avg.	N	Avg.	Avg.
<u>Total Camps</u>						
Open	1,734	1.52 ^x	0.85 ^x	2,571	1.86 ^x	1.26 ^x
Closed	381	1.39	0.71	586	1.69	1.10
<u>Satisfactory</u>						
Open	1,248	1.49 ^x	0.75 ^x	1,881	1.79 ^z	1.12 ^x
Closed	264	1.32	0.60	432	1.64	0.98
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>						
Open	486	1.60	1.31	690	2.11	1.86
Closed	117	1.58	1.27	154	1.88	1.67

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

z: Significant difference exists between adjusted outcomes only.

spent in an open camp, he spent 36.6 days in the community (before reoffending). Closed camp youths, for every 30 days in camp, spent 26.1 days in the community. Analyzed in this manner, time spent in an open camp was associated with more offense-free time in the community (prior to first sustained petition) than was true for closed camps. Among satisfactory completers, the corresponding figures were 41.4 days for open camps and 27.0 days for closed camps.

TABLE 8.10

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Recidivists	Time to First Sustained Petition	
	N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
<u>Total Camps</u>			
Open	1,379	193.8	6.4
Closed	346	214.7 ^z	7.1
<u>Satisfactory</u>			
Open	1,052	223.3	7.3
Closed	264	242.1	8.0
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>			
Open	327	99.0	3.3
Closed	82	126.7	4.2

z: Significant difference exists between adjusted outcomes only.

In both the satisfactory and unsatisfactory groups, time to first sustained petition was longer for closed than for open camp recidivists; however, these differences were not significant.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SUSTAINED RECIDIVISM OFFENSES

The total number of various types of sustained petitions accumulated by releases from open and closed camps during 24-month follow-up is shown in Table 8.11--separately for satisfactory and unsatisfactory completers. (Data for the total camp sample are shown in Chapter 5.) Table 8.11 indicates the aggregate number of sustained petitions, not the number of youths with petitions. For example, youths released from open camps with satisfactory

TABLE 8.11

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring in 24-Month Follow-Up Period

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Satisfactory Completion				Unsatisfactory Completion			
	Open		Closed		Open		Closed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL <u>a/</u>	1,864	100.0	423	100.0	674	100.0	141	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	14	0.8	3	0.7	2	0.3	1	0.7
Robbery	94	5.0	48	11.4	23	3.4	7	5.0
Assault	160	8.6	45	10.6	50	7.4	21	14.9
Forcible Rape	9	0.5	4	1.0	2	0.3	1	0.7
Kidnapping	3	0.2	2	0.5	4	0.6	0	0.0
Arson	2	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.7
Burglary	342	18.4	94	22.2	82	12.2	25	17.7
Theft/Forgery	289	15.5	86	20.3	76	11.3	17	12.1
Petty Theft	119	6.4	22	5.2	28	4.2	3	2.1
Other Sex Offenses	15	0.8	2	0.5	7	1.0	1	0.7
Drug/Narcotics	53	2.8	8	1.9	7	1.0	1	0.7
Other Drug	109	5.8	22	5.2	16	2.4	2	1.4
Marijuana	42	2.2	2	0.5	9	1.3	1	0.7
Misc. Felony	48	2.6	10	2.4	4	0.6	4	2.8
Misdemeanor Property	52	2.8	16	3.8	6	0.9	6	4.3
Misc. Misdemeanor	158	8.5	12	2.8	45	6.7	10	7.1
Traffic/Drunk Driving	46	2.5	10	2.4	10	1.5	2	1.4
Probation Violation	260	14.0	29	6.9	133	19.7	22	15.6
Escape	49	2.6	6	1.4	169	25.1	16	11.4

a/ Type of sustained petitions during follow-up is unknown for 55 recidivists.

Note: These are all offenses accumulated over the 24-month follow-up. The data do not reflect the initial recidivism offenses.

completions accounted for a total of 1,864 sustained petitions, of which 14 were for homicide/manslaughter, 94 for robbery, 160 for assault, and so forth. The most frequently occurring recidivism offenses for each of the four youth subgroups are shown below.

Satisfactory Completions

<u>Open Camps</u>	<u>Closed Camps</u>
18.4% - burglary	22.2% - burglary
15.5% - theft/forgery	20.3% - theft/forgery
14.0% - probation violation	11.4% - robbery
8.6% - assault	10.6% - assault
8.5% - misc. misdemeanor	6.9% - probation violation

Unsatisfactory Completions

<u>Open Camps</u>	<u>Closed Camps</u>
25.1% - escape	17.7% - burglary
19.7% - probation violation	15.6% - probation violation
12.2% - burglary	14.9% - assault
11.3% - theft/forgery	12.1% - theft/forgery
7.4% - assault	11.4% - escape

For the satisfactory group, burglary and theft were the two most frequent offenses for both open and closed camp youths. Offenses for closed camp youths included 11.4% robbery, compared to 5.0% for open camp youths. Miscellaneous misdemeanors comprised 8.5% of the offenses for open camp youths, compared to 2.8% of the closed camp youths.

For the unsatisfactory group, escape (25.1%) ranked first among offenses for open camp youths, but fifth (11.4%) for those in closed camps. Probation violation ranked second among youths from both types of camps. An important finding was that the 69 youths in the unsatisfactory group from closed camps accounted for 21 assaults (about one assault for every three youths). The unsatisfactory group from open camps (n=311) had 50 assaults (one assault for

every six youths). Thus, the unsatisfactory closed camp youths represented a more dangerous community risk than their open camp counterparts.

TERMINATIONS OR REMOVALS FROM PROBATION

Table 8.12 shows the probation status of camp releases at the end of the 24-month follow-up. About half of the total releases had achieved acceptable termination of wardship: 50.6% from open camps and 47.5% from closed camps. More releases from closed camps were terminated from probation due to a commitment to either the Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections: 30.4% vs. 20.7% for open camps.

Satisfactory Completions. Among those who satisfactorily completed their camp programs--whether open or closed--over 50% achieved wardship termination from probation. However, at the same time, 23.6% of the closed camp releases were terminated due to state commitment (compared to 16.6% of those in open camps).

Unsatisfactory Completions. Only 15.2% of these youths from closed camps ultimately achieved acceptable termination of wardship within 24 months. The figure was nearly twice as high--27.0%--for open camp youths. Nearly two-thirds (63.0%) of the unsatisfactory completions in closed camps were terminated from probation due to a state commitment. The figure was 39.6% for open camp youths.

TABLE 8.12

Type of Termination or Removal From Probation
During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Male Releases N	Probation Status or Termination Disposition									
		Still Active N %		Ward. Term. N %		Adult Ct. or Jail N %		CYA or CDC N %		Other N %	
<u>Total Camps</u>											
Open	2,045	484	23.7	1,035	50.6	54	2.6	424	20.7	48	2.4
Closed	533	85	16.0	253	47.5	19	3.6	162	30.4	14	2.6
<u>Satisfactory</u>											
Open	1,674	390	23.3	935	55.8	41	2.4	277	16.6	31	1.8
Closed	441	76	17.2	239	54.2	13	3.0	104	23.6	9	2.0
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>											
Open	371	94	25.3	100	27.0	13	3.5	147	39.6	17	4.6
Closed	92	9	9.8	14	15.2	6	6.5	58	63.0	5	5.4

Note: Significance tests were used to compare open with closed camps on positive outcomes (wardship termination) and negative outcomes (combination of adult court/jail, CYA or CDC, and other). Significant open/closed camp differences were found for total camps and unsatisfactory completions; however, risk-adjusted scores were not significant for the satisfactory completions.

COMMITMENTS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS

Table 8.13 shows the number and percentage of males committed to state institutions during 24-month follow-up from point of camp release or removal. For the total sample, 39.2% of the releases from closed camps were committed to the state--either at probation termination (i.e., directly to institutions) or after their satisfactory release from probation (but still within the 24-month period). This is significantly higher than the 27.9% of open camp releases who were committed to state institutions during that same time period. This closed

vs. open camp difference remained statistically significant after adjusting for risk of recidivism. (The figure for closed and open camps combined was 30.3%.)

Satisfactory Completions. Of those who satisfactorily completed camp, 32.2% from closed camps and 24.2% from open camps became state commitments within 24 months from camp release/removal.

Unsatisfactory Completions. Some 72.8% of the unsatisfactory completions from closed camps were committed to state institutions within 24 months. The figure was 44.7% for open camp wards.

TABLE 8.13

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>							
Open	2,045	424	20.7	147	7.2	571	27.9
Closed	533	162	30.4	47	8.8	209 ^x	39.2
<u>Satisfactory</u>							
Open	1,674	277	16.6	128	7.6	405	24.2
Closed	441	104	23.6	38	8.6	142 ^x	32.2
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>							
Open	371	147	39.6	19	5.1	166	44.7
Closed	92	58	63.0	9	9.8	67 ^x	72.8

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

CHAPTER 9
LOS ANGELES COUNTY CAMPS
VS.
ALL REMAINING CAMPS

HIGHLIGHTS

Probation outcome measures for youths released from juvenile camps operated by the Los Angeles (LA) County Probation Department were compared with outcomes for youths released from camps in the remainder of the state (non-LA). Chart 9.1 summarizes these comparisons. Among the findings are the following:

- A higher percentage of non-LA youths were removed from camp while on escape status--11.4% to 1.3%. (Table 9.2)
- A higher percentage of non-LA youths were transferred from camp to other custody--12.7% to 6.8%. (Table 9.2)
- As a result, only 75.9% of the non-LA youths were considered to have satisfactorily completed their programs, compared to 91.9% of the LA wards. (Table 9.3)
- LA youths had a significantly longer length of stay in camp--215.2 days (7.1 mos.) compared to 141.2 days (4.6 mos.) for non-LA youths. (Table 9.4)
- Actual recidivism rates were highest for non-LA camp releases at each follow-up period. For example, at 12 months, the rates were 59.0% for non-LA and 48.4% for LA; at 24 months, rates were 70.3% and 61.5%, respectively. (Table 9.5)
- After adjustment for risk, the difference between recidivism rates for the total non-LA and LA groups remained statistically significant. However, rates for satisfactory releases were not significantly different after statistical adjustment (covariance).
- Recidivism rates were compared for non-LA and LA youths grouped by level of recidivism-risk. While there was virtually no difference between non-LA and LA rates for lower risks, rates were generally higher for non-LA youths in the medium and higher risk categories. However, the only significant difference was found for youths in the medium risk group at 12- and 18-month follow-up (non-LA rates were higher). (Table 9.6)

- LA youths spent more time than non-LA youths in the community prior to their first sustained petition--228.0 days vs. 181. days (Table 9.11)--and, on the average, LA youths had fewer sustained petitions during follow-up--1.27 per recidivist in LA camps, compared to 1.61 per recidivist in non-LA camps (12-month follow-up). Figures for 24 months were: LA - 1.51, non-LA - 2.01. (Table 9.10)
- On the other hand, offenses committed by LA recidivists were considered more serious: after 12-month follow-up, 26.2% of the recidivism offenses of LA youths were in the high seriousness category, compared to 10.5% of those of non-LA youths. Figures for 24 months were: LA - 29.6%, non-LA - 13.2%. (Tables 9.7 and 9.8)
- A slightly larger percentage of total LA camp releases committed violent offenses during 24-month follow-up: 18.2% vs. 14.6% for non-LA releases. (Table 9.9) Among youths who recidivated within 24 months, the percentage with violent offenses was 41.0% for LA and 25.4% for non-LA.
- More LA youths were directly committed to a state institution upon removal from probation: 27.9% to 19.5% for non-LA youths. (Table 9.13)
- By the end of 24-month follow-up, 37.6% of the LA releases had been committed to the state, compared to 25.7% of the non-LA releases. 1/ (Table 9.15)

1/ This difference in commitment rates may be--at least in part--due to the greater percentage of LA youths who committed serious or violent offenses during follow-up.

CHART 9.1

Difference Between Los Angeles and Non-Los Angeles Camps
on Outcome Measures

Outcome Measure	Camp Group and Program Completion Type		
	Total	Satis.	Unsat.
Fewer satisfactory completions	NON-LA		
Longer length of stay	LA	LA	LA
Higher recidivism rate at 6 mos.	NON-LA		
Higher recidivism rate at 12 mos.	NON-LA		
Higher recidivism rate at 18 mos.	NON-LA		
Higher recidivism rate at 24 mos.	NON-LA		
A more serious recidivism offense - 12 mos.	LA	LA	LA
A more serious recidivism offense - 24 mos.	LA	LA	LA
More youths with violent recidivism offenses - 12 mos.	LA	LA	
More youths with violent recidivism offenses - 24 mos.	LA	LA	
Higher average no. of petitions among recidivists - 12 mos.	NON-LA	NON-LA	NON-LA
Higher average no. of petitions among recidivists - 24 mos.	NON-LA	NON-LA	NON-LA
Higher average no. of petitions among total youths - 12 mos.	NON-LA	NON-LA	NON-LA
Higher average no. of petitions among total youths - 24 mos.	NON-LA	NON-LA	NON-LA
Fewer days to 1st sustained petition	NON-LA		
<u>Post-Probation Termination</u>			
More state commitments at termination	LA	LA	LA
More total state commitments during complete 24-month follow-up	LA	LA	LA

Note: Results shown in Chart 9.1 include only those for which statistically significant differences in adjusted outcomes were found.

Discussion. Youths from LA camps differed from non-LA youths on several background characteristics, including the risk of recidivism scale, on which LA youths averaged 3.8 and non-LA youths 4.6. (Higher scores are worse risks of recidivism.) As will be discussed below, LA camps differed from non-LA camps on a number of variables, including those comprising the recidivism risk scale. Covariance techniques were applied but may not have been able to completely adjust for these differences. However, knowledge of these differences is important in itself and does not preclude making outcome comparisons between LA and non-LA camps.

Non-LA youths were found to have more positive scores on the following outcome measures:

- less serious recidivism offenses at 12 and 24 months;
- fewer violent recidivism offenses at 12 and 24 months;
- a lower percentage of youths admitted to state institutions.

LA youths had more positive scores on the following:

- lower recidivism rates at all four follow-up periods;
- lower average number of sustained petitions during follow-up;
- greater number of days from release to first sustained petition.

While LA youths committed fewer offenses during follow-up, their offenses were more frequently rated as serious or violent; for instance, LA youths had more robberies and drug/narcotic offenses.

While LA youths remained in the community longer before recidivating, they also had a longer length of stay in the program.

Finally LA youths had a higher rate of state commitment. It is hypothesized that this higher rate of state commitment was a reflection of their greater degree of serious offending.

The typical LA youth spent 7.1 months in the camp program, had a 61.5% probability of becoming a recidivist, and a 37.6% probability of being committed to the state. The average LA recidivist was on release status

7.5 months before his first sustained petition. The recidivism offense was rated at a high seriousness level 29.6% of the time.

The typical non-LA youth was in a camp program 4.6 months, had a 70.3% probability of recidivating, and a 25.7% probability of state commitment. The non-LA recidivist was on release status 6.0 months before offending; 13.2% of the recidivism offenses were of high seriousness.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter compares outcomes for youths released from camps operated by the Los Angeles County Probation Department and youths released from camps operated by probation departments in the remainder of the state. Los Angeles County was singled out, not only because it is California's most populous county, but because it operates almost one-third of all juvenile probation camps (17 of 53 statewide camps in 1985). In addition, the county provides around 40% of the annual first commitments from juvenile court to the Youth Authority. Moreover, analyses presented in this study's Report No. 1 indicated that LA camps, as a group, differed in certain characteristics from other camps in the state. For instance, one-third of the LA camps were closed camps, compared to 12% of the non-LA camps; in addition, LA camps generally had higher bed capacities and operated with larger average daily populations. Finally, youths in LA camps were significantly different on background and delinquency characteristics from those in non-LA camps. Characteristics of the youths are reviewed in the following section.

For reasons described in Chapter 8, the comparison of LA camps with other camps was limited to males. Included in the following analysis, then, were

989 males from 14 camps in Los Angeles County and 1,589 males from 32 camps in the remainder of the state. ^{2/} Five of the 14 LA camps were closed, as were four of the 32 non-LA camps.

WARD CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of the sample of youths released from LA camps during 1982 were compared with those released from other camps in the state. Data in Chapter 8 indicated some differences between youths assigned to open and closed camps. As a result, it was decided to compare characteristics of LA and non-LA youths grouped by type of camp. These data are shown in Table 9.1. The following significant differences were found:

- LA camps contained a larger proportion of minorities: 77.9% vs. 51.3% for non-LA camps. LA open camps contained the most minorities (80.0%) and non-LA open camps the fewest (50.4%).
- Data indicate that more LA youths were in camp for the first time; that is, fewer LA youths had prior institutional commitments: 20.4% vs. 31.8%. Non-LA closed camps had the most youths with one or more prior commitments (41.6%), LA open camps had the fewest (15.6%). ^{3/}
- LA youths were slightly (but significantly) older at camp admission: 15.8 to 15.6 years. LA open camp youths were oldest at admission (15.9); non-LA closed camp youths were the youngest (15.0).
- LA youths had fewer prior sustained petitions: an average of 1.3 to 2.1 for non-LA youths. Non-LA closed camp youths had the most prior sustained petitions (2.6); LA open camp youths the fewest (1.3).

^{2/} Though Los Angeles County operated 17 camps in 1985, two (Camp Routh and Mira Loma South) were not open in 1982 and therefore could not be included in the analysis of 1982 camp releases. In addition, Special Treatment Program was excluded because it is a short-term holding facility for youths awaiting other placement.

^{3/} The finding that LA youths had fewer prior institutional placements may be misleading and be the result of an artifact of the data collection process used for LA County camps. During data collection, there were indications that some youths--identified as first commitments--may in fact have had an earlier placement in the LA camp system. However, hard data to support this conclusion are not available.

TABLE 9.1

Characteristics of Youths in Los Angeles and Non-Los Angeles Camps,
by Open and Closed Camps

Youth Characteristic	Los Angeles			Non-Los Angeles		
	Total LA	Open Camps	Closed Camps	Total Non-LA	Open Camps	Closed Camps
Comparison Group:		A	B		C	D
Total Releases	N 989	634	355	1,589	1,411	178
Minorities	% 77.9	80.0	74.1	51.3	50.4	57.9
1 or More Prior Comm.	% 20.4	15.6	29.0	31.8	30.6	41.6
Avg. Age at Admission	15.8	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.0
Avg. Prior Petitions	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.6
Higher Risks	% 13.2	11.2	16.9	23.4	22.2	32.6
Avg. Risk Score	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.5	5.4

Note: Significant differences exist between Total LA and Total Non-LA on all variables. The following significant differences were found among comparison groups:

Minorities - A-C, A-D, B-C, B-D
 Prior Comm. - A-B, A-C, A-D, B-D
 Age at Adm. - A-C, A-D, B-C, B-D
 Prior Pets. - A-C, A-D, B-C, B-D, C-D
 Risk Score - A-B, A-C, A-D, B-C, B-D, C-D

Recidivism Risk Score. LA youths were found to have a lower average risk of recidivism score: 3.8 vs. 4.6 for the non-LA youths. For the camp groups the scores were, from highest (worst) to lowest: non-LA closed - 5.4; non-LA open - 4.5; LA closed - 4.1; LA open - 3.6. The lower risk score for LA youths was an unexpected finding. The Advisory Committee to the camp study professed the belief that probationers in LA County were just as seriously delinquent (or even more so) than non-LA probationers--at least, in terms of number of prior commitments and number of prior sustained petitions. Data were not available

to explain why LA youths had lower risk scores. The Advisory Committee offered the following possible considerations:

1. Differences between LA and non-LA law enforcement agencies in the handling of delinquent youth.
2. Possibly as a result of the above-mentioned differences, LA probationers in 1982 had fewer sustained petitions than in previous years. (A lower number of prior petitions contributes to a lower risk score.)
3. Differences in the sources of data used by LA and non-LA counties to obtain prior offense histories. LA County relied heavily on its Juvenile Automated Index, while many other counties used case records and court files.

These considerations support the researchers' decision to conduct analyses separately for LA and non-LA counties.

Adjustment for risk of recidivism. Though all outcomes were statistically adjusted using risk of recidivism scores, this adjustment had only minor effects on outcomes. For example, whereas the actual 12-month recidivism rates were 59.0% for non-LA releases and 48.4% for LA releases, adjusted rates were 57.7% and 50.6%, respectively.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS

TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE OR REMOVAL

As shown in Table 9.2, a higher percentage of LA youths were released directly to probation supervision or foster care: 88.4% vs. 72.4% for non-LA youths. Non-LA youths were more frequently removed while on escape status-- 11.4% vs. 1.3%--and were more frequently transferred to some other custody-- 12.7% vs. 6.8%. The lower rate of escapes from LA camps may be partly explained by a difference in type of camps: 36% of the LA youths were in closed camps, compared to 11% in other counties. (As shown in Table 4.3,

Chapter 4, the escape rate among males was 2.8% in closed camps and 10.6% in open camps.) Of the 181 non-LA escapes, only seven were from closed camps.

TABLE 9.2

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Releases or Removals From Camp

Camp Location	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4
Los Angeles	989	38.4	874	88.4	35	3.5	13	1.3	67	6.8
Non-Los Angeles	1,589	61.6	1,151	72.4	55	3.5	181	11.4	202	12.7

Note: Non-Los Angeles refers to those camps in all counties but Los Angeles.

Table 9.3 shows that 91.9% of the LA youths satisfactorily completed their camp programs (were released to probation supervision or at termination of wardship). The figure was 75.9% for non-LA youths. The significantly higher program completion rate for LA youths was another inexplicable finding. The Advisory Committee considered whether the finding might be explained by a difference in probation policies and the availability of intra-camp transfers. LA County is unique in that it operates 14 camps, which allows for some flexibility in making program decisions: for instance, rather than declare a youth to be a program failure, an LA camp may transfer the youth to another camp in the system. The LA sample did in fact contain a noticeable number of youths who had been transferred between camps in the LA camp system. This type of option was unavailable to most non-LA counties, whose only option may have been to handle a recalcitrant youth as a program failure.

TABLE 9.3

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions

Camp Location	Type of Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0
Los Angeles	909	91.9	80	8.1
Non-Los Angeles	1,206	75.9 ^x	383	24.1

x: Significant differences were found between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

LENGTH OF STAY

As seen in Table 9.4, length of stay (LOS) was significantly longer in LA than non-LA camps: 215.2 days vs. 141.2 days (about seven months compared to just over four months). One possible reason for this difference might be the relatively lower rate of escape and transfer found in LA camps (see Table 9.2). By limiting the calculation of LOS to those youths who completed their programs, the influence of such factors as escapes and transfers was removed. When this was done, satisfactory completers in LA camps remained in the program 217.1 days, compared to 151.2 days for similar youths in non-LA camps. Thus, for satisfactory completers, LOS for LA youths was still some two months longer than for non-LA wards.

Another possible reason for the longer LOS for LA youths may be that more LA youths had a violent offense in their prior record: 43.1% of the LA youths had a prior history of violence, compared to 29.4% of the non-LA youths. Youths with violent offenses may be committed for longer terms. However, data are not available to support this conclusion.

TABLE 9.4

Length of Stay in Camp Programs,
by Type of Camp and Type of Release

Type of Camp and Type of Release	Total Male Releases N	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Months		4 to 6 Months		7 Months and Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
<u>Total Camps</u>								
Los Angeles	989	164	16.6	379	38.3	446	45.1	215.2 ^x
Non-Los Angeles	1,589	778	49.0	529	33.3	282	17.8	141.2
<u>Satisfactory</u>								
Los Angeles	909	139	15.3	353	38.8	417	45.9	217.1 ^x
Non-Los Angeles	1,206	520	43.1	459	38.1	227	18.8	151.2
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>								
Los Angeles	80	25	31.2	26	32.5	29	36.2	193.6 ^x
Non-Los Angeles	383	258	67.4	70	18.3	55	14.4	109.7

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

Unsatisfactory Removals. These youths--who were transferred or removed following an escape--also had a longer length of stay in LA camps. Removals from LA camps occurred after an average of 193.6 days, compared to 109.7 days in non-LA camps--a difference of nearly three months.

RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES

Recidivism rates at 6-, 12-, 18-, and 24-month follow-up are presented in Table 9.5. Rates were significantly higher for non-LA youths, exceeding rates for LA youths by about ten percentage points in each follow-up period, as shown below:

Actual Recidivism Rates for Total Male Samples

	<u>6 Mos.</u>	<u>12 Mos.</u>	<u>18 Mos.</u>	<u>24 Mos.</u>
LA	32.7	48.4	57.1	61.5
Non-LA	44.2	59.0	66.3	70.3

Adjusted Outcomes. The LA/non-LA differences in recidivism rates for total males remained statistically significant after adjustment for risk. However, since risk of recidivism was higher for non-LA wards, the differences that remained after adjustment were less than those that existed between actual rates. For instance, the adjusted recidivism rates at 12 months were: LA - 50.6% and non-LA - 57.7% (a difference of 7.1 percentage points rather than 10.6). 4/

4/ As noted, youths from non-LA camps had higher risk of recidivism scores. Therefore, covariance analysis tended to adjust outcomes as follows: (1) if LA youths had a more negative outcome, covariance decreased the difference between LA and non-LA groups; (2) if non-LA youths had a more negative outcome, covariance increased the difference. In only a few cases were statistically different actual scores rendered nonsignificant after adjustment for risk.

TABLE 9.5

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>									
Los Angeles	989	323	32.7	479	48.4	565	57.1	608	61.5
Non-Los Angeles	1,589	702	44.2 ^x	938	59.0 ^x	1,054	66.3 ^x	1,117	70.3 ^x
<u>Satisfactory</u>									
Los Angeles	909	265	29.2	413	45.4	493	54.2	536	59.0
Non-Los Angeles	1,206	424	35.2 ^y	627	52.0 ^y	727	60.3 ^y	780	64.7 ^y
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>									
Los Angeles	80	58	72.5	66	82.5	72	90.0	72	90.0
Non-Los Angeles	383	278	72.6	311	81.2	327	85.4	337	88.0

x: Significant differences exist between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

y: Significant difference exists between actual outcomes only; adjusted outcomes were not statistically different.

Recidivism by Type of Camp. In Chapter 8 (Table 8.4), it was found that youths released from open camps had higher recidivism rates than those from closed camps: 67.4% compared to 64.9%. However, a comparison of LA and non-LA open and closed camp rates showed the following:

<u>Recidivism Rates at 24 Months</u>		
	<u>LA</u>	<u>Non-LA</u>
Open Camps	60.9	70.3
Closed Camps	62.5	69.7

LA youths had lower rates than non-LA youths in both open and closed camps. Among LA youths, those in open camps had slightly lower rates than those in closed camps (60.9% vs. 62.5%). There was little difference between rates for non-LA youths in open and closed camps (69.7% vs. 70.3%).

Recidivism by Ethnic Group. LA camps contained a higher proportion of minorities: 77.9% vs. 51.3% in non-LA camps (Table 9.1). Rates were compared for LA and non-LA ethnic groups in open and closed camps:

<u>Recidivism Rates at 24 Months</u>				
		<u>White</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Black</u>
LA	Open Camps	48.0	62.5	65.8
	Closed Camps	54.4	63.3	67.9
Non-LA	Open Camps	63.3	77.5	77.3
	Closed Camps	66.7	70.2	72.2

When considering LA youths alone, all three ethnic groups had slightly lower recidivism rates in open camps than those in closed camps. This was especially true of LA Whites in open camps, whose 24-month rate was 48.0%, compared to 54.4% for LA Whites in closed camps.

Whites had lower rates in open than in closed camps in both the LA and non-LA groups. However, results were different for minorities. In LA camps, both Hispanics and Blacks had slightly lower rates in open camps, while in non-LA camps, Hispanics and Blacks had lower rates in closed camps.

Satisfactory Completions. Recidivism rates for satisfactory completers were also significantly higher for non-LA youths in each period (Table 9.5). However, in these instances the differences were around five percentage points and, after adjustment, were no longer statistically significant.

Unsatisfactory Completions. Of the LA youths with unsatisfactory camp completions, 72.5% recidivated within six months and 90.0% within 24 months. For non-LA youths, the rates were 72.6% and 88.0%, respectively. These data, like those in Table 8.4, indicate that a considerable percentage of youths who do not satisfactorily complete their camp programs ultimately recidivate--whether rapidly or within 24 months from point of release.

RECIDIVISM BY RISK GROUP

The effects of risk of recidivism on actual recidivism rates are shown in Table 9.6 for youths with satisfactory completions. Recidivism rates for lower risk youths in LA and non-LA camps were quite similar. Non-LA youths in medium and higher risk groups had somewhat higher recidivism rates than their counterparts in LA camps. However, the only significant differences were for medium risks at 12- and 18-month follow-up. For the unsatisfactory group, no significant differences were found between recidivism rates of the LA and non-LA youths.

TABLE 9.6

Recidivism Outcomes; by Recidivism Risk Group
for Males with Satisfactory Camp Completion

Camp Location and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists								
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
<u>Los Angeles</u>										
Lower Risk	308	76	24.7	121	39.3	147	47.7	161	52.3	
Medium Risk	484	145	30.0	225	46.5	266	55.0	293	60.5	
Higher Risk	117	44	37.6	67	57.3	80	68.4	82	70.1	
<u>Non-Los Angeles</u>										
Lower Risk	293	76	25.9	117	39.9	134	45.7	148	50.5	
Medium Risk	664	233	35.1	348	52.4	408	61.4	437	65.8	
Higher Risk	249	115	46.2	162	65.1	185	74.3	195	78.3	

Note: Significant differences were found only between medium risk groups in LA and non-LA camps at 12- and 18-month follow-up.

MOST SERIOUS RECIDIVISM OFFENSE

Although non-LA youths had higher recidivism rates, LA youths had more serious offenses. Table 9.7 shows that 26.2% of the LA recidivists committed high seriousness offenses during 12-month follow-up, compared to 10.5% of the non-LA recidivists. (The average seriousness rating of all recidivism offenses at 12 months was 6.9 for LA and 5.8 for non-LA youths, and adjustment for risk left these averages virtually unchanged.) 5/

TABLE 9.7

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Wards					
		a/		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>							
Los Angeles	439	63	14.4	261	59.4	115	26.2
Non-Los Angeles	914 ^x	208	22.8	610	66.7	96	10.5
<u>Satisfactory</u>							
Los Angeles	395	53	13.4	238	60.2	104	26.3
Non-Los Angeles	621 ^x	149	24.0	402	64.7	70	11.3
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>							
Los Angeles	44	10	22.7	23	52.3	11	25.0
Non-Los Angeles	293 ^x	59	20.1	208	71.0	26	8.9

a/ Excludes 64 wards for whom recidivism offenses were unknown.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

5/ Seriousness scale ranges from 1 to 10, with 10 being the most serious.
See Appendix C.

Data for the 24-month follow-up are shown in Table 9.8. Here, too, LA recidivists had a greater percentage of high seriousness offenses: 29.6% vs. 13.2%. However, for both LA and non-LA youths, 60% or more of all offenses were of medium seriousness (see Table 9.12).

As shown in Tables 9.7 and 9.8, recidivism offenses were more often in the high seriousness category for LA in both the satisfactory and unsatisfactory completion groups.

TABLE 9.8

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Recidivists ^{a/} N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Low		Medium		High	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>							
Los Angeles	570	49	8.6	352	61.8	169	29.6
Non-Los Angeles	1,100 ^x	183	16.6	772	70.2	145	13.2
<u>Satisfactory</u>							
Los Angeles	515	36	7.0	327	63.5	152	29.5
Non-Los Angeles	775 ^x	39	17.9	532	68.6	104	13.4
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>							
Los Angeles	55	13	23.6	25	45.4	17	30.9
Non-Los Angeles	325 ^x	44	13.5	240	73.8	41	12.6

a/ Excludes 55 cases for whom recidivism offenses were unknown.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

VIOLENT RECIDIVISM OFFENSES

Table 9.9 shows the number and percentage of all camp releases with one or more sustained petitions for violent offenses during follow-up. A slightly larger percentage of LA youths committed violent offenses at 12 months--12.5% vs. 9.7% for non-LA youths--and also at 24 months--18.2% vs. 14.6% for non-LA youths. Among those who recidivated within 24 months, the percentage with violent offenses was 41.0% for LA and 25.4% for non-LA youths.

TABLE 9.9

Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions for Violent Offenses During
12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
		12 Mos. a/		24 Mos. a/	
		N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>					
Los Angeles	989	124	12.5	180	18.2
Non-Los Angeles	1,589	154	9.7	232	14.6
<u>Satisfactory</u>					
Los Angeles	909	113	12.4	162	17.8
Non-Los Angeles	1,206	106	8.8	156	12.9
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>					
Los Angeles	80	11	13.8	18	22.5
Non-Los Angeles	383	48	12.5	76	19.8

a/ Recidivism offenses were unknown for 64 cases at 12 months and 55 cases at 24 months. Some of these offenses may have been violent.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

It was found that more LA youths had violent prior histories (426 of 989, or 43.1%) than did non-LA youths (467 of 1,589, or 29.4%). Therefore, it is not surprising that LA youths, as a group, were somewhat more likely to commit violent follow-up offenses. ^{6/}

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Table 9.10 shows the total number of sustained petitions accumulated by recidivists during 12- and 24-month follow-up. Also shown are the average number of sustained petitions for recidivists and for all releases.

Table 9.5 showed that releases from non-LA camps had higher recidivism rates than those from LA camps; table 9.10 shows that non-LA youths also had more sustained petitions--among both recidivists and all releases. For example, at 12-month follow-up, the average number of sustained petitions was 1.61 per non-LA recidivist and 1.27 per LA recidivist. The averages for all releases combined were 0.95 and 0.61, respectively. That LA youths had fewer petitions may partly reflect the fact that their recidivism offenses were more serious (see Tables 9.7 and 9.8). That is, such serious offenses may have led to more frequent returns to camp (or to state commitment), thereby reducing "time on the street" during which offenses may have occurred.

^{6/} See Appendix K for a discussion of number of sustained petitions for violent offenses prior to admission to camp and following release.

TABLE 9.10

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
<u>Total Camps</u>						
Los Angeles	607	1.27	0.61	916	1.51	0.93
Non-Los Angeles	1,508	1.61 ^x	0.95 ^x	2,241	2.01 ^x	1.41 ^x
<u>Satisfactory</u>						
Los Angeles	531	1.29	0.58	822	1.53	0.90
Non-Los Angeles	981	1.56 ^x	0.81 ^x	1,491	1.91 ^x	1.24 ^x
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>						
Los Angeles	76	1.15	0.95	94	1.31	1.18
Non-Los Angeles	527	1.69 ^x	1.38 ^x	750	2.23 ^x	1.96 ^x

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

AVERAGE TIME TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

In addition to having lower recidivism rates, LA youths also had more elapsed time from camp release to first sustained petition. As seen in Table 9.11, average elapsed time was 228.0 days (7.5 months) for LA youths and 181.7 days (6.0 months) for non-LA youths--a difference of nearly 50 days.

Type of Camp Release. There was less of an LA/non-LA difference--22 days--between satisfactory release groups, and more of a difference--41 days--between unsatisfactory groups. The shorter time period for non-LA unsatisfactory removals relates to their higher percentage of escapes and transfers (see Table 9.2), actions which often occurred soon after admission to camp.

TABLE 9.11

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Recidivists	Time to First Sustained Petition	
	N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months a/
<u>Total Camps</u>			
Los Angeles	608	228.0	7.5
Non-Los Angeles	1,117	181.7 ^x	6.0
<u>Satisfactory</u>			
Los Angeles	536	240.1	7.9
Non-Los Angeles	780	218.1 ^y	7.2
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>			
Los Angeles	72	138.3	4.5
Non-Los Angeles	337	97.4	3.2

a/ One month = 30.4 days.

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

y: Significant difference exists between actual outcomes only.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF SUSTAINED RECIDIVISM OFFENSES

Earlier mention was made of the fact that LA youths had fewer post-release offenses, but that their offenses--on average--were more serious. The number and type of all offenses (sustained petitions) that occurred within 24-month follow-up are shown in Table 9.12. This information refers to the number of sustained petitions, not the number of youths with such petitions.

TABLE 9.12

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Satisfactory Completion				Unsatisfactory Completion			
	Los Angeles		Non-Los Angeles		Los Angeles		Non-Los Angeles	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL <u>a/</u>	801	100.0	1,486	100.0	77	100.0	738	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	14	1.8	3	0.2	2	2.6	1	0.1
Robbery	103	12.9	39	2.6	9	11.7	21	2.8
Assault	70	8.7	135	9.1	10	13.0	61	8.3
Forcible Rape	3	0.4	10	0.7	1	1.3	2	0.3
Kidnapping	3	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.5
Arson	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	1.3	1	0.1
Burglary	171	21.4	265	17.8	14	18.2	93	12.6
Theft/Forgery	155	19.4	220	14.8	9	11.7	84	11.4
Petty Theft	25	3.1	116	7.8	0	0.0	31	4.2
Other Sex Offenses	2	0.2	15	1.0	0	0.0	8	1.1
Drugs/Narcotics	35	4.4	26	1.8	2	2.6	6	0.8
Other Drug Offenses	60	7.5	71	4.8	1	1.3	17	2.3
Marijuana	15	1.9	29	2.0	0	0.0	10	1.4
Misc. Felony	33	4.1	25	1.7	3	3.9	5	0.7
Misdemeanor Property	30	3.8	38	2.6	3	3.9	9	1.2
Misc. Misdemeanor	30	3.8	140	9.4	1	1.3	54	7.3
Traffic/Drunk Driving	3	0.4	53	3.6	2	2.6	10	1.4
Probation Violation	48	6.0	241	16.2	11	14.3	144	19.5
Escape	0	0.0	55	3.7	8	10.4	177	24.0

a/ Type of sustained petitions during follow-up are unknown for 55 recidivists.

Satisfactory Releases. Listed below are the most frequently occurring offenses for the satisfactory release group.

Most Frequent Offenses for Satisfactory Releases
(By Percentage of Total Offenses)

<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>Non-Los Angeles</u>
21.4% - burglary	17.8% - burglary
19.4% - theft/forgery	16.2% - probation violation
12.9% - robbery	14.8% - theft/forgery
8.7% - assault	9.4% - misc. misdemeanor
7.5% - other drug offenses	9.1% - assault

These data show the differences in types of offenses accumulated by the two camp groups. While burglary was the most common offense in both groups, included in the top five for non-LA youths were probation violation--16.2% (vs. 6.0% for LA youths) and miscellaneous misdemeanors--9.4% (vs. 3.8% for LA). The total offenses of LA and non-LA youths contained about the same percentage of assaults, but LA youths committed more robberies: 12.9% to 2.6% for non-LA youths. This difference is more impressive when one looks at the actual numbers: the 536 LA recidivists were charged with 103 robbery offenses; the 780 non-LA recidivists were charged with only 39.

Unsatisfactory Removals. The top five offenses for unsatisfactory removals are shown below:

Most Frequent Offenses for Unsatisfactory Removals
(By Percentage of Total Offenses)

<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>Non-Los Angeles</u>
18.2% - burglary	24.0% - escape
14.3% - probation violation	19.5% - probation violation
13.0% - assault	12.6% - burglary
11.7% - robbery	11.4% - theft/forgery
11.7% - theft-forgery	8.3% - assault
10.4% - escape	

Together, escape and probation violation accounted for 43.5% of all offenses charged to the non-LA unsatisfactory group. These same charges comprised a

lower proportion (24.7%) of the LA group's total offenses. Assault and robbery also accounted for 24.7% of the LA offenses, compared to 11.1% for non-LA.

TERMINATIONS AND REMOVALS FROM PROBATION

Table 9.13 shows the type of probation termination or removal during the 24-month follow-up. LA youths were more likely to have been terminated due to a commitment to a state institution: 27.9% vs. 19.5% among non-LA youths. A test of significance showed that LA youths had a higher overall rate of combined negative probation outcomes (state commitment, adult court, jail, and other).

Satisfactory Releases. Results for this group were similar to those for the total group described above.

Unsatisfactory Removals. After 24-month follow-up, the rate of probation termination due to a state commitment was 78.8% for the LA unsatisfactory group. The rate for the non-LA group was considerably lower at 37.1%.

TABLE 9.13

Type of Termination or Removal From Probation
During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Male Releases N	Probation Status and Termination Type									
		Still Active		Ward Term		Adult Ct. or Jail		CYA or CDC		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Camps</u>											
Los Angeles	989	128	12.9	531	53.7	38	3.8	276	27.9	16	1.6
Non-Los Angeles	1,589	441	27.8	757	47.6	35	2.2	310	19.5	46	2.9
<u>Satisfactory</u>											
Los Angeles	909	124	13.6	528	58.1	34	3.7	213	23.4	10	1.1
Non-Los Angeles	1,206	342	28.4	646	53.6	20	1.7	168	13.9	30	2.5
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>											
Los Angeles	80	4	5.0	3	3.8	4	5.0	63	78.8	6	7.5
Non-Los Angeles	383	99	25.8	111	29.0	15	3.9	142	37.1	16	4.2

Note: Significance tests showed LA youths with a higher percentage of negative outcomes (adult court/jail, CYA/CDC, and other) than was true for non-LA youths in all three groups (total camps, satisfactory release, and unsatisfactory release).

COMMITMENTS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS

Table 9.14 shows the total number of youths committed to either the Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections within 24 months from camp release. It includes commitments at or following probation termination. A total of 37.6% of the LA group were committed to the state, a figure statistically higher than the 25.7% for the non-LA group. A statistically significant difference between LA and non-LA youths was also found for both satisfactory and unsatisfactory groups. Of LA's satisfactory releases, 33.7% were committed to the state within 24 months, compared to 20.0% for non-LA. Among unsatisfactory removals, the figures were: LA - 82.5%, non-LA - 43.6%.

TABLE 9.14

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up

Camp Location and Type of Release	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State					
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		Total State Commitments	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Total State</u>							
Los Angeles	989	276	27.9	96	9.7	372	37.6 ^x
Non-Los Angeles	1,589	310	19.5	98	6.2	408	25.7 ^x
<u>Satisfactory</u>							
Los Angeles	909	213	23.4	93	10.2	306	33.7 ^x
Non-Los Angeles	1,206	168	13.9	73	6.1	241	20.0 ^x
<u>Unsatisfactory</u>							
Los Angeles	80	63	78.7	3	3.8	66	82.5 ^x
Non-Los Angeles	383	142	37.1	25	6.5	167	43.6 ^x

x: Significant difference exists between both actual and adjusted outcomes.

In a separate analysis (not shown), rates of state commitment were further examined by controlling for type of camp. Among releases from closed camps, 40.6% of the LA youths and 36.5% of the non-LA youths were committed to the state--a moderate difference. However, LA open camp releases had a 36.0% commitment rate, compared to 24.3% for youths in non-LA open camps.

A comparison of recidivism risk scores showed non-LA open camp releases were higher risks: 4.5 vs. 3.6 for LA open camp releases. (More non-LA youths in open camps had prior institutional commitments and prior petitions, and were somewhat younger--hence their higher risk score.) However, more LA youths in open camps committed violent recidivism offenses: 17.8% vs. 13.6%. More LA recidivists from open camps committed high seriousness offenses: 29.2% vs.

12.8%. The higher rate of violent and serious offenses for LA youths probably contributed to the higher rate of state commitment. While these differences may partly explain the higher state commitment rate for LA youths, they do not fully account for the magnitude of this difference. Other factors--undocumented by this analysis--doubtless exist which also contributed to the higher commitment rate for LA than non-LA youths.

CHAPTER 10

PROBATION OUTCOMES BY YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS

HIGHLIGHTS

Chapter 10 presents probation outcomes for camp youths grouped by the following characteristics:

1. Age at camp admission
2. Prior commitment history
3. Prior sustained petitions
4. Risk of recidivism
5. Type of prior offense history
6. Prior history of violence
7. Ethnicity

Each characteristic is examined separately in the sections that follow. These sections include a brief general summary, significant outcomes in list form, and tables containing outcome data on (1) type of removal from camp, (2) recidivism, (3) percentage of violent offenses during follow-up, and (4) percentage of state commitments.

Appendix F provides tables containing data on the other outcomes: length of stay, seriousness of offenses, average number of sustained petitions during follow-up, days from release to first sustained petition, type of recidivism offenses, and type of termination or removal from probation. Appendix F also contains tables showing recidivism outcomes by risk level for each youth characteristic. For instance, Appendix Table F10.3 shows recidivism rates for lower, medium, and higher risks for each age grouping.

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS FOR YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS

- Youths most likely to recidivate were those (1) 14 and under at admission, (2) with one or more prior commitments, and (3) with three or more prior sustained petitions. (These three variables make up the recidivism risk scale.)
- Most likely to recidivate the soonest after release from camp were: (1) those with three or more prior sustained petitions, (2) property/drug offenders, and (3) those with one or more prior commitments.
- Most likely to commit the most offenses during 24-month follow-up were (1) those with three or more prior sustained petitions, (2) property/drug offenders, (3) those 14 and under at admission, and (4) those with one or more prior commitments.
- Most likely to commit the most serious recidivism offense were: (1) Blacks, (2) those with a history of violence, (3) those 14 and under at admission, and (4) those with one or more prior commitments.
- Outcomes were generally more negative for youths with a higher risk of recidivism. ^{1/} In addition, this group had the highest rate of state commitment. Risk of recidivism, however, was not related to type or seriousness of recidivism offense.
- Youths of Black ethnicity had the highest percentage with violent or high seriousness recidivism offenses.
- The more positive outcomes--lower recidivism rates--were found for youths 17 and older. Older youths also had the lowest percentage who were committed to the state.
- Overall, the more negative outcomes were associated with (1) younger age, (2) prior institutional commitment, (3) more prior sustained petitions (and, accordingly, a higher recidivism-risk score), and (4) minority status. Findings were less consistent, however, for type of offender and history of violence.

^{1/} Recidivism risk is based on a scale that reflects (1) age at first sustained petition, (2) number of prior institutional commitments, and (3) number of prior sustained petitions. See Appendix D.

Listed below for each outcome are the youth-characteristics groups with the two highest (negative) and two lowest (positive) figures. ^{2/}

% of Youths Removed From Camp for Escape

Highest: 13.3% - three or more prior sustained petitions
12.2% - higher recidivism risk

Lowest: 3.9% - no prior sustained petitions
4.7% - lower recidivism risk

% of Youths Transferred From Camp to Other Custody

Highest: 16.8% - one or more prior commitments
15.4% - age 14 and under at admission

Lowest: 5.8% - "other" ethnicity
6.5% - no prior sustained petitions

Average Length of Stay in Camp

Highest: 202.5 days - Black ethnicity
198.5 days - history of violence

Lowest: 154.5 days - property/drug offender
159.6 days - White ethnicity

24-Month Recidivism Rate

Highest: 75.7% - higher recidivism risk
72.8% - age 14 and under at admission

Lowest: 51.4% - age 17 and over at admission
51.4% - lower recidivism risk

% of Youths With a High Seriousness Recidivism Offense

Highest: 30.7% - Black ethnicity
25.5% - history of violence

Lowest: 10.6% - White ethnicity
16.9% - property offender

^{2/} For more information, see data tables for each characteristic in this chapter or in Appendix F.

% of Youths With a Violent Follow-Up Offense

Highest: 23.4% - Black ethnicity
18.3% - higher recidivism risk

Lowest: 7.6% - White ethnicity
10.7% - age 17 and over at admission

Number of Sustained Petitions During Follow-Up (Per Recidivist)

Highest: 1.91 - drug offender
1.90 - three or more prior sustained petitions

Lowest: 1.63 - age 17 and over at admission
1.64 - "other" offender

Days to First Sustained Petition After Release

Shortest: 193.4 days - property/drug offender
193.8 days - three or more prior sustained petitions

Longest: 241.5 days - no prior sustained petition
240.3 days - one prior sustained petition

% of Youths Committed to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-Up

Highest: 38.0% - higher recidivism risk
34.1% - Black ethnicity

Lowest: 15.6% - "other" ethnicity
17.5% - White ethnicity

Other Findings. A somewhat higher percentage of youths with a prior person offense (such as assault) committed one or more person offenses during follow-up than did any other type of offender. A higher percentage of the follow-up petitions for property offenders, compared to all other types of offenders, were for burglary; and, property/drug offenders had the highest percentage of drug offenses during follow-up. This finding provides support for the view that offenders tend to repeat their specific type of offense.

Not surprisingly, more youths with violent histories committed violent offenses during follow-up: 18.2% vs. 13.3% for youths with no such history. However, there was no significant difference between youths with or without violent histories in the percentage of recidivists or commitments to the state.

Some of the larger group differences were found for ethnicity, with Blacks and Hispanics having more negative outcomes than Whites. In all four prior offender-type categories--person, property, property/drug, and other--Blacks had the highest percentage of person offenses. The highest rate of drug offenses was found for Hispanics--regardless of prior offender-type; and, again regardless of offender-type, there was a slight tendency for Whites to have the highest percentage of property offenses during follow-up.

In an attempt to explain these differences, characteristics of the ethnic groups were compared. Few differences were found, except that more Blacks and Hispanics had a history of violence. Though this difference perhaps explains the higher rate of violent offenses for minorities during follow-up, it does not explain their higher rate of recidivism and state commitment. When the rate of recidivism at 24 months was controlled for risk, lower risk Blacks had significantly higher rates than lower risk Whites (observed rates of 62.1% vs. 43.6%), and medium risk Hispanics had higher rates than medium risk Whites (72.6% vs. 64.2%). Higher risk minorities also had higher recidivism rates than similar Whites, but these differences were not statistically significant.

Table 10.0 summarizes the outcomes on selected measures for the various youth characteristics. The rows summarize outcome data by characteristic; the columns may be used to determine the characteristics of youths who did better or worse on each individual outcome.

TABLE 10.0

Youth Characteristics and Probation Outcomes:
Summary of Findings for 24-Month Follow-up

Ward Characteristic Group	Total Releases			Satisfactory Releases						
	Escape Removal	Transfer Removal	Satis. Comple- tion	Length of Stay	Recidi- vism	High Serious- ness Offense	Violent Recidi- vism Offense	Offenses Per Recidi- vist	Days to 1st Peti- tion	State Commit- ment
	%	%	%	Avg.	%	%	%	Avg.	Avg.	%
<u>Age</u>										
14 and Under	5.5	15.4	79.1	185.4	72.8	15.7	18.3	1.89	217.3	29.0
15 and 16	7.8	10.8	81.4	183.8	65.4	17.8	16.6	1.77	224.6	29.2
17 and Over	8.2	7.1	84.7	169.3	51.4	16.8	10.7	1.63	239.4	18.6
<u>Prior Commitments</u>										
1 or More	10.4	16.8	72.7	177.8	69.9	15.3	14.4	1.89	196.4	30.5
None	6.4	8.0	85.6	180.1	59.8	21.6	15.2	1.71	238.6	24.4
<u>Prior Petitions</u>										
3 or More	13.3	13.6	73.1	172.1	70.3	17.4	15.6	1.90	193.8	31.4
2	7.5	12.2	80.3	182.1	67.0	19.5	14.7	1.70	234.4	29.6
1	5.2	9.3	85.6	183.8	60.8	21.0	16.2	1.73	240.3	25.0
None	3.9	6.5	89.6	178.4	51.8	21.8	13.2	1.67	241.5	18.1
<u>Recidivism Risk</u>										
Higher	12.2	14.9	72.9	179.8	75.7	18.2	18.3	1.82	200.3	38.0
Medium	7.2	10.6	82.2	178.6	63.6	19.3	14.9	1.77	232.1	25.7
Lower	4.7	6.8	88.5	180.1	51.4	22.6	13.3	1.67	239.2	18.8
<u>Offender Type</u>										
Person	5.8	11.0	83.3	197.3	59.8	24.7	17.6	1.69	230.8	26.6
Property	9.0	10.3	80.7	171.8	63.4	16.9	13.2	1.79	229.6	26.4
Prop/Drug	6.6	8.4	84.9	154.5	66.0	19.6	16.3	1.91	193.4	21.3
Other	3.8	10.1	86.1	161.0	61.8	19.1	14.7	1.64	216.0	17.6
<u>Violent History</u>										
Yes	5.9	10.9	83.2	198.6	59.9	25.5	18.2	1.69	231.1	27.3
No	8.4	10.2	81.4	169.2	63.5	17.0	13.3	1.79	225.0	25.1
<u>Ethnicity</u>										
White	9.6	9.9	80.6	159.6	55.1	10.6	7.6	1.81	222.7	17.5
Hispanic	6.3	10.9	82.8	182.0	66.0	17.9	15.9	1.80	224.4	28.8
Black	6.1	11.0	82.9	202.5	67.4	30.7	23.4	1.66	235.1	34.1
Other	7.7	5.8	86.5	167.2	62.2	21.4	13.3	1.79	208.4	15.6

AGE AT ADMISSIONINTRODUCTION

Age has typically been found to be related to recidivism. Pritchard (1979), in his review of 71 studies on the prediction of recidivism, found age at first arrest to be a significant predictor in 77 of 95 (81%) research samples.

In the present study, age at admission to camp was statistically related to recidivism. To demonstrate this relationship, observe the following recidivism rates at 24 months for youths of different ages: 12 years - 84.2%, 13 - 77.7%, 14 - 76.4%, 15 - 75.5%, 16 - 65.1%, 17 - 57.2%, 18 - 49.4%. Note how the recidivism rate decreases as age increases.

For the total camp sample, age at admission had a correlation of .17 with recidivism at 24 months. In addition, it made a small but significant contribution to a regression prediction of recidivism. ^{3/}

To simplify the presentation of data and interpretation of results, ages were grouped into three levels: 14 and under, 15 and 16, and 17 and over. The main findings of the outcome analysis by age groups are presented below.

All findings are for males who satisfactorily completed their camp program. This sample of 2,115 included 345 (16.3%) who were 14 and under, 1,105 (52.2%) who were 15 and 16, and 665 (31.4) 17 and over.

^{3/} The recidivism-risk formula employed in this study used age at first sustained petition (see Appendix D). This variable's correlation with recidivism was .19, and it proved to be a stronger contributor than age at admission in regression problems predicting recidivism. The correlation between age at first petition and age at admission was .61. Age at admission was included in this chapter because of its simplicity and availability to practitioners and administrators.

Age at Admission

GENERAL SUMMARY

Age was highly related to outcomes. In general, outcomes for younger males (those age 16 or less) were more negative than for males 17 or more. Younger males (1) stayed longer in the program, (2) had a higher recidivism rate, (3) tended to commit a slightly higher percentage of violent offenses, (4) had more sustained petitions during follow-up, (5) were more often terminated from probation as a result of a state commitment, and (6) overall, were more often committed to the state within the 24-month follow-up period.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR AGE AT ADMISSION

- Slightly more 17 and older youths (84.7%) satisfactorily completed the camp program than did 14 and under youths (79.1%). (Appendix Table F10.1)
- Youths 17 and older had a shorter stay in camp (169.3 days) than either those 14 and under (185.4) or those 15 and 16 (183.8). (App. F10.2)
- Recidivism rates were directly related to age, with younger wards having higher rates. (Table 10.1B in this Chapter)

<u>Age at Admission</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>			
	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
14 and Under	42.0	58.0	67.0	72.8
15 and 16	33.8	52.7	61.6	65.4
17 and Over	25.6	38.8	46.3	51.4

- No statistically significant differences were found as to the seriousness level of recidivism offenses among the three age groups. (App. F10.5)
- However, a slightly higher proportion of younger youths did have violent follow-up offenses. For example, during the 24-month follow-up, a violent offense was committed by 18.3% of those 14 and under, 16.6% of those 15 and 16, and 10.7% of those 17 and over. (Table 10.1C)
- Younger youths tended to commit more offenses during follow-up. Within 24 months, the average number of sustained petitions per camp release age 14 and under (1.37) was significantly higher than for

those aged 15 and 16 (1.16); this, in turn, was significantly higher than the average for releases 17 and over (0.84). (App. F10.6)

- No significant difference existed in average length of time to first sustained petition. (App. F10.7)
- There were only small differences in the percentages of the various types of sustained petitions accumulated during follow-up. One sizeable difference, however, was found for the percentage of petitions for probation violation: 20.7% for 14 and under, 11.6% for 15 and 16, and 8.0% for 17 and over. (App. F10.8)
- Younger youths were more often terminated from probation and committed to CYA or CDC: ^{4/} During the 24-month follow-up, 27.2% of those 14 and under and 22.4% of the 15- and 16-year olds were committed, compared to 6.0% of those 17 and over. (App. F10.9)
- By the end of 24-month follow-up from camp release, 29.0% of the 14 and under group were committed to the state, as were 29.2% of the 15 and 16 group. Of those 17 and over, 18.6% were committed. (Table 10.10)
- When considering all camp releases (satisfactory plus unsatisfactory releases), the state commitment rates were, from younger to older: 33.0%, 33.8%, and 22.6%. (Table 10.10)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F, Tables F.10.1 to F.10.9.

^{4/} California Youth Authority and California Department of Corrections.

TABLE 10.1A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Releases or Removals From Camp,
by Age at Admission

Age at Admission	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
14 and Under	436	16.9	341	78.2	4	0.9	24	5.5	67	15.4
15 - 16	1,357	52.6	1,084	79.8	21	1.6	106	7.8	146	10.8
17 and Over	785	30.5	600	76.4	65	8.3	64	8.2	56	7.1
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.1B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Ups,
by Age at Admission

Age at Admission	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
14 and Under (A)	345	145	42.0	200	58.0	231	67.0	251	72.8
15 - 16 (B)	1,105	374	33.8	582	52.7	681	61.6	723	65.4
17 and Over (C)	665	170	25.6	258	38.8	308	46.3	342	51.4
Total	2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: Significant differences:

- 6 mos. - A vs. B and C, B vs. C.
- 12 and 18 mos. - A and B vs. C.
- 24 mos. - A vs. B and C, B vs. C.

TABLE 10.1C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence by Age at Admission

Age at Admission	Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
			12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%
14 and Under (A)	Yes	99	17	17.2	21	21.2
	No	246	27	11.0	42	17.1
	Total	345	44	12.8	63	18.3
15 - 16 (B)	Yes	389	55	14.1	80	20.6
	No	716	71	9.9	104	14.5
	Total	1,105	126	11.4	184	16.6
17 and Over (C)	Yes	255	22	8.6	34	13.3
	No	410	27	6.6	37	9.0
	Total	665	49	7.4	71	10.7
Total	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	1,372	125	9.1	183	13.3
	Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: Significant differences: at 12 and 24 months, for the Total groups - A and B vs. C. For the Yes groups, differences were significant across all three groups but not when any two groups were compared. For the No group at 24 months - A and B vs. C.

Age at Admission

TABLE 10.10

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Age at Admission

Age at Admission	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
14 and Under (A)	345	94	27.2	6	1.7	100	29.0
15 - 16 (B)	1,105	247	22.4	76	6.9	323	29.2
17 and Over (C)	665	40	6.0	84	12.6	124	18.6
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9
<u>Total Camp Youths</u>							
14 and Under (D)	436	136	31.2	8	1.8	144	33.0
15 - 16 (E)	1,357	367	27.0	92	6.8	459	33.8
17 and Over (F)	785	83	10.6	94	12.0	177	22.6
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: Significant differences for Total State Commitments:

Satisfactory Completions - A and B vs. C

Total Camp Youths - D and E vs. F

PRIOR COMMITMENT HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

Another characteristic frequently used to predict recidivism is number of prior institutional commitments. 5/ Pritchard (1979) found this variable to be statistically related to recidivism in 45 of 58 (76%) research samples.

In the present study, prior commitment was dichotomized as follows: no prior commitments vs. one or more prior commitments. 6/ The study sample includes males with satisfactory program completions: 1,600 (75.6%) with no prior commitment and 515 (24.4%) with one or more.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Youths with one or more prior institutional commitments generally had more negative outcomes than those with no such priors. Fewer of these youths satisfactorily completed their program. In addition, those with one or more priors: (1) had a higher recidivism rate, (2) recidivated sooner after release, (3) had more sustained petitions during follow-up, (4) had a higher rate of probation terminations resulting from state commitment, and (5) overall, were more often committed to the state within the 24-month follow-up period. Though the differences were not statistically significant, those with no priors included a

5/ Prior commitment history is one of three variables comprising the recidivism risk scale used in this study. Its correlation with recidivism at 24 months was .11. Prior commitment contributed modestly to the regression prediction of recidivism (see Appendix D).

6/ Though problems were discovered in the coding of this variable on the follow-up forms, dichotomizing the variable eliminated possible errors. No predictive power was lost by this procedure since recidivism rates hardly varied among wards with more than one prior commitment.

Prior Commitments

slightly higher percentage whose recidivism offense was rated at the high seriousness level.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR NUMBER OF PRIOR COMMITMENTS

- Significantly more youths with no prior commitments satisfactorily completed the program: 85.6% vs. 72.7% of those with one or more priors. (Appendix Table F10.10)
- Youths with one or more priors were more often transferred out of the program to other custody situations: 16.8% vs. 8.0% of those with no priors. ^{7/} (Table 10.2A, in this chapter)
- There was no significant difference between the two groups in average length of camp stay. (App. F10.11)
- Youths with no prior commitments had lower recidivism rates. (Table 10.2B)

<u>Prior Commitments</u>	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>		
		<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
None	28.9	46.4	55.1	59.8
One or More	43.9	57.7	65.6	69.9

- Youths with one or more priors had more sustained petitions during both 12- and 24-month follow-up. At 24 months, the average number per recidivist was 1.89 for the one or more priors group vs. 1.71 for the no priors group. (App. F10.15)
- Youths with no priors remained in the community 7.8 months before their first sustained petition; the figure for those with one or more priors was 6.5 months. (App. F10.16)
- Of those whose probation was terminated during the 24-month follow-up, slightly more with no priors achieved successful termination: 56.5% vs. 52.4%. Conversely, more youths with one or more priors were terminated as a result of a state commitment: 21.6 vs. 16.9%. (App. F10.18)
- By the end of 24-month follow-up, 30.5% of those with one or more priors had been committed to the state, compared to 24.4% of those with no priors. (Table 10.2D)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F, Tables F.10.10 to F.10.18.

^{7/} Of all characteristics analyzed in this chapter, the present one--youths with one or more prior commitments--had the highest rate of transfers out of the camp program.

TABLE 10.2A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp

Prior Commitments	Total		Type of Release or Removal							
			To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Priors	1,870	72.5	1,548	82.8	52	2.8	120	6.4	150	8.0
One or More	708	27.5	477	67.4	38	5.4	74	10.4	119	16.8
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.2B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods, by Prior Commitments

Prior Commitments	Total Satisfactory Releases	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Priors	1,600	463	28.9	743	46.4	882	55.1	956	59.8
One or More	515	226	43.9	297	57.7	338	65.6	360	69.9
Total	2,115	689	32.8	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: Significant differences were found at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months.

Prior Commitments

TABLE 10.2C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence: by Prior Commitments

Prior Commitments	Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
			12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%
No Priors	Yes	568	79	13.9	113	19.9
	No	1,032	87	8.4	131	12.7
	Total	1,600	166	10.4	244	15.2
One or More	Yes	175	15	8.6	22	12.6
	No	340	38	11.2	52	15.3
	Total	515	53	10.3	74	14.4
Total Group	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	1,372	125	9.1	183	13.3
	Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE 10.20

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Prior Commitments

Prior Commitments	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
No Priors	1,600	270	16.9	120	7.5	390	24.4
One or More	515	111	21.6	46	8.9	157	30.5
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9
<u>Total Camp Youths</u>							
No Priors	1,870	387	20.7	136	7.3	523	28.0
One or More	708	199	28.1	58	8.2	257	36.3
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: Significant differences for Total State Commitments were found for both Satisfactory Program Completions and Total Camp Youths.

NUMBER OF PRIOR SUSTAINED PETITIONS

INTRODUCTION

Number of prior sustained petitions is yet another offender characteristic that has proven reliable in predicting recidivism. ^{8/} It was significantly related to recidivism in 99 of 116 (85%) research samples. (Pritchard, 1979)

Number of prior sustained petitions for the camp sample ranged from none (for first commitments) to 11. However, for those with three or more priors, recidivism rates were quite similar. For this reason, and in order to create fairly equal-sized groups for analysis, the number of priors was divided into the following levels: none (485 youths, 22.9%), one prior (693, 32.8%), two priors (449, 21.2%), and three or more priors (488, 23.1%). Again, findings are for male youths with satisfactory program completions.

GENERAL SUMMARY

A higher number of prior sustained petitions was related to negative outcomes. For example, at 24-month follow-up, youths with no priors had a 51.8% recidivism rate, while those with three or more priors had a rate of 70.3%. Similarly, youths with no priors, as compared to those with priors, (1) had fewer unsatisfactory program removals, (2) had fewer sustained petitions during follow-up, (3) spent more time in the community prior to their first sustained petition, (4) had a lower percentage of probation terminations as a

^{8/} Number of prior sustained petitions, along with an age variable and presence of one or more prior institutional commitments are the three variables that comprise the recidivism risk scale used in this study (see Appendix D). Number of prior petitions had a .16 correlation with recidivism at 24-month follow-up.

result of state commitment, and (5) overall, proportionately fewer such youths were committed to the state within the 24-month follow-up period.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR NUMBER OF PRIOR SUSTAINED PETITIONS

- Significantly fewer youths with three or more priors satisfactorily completed the camp program; 73.1% vs. 80.3% with two priors, 85.6% with one prior, and 89.6% for those with no priors. (Appendix Table F10.19)
- There were no significant differences as to length of stay in the program. (App. F10.20)
- Number of priors was related to recidivism at all four follow-up periods. (Table 10.3B, in this chapter)

<u>Prior Petitions</u>	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>		
		<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
None	24.7	39.8	47.6	51.8
1	30.7	47.8	55.3	60.8
2	33.6	50.6	62.4	67.0
3 or more	42.0	59.2	66.8	70.3

- Number of prior petitions was also related to number of petitions during follow-up. The average number of petitions per camp release during 24-month follow-up were: no priors - 0.86, one prior - 1.05, two priors - 1.14, and three or more priors - 1.34. (App. F10.24)
- Youths with three or more priors recidivated sooner after release: 6.4 months vs. 7.7 to 7.9 months for the three groups with fewer than three priors. (App. F10.25)
- Few differences existed across the four groups as to the percentage of specified types of offenses committed during follow-up. However, a slight difference was found in the case of burglary: for those with no priors and one prior, 17.8% and 17.4% of all sustained petitions were for burglary, respectively; for those with two priors and three or more priors, the figures were 21.0% and 20.2%. (App. F10.26)
- Youths with no priors had fewer negative terminations from probation (i.e., state commitment). The no-priors group had 12.2% with such terminations, compared to a range of 17.5% to 21.5% for those with priors. (App. F10.27)

Prior Sust. Petitions

- Within 24 months from release, significantly fewer youths with no prior sustained petitions were committed to the state: 18.1% vs. 25.0% to 31.4% for those with priors. (Table 10.3D)
- For all camp releases (satisfactory plus unsatisfactory), the state commitment rates were: no priors - 20.5%, one prior - 27.6%, two priors - 35.1%, three or more priors - 37.3%. (Table 10.3D)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F, Tables F10.19 to F.10.27.

TABLE 10.3A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Releases or Removals From Camp
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions

No. of Prior Petitions	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	541	21.0	465	86.0	20	3.7	21	3.9	35	6.5
1	810	31.4	662	81.7	31	3.8	42	5.2	75	9.3
2	559	21.7	436	78.0	13	2.3	42	7.5	68	12.2
3 or More	668	25.9	462	69.2	26	3.9	89	13.3	91	13.6
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.3B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions

No. of Prior Petitions		Total Satisfactory Releases	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
			6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	(A)	485	120	24.7	193	39.8	231	47.6	251	51.8
1	(B)	693	213	30.7	331	47.8	383	55.3	421	60.8
2	(C)	449	151	33.6	227	50.6	280	62.4	301	67.0
3 or More	(D)	488	205	42.0	289	59.2	326	66.8	343	70.3
Total		2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: Significant differences:

- 6 mos. - A vs. C, A vs. D, B vs. D, C vs. D.
- 12 mos. - A vs. B, A vs. C, A vs. D, B vs. D.
- 18 mos. - A vs. B, A vs. C, A vs. D, B vs. D, C vs. D.
- 24 mos. - A vs. B, A vs. C, A vs. D, B vs. D.

TABLE 10.3C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions

No. of Prior Petitions	Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
			12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%
None	Yes	174	18	10.3	27	15.5
	No	311	22	7.1	37	11.9
	Total	485	40	8.2	64	13.2
1	Yes	222	32	14.4	47	21.2
	No	471	51	10.8	65	13.8
	Total	693	83	12.0	112	16.2
2	Yes	154	21	13.6	28	18.2
	No	295	22	7.5	38	12.9
	Total	449	43	9.6	66	14.7
3 or More	Yes	193	23	11.9	33	17.1
	No	295	30	10.2	43	14.6
	Total	488	53	10.9	76	15.6
Total Group	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	1,372	125	9.1	183	13.3
	Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE 10.3D

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions

No. of Prior Petitions	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
None (A)	485	59	12.2	29	6.0	88	18.1
1 (B)	693	121	17.5	52	7.5	173	25.0
2 (C)	449	96	21.4	37	8.2	133	29.6
3 or More (D)	488	105	21.5	48	9.8	153	31.4
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9
<u>Total Camp Youths</u>							
None (A)	541	80	14.8	31	5.7	111	20.5
1 (B)	810	167	20.6	57	7.0	224	27.6
2 (C)	559	148	26.5	48	8.6	196	35.1
3 or More (D)	668	191	28.6	58	8.7	249	37.3
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: Significant differences for Total State Commitments:

Satisfactory Completions - A vs. C and D.

Total Camp Youths - A vs. C and D

RISK OF RECIDIVISM

INTRODUCTION

Risk of recidivism is represented by a score on a scale comprised of three variables: age at first sustained petition, number of prior institutional commitments, and number of prior sustained petitions. The selection of these variables and the overall construction of the scale are described in Appendix D.

This scale has been used to control for risk of recidivism when comparing outcomes among youths grouped in differing categories--for example, open vs. closed camps. In the present section, outcomes are compared among youths grouped by scores on the risk scale. To simplify this comparison, the risk scores have been divided into three levels: lower risk (601 youths, 28.4%), medium risk (1,148, 54.3%), and higher risk (366, 17.3%). Results are based on males with satisfactory program completions.

Characteristics are shown below, separately by risk level. As can be seen, risk category has a linear relationship to each characteristic except minority status and history of violence.

<u>Youth Characteristics</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>		
	<u>Lower Risk</u>	<u>Medium Risk</u>	<u>Higher Risk</u>
Minority Status	62.2%	61.0%	65.6%
Age at 1st Sustained Petition	15.8	14.4	12.2
Age at Admission	16.2	15.7	15.1
No. of Prior Petitions	0.3	1.9	3.4
One or More Prior Commitments	0.0%	29.5%	48.1%
History of Violence	37.6%	32.7%	38.8%

GENERAL SUMMARY

Risk of recidivism was, as expected, related to recidivism and to frequency of offending; however, it was not related to type or seriousness of recidivism offense. Satisfactory program completion was more often achieved by lower risks than by either medium or higher risks. In addition, lower risks (1) remained in the community longer before first sustained petition, (2) had fewer terminations from probation as a result of a state commitment, and (3) overall, proportionately fewer such youths were committed to the state during the 24-month follow-up. Although lower risks in general had more positive outcomes, recidivism offenses committed by lower risks were not appreciably different than those committed by higher risks. Additional analysis indicated that commitment to the state was related as much to the three prior record-risk variables as it was to seriousness of recidivism offense.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR RISK OF RECIDIVISM

- Lower risks had the highest percentage of satisfactory program completions: 88.5%, compared to 82.2% for medium risks and 72.9% for higher risks. (App. F10.28)
- No significant differences were found as to length of stay in the program. (App. F10.29)
- Recidivism rates for the three risk groups were as follows: 9/ (Table 10.4B)

<u>Risk Group</u>	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>		
		<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
Lower	25.3	39.6	46.8	51.4
Medium	32.9	49.9	58.7	63.6
Higher	43.4	62.6	72.4	75.7

9/ Risk of recidivism involves an eight-point scale. From lower to higher risk, the 24-month recidivism rates for wards at each scale point were: risk score 1-45.9%, 2-59.8%, 3-63.2%, 4-64.8%, 5-70.2%, 6-74.2%, 7-77.5%, 8-82.6%.

Recidivism Risk

- There were no significant differences found when comparing seriousness level of post-release offenses across risk groups. Lower risks had the highest percentage of high seriousness offenses (22.6%), but also the highest percentage of low seriousness offenses (15.0%). (App. F10.31)
- There were also no significant differences in the percentage of violent offenses committed by recidivists of various risk levels. However, higher risks did commit a slightly higher percentage of violent recidivism offenses (18.3%) than either medium risks (14.9%) or lower risks (13.3%). (Table 10.4C)
- Higher risks had a higher average number of post-release petitions: at 24 months, there were 1.38 vs. 1.13 (medium) and 0.85 (lower) petitions per release. No significant differences were found, however, in the average number of petitions per recidivist. (App. F10.32)
- Higher risks recidivated sooner (6.6 months) than either medium risks (7.6) or lower risks (7.9). (App. F10.33)
- More higher risks were terminated from probation as a result of a state commitment: 31.4% vs. 17.6% for medium risks and 10.6 for lower risks. (App. F10.35)
- Within the 24-month follow-up period, 38.0% of the higher risks were committed to the state, compared to 25.7% of the medium risks and 18.8% of the lower risks. ^{10/} The corresponding figures for all releases (satisfactory plus unsatisfactory) were: 42.4%, 30.6%, and 20.5%, respectively. (Table 10.4D)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F, Tables F10.28 to F10.35.

^{10/} Further analysis addressed the question of why more higher risk youths received state commitments than lower risks. Findings have shown that the percentage of recidivists was greater for higher risks: 75.7% vs. 51.4% for lower risks. Also, data (not shown) indicate that, of the recidivists, more higher risks were committed to the state: 50.2% vs. 34.3%. However, no statistical differences were found as to the type of post-release offenses; in fact, lower risks committed slightly more offenses than higher risks in the higher seriousness category. On the other hand, slightly more higher risks committed violent offenses. Thus, it appears that the decision to commit to the state reflected both the type of recidivism offense and the prior record: Higher risks who committed a serious or violent offense were committed more often than lower risks because of their longer prior records. Lower risks, who committed serious or violent offenses nearly as often as higher risks, seem to have been less frequently committed, in part because of their less serious prior record.

TABLE 10.4A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Recidivism Risk Group

Recidivism Risk Group	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lower (L)	679	26.3	568	83.6	33	4.9	32	4.7	46	6.8
Medium (M)	1,397	54.2	1,102	78.9	46	3.3	101	7.2	148	10.6
Higher (H)	502	19.5	355	70.7	11	2.2	61	12.2	75	14.9
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.4B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods, by Recidivism Risk Group

Recidivism Risk Group	Total Satisfactory Releases	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lower (L)	601	152	25.3	238	39.6	281	46.8	309	51.4
Medium (M)	1,148	378	32.9	573	49.9	674	58.7	730	63.6
Higher (H)	366	159	43.4	229	62.6	265	72.4	277	75.7
Total	2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: Significant differences were found to exist at all four follow-up periods for L vs. M and H, M vs. H.

Recidivism Risk

TABLE 10.4C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a
Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence
by Recidivism Risk Group

Recidivism Risk Group	Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
			12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%
Lower	Yes	226	22	9.7	36	15.9
	No	375	28	7.5	44	11.7
	Total	601	50	8.3	80	13.3
Medium	Yes	375	53	14.1	70	18.7
	No	773	73	9.4	101	13.1
	Total	1,148	126	11.0	171	14.9
Higher	Yes	142	19	13.4	29	20.4
	No	224	24	10.7	38	17.0
	Total	336	43	11.8	67	18.3
Total Group	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	1,372	125	9.1	183	13.3
	Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE 10.4D

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Recidivism Risk Group

Recidivism Risk Group	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
Lower (L)	601	64	10.6	49	8.2	113	18.8
Medium (M)	1,148	202	17.6	93	8.1	295	25.7
Higher (H)	366	115	31.4	24	6.6	139	38.0
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9

Total Camp Youths

Lower (L)	679	87	12.8	52	7.7	139	20.5
Medium (M)	1,397	314	22.5	114	8.2	428	30.6
Higher (H)	502	185	36.8	28	5.6	213	42.4
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: Significant differences for Total State Commitments:

Satisfactory Completions - L vs. M and H, M vs. H

Total Camp Youths - L vs. M and H, M vs. H

TYPE OF PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

Two methods were considered for analyzing outcomes by type of offender. The first method, often used in research, was to classify each offender according to his instant offense--in this case, his commitment offense. 11/ The second method involved classifying by type or pattern of offenses in the prior criminal record as well as the commitment offense. The second method was chosen because it utilized more information and enhanced the identification of certain offenders, such as those who had committed offenses against persons. Four categories of offender type were thus distinguished: person (767 youths, 36.3%), property only (1,139, 53.8%), property/drug (141, 6.7%), and other (68, 3.2%). 12/ Results are for males who satisfactorily completed their program.

11/ Pritchard (1979) found type of instant offense to be significantly related to recidivism in 118 of 145 research studies. However, in none of this study's analyses was offender type shown to be predictive of recidivism.

12/ Classification was as follows: person - any youth with at least one person offense; property only - excluding person offenders, any youth with a property offense, but also excluding any who additionally had a drug offense; property/drug - any youth with a drug offense (excluding person offenders); other - all remaining unclassified offenders (those with no person, property, or drug offenses). See Chart 10.5 for further information on offender types. The property/drug group includes 60 youths with a mix of prior property and drug offenses, and 81 with drug-only offenses.

CHART 10.5

Specific Person, Property, Drug, and Other Offenses

PERSON OFFENSES

- a/b/ Murder
- a/b/ Manslaughter
- a/b/ Robbery, Armed
- a/b/ Robbery, Other
- a/b/ Assault With Deadly Weapon
Discharge/Display Firearms
- b/ Assault; Battery; Resisting Arrest
- b/ Destructive Devices
- b/ Misc. Assault Offenses
- a/b/ Forcible Rape
- a/b/ Assault to Rape/Rob
- a/b/ Kidnapping

DRUG OFFENSES

- Possession Hard Narcotic
- a/ Sale Hard Narcotic
- Possession Marijuana
- Sale Marijuana
- Possession Dangerous Drugs
- a/ Sale Dangerous Drugs
- Driving under the Influence
- Misc. Drugs and Narcotics Offenses
- a/ High seriousness offense
- b/ Violent offense.

PROPERTY OFFENSES

- Burglary
- Burglary, Attempted
- Grand Theft
- Petty Theft
- Receiving/Possession Stolen
Property
- Auto Theft/Joyriding
- Forgery
- Check Offenses

OTHER OFFENSES

- Statutory Rape
- Sex Delinquency; Prostitution
- Indecent Exposure
- a/ Lewd and Lascivious Conduct
With Children
- Sex Perversion
- Carrying Concealed Weapon
- Drunk Driving, Felony and
Misdemeanor
- a/ Arson
- Misc. Felonies
- Sniffing (e.g., glue)
- Loitering; Disturbing Peace
- Malicious Mischief
- Alcohol Offenses
- Probation Violation; Placement
Failure

Type of Prior Offense

GENERAL SUMMARY

There were few substantial or statistically significant differences in outcomes across the four offense types, i.e., among youths grouped by type of offense history. ^{13/} Although the differences were not statistically significant, person offenders had the lowest recidivism rates whereas property/drug offenders the highest rates. A slight tendency for offense specialization was found; that is, person offenders often committed further person offenses, property offenders committed the largest percentage of post-release property offenses, and property/drug offenders had the highest rate of petitions for drug offenses during follow-up. Finally, no relationship was found between prior offender type and likelihood of commitment to the state.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR TYPE OF PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY

- There was no significant difference in the percentage of program completions across the four types of offenders. (App. F10.36)
- Person offenders remained in the camp program longer than other offenders. However, it is likely that person offenders were committed for longer periods in the first place. (App. F10.37)
- Recidivism rates for the four offender types are shown below. There were no significant differences between any of the groups at any follow-up period. (Table 10.5B)

^{13/} A separate analysis was made by type of commitment offense alone. Although using this definition of offender type resulted in slightly different findings, the relationship of outcomes among commitment offense types remained essentially the same as those found for offender types based on prior record.

<u>Offender Type</u>	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>		
		<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
Person	29.9	46.7	56.2	59.8
Property Only	33.4	49.9	58.2	63.4
Property/Drug	39.7	57.4	61.7	66.0
Other	33.8	48.5	57.4	61.8

- When offender type and recidivism risk score were considered together, significant outcome differences were scattered. Lower-risk property/drug offenders had lower recidivism rates than other lower-risk offender types. In contrast, medium-risk property/drug offenders had higher recidivism rates than other medium-risk offender types. (App. F10.38)
- No significant differences were found as to seriousness level of recidivism offenses. (App. F10.40)
- Although the differences were not statistically significant, property/drug offenders tended to recidivate earlier than other offender types. (App. F10.42)
- A slight relationship was also found between type of offender and type of follow-up offense. For instance, person offenders had slightly more robberies and assaults than did any other offender type. Similarly, property offenders went on to commit the largest percentage of burglaries, and property/drug offenders had the largest percentage of drug offenses during follow-up. (App. F10.43)
- Among satisfactory program completions, no significant differences were found in the percentages of each offender type committed to the state during the 24-month follow-up. (Table 10.5D)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F. Tables F10.36 to F10.44.

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE 10.5A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Releases or Removals From Camp,
by Type of Prior Offense History

Type of Prior Offense History	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	921	35.7	732	79.5	35	3.8	53	5.8	101	11.0
Property	1,412	54.7	1,091	77.3	48	3.4	127	9.0	146	10.3
Property/Drug	166	6.4	136	81.9	5	3.0	11	6.6	14	8.4
Other	79	3.1	66	83.5	2	2.5	3	3.8	8	10.1
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.5B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Type of Prior Offense History

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Satisfactory Releases	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	767	229	29.9	358	46.7	431	56.2	459	59.8
Property	1,139	381	33.4	568	49.9	663	58.2	722	63.4
Property/Drugs	141	56	39.7	81	57.4	87	61.7	93	66.0
Other	68	23	33.8	33	48.5	39	57.4	42	61.8
Total	2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE 10.5C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence by Type of Prior Offense History

Type of Prior Offense History	Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
			12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%
Person	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	24	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	767	94	12.3	135	17.6
Property	Yes <u>a/</u>	0	-	-	-	-
	No	1,139	102	9.0	150	13.2
	Total	1,139	120	9.0	150	13.2
Property/Drugs	Yes <u>a/</u>	0	-	-	-	-
	No	141	17	12.1	23	16.3
	Total	141	17	12.1	23	16.3
Other	Yes <u>a/</u>	0	-	-	-	-
	No	68	6	8.8	10	14.7
	Total	68	6	8.8	10	14.7
Total	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	1,372	125	9.1	183	13.3
	Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: No significant differences.

a/ By definition of offender-type, youths in these categories had no prior violent offenses.

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE 10.5D

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Type of Prior Offense History

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
Person	767	152	19.8	52	6.8	204	26.6
Property	1,139	204	17.9	97	8.5	301	26.4
Property/Drugs	141	17	12.1	13	9.2	30	21.3
Other	68	8	11.8	4	5.9	12	17.6
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9
<u>Total Camp Wards</u>							
Person	921	238	25.8	59	6.4	297	32.2
Property	1,412	311	22.0	116	8.2	427	30.2
Property/Drug	166	26	15.7	15	9.0	41	24.7
Other	79	11	13.9	4	5.1	15	19.0
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: No significant differences were found for Total State Commitments among offender types.

PRIOR HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

INTRODUCTION

Violent crimes include murder, manslaughter, assault with a deadly weapon, forcible rape, kidnapping, armed robbery, and other robberies. It was not expected that a history of violence would be predictive of recidivism, and this turned out to be the case. ^{14/} Nevertheless, it was important to learn what proportion of youths with such a history committed violent crimes after release from camp and, in addition, whether a history of violence had any affect on other outcome measures. Of the sample of 2,115 male youths who satisfactorily completed their camp program, 743 or 34.6% had one or more violent offenses in their prior record (including commitment offense).

GENERAL SUMMARY

Youths with a prior history of violence ("violent offenders") did, in fact, commit more violent and--in general, more high seriousness--crimes during follow-up than did those without such histories ("nonviolent offenders"). However, these differences were moderate: at 24 months, 18.2% of violent offenders vs. 13.3% of the nonviolent offenders had committed violent follow-up offenses; 25.5% of the recidivism offenses of violent offenders were rated in the high seriousness category, compared to 17.0% of those for nonviolent offenders; and, of all the offenses committed during follow-up, robbery and assault (combined) accounted for 20.1% among violent and 12.8% among nonviolent offenders. On the other hand, during the 24-month follow-up, nonviolent

^{14/} As discussed in Appendix D, history of prior violence did not contribute significantly to the recidivism risk scale.

Prior Violence History

offenders had slightly (but not significantly) higher recidivism rates and higher average number of post-release sustained petitions.

As stated above, 18.2% of all youths with a history of violence committed one or more violent follow-up offenses. Elsewhere in this chapter, data have shown slightly to moderately higher rates for violent offenders with specified characteristics. For instance, higher rates of violent offending were found for violent offenders who: (1) were 14 and under at admission, 21.2%; (2) were ages 15 and 16 at admission, 20.6%; (4) were at higher recidivism risk, 20.4%; and (5) were of Black ethnicity, 24.1%.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR PRIOR HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

- Violent offenders satisfactorily completed their program as often as nonviolent offenders: 83.2% vs. 81.4%. (App. F10.45)
- However, violent offenders remained in camp longer than others: 198.6 vs. 169.2 days. (App. F10.46)
- No significant differences were found between recidivism rates of violent and nonviolent offenders. (Table 10.6B)
- At 24-month follow-up, a higher percentage of violent offenders committed recidivism offenses in the higher seriousness category: 25.5% vs. 17.0% for nonviolent offenders. The differences were significant at both 12- and 24-month follow-up. ^{15/} (App. F10.49)
- A higher percentage of youths with a prior history of violence committed violent offenses during follow-up. These differences were small--but statistically significant--at 12 months 12.6% vs. 9.1% for nonviolent offenders and at 24 months, 18.2% vs. 13.3%. (Table 10.6C)
- During the 24-month follow-up, nonviolent offenders committed more post-release offenses, 1.14 vs. 1.01. (App. F10.50)
- Of all post-release offenses committed, robbery and assault (combined) accounted for 20.1% among violent offenders vs. 12.8% among nonviolent offenders. (App. F10.52)

^{15/} The high seriousness category includes some offenses not counted as violent. See Chart 10.5 in preceding section on type of offender.

- Among the satisfactory completion group, a somewhat unexpected finding was that there were no significant differences in type of probation terminations. (App. F10.53) However, for all camp youths (satisfactory plus unsatisfactory releases), a small but statistically significant difference was found in the state commitment rate at 24-month follow-up: 32.9% of all violent offenders were committed vs. 28.8% of all nonviolent offenders. (Table 10.6D)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F, Tables F10.45 to F10.53.

Prior Violence History

TABLE 10.6A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified Releases or Removals From Camp, by Prior History of Violence

Prior History of Violence	Type of Release or Removal									
	Total		To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violence	893	34.6	710	79.5	33	3.7	53	5.9	97	10.9
No Violence	1,685	65.0	1,315	78.0	57	3.4	141	8.4	172	10.2
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.6B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods, by Type of Prior Offense History

Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violence	743	223	30.0	348	46.8	418	56.3	445	59.9
No Violence	1,372	466	34.0	692	50.4	802	58.4	871	63.5
Total	2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE 10.6C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence

Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
		12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%
Violence	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
No Violence	1,372	125	9.1 ^x	183	13.3 ^x
Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: Significant differences exist between percentage of youths with a violent offense at 12 and 24 months.

TABLE 10.6D

Commitments to State Institutions During 24-Month Follow-Up Period, by Prior History of Violence

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
Violence	743	151	20.3	52	7.0	203	27.3
No Violence	1,372	230	16.8	114	8.3	344	25.1
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9
<u>Total Camp Youths</u>							
Violence	893	235	26.3	59	6.6	294	32.9
No Violence	1,685	351	20.8	135	8.0	486	28.8
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: Significant difference between Total State Commitments was found for Total Camp Youths.

ETHNICITY

INTRODUCTION

Ethnicity represents an equivocal variable in the prediction of recidivism. Pritchard, for example, found "race" predictive in 65 research studies and nonpredictive in 59 studies. 16/ 17/ In California, which has a large Hispanic population, most correctional research uses ethnicity rather than race, and it is used essentially as a socio-cultural variable. Accordingly, ethnicity was used in the present study. Of the sample of males who satisfactorily completed their program, 801 (37.9%) were Whites, 615 (29.1%) were Hispanics, 654 (30.9%) were Blacks, and 45 (2.1%) were of other minority ethnic groups.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Statistically significant differences were found among the ethnic groups on 11 of 13 outcome variables tested. No differences were found with regard to percentage of satisfactory program completions and number of days to first sustained petition during follow-up. Outcomes for Blacks were usually the most negative; followed by Hispanics, "others," and Whites. Whites had the (1) shortest average program stay (LOS), (2) lowest recidivism rate, (3) lowest percentage of high seriousness recidivism offenses, (4) fewest violent offenses during follow-up, and (5) lowest average number of follow-up offenses, (6) were least often (except for "other" minorities) terminated from probation as a

16/ Pritchard used the term "race." It is not clear if the variable referred to Caucasian vs. Negroid vs. Mongoloid, or to ethnicity as defined in the present study: White vs. Black vs. Hispanic vs. Others.

17/ In the development of a recidivism risk scale (see Appendix D), ethnicity showed mixed results in the prediction of recidivism. It was decided not to include ethnicity as a predictor variable, despite its possible relevance to this outcome measure.

result of a state commitment, (7) had the lowest percentage of youths committed to the state for their first time after probation termination, and (8) overall, had the lowest percentage of commitments to the state within 24-month follow-up. Minorities, on the other hand, tended to commit disproportionately more of the following serious offenses during follow-up: Blacks committed more robberies; Hispanics committed more drug/narcotic offenses; and minorities (as a group) accounted for 16 of 17 homicide and manslaughter offenses.

To better understand the preceding differences, characteristics of the ethnic groups were examined. (Since the "other" group contained only 45 youths, this group was excluded.) Data on characteristics are listed by ethnic group in Chart 10.7. Ethnic groups did not differ statistically on age at first sustained petition, age at admission to camp, or on percentage with one or more prior institutional commitments; and, though statistically reliable differences were found on other characteristics (such as average number of prior sustained petitions), such differences were seldom large. However, a substantial difference was found in the percentage of youths with prior violence: Blacks - 46.1%, Hispanics - 38.9%, and Whites - 22.3.

An examination was made of the follow-up petitions charged to youths with prior histories of person offenses (see Table 10.7E). It was assumed that a violent offense occurring during follow-up would more likely be sustained and more likely result in state commitment, particularly if the youth had a prior history of such offenses. The findings indicated that for White person offenders, 11.1% of the follow-up offenses were against persons. The figure was 19.7% for Hispanics and 28.4% for Blacks. These findings, however, provide only a partial explanation of the more negative outcomes for Blacks and Hispanics.

CHART 10.7

Youth Characteristics, by Ethnic Group

Youth Characteristic	White	Hispanic	Black	Significance
Number of Youths	801	615	654	
Avg. Age of First Sustained Petition	14.4	14.5	14.2	n.s.
Avg. Age at Camp Admissions	15.8	15.8	15.7	n.s.
Avg. Prior Sustained Petitions	2.8	2.6	2.7	*a
% One or More Prior Commitments	27.1	24.6	21.7	n.s.
% With History of Violence	22.3	38.9	46.1	*a,b,c
Avg. No. of Prior Viol. Offenses <u>1/</u>	0.3	0.4	0.6	*a,b,c
Avg. Recidivism Risk Score	4.2	4.0	4.3	*c

* Significant F-value for analysis of variance across ethnic groups.

Significant group differences:

- a/ White vs. Hispanic
- b/ White vs. Black
- c/ Hispanic vs. Black

1/ The averages apply to all youths--those with and those without a violent history. The averages for only those with a violent history were: Whites - 1.12, Hispanics - 1.15, and Blacks - 1.29.

MAIN FINDINGS ON ETHNICITY

- No significant differences were found as to the percentage of satisfactory program completions achieved by youths of the four ethnic groups. (App. F10.54)
- Blacks remained in camp the longest (202.5 days) and Whites the shortest (159.6). Length of stay for Hispanics was in-between (182.0). (App. F10.55)
- Whites had the lowest recidivism rates (the differences were significant at 12-, 18-, and 24-month follow-up). Few differences were found across the three minority groups. (Table 10.7B)

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>Recidivism Rates</u>		
		<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
White	29.3	43.7	50.7	55.1
Hispanic	34.2	53.0	61.1	66.0
Black	35.0	52.1	62.8	67.4
Other	33.3	51.1	60.0	62.2

- When grouped by risk level, some significant differences remained among the recidivism rates of the ethnic groups. For instance, at 24 months, rates among lower risk youths were lower for Whites than for Blacks or Hispanics; rates among medium risks were lower for Whites than for Hispanics. However, among higher risks, no significant differences in rates at 24 months existed across ethnic groups. (App. F10.56)
- Within 24-month follow-up, 30.7 of the Black recidivists had committed at least one offense in the high seriousness category; this figure was nearly three times that for Whites (10.6%). The figure for Whites was in turn lower than that for Hispanics (17.9%). (App. F10.58)
- Essentially the same results were found for violent offenses; in particular, at 24 months, 23.4% of all Black releases had committed one or more violent offenses, compared to 15.9% of Hispanics and 7.6% of Whites. This cross-ethnic relationship also existed when youths were grouped by prior history of violence. However, within each ethnic group, only marginal differences existed in the percentage of violent recidivism offenses for youths with or without a history of violence. (Table 10.7C)
- No significant differences were found across ethnic groups in length of time to first sustained petition.

Ethnicity

- During the 24-month follow-up, 13.1% of all sustained petitions filed on Blacks were for robbery; among Whites and Hispanics, robbery accounted for 2.2% and 3.9%.
- The combination of drugs/narcotics and other drug offenses accounted for 19.0% of all petitions for Hispanics and 3.7% and 3.6% for Whites and Blacks.
- Probation violation accounted for 18.2% of all petitions for Whites, 11.9% for Hispanics, and 7.3% for Blacks.
- Of 17 sustained petitions for murder/manslaughter, eight were accounted for by Blacks, seven by Hispanics, Whites and others accounted for one each. See Appendix Table F10.61 for data on offenses committed by ethnic groups.
- Significant differences were found among the percentages in each ethnic group terminated from probation as a result of a state commitment: Blacks - 25.1%, Hispanics - 19.2%, Whites - 11.9%, and others - 8.9%. (App. F10.62)
- By the end of the 24-month follow-up, 34.1% of the Blacks, 28.8% of the Hispanics, 17.5% of the Whites, and 15.6% of other ethnic groups were committed to the state. (Table 10.7D)
- For all camp releases (satisfactory plus unsatisfactory releases), the 24-month state commitment rates were: Blacks - 38.3%, Hispanics - 33.8%, Whites - 21.7%, and others - 21.2%. (Table 10.7D)

Additional outcome data are contained in Appendix F, Tables F.10.54 to F.10.62.

TABLE 10.7A

Number and Percentage of Males With Specified
Releases or Removals From Camp,
by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total		Type of Release or Removal							
			To Probation Supervision/ Foster Care		Termination of Wardship		Removal During Escape		Transfer to Other Custody	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	994	38.6	756	76.1	45	4.5	95	9.6	98	9.9
Hispanic	743	28.8	591	79.5	24	3.2	47	6.3	81	10.9
Black	634	80.4	20	2.5	48	6.1	87	11.0	634	80.4
Other	52	21.0	44	84.6	1	1.9	4	7.7	3	5.8
Total	2,578	100.0	2,025	78.6	90	3.5	194	7.5	269	10.4

TABLE 10.7B

Recidivism Outcomes: Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total Satisfactory Releases	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	801	235	29.3	350	43.7	406	50.7	441	55.1
Hispanic	615	210	34.2	326	53.0	376	61.1	406	66.0
Black	654	229	35.0	341	52.1	411	62.8	441	67.4
Other	45	15	33.3	23	51.1	27	60.0	28	62.2
Total	2,115	689	32.6	1,040	49.2	1,220	57.7	1,316	62.2

Note: Significant differences. 6 mos. - none; 12, 18, and 24 months - White vs. Hispanic, White vs. Black.

Ethnicity

TABLE 10.7C

Males With One or More Sustained Petitions for a Violent Offense During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups, for Youths With and Without Prior History of Violence: by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Prior History of Violence	Total Satisfactory Releases N	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Youths With Violent Offense			
			12 Mos.		24 Mos.	
			N	%	N	%
White	Yes	179	13	7.3	17	9.5
	No	622	28	4.5	44	7.1
	Total	801	41	5.1	61	7.6
Hispanic	Yes	239	28	11.7	42	17.6
	No	376	40	10.6	56	14.9
	Total	615	68	11.1	98	15.9
Black	Yes	307	51	16.6	74	24.1
	No	347	55	15.8	79	22.8
	Total	654	106	16.2	153	23.4
Other	Yes	18	2	11.1	2	11.1
	No	27	2	7.4	4	14.8
	Total	45	4	8.9	6	13.3
Total Groups	Yes	743	94	12.6	135	18.2
	No	1,372	125	9.1	183	13.3
	Total	2,115	219	10.4	318	15.0

Note: Significant differences. For Total, all groups (excluding "other") differ at 12 and 24 months. For Yes, W vs. B at 12 and 24 months. For No, W vs. B and W vs. H at 12 months, and W vs. B, W vs. H, H vs. B at 24 months.

TABLE 10.7D

Commitments to State Institutions
During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Ethnicity

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Male Releases N	Number and Percentage of Youths Committed to State				Total State Commitments	
		At Probation Termination		Following Termination		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
<u>Satisfactory Completions</u>							
White	801	95	11.9	45	5.6	140	17.5
Hispanic	615	118	19.2	59	9.6	177	28.8
Black	654	164	25.1	59	9.0	223	34.1
Other	45	4	8.9	3	6.7	7	15.6
Total	2,115	381	18.0	166	7.8	547	25.9
<u>Total Camp Youths</u>							
White	994	160	161.1	56	5.6	216	21.7
Hispanic	743	185	24.9	66	8.9	251	33.8
Black	789	235	29.8	67	8.5	302	38.3
Other	1,685	351	20.8	135	8.0	486	28.8
Total	2,578	586	22.7	194	7.5	780	30.3

Note: Significant differences for Total State Commitments:

Satisfactory Completions - White vs. Hispanic, White vs. Black, Other vs. Black

Total Camp Youths - same

TABLE 10.7E

Average Number and Type of Sustained Petitions During Follow-Up,
by Offender Type and Ethnicity

Offender and Type Ethnicity	Recid- ivists	Post- Peti- tions	Avg. Post- Petitions	Percent Post-Release Petitions				
				Person	Property	Drugs	Other	
Person	W	94	162	1.72	11.1	44.4	4.9	39.6
	H	141	254	1.80	19.7	36.6	15.8	27.9
	B	200	327	1.64	28.4	41.9	7.6	22.1
Property Only	W	299	567	1.90	8.1	48.3	4.6	39.0
	H	188	336	1.79	14.0	41.3	19.9	24.8
	B	209	351	1.68	23.9	54.1	5.4	16.6
Property/ Drugs	W	24	34	1.42	5.9	44.1	11.7	38.3
	H	49	102	2.08	13.7	32.4	31.3	22.6
	B	16	35	2.19	31.4	37.1	16.2	15.3
Other	W	15	26	1.73	3.8	61.5	7.7	27.0
	H	19	31	1.63	16.1	38.0	19.4	26.5
	B	8	12	1.50	33.3	16.7	0.0	50.0
Total	W	432	789	1.83	8.5	47.8	5.1	38.6
	H	397	723	1.82	16.1	37.9	20.1	25.9
	B	433	725	1.67	26.5	47.2	6.9	19.4

SECTION FOUR

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CAMPS

Section Four summarizes information on the characteristics of camps. Data are presented on the relationship between each camp feature and probation outcomes for all males satisfactorily released from camps. In Chapter 15, these relationships are examined for youths grouped by recidivism risk level. Throughout this section, camp features are analyzed individually, that is, in isolation from each other. Results of these analyses cannot lead to conclusions that any single feature, by itself, "caused" a particular outcome. Outcomes are the result of combinations of variables (effects), interacting with each other and with youth characteristics. The "univariate" analyses in Section Four were conducted as necessary background development to be used in the identification of "camp-types" presented in Chapters sixteen and seventeen. In all subsequent chapters, following the highlights Section is a Table of Contents Chapter.

Section Four Contents

- Chapter 11 - Describes general features (capacity, number of living units, etc.) and their relationship to outcomes.
- Chapter 12 - Describes program features (hours of counseling, frequency of recreation, etc.) and their relationship to outcomes.
- Chapter 13 - Describes staff variables and their relationship to outcomes.
- Chapter 14 - Describes case processing and aftercare variables and their relationship to outcomes.
- Chapter 15 - Examines the relationship of each camp feature or variable to outcomes, by youth level of risk.

CHAPTER 11

GENERAL CAMP FEATURES AND OUTCOME

HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter examines the relationship between general camp features and probation outcomes. Camp personnel completed a detailed questionnaire describing physical and program aspects of their respective camps. This chapter focuses on physical or general features. These features are:

1. Camp Setting (rural, nonrural)
2. Camp Capacity (smaller, medium, larger)
3. Camp Capacity Used (lower, medium, higher)
4. Living Unit Capacity (smaller, larger)
5. Number of Living Units (single, multiple)
6. Living Unit Arrangement (dorms, rooms)
7. Average Length of Stay (shorter, medium, longer)

For each feature, camps were grouped into one of two or sometimes three categories. Probation outcomes for these various groupings of camps were then analyzed. Results for three major outcomes were as follows:

Recidivism Rates. A significant difference in recidivism rate was found on two of the seven general features:

- Rural camps had a lower recidivism rate than nonrural camps.
- Camps with single living units were lower than those with multiple units.

<u>Camp Setting</u>	<u>Actual Recidivism Rates</u>			
	<u>6 mos.</u>	<u>12 mos.</u>	<u>18 mos.</u>	<u>24 mos.</u>
Rural	27.4*	44.2*	52.3*	56.8*
Nonrural	35.3	51.8	60.5	65.1
<u>No. of Living Units</u>				
Single	29.9*	47.4*	55.7*	60.2*
Multiple	36.1	51.5	60.2	64.8

(*Denotes significant difference)

- Though lower recidivism was found for camps with larger living units, this applied at six-month follow-up only. A similar (six-month only) outcome was also observed for camps with longer lengths of stay (LOS).

Violence Rates and Commitment Rates. A significantly lower percentage of youths with one or more sustained petitions for violent offenses during 24-month follow-up was found for three features. These three features were also associated with lower state commitment rates.

- Camps with smaller living unit capacities lower than those with larger unit capacities.
- Camps with rooms lower than those with dorms.
- Camps with shorter lengths of stay lower than those with medium or longer lengths of stay.

TABLE OF CHAPTER CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Data Description</u>	
11.5	Definitions of Camp Features	
11.8	Method	
11.9	FINDINGS, BY CAMP FEATURE	
	<u>Camp Features</u>	<u>Camp Groupings</u>
11.11	Setting	Rural vs. Nonrural
11.11	Camp Capacity	Small vs. Medium vs. Large
11.11	Camp Capacity Used	Low vs. Medium vs. High
11.11	Living Unit Capacity	Small vs. Large
11.12	Number of Living Units	Single vs. Multiple
11.12	Living Unit Arrangement	Dorm vs. Rooms
11.12	Length of Stay	Short vs. Medium vs. Long
11.13	FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE	
	<u>Outcomes</u>	
11.13	Type of Camp Release	
11.14	Length of Stay	
11.15	Recidivism Rate (see Table 11.2)	
11.15	Seriousness of Offense	
11.15	Violent Offenses (see Table 11.3)	
11.17	Number of Sustained Petitions	
11.19	Days to First Sustained Petition	
11.19	Type of Probation Termination	
11.20	State Commitments (see Table 11.4)	

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the relationship between seven general camp features and probation outcomes. The basic question was: Did youths from camps with a given feature (e.g., camps in rural settings) perform better or worse (e.g., have lower or higher recidivism rates) than those from camps with a different feature (e.g., those which were nonrural)?

In July 1984, camp directors or other knowledgeable staff completed a detailed camp description questionnaire. This instrument provided information for classifying camps along several dimensions, including general camp features or physical characteristics. For each feature (also referred to as "descriptor" or variable), each camp was grouped into one of two or sometimes three categories (also called "levels") of the given feature. The decision as to where to establish the cutting-points that would identify various categories within variables was based on either the (1) practical aspects and apparent logic of the situation (e.g., camps usually had either dorms, individual rooms, or double rooms), or on the (2) frequency distributions (e.g., camps ranged in capacity from 18 to 112 beds). The following section describes these camp features and explains how each feature was divided into categories.

DEFINITIONS OF CAMP FEATURESSETTING

The geographic setting of a camp was first categorized as either urban, suburban, rural, mountain, or a mixture of these locales. Then, urban and suburban camps were combined as "nonrural," and the remaining categories were grouped as "rural." The result was:

1. Nonrural (30 camps)
2. Rural (16 camps).

CAMP CAPACITY

This feature, often called "maximum rated capacity," indicates how many beds were available in the given camp. (Typically, a camp's rated capacity reflects the population and perhaps budget of the site county.) Capacity was analyzed in order to compare the effectiveness of camps capable of housing a relatively large number of youths with that of camps only capable of housing fewer youths. Three categories of camp capacity were distinguished:

1. Smaller: up to 50 beds (12 camps)
2. Medium: 51 to 99 beds (16 camps)
3. Larger: 100 or more beds (18 camps).

CAMP CAPACITY USED

This was the camp's average daily population (ADP) divided by its rated capacity. (Calendar 1982 was used.) Thus, if a camp's ADP were 75 and its rated capacity were 100, its "capacity used" would be 75%. This feature was used to examine the relationship between capacity used (also called population "density") and various outcomes. Three levels were distinguished:

1. Lower: ADP up to 80% of rated capacity (14 camps)
2. Medium: ADP 81% to 94% (19 camps)
3. Higher: ADP 95% or higher (13 camps).

LIVING UNIT CAPACITY

Prior research on Youth Authority institutions has indicated that youths assigned to smaller rather than average-sized living units performed better on parole. (Jesness, 1965) In the present study, "smaller" units were defined as those with 32 or fewer beds--whether or not the camp as a whole had either a single living unit or multiple units and regardless of the camp's overall capacity. Two categories were used:

1. Smaller capacity: up to 32 beds per unit (16 camps)
2. Larger capacity: over 32 beds per unit (30 camps)

(Note: Some camps with multiple units had both smaller and larger capacity living units. If most youths lived in units of 32 beds or less, the camp was categorized as having smaller units--and vice versa.)

NUMBER OF LIVING UNITS

Here, camps were grouped into those consisting of a single living unit and those with two or more. It might be hypothesized that--other factors being equal--the latter camps might be better able to diversify their overall program, for example, by assigning youths to the particular unit that would best deal with their characteristics, problems, or needs; diversification, in turn, might bear on outcome. (This assumes that approaches or atmospheres varied from one living unit to another.) The two categories were:

1. Single living unit (17 camps)
2. Multiple living units (29 camps).

LIVING UNIT ARRANGEMENT

Camps were categorized as to whether most youths lived in dorms or rooms (rooms were sometimes occupied by two or more wards):

1. Dorms (36 camps)
2. Rooms (9 camps). (One camp could not be clearly categorized and was therefore excluded.)

LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Time spent in camp (length of stay) was included in this chapter because it was often a reflection of external factors and focused neither on program content, specifics of case processing, nor staff. In addition, a shorter length of stay might be more cost-efficient. Each camp was categorized according to the average LOS of youths who were satisfactorily released. (Operationally, these were all youths who completed the camp's program and were not removed for unsatisfactory reasons.) Three LOS categories were distinguished:

1. Shorter: up to 121 days (0-4 mos.) (10 camps)
2. Medium: 122 to 212 days (5-7 mos.) (19 camps)
3. Longer: 213 or more days (7+ mos.) (17 camps).

(Note: Variations existed in the LOS of individual youths within any given LOS category. For instance, camps with an average LOS of 0-4 months had some youths with an LOS of over four months. 1/)

1/ Below are the number of youths with a shorter, medium, or longer LOS, in camps that were categorized by average LOS.

<u>Youth's LOS</u>	<u>Camp's LOS</u>					
	<u>Shorter</u>		<u>Medium</u>		<u>Longer</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Shorter	419	83.0	202	23.8	38	5.0
Medium	76	15.1	485	57.1	251	33.0
Longer	10	2.0	163	19.2	471	62.0

This indicates that youths whose actual LOS fell within the "shorter" category (0-4 months) usually did come from camps that were classified as "shorter." The same applied, though to a lesser extent, to youths with medium and longer LOS's. The correlation (corrected contingency coefficient) between youths and camps with regard to grouped LOS was .81.

METHOD

As indicated, all camps were first categorized in terms of several features or descriptors. Statistical analyses were then performed to see if the differences in outcomes between the camps thus categorized (e.g., between single vs. multiple-living-unit camps) were statistically significant, rather than based on chance alone. Each outcome result was statistically adjusted for preexisting differences among youths in risk of recidivism: a scale composed of several factors known to be associated with better or worse outcomes (see Appendix D).

Since previous analyses indicated that statistically significant differences existed on various outcome measures for youths from open vs. closed camps (Chapter 8) and from Los Angeles vs. non-LA camps (Chapter 9), these "camp status conditions" were also included as covariates in the statistical adjustment process. That is, their effects on each outcome measure were compensated for--in effect, equalized--to the extent possible. In addition, adjustment was made for youths' age at release from camp. This was done because of the recognized tendency for arrest rates to drop with increasing age (See Chapter 10). Moreover, differing justice system dispositions may themselves have been related to age. Finally, since the length of time a youth spends in camp may broadly reflect the seriousness of his committing offense and even prior offenses, length of stay was also included as a covariate.

Thus, unless otherwise specified, all analyses in this and remaining chapters involved the simultaneous adjustment of outcome scores or rates with respect to the following variables (covariates):

1. Risk of recidivism
2. Open vs. closed camp
3. Los Angeles camp vs. non-LA camp
4. Age at release from camp
5. Number of months in camp (LOS).

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS

For each of the seven features, camps that fell within respective categories (e.g., rural or nonrural) were compared to each other on nine outcome measures. In all comparisons the basic question was: Did youths from camps with feature "X" (e.g., camps which were rural) perform better or worse than those from camps with feature "Y" (those which were nonrural)? All results of these comparisons that were statistically significant after "covariance adjustment" are shown in Chart 11.1. Given the statistical adjustments described earlier, these findings cannot be explained by differences that may have existed between groups of camps with respect to youth's risk of recidivism, open vs. closed type of camp, Los Angeles vs. non-LA camp location, youth's age at release from camp, and youth's LOS in camp. This applies to all findings--that is, to all significant adjusted findings--in this and subsequent chapters.

I. FINDINGS, BY CAMP FEATURE

Section I presents findings by camp feature. Its purpose is to list those outcomes related to each individual camp feature. In Section II, findings are presented by outcome, in order to specify which features impacted outcomes. Section II presents actual outcome sources. Adjusted scores are presented only when necessary to explain a significant difference in outcomes.

CHART 11.1

Significant Differences on Outcome Measures
for General Camp Features

Outcome Measure	Camp Features and Categories within Features						
	Setting	Camp Capacity	Camp Capacity Used	Living Unit Capacity	No. of Living Units	Living Unit Arrangement	Length of Stay
	Rural vs. Nonrural	Small vs. Medium vs. Large	Low vs. Medium vs. High	Smaller vs. Larger	Single vs. Multiple	Dorms vs. Rooms	Short vs. Medium vs. Long
More Satisfactory Completions	N		H		M		S,M
Shorter Length of Stay		L	M	S	M		(N/A)
Lower Recidivism Rate	6 mos. R			L	S		L
	12 mos. R				S		
	18 mos. R				S		
	24 mos. R				S		
Less Serious Recidivism Offense	12 mos.						
	24 mos.						
Fewer Violent Offenders	12 mos.						S
	24 mos.			S		R	S
Lower Avg. No. of Petitions	12 mos.		H		S		M,L
	24 mos.		H		S		M,L
More Days to 1st Sust. Petition				L			
More Positive Probation Termin.		L					S,L
Lower State Commit. Rate	24 mos.				S	R	S

HOW TO READ CHART. Camp features are represented in the columns, outcomes in the rows. A letter (or letters) appearing where a column and a row intersect indicates a statistically significant difference between outcomes scores for camps grouped on that particular camp feature (e.g., rural vs. nonrural). The letter specifies which type of camp had more positive scores on that particular outcome. A blank space indicates no significant differences.

N/A = not applicable to present analysis.

SETTING

As seen in Chart 11.1, youths released from nonrural camps performed significantly better than those from rural camps on one outcome measure: percentage of satisfactory camp releases. In contrast, rural camps outperformed the nonrural on recidivism rate at 6-, 12-, 18-, and 24-month follow-up. No significant differences for this feature were found on any of the other outcomes.

CAMP CAPACITY

Youths from larger camps had a shorter length of stay than those from smaller- and medium-sized camps. Also, individuals from larger camps had a higher percentage of positive probation terminations than those from smaller camps.

CAMP CAPACITY USED ("DENSITY")

Mixed results were obtained for this feature:

1. Higher density camps (camps with higher capacity usage) had more satisfactory releases than medium and lower density camps.
2. Medium density camps had a shorter length of stay than lower density camps; however, they did not differ from higher density camps in this regard.
3. Higher density camps had fewer sustained petitions than medium density camps at 12- and 24-month follow-up; however, they were no different than lower density camps in this respect.

LIVING UNIT CAPACITY

Youths from camps with smaller living units outperformed those from camps with larger units on the following outcomes: shorter length of stay, fewer violent offenders at 24-month follow-up, and lower state commitment rate. However, youth from camps with larger living units outperformed those from camps

with smaller units in terms of: lower recidivism at 6-month follow-up, and more days in the community prior to first sustained petition. Thus, findings on this feature were mixed.

NUMBER OF LIVING UNITS

Camps with a single living unit had a lower recidivism rate at all four follow-up periods. They also had fewer sustained petitions at 12 and 24 months. Multiple-unit camps had a higher percentage of satisfactory camp releases and a shorter length of stay.

LIVING UNIT ARRANGEMENT

Two significant outcomes were found for this measure: Camps comprised primarily of rooms rather than dorms had fewer violent offenders and fewer youths who received state commitments--during 24-month follow-up in each case.

LENGTH OF STAY

1. Longer LOS camps had lower recidivism rates at six months than shorter and medium LOS camps.
2. Longer and medium LOS camps had fewer sustained petitions than shorter LOS camps at 12 and 24 months.
3. Medium and shorter LOS camps had more satisfactory camp releases than did longer LOS camps.
4. Shorter LOS camps had fewer violent offenders than medium LOS camps at 12 and 24 months.
5. Shorter LOS camps had fewer state commitments than either medium or longer LOS camps.
6. Shorter and longer LOS camps had more positive probation terminations than medium LOS camps.

II. FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE

OUTCOME: TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE

Those camps with a higher percentage of youths who satisfactorily completed their program were associated with four features:

1. Setting. A higher percentage of youths from nonrural camps satisfactorily completed their programs than those from rural camps: nonrural - 82.1%, rural - 81.8%. (These actual percentages are hardly different. However, after adjustment, the difference was larger: nonrural - 83.4%, rural - 79.4%.)
2. Camp Capacity Used. Regardless of their overall capacity, camps with a higher density--that is, those closer to full capacity--had a higher percentage of youths who satisfactorily completed their camp program: 89.6% for higher density camps, 80.1% for medium density, and 74.4% for lower-density. 2/
3. Number of Living Units. The percentage of satisfactory completions was higher in camps with two or more living units--85.0%--than in those with a single unit--79.3%.
4. Length of Stay. Camps with a shorter or medium length of stay had slightly more satisfactory completions than those with a longer LOS: shorter - 83.2% completions, medium - 83.0%, longer - 80.2%. (The differences between these three camp groups were noticeably larger after adjustment: 87.8%, 84.7%, and 75.5% respectively.)

2/ Nine of the 13 camps with higher density were in Los Angeles County; and Chapter 9 indicated that LA camps had a higher completion rate than non-LA camps. Though LA/non-LA camp-status was included here as a covariate, this statistical approach may not have been able to fully adjust for the heavy concentration of LA camps in one particular category of the Camp Capacity Used variable.

OUTCOME: LENGTH OF STAY

Other things being equal, a shorter length of stay might possibly be considered more cost-efficient. Significant differences were found on LOS for four camp features:

1. Camp Capacity. Actual (statistically unadjusted) LOS was longer in larger-sized camps (195 days) than in medium- and smaller-sized camps (161 and 157 days.) However, after adjustment, larger camps had the shorter LOS: 171 days vs. 189 for medium-sized and 192 for smaller-sized camps. 3/
2. Camp Capacity Used. After adjustment, the difference in LOS remained significant only between medium- (173 days) and lower-density camps (183 days).
3. Living Unit Capacity. Youths from camps with smaller living unit capacities had a shorter LOS than those from camps with larger capacities (150 vs. 188 days).
4. Number of Living Units. While the actual LOS for youths from single and multiple living unit camps was equal (179 days), after adjustment those from multiple unit camps had a significantly shorter LOS: 154 days vs. 199 days.

3/ Here, the rare circumstance existed in which a covariance adjustment reversed the direction of scores. Whereas larger camps first had the longest actual LOS, after adjustment they had the shortest LOS. The LA/non-LA and open/closed covariates were strongly associated with LOS. LA camps, which were generally among the larger ones, had a longer LOS. Closed camps generally had a longer LOS; and some of these camps were among the larger ones in LA County.

OUTCOME: RECIDIVISM RATE

Recidivism rates are shown in Table 11.1 for all seven camp features.

After statistical adjustment, significantly lower rates were found for:

1. Rural camps, at all four follow-ups;
2. Larger unit capacity camps, at six months only;
3. Single living unit camps, at all four follow-ups; and,
4. Longer length of stay camps, at six months only.

In each follow-up period the two lowest and highest recidivism rates were:

<u>Follow-Up</u>	<u>Lowest Rate and Feature</u>	<u>Highest Rate and Feature</u>
6 mos.	27.4 - rural camp 27.5 - longer LOS	39.7 - smaller camp capacity 37.4 - smaller living unit capacity
12 mos.	43.7 - higher density 44.1 - longer LOS	54.8 - smaller camp capacity 52.9 - lower density
18 mos.	52.2 - longer LOS 52.3 - rural camp	62.0 - smaller camp capacity 61.3 - individual rooms
24 mos.	56.8 - rural camp 57.5 - longer LOS	66.5 - individual rooms 65.1 - nonrural camp

OUTCOME: SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE

No significant differences were found on this outcome measure for any of the general camp features.

OUTCOME: VIOLENT OFFENSES

Regarding the percentage of youths with one or more violent offenses during follow-up, significant differences were found on three features. These and other results are shown in Table 11.2. Specifically, lower violence rates were associated with:

1. Smaller living unit capacity (24-month follow-up);
2. Individual rooms (24 mos.);
3. Shorter LOS (12 and 24 mos.). Violence rates were lower for shorter--compared to medium--LOS, but not compared to longer LOS.

TABLE 11.1

Recidivism Rates: Males with One or More Sustained Petitions
during Four Follow-Up Periods, by Camp Feature

Camp Feature	Camp Type	Total Releases	Follow-Up/Percent with Petition			
			6 mos.	12 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.
<u>Setting</u>	Nonrural	1,385	35.3	51.8	60.5	65.1
	Rural	730	27.4 ^x	44.2 ^x	52.3 ^x	56.8 ^x
<u>Camp Capacity</u>	Smaller	237	39.7	54.8	62.0	65.0
	Medium	700	33.0	51.3	58.7	64.3
	Larger	1,178	30.9 ^{a/}	46.8	56.2	60.4
<u>Camp Capacity Used (Density)</u>	Lower	467	36.2	52.9	59.7	64.9
	Medium	843	34.3	52.3	60.8	64.6
	Higher	805	28.7 ^{b/}	43.7 ^{b/}	53.2 ^{b/}	58.1 ^{b/}
<u>Living Unit Capacity</u>	Smaller	476	37.4	50.4	58.4	61.8
	Larger	1,639	31.2 ^x	48.8	57.5	62.4
<u>No. of Living Units</u>	Single	1,195	29.9	47.4	55.7	60.2
	Multiple	920	36.1 ^x	51.5 ^z	60.2 ^x	64.8 ^x
<u>Living Unit Arrangement</u>	Dorms	1,842	31.9	48.9	57.2	61.8
	Rooms	212	37.3	51.9	61.3	66.5
<u>Length of Stay</u>	Shorter	505	36.8	51.5	61.2	64.8
	Medium	850	34.6	52.4	60.5	64.9
	Longer	760	27.5 ^{c/}	44.1 ^{d/}	52.2 ^{d/}	57.5 ^{d/}

Note: All data in tables and text are actual outcome scores. Statistical tests found the following significant differences between group outcomes, either actual or adjusted.

- a/ Actual rates: larger camp capacity lower than smaller camp capacity.
b/ Actual rates: higher density lower than lower and medium density.
c/ Actual and adjusted rates: longer LOS lower than shorter and medium LOS.
d/ Actual rates: longer LOS lower than shorter and medium LOS.

- x: Indicates significance for actual and adjusted rates.
z: Indicates significance for adjusted rates only.

At each follow-up the two lowest and highest violence rates were:

<u>Follow-Up</u>	<u>Lowest Rate, and Feature</u>	<u>Highest Rate, and Feature</u>
12 mos.	7.3 - shorter LOS 7.8 - smaller living unit capacity	11.4 - higher density 11.4 - longer LOS 11.2 - medium LOS
24 mos.	10.7 - shorter LOS 10.9 - smaller living unit capacity	16.7 - longer LOS 16.2 - higher density 16.2 - larger living unit capacity

OUTCOME: NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Significant differences in average number of sustained petitions were found on three features:

1. Camp Capacity Used. Youths from higher-density camps had the fewest petitions, at both 12 and 24 months. The number of petitions per youth was:

<u>Camp Capacity Used</u>	<u>12 Months</u>	<u>24 Months</u>
Lower	0.82	1.25
Medium	0.80	1.19
Higher	0.56	0.90

In other words, during both follow-up periods releases from higher-density camps had fewer sustained petitions than those from medium-density camps. Differences between those from higher- vs. lower-density camps were not significant.

2. Number of Living Units. Youths from camps with single living units had fewer sustained petitions than those from camps with multiple units (12 months: 0.66 petitions vs. 0.78. 24 months: 1.02 petitions vs. 1.19).
3. Length of Stay. Youths from camps with a longer and medium average LOS had fewer sustained petitions than those from camps with a shorter LOS (12 months: shorter - 0.90 petitions, medium - 0.75, longer - 0.56. 24 months: shorter - 1.38 petitions, medium - 1.11, longer - 0.88).

TABLE 11.2

Violent Offenses Rates: Males with One or More Sustained Petitions during Follow-up, by Camp Feature

Camp Feature	Camp Type	Total Releases	Follow-up/Percent with Petition	
			12 mos.	24 mos.
<u>Setting</u>	Nonrural	1,385	10.3	15.5
	Rural	730	10.4	14.2
<u>Camp Capacity</u>	Smaller	237	8.0	12.2
	Medium	700	10.1	14.4
	Larger	1,178	11.0	16.0
<u>Camp Capacity Used (Density)</u>	Lower	467	8.6	12.6
	Medium	843	10.3	15.3
	Higher	805	11.4	16.2
<u>Living-Unit Capacity</u>	Smaller	476	7.8	10.9
	Larger	1,639	11.1 ^y	16.2 ^y
<u>No. of Living Units</u>	Single	1,195	10.8	15.6
	Multiple	920	9.8 ^y	14.4 ^x
<u>Living Unit Arrangement</u>	Dorms	1,842	10.6	15.5
	Rooms	212	10.4	13.7 ^z
<u>Length of Stay</u>	Shorter	505	7.3 ^{a/}	10.7 ^{b/}
	Medium	850	11.2	16.1
	Longer	760	11.4	16.7

Significant Differences:

a/ Actual rates: shorter lower than longer. Adjusted rates: shorter lower than medium.

b/ Actual rates: shorter lower than medium and longer. Adjusted rates: shorter lower than medium.

x: Indicates significance for actual and adjusted rates.

y: Indicates significance between actual rates only.

z: Indicates significance between adjusted rates only.

OUTCOME: DAYS TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION 4/

The only significant difference found on this measure was for living-unit capacity: Youths from camps with a larger unit capacity had more days prior to their first sustained petition than those from camps with a smaller capacity (233 vs. 207 days).

OUTCOME: PROBATION TERMINATION

Regarding the percentage of youths who were terminated from probation under positive conditions, significant differences were found on two camp features:

1. Camp Capacity. Positive termination rates were: larger camps, 58.5%; medium, 53.0%; smaller, 48.1%. After adjustment, rates for larger camps were higher than for smaller camps (smaller, 48.1%; larger, 57.9%).
2. Length of Stay. The highest positive termination rates were found for camps with a shorter LOS (57.6%) and--secondly--a longer LOS (59.9%). That is, both shorter and longer termination rates were significantly higher than that of youths from medium LOS camps (50.4%).

4/ This variable, applies only to youths who, in fact, had at least one post-camp sustained petition.

OUTCOME: STATE COMMITMENTS

For each camp feature, the percentage of youths committed to state institutions during 24-month follow-up is shown in Table 11.4. Significantly lower commitment rates were found for youths from camps with (1) a smaller living unit capacity, (2) individual rooms, and (3) a shorter length of stay. As indicated in Table 11.2, the identical features--and no others--were also significant in the case of violent-offender rates.

The two lowest and highest state commitment rates were:

<u>Lowest Rates, and Feature</u>	<u>Highest Rates, and Feature</u>
15.8 - shorter LOS	31.3 - longer LOS
16.8 - smaller living-unit capacity	30.2 - larger camp capacity

TABLE 11.4

State Commitment Rates for Males,
during 24-Month Follow-Up, by Camp Feature

<u>Camp Feature</u>	<u>Camp Type</u>	<u>Total Releases</u>	<u>Percent Committed</u>
<u>Setting</u>	Nonrural	1,385	26.4
	Rural	730	24.9
<u>Camp Capacity</u>	Smaller	237	19.8
	Medium	700	20.6
	Larger	1,178	30.2
<u>Camp Capacity Used (Density)</u>	Lower	467	17.3
	Medium	843	26.7
	Higher	805	29.9
<u>Living Unit Capacity</u>	Smaller	476	16.8
	Larger	1,639	28.5 ^x
<u>No. of Living Units</u>	Single	1,195	26.3
	Multiple	920	25.3
<u>Living Unit Arrangements</u>	Dorms	1,842	27.1
	Rooms	212	22.6 ^z
<u>Length of Stay</u>	Shorter	505	15.8 ^{a/}
	Medium	850	26.9
	Longer	760	31.3

Significant Differences:

a/ Shorter LOS has lower rate than either medium or longer LOS (for both actual and adjusted rates).

x: Indicates significance for actual and adjusted rates.

z: Indicates significance for adjusted rates only.

CHAPTER 12
PROGRAM FEATURES AND OUTCOME

HIGHLIGHTS

The previous chapter focused on the physical or general features of camps. The camp questionnaire also provided descriptive information on program features or components, as follows:

1. Counseling
2. Vocational Training
3. Work Activities
4. Academic Training
5. Religious Activities
6. Recreation
7. Offgrounds Activities
8. Outside Contacts.

Each of the above program components was divided into lower vs. higher frequency of youths' participation (e.g., the number of counseling sessions per week) and fewer vs. more hours of participation per week. For each component, camps that scored higher were compared with those scoring lower to see if differences in scores were associated with better or worse outcomes. The results for recidivism, violence, and state commitment rates are listed below:

Recidivism Rates. A significantly lower recidivism rate was found for three program components:

- More hours of Counseling (24-month follow-up only).
- More hours of Recreation (all four follow-ups).
- More hours of Outside Activity (18-month follow-up only).

Actual Recidivism Rates

	6 mos.	12 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.
<u>Counseling</u>				
More Hours	32.2	47.1	55.2	59.0*
Fewer Hours	32.8	50.2	59.0	63.9
<u>Recreation</u>				
More Hours	29.4*	45.8*	54.5*	58.9*
Fewer Hours	36.2	53.1	61.3	66.0
<u>Outside Contacts</u>				
More Hours	32.7	48.4	55.2*	60.1
Fewer Hours	32.5	49.8	59.6	63.8

(*Denotes significant difference)

Violence Rates. A significantly lower percentage of youths with one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense was found for one program feature (12-month follow-up only):

<u>Counseling</u>	<u>Pct. Violent Offenders</u>
More Hours	7.2
Fewer Hours	12.0

State Commitment Rates. A significantly lower rate of state commitment was found to be associated both with more hours and higher frequency of Counseling and Vocational Training:

	<u>State Commitment Rates</u>			
	<u>More Hrs.</u>	<u>Fewer Hrs.</u>	<u>Higher Freq.</u>	<u>Lower Freq.</u>
Counseling	19.5*	29.2	22.5*	31.5
Vocational Training	25.3	26.5	24.7*	28.1

(*Denotes significant difference)

A lower rate of state commitment was associated with fewer hours and lower frequency of Academic Training and Offgrounds Activities:

	<u>State Commitment Rates</u>			
	<u>More Hrs.</u>	<u>Fewer Hrs.</u>	<u>Higher Freq.</u>	<u>Lower Freq.</u>
Academic Training	27.8	20.9*	26.8	24.0
Offgrounds Activities	22.7	28.5	26.6	25.4*

(*Denotes significant difference)

TABLE OF CHAPTER CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Data Description</u>
12.4	Definitions of Program Features/Components
12.8	FINDINGS, BY PROGRAM COMPONENT
	<u>Program Feature/Component</u>
12.8	Counseling
12.12	Vocational Training
12.12	Work Activities
12.12	Academic Training
12.12	Religious Activities
12.12	Recreation
12.13	Offgrounds Activities
12.13	Outside Contacts
12.14	FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE
	<u>Outcomes</u>
12.14	Type of Camp Release
12.15	Length of Stay
12.16	Recidivism Rate (See Tables 12.2 and 12.3)
12.19	Seriousness of Offense
12.19	Violent Offenses (see Table 12.4)
12.20	Average Number of Sustained Petitions
12.22	Days to First Sustained Petition
12.22	Type of Probation Termination
12.23	State Commitments (see Table 12.5)

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the relationship between program features and probation outcomes. The basic question was: Did youths from camps that had more of a given feature, e.g., Vocational Training, perform better than those with less of that feature? The methods used for describing and analyzing these features are described below.

DEFINITIONS OF PROGRAM FEATURES/COMPONENTS

Program features--also called components or activities--refer to content areas such as Counseling, Vocational Training, and Work Detail. In response to the camp description questionnaire, camp directors or other knowledgeable staff provided information on youths' participation in these and five other components. The information they provided included three measures of youth involvement:

Scope: the percentage of youths who participated in each specified activity (e.g., Vocational Training) at any time during their camp stay.

Times: the average number of times that participants were involved in the specified activity each week.

Amount: the average number of hours that participants spent in the specified activity per week. The actual percentages, times and hours were presented in an earlier report. (Palmer and Wedge, 1985)

For the present analysis, indices were developed so that camps could be compared with each other on the estimated measures of youth participation in given activities. In this connection, two composite indices were involved:

Hours. This index was the average number of hours spent by youths each week in a specified activity. Since this index referred to participants and nonparticipants combined, it reflected the hypothetical average or typical camp youth. Statistically, it thus represented the best available estimated average level of youth involvement in each activity within the given camp. The Hours Index was calculated by multiplying Scope by Amount.

Frequency. This index was the average number of times that the youth participated in the activity each week. Since this index also referred to participants and nonparticipants combined, it, too, reflected the hypothetical average or typical camp youth and represented the best available estimated level of involvement for the given activity within the given camp. The Frequency Index was calculated by multiplying Scope by Times.

Camps were scored on each composite index. To illustrate the scoring, figures for a hypothetical camp are shown in Chart 12.1. The chart shows how the data were used to calculate the hours and frequency index scores.

CHART 12.1

Types and Levels of Program Involvement for
Youths in a Hypothetical Camp

Program/Component or Activity	Scope (% of Youths Who Participated During Camp Stay)	Times (Avg. Freq. of Particip. per Particip. per Wk.)	Amount (Avg. Hours of Particip. per Particip. per Wk.)
Counseling	100	1.0	1.5
Vocational Training	25	3.0	6.0
Work Activities	85	5.0	3.0
Academic Training	100	1.0	2.0
Religious Activities	30	6.0	12.0
Recreation	100	0.7	10.0
Offgrounds Activities	85	2.0	3.5
Outside Contacts	100	1.0	1.0

Note: Using the above data, two program measures (indices) were developed:

1. Hours--defined as Scope x Amount. For instance, in this hypothetical camp the hours of Work Activities would be 85 (Scope) times 3 (Amount) = 255.
2. Frequency--defined as Scope x Times. Here, the frequency for Work Activities would be 85 (Scope) times 5 (Times) = 425.

The resulting camp index scores were ranked from high to low and divided routinely at or near the median score. Camps that fell within the "higher" group--that is, above the dividing line--were those which placed more emphasis on the program component or activity (e.g., Counseling) than those which fell in the "lower" group.

Camps falling in the higher group were those containing an above-average degree of a particular component. As suggested, this categorization did not necessarily mean that all youths in these camps were involved in the given program component, or were involved to an above average degree. For instance, in the hypothetical camp described in Chart 12.1, 30% of all youths were involved in religious activities for 12 hours a week. This might have placed the camp in the higher "Scope" category. However, in this example, 70% of the youths would have had no religious activities. Therefore, when outcomes for higher and lower groups would have been compared, some individuals in the higher group might have had no such activities, while some in the lower group may in fact have experienced some. Though some overlap thus existed, the hours and frequency indices still tended to group camps based on the emphasis which each camp gave to the particular component in comparison to other camps.

Outcomes for higher scoring camps were then compared to those for lower scoring camps on the two indices for each program component. Analysis of covariance was used to statistically control these outcomes for the same factors discussed in Chapter 11: risk of recidivism, open vs. closed camp status, LA vs. non-LA camp status, length of stay, and age at camp release.

PROGRAM COMPONENT INDICES

As mentioned above, program information was converted into hours and frequency indices. Though one might expect these indices to be closely interrelated, this was not always the case. Specifically, for each program component the hours vs. frequency correlations were as follows:

Correlation between Hours and Frequency Indices

<u>Component</u>	<u>Corr.</u>
Counseling	.67
Vocational Training	.82
Work Activities	-.03
Academic Training	.29
Religious Activities	.35
Recreation	.20
Offgrounds Activities	.58
Outside Contacts	.56

Thus, one or two correlations were in fact high (.82; .67); a few were fairly low (.20, .29, .35); and one was essentially zero. The others fell in between (.58, .56). In any event, for each component (except, perhaps, Vocational Training) hours and frequency comprised rather separate measures. That is, they did not largely overlap each other.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Nine outcome measures were examined with respect to each of the eight program components. Specifically, these outcomes were analyzed for camps that were scored higher on a given component as compared to those which were scored lower on that component. Outcome differences (findings) that were statistically significant after covariance adjustment are shown in Table 12.1. These findings are reviewed below, first by program component and then by outcome measure. 1/

1. FINDINGS, BY PROGRAM COMPONENTCOUNSELING

As shown in Table 12.1, higher scores on frequency and hours (that is, greater frequency and more hours of Counseling per youth per week) were both associated with each of the following: less serious recidivism offenses, more positive probation terminations, and fewer state commitments. That is, youths from camps that were in the higher group on both frequency and hours were more likely to have those outcomes than youths from camps which were in the lower group on each of those indices.

1/ In all, 240 outcome comparisons were made for camps scoring lower and higher on the eight program components. (240 = 8 components x 15 outcomes x 2 indices [hours; frequency]). Fifty-two comparisons (22% of 240) were statistically significant after covariance adjustment. In the 240, as in any other set of comparisons, about one in 20 (5%) could have been expected to have produced significant outcomes at the .05 level based on chance alone. The fact that 22% rather than 5% were significant and that many findings reached the .01 level or lower is noteworthy in itself. (Only one comparison in 100 would be expected to reach the .01 level by chance alone.)

Higher scores on hours only, that is, more hours of Counseling per youth per week, were associated with a lower recidivism rate at 24-month follow-up and fewer violent offenders at 12 months. That is, youths from camps that had more hours of Counseling had lower recidivism rates than those from camps with fewer such hours; and, camps with more such hours also had fewer violent offenders, one year after release.

Lower frequency of Counseling was associated with more--that is, a higher percentage of--satisfactory program completions.

TABLE 12.1

Significant Differences on Outcome Measures
For Eight Program Features

Outcome Measure	Program Component and Index							
	Counseling		Vocational Training		Work Activities		Academic Training	
	Hrs.	Freq.	Hrs.	Freq.	Hrs.	Freq.	Hrs.	Freq.
More Satisfactory Completions		L		L				
Shorter Length of Stay			L	L	H			L
Lower Recidivism Rate	6 mos.							
	12 mos.							
	18 mos.							
	24 mos.	H						
Less Serious Recidivism Offense	12 mos.							
	24 mos.	H	H					
Fewer Violent Offenders	12 mos.	H						
	24 mos.							
Lower Avg. No. of Petitions	12 mos.							
	24 mos.			H	H			
More Days to 1st Sust. Petition								
More Positive Probation Terminations		H	H					L
Lower State Commitment Rate	24 mos.	H	H		H			L

(See next page for definition of symbols.)

Table 12.1 (Continued)

Outcome Measure	Program Component and Index								
	Religious Activities		Recreation		Offgrounds Activities		Outside Contacts		
	Hrs.	Freq.	Hrs.	Freq.	Hrs.	Freq.	Hrs.	Freq.	
More Satisfactory Completions	L					L	L	L	L
Shorter Length of Stay	L		L		L	L	L	L	L
Lower Recidivism Rate	6 mos.			H					
	12 mos.			H					
	18 mos.			H				H	
	24 mos.			H					
Less Serious Recidivism Offense	12 mos.	H							
	24 mos.	H							
Fewer Violent Offenders	12 mos.								
	24 mos.								
Lower Avg. No. of Petitions	12 mos.			H	L				
	24 mos.			H	L				
More Days to 1st Sust. Petition							L		
More Positive Prob. Termin.				H				L	
Lower State Commit. Rate	24 mos.							L	

HOW TO READ CHART. Program components are represented in the columns, outcomes in the rows. An "L" or and "H" appearing where a column and row intersect indicates a statistically significant difference in outcome scores. The more positive outcome may be for camps scoring lower (L) or higher (H) on the program component, as indicated.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

As seen in Table 12.1, higher scores on hours and frequency of Vocational Training were associated with fewer sustained petitions at 24-month follow-up.

Other findings for Vocational Training were:

Lower hours: more satisfactory completions.

Higher frequency: lower rate of state commitments.

Lower hours and frequency: shorter length of stay (LOS).

WORK ACTIVITIES

There was one finding for Work Activities: more hours of this activity per youth per week were associated with a shorter LOS.

ACADEMIC TRAINING

Fewer hours of Academic Training per youth per week was associated with a lower state commitment rate.

Lower frequency: shorter LOS and more positive probation terminations.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

More hours of Religious Activities per youth per week were associated with less serious offenses at 12 and 24 months.

Fewer hours were associated with a higher percentage of satisfactory program completions and with a shorter LOS.

RECREATION

More hours of Recreation per youth per week were associated with lower recidivism at all four follow-ups, fewer petitions at 12 and 24 months, and a higher percentage of positive probation terminations.

Fewer hours of Recreation were associated with a shorter LOS.

Lower frequency was associated with fewer petitions at 12 and 24 months and with more days in the community prior to first sustained petition. 2/

OFFGROUNDS ACTIVITIES

Lower frequency of Offgrounds Activities was associated with a higher percentage of positive probation terminations and a lower rate of state commitment.

Fewer hours and lower frequency were both associated with a higher percentage of satisfactory completions and a shorter LOS.

OUTSIDE CONTACTS

More hours of Outside Contacts were associated with a lower recidivism rate at 18 months.

Fewer hours and lower frequency were associated with more satisfactory completions and a shorter LOS.

Discussion. The above findings indicate that better outcomes were not limited to youths from camps that scored higher on the given indices, that is, those with more hours or higher frequency of a given component. Instead, a better outcome was associated with higher-score camps in 28 instances and with lower-score camps in 24.

2/ The "fewer petitions" finding is the only instance in which opposite results were obtained for any single outcome measure: more hours of Recreation was related to fewer sustained petitions, but so was lower frequency on this component.

II. FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE

All outcome data shown in this section represent actual scores or rates. Under each outcome is a list of program features where a significant difference was found between statistically adjusted outcomes for camps scoring lower and higher on the feature.

OUTCOME: TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE

As seen below and in Table 12.1, lower scores on hours and/or frequency were associated with a significantly higher percentage of satisfactory camp releases on five of the eight program components.

1. Higher % of satisfactory releases in camps scoring lower on:

Counseling (Freq.): lower score - 88.5%; higher score - 78.6%.

Vocational Training (Hrs.): lower - 86.9%; higher - 78.1%.

Religious Activities (Hrs.): lower - 81.2%; higher - 82.5%.
(Adjusted: 83.8% vs. 78.6%) *

Offgrounds (Hrs.): lower - 87.7%; higher - 76.2%.

Offgrounds (Freq.): lower - 86.6%; higher - 77.3%.

Outside Contacts (Hrs.): lower - 86.4%; higher - 76.8%.

Outside Contacts (Freq.): lower - 86.0%; higher - 78.8%.

* A higher percentage of satisfactory releases appeared for the lower hours group only after covariance adjustment.

2. No significant relationships existed between a higher frequency or more hours of any given program feature and a higher percentage of satisfactory camp releases.

OUTCOME: LENGTH OF STAY

As described below, lower and higher hours and/or frequency scores were associated with significant differences in length of stay (LOS) on almost all components. All but one difference involved lower-scoring camps--camps with fewer hours or lower frequency:

1. Shorter LOS in camps scoring higher on:

Work Activities (Hrs.): higher score - 161 days;
lower score - 218 days.

2. Shorter LOS in camps scoring lower on:

Vocational (Hrs.): lower - 164; higher - 194.

Vocational (Freq.): lower - 174; higher - 184.

Academic (Freq.): lower - 161; higher - 189.

Religious (Hrs.): lower - 170; higher - 207.

Recreation (Hrs.): lower - 166; higher - 191.

Offgrounds (Hrs.): lower - 181; higher - 178.
(Adjusted: 160 vs. 202)*

Offgrounds (Freq.): lower-181; higher - 178.
(Adjusted: 160 vs. 198)*

Outside Contacts (Hrs.): lower - 164; higher - 201.

Outside Contacts (Freq.): lower - 168; higher - 189.

* A significantly shorter LOS was found for lower Offgrounds Activities only after adjustment.

OUTCOME: RECIDIVISM RATE

Tables 12.2 and 12.3 present recidivism rates for camps with lower and higher scores on each specified component. Significant differences in rates were found for Counseling, Recreation, and Outside Contacts. All differences favored the higher-score camps; that is, only higher scores (specifically, more hours) were associated with significantly lower recidivism rates.

1. Lower recidivism in camps scoring higher on:Counseling (Hrs.):

24-mos. follow-up: higher score - 59.0% recidivists; lower - 63.9%.

Recreation (Hrs.):

6 mos.: higher - 29.4%; lower - 36.2%.

12 mos.: higher - 45.8%; lower - 53.1%.

18 mos.: higher - 54.5%; lower - 61.3%.

24 mos.: higher - 58.9%; lower - 66.0%.

Outside Contacts (Hrs.)

18-mos.: higher - 55.2%; lower - 59.6%.

Thus, individuals from camps that had more hours of Counseling per youth per week had a lower recidivism rate at 24-month follow-up. The same was found for more hours of Recreation at all four follow-ups, and, at 18 months, for more hours of Outside Contacts.

TABLE 12.2

Recidivism Rate: Males With One or More Sustained Petitions,
by Program Component--Hours

Program Component (Index = Hours)	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Total Releases	Follow-Up/Percent with Petition			
			6 mos.	12 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.
Counseling	L	1,381	32.8	50.2	59.0	63.9 ^x
	H	734	32.2	47.1	55.2	59.0
Vocational Training	L	1,012	33.1	50.5	59.8	65.0
	H	1,103	32.1	48.0	55.8	59.7 ^y
Work Activities	L	690	33.5	52.9 ^y	60.7 ^y	65.8 ^y
	H	1,425	32.1	47.4	56.2	60.5
Academic Training	L	597	31.3	46.4	54.6	58.8 ^y
	H	1,518	33.1	50.3	58.9	63.6
Religious Activities	L	1,406	34.8 ^y	51.6 ^y	60.0 ^y	64.4 ^y
	H	673	27.3	44.0	52.9	57.7
Recreation	L	985	36.2 ^x	53.1 ^x	61.3 ^x	66.0 ^x
	H	1,130	29.4	45.8	54.5	58.9
Offgrounds Activities	L	1,150	31.2	47.7	57.1	61.5
	H	965	34.2	50.9	58.3	63.1
Outside Contacts	L	1,212	32.5	49.8	59.6	63.8
	H	903	32.7	48.4	55.2 ^x	60.1

x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted recidivism rates.

y: Significant difference found only for actual recidivism rates.

z: Significant difference found only for adjusted recidivism rates.

TABLE 12.3

Recidivism Rate: Males with One or More Sustained Petitions,
by Program Component--Frequency

Program Component (Index = Frequency)	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Total Releases	Follow-Up/Percent with Petition			
			6 mos.	12 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.
Counseling	L	791	33.4	50.1	58.7	63.7
	H	1,324	32.1	48.6	57.1	61.3
Vocational Training	L	947	32.2	48.3	58.0	62.8
	H	1,119	33.5	50.2	57.8	61.8
Work Activities	L	966	30.1	46.7	55.3	60.8
	H	1,149	34.6 ^y	51.3 ^y	59.7 ^y	63.4
Academic Training	L	701	29.2	43.9	53.4	58.1
	H	1,414	34.2 ^y	51.8 ^y	59.8 ^y	64.3 ^y
Religious Activities	L	1,437	34.0	51.3	59.1	63.7
	H	642	28.7 ^y	44.3 ^y	54.5 ^y	58.9 ^y
Recreation	L	1,105	32.4	49.1	57.6	63.1
	H	1,010	32.8	49.2	57.7	61.3
Offgrounds Activities	L	1,006	33.8	49.1	57.4	61.6
	H	1,043	32.4	50.1	58.9	63.8
Outside Contacts	L	998	32.4	50.0	59.1	63.9
	H	1,117	32.8	48.4	56.4	60.7

y: Significant difference found only for actual recidivism rates.

Note: No rate differences were significant after adjustment.

OUTCOME: SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE 3/

Significant differences were found on two program components--Counseling and Religious Activities--at 24-month follow-up:

1. Lower average offense seriousness in camps scoring higher on:

Counseling (Hrs.): higher - 5.3 avg. seriousness score;
lower - 6.0.

Counseling (Freq.): higher - 5.5; lower - 6.1.

Religious (Hrs.): higher - 5.8; lower - 5.7.
(Adjusted: 5.5 vs. 5.9)*

* A lower seriousness score resulted for higher-score camps only after adjustment.

Thus, youths from camps that had more hours of Counseling, greater frequency of Counseling, and/or more hours of Religious Activities had less serious sustained petitions at 24-months follow-up.

OUTCOME: VIOLENT OFFENSES

As seen in Table 12.4, a significant difference was found on this outcome measure for only one component: Counseling. Specifically, fewer youths from camps that had a higher frequency of Counseling had one or more violent offenses at 12-month follow-up.

1. Lower % with violent post-offense for camps scoring higher on:

Counseling (Freq.):

12-mo. follow-up: higher score - 7.2% with violent offense;
lower - 12.0%.

3/ "Seriousness" referred to the most serious sustained petition during follow-up. See Appendix C for seriousness of offense scale.

OUTCOME: AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

As seen below, significant differences were found for this outcome measure on two program components.

1. Lower average sustained petitions in camps scoring higher on:

Vocational (Hrs.)

24 mos.: higher - 1.02; lower - 1.18.

Vocational (Freq.)

24 mos.: higher - 1.06; lower - 1.13.

Recreation (Hrs.) *

12 mos.: higher - 0.63; lower - 0.81.

24 mos.: higher - 0.98; lower - 1.22.

* Mixed findings were obtained for Recreation: At 12 and 24 months, lower frequency was associated with fewer petitions. However, as indicated, at 12 and 24 months more hours were associated with fewer petitions.

TABLE 12.4

Violent Offense Rate: Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions during Follow-Up, by Program Component

Program Component	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Follow-Up, Index, Percent with Petition			
		12 mos. Hours	12 mos. Frequency	24 mos. Hours	24 mos. Frequency
Counseling	L	12.0 ^x	12.3 ^y	16.8 ^y	17.4 ^y
	H	7.2	9.2	11.7	13.6
Vocational Training	L	11.1	11.4	15.7	16.3
	H	9.7	9.6	14.4	14.1
Work Activities	L	12.8	11.4	18.1	16.7
	H	9.2 ^y	9.5	13.5 ^y	13.7
Academic Training	L	8.7	9.6	11.9	14.0
	H	11.0	10.8	16.3 ^y	15.6
Religious Activities	L	10.2	9.8	14.8	14.6
	H	11.0	11.8	16.0	16.5
Recreation	L	11.2	9.8	15.8	13.9
	H	9.6	11.0	14.3	16.2
Offgrounds Activities	L	10.8	10.1	15.9	15.2
	H	9.8	10.7	14.0	15.1
Outside Contacts	L	10.6	10.4	15.5	15.6
	H	10.1	10.3	14.4	14.5

x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted violence rates.
y: Significant difference found only for actual violence rates.

OUTCOME: DAYS TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

Youths from camps whose Recreational Activities were less frequent than in remaining camps had more days from camp release to first sustained petition:

1. More days to first petition in camps scoring lower on:

Recreation (Freq.): lower - 234 days to petition; higher - 219 days.

OUTCOME: PROBATION TERMINATION

Significant differences were found for this outcome measure on four program components; in most such cases, camps that scored higher performed better. For instance, youths from camps that had any of the following were also more likely to have had a higher percentage of positive probation terminations: more Counseling (hours or frequency), more Religious Activities (hours), or more Recreation (frequency):

1. More positive terminations in camps scoring higher on:

Counseling (Hrs.): higher score - 61.5%; lower - 52.4%.

Counseling (Freq.): higher - 57.7%; lower - 51.8%.

Recreation (Hrs.): higher - 60.6%; lower - 49.6%.

2. More positive terminations in camps scoring lower on:

Offgrounds (Freq.): lower - 56.4%; higher - 53.4%.

Academic (Freq.): lower - 65.8%; higher - 50.4%.

OUTCOME: STATE COMMITMENTS

As seen in Table 12.5, significant differences in state commitment rates were found for Counseling, Vocational Training, Academic Training, and Offgrounds Activity:

1. Lower commitment rate rate in camps scoring higher on:

Counseling (Hrs.): higher score - 19.5%; lower - 29.2%.

Counseling (Freq.): higher - 22.5%; lower - 31.5%.

2. Lower commitment rate in camps scoring lower on:

Vocational (Freq.): lower - 28.1%; higher - 24.7%. (adjusted: 23.8% vs. 28.3%)*

Academic (Hrs.): lower - 20.9%; higher - 27.8%.

Offgrounds (Freq.): lower - 25.4%; higher - 26.6%.

* A lower state commitment rate was observed for lower-score camps after adjustment.

TABLE 12.5

State Commitment Rate for Males
During 24-Month Follow-Up by Program Component

Program Component	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Percent Committed	
		Hours	Frequency
Counseling	L	29.2	31.5
	H	19.5 ^x	22.5 ^x
Vocational Training	L	26.5	28.1
	H	25.3	24.7 ^z
Work Activities	L	31.9	27.3
	H	23.0 ^y	24.6
Academic Training	L	20.9	24.0
	H	27.8 ^x	26.8
Religious Activities	L	25.9	24.7
	H	26.9	29.6 ^y
Recreation	L	24.7	23.3
	H	26.9	28.7 ^y
Offgrounds Activities	L	28.5	25.4
	H	22.7 ^y	26.6 ^z
Outside Contacts	L	27.0	27.0
	H	24.4	24.9

x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted state commitment rates.

y: Significant difference found only for actual state commitment rates.

z: Significant difference found only for adjusted state commitment rates.

CHAPTER 13

STAFF VARIABLES AND OUTCOME

HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter examines the relationship between outcomes and certain staff variables. Three staff variables were studied: ratio of wards to total staff, ratio of wards to treatment staff, and hours of volunteer services per ward per month. Camps were grouped according to whether they scored higher or lower on each variable, and the two camp groups were then compared with each other on each outcome measure. After statistical adjustment, the following results were found for recidivism, violence, and state commitment rates:

1. A lower recidivism rate was associated with one of the three variables: ratio of wards to treatment staff. Specifically, youths from camps with a higher ratio (1.5 or more wards per staff) had a lower recidivism rate at 24-month follow-up. Findings were in the same direction for the 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-ups but did not reach statistical significance.
2. Lower violence rates were associated with ratio of wards to treatment staff. Camps that had a higher ratio (more wards per staff) had a lower percentage of youths with one or more violent offenses at 12- and 24-month follow-up.
3. Lower state commitment rates were associated with ratio of wards to total staff. Specifically, youths from camps with a higher ratio had a lower rate of state commitment at 24-month follow-up.

No significant findings were obtained for the above three outcome measures in connection with hours of volunteer service.

TABLE OF CHAPTER CONTENTS

<u>Chapter Page</u>	<u>Data Description</u>
13.3	Definitions and Method
13.5	General Discussion of Main Findings
13.7	FINDINGS, BY STAFF VARIABLE AND VOLUNTEER SERVICES
13.7	Ratio: Wards to Total Staff
13.7	Ratio: Wards to Treatment Staff
13.7	Volunteer Services Per Ward/Month
13.8	FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE
13.8	Type of Camp Release
13.8	Length of Stay
13.8	Recidivism Rate (see Table 13.2)
13.9	Seriousness of Offense
13.10	Violent Offenses (see Table 13.3)
13.10	Average Number of Sustained Petitions
13.11	Days to First Sustained Petition
13.12	Type of Probation Termination
13.12	State Commitments (see Table 13.4)

DEFINITIONS AND METHODWARD/STAFF RATIOS

In developing the ratios described below, staff were identified as being in one of two categories:

1. "Treatment" staff were persons in direct contact with wards, and responsible for their ongoing supervision. Included were eight classifications:

Counselors	Teachers and Instructors
Supervising Counselors	School Counselors
Deputy Probation Officers	School Aides
Probation Aides	Psychologists

2. "Total" staff included all the above classifications plus administrative (superintendents, assistant superintendents), support (clerical), and service (kitchen, housekeeping) personnel.

The number of employees in each classification was supplied by superintendents or other knowledgeable camp personnel in response to the camp questionnaire. When determining the total number of staff, Youth Authority researchers counted part-time workers as 0.5 each.

For any given camp, the ward-to-staff ratio was derived by dividing the camp's average daily population (ADP) for 1982 by the number of staff specified on the questionnaire. For example, in a camp whose ADP was 60 and number of staff 30, the ratio would be 2.0 wards to 1 staff--or, simply, "2.0." For total staff, ratios ranged from 0.5 to 2.6 across the various camps; for treatment staff they were 0.7 to 4.3. The cutting points that were used to define lower and higher ward/staff ratios were:

Treatment Staff: lower = less than 1.5 wards per staff member
(26 camps)

higher = 1.5 or more wards per staff member
(20 camps)

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MAIN FINDINGS

Outcomes were compared for camps that scored lower vs. those that scored higher on the staff and volunteer variables. In all comparisons, the question was: were more favorable outcomes associated with camps that scored higher on a given variable--for example, camps with more volunteer service---than those which scored lower on that variable?

Findings that were statistically significant after covariance adjustment are shown in Table 13.1. The same five adjustment factors were used in this as in previous chapters.

The reader should note that, for staff ratios, a lower score refers to fewer wards per staff. ^{1/} For volunteer hours, a higher score indicates more hours per ward. These findings are reviewed below--first by staff variable and volunteer service, then by outcome measure.

^{1/} For all other camp features, a "higher" score means "more" of something, usually in a positive context. With ward-staff ratios, a higher score means less "rich" staffing in that there are more wards per staff member. A "richer" staffing pattern, or lower ward-to-staff ratio, is generally considered to be positive.

TABLE 13.1

Significant Differences on Outcome Measures
for Staff Variables and Volunteer Services

OUTCOME MEASURE	Ward-to-Staff Ratio		Vol. Service
	Total Staff a/	Treatment Staff a/	Ward/Hours b/
More Satisfactory Completions		L	
Shorter Length of Stay	L	L	L
Lower Recidivism Rate	6 mos. 12 mos. 18 mos. 24 mos.		H
Less Serious Recidivism Offense	12 mos. 24 mos.	H H	H H
Fewer Violent Offenders	12 mos. 24 mos.		H H
Lower Avg. No. of Petitions	12 mos. 24 mos.		
More Days to 1st Sust. Petit.		L	L
More Positive Probation Termin.	24 mos.		H
Lower State Commitment Rate	24 mos.	H	

Note: (1) An L (lower) or H (higher) means a significant difference was found on the outcome measure (after covariance adjustment) between camps scoring lower and those scoring higher on the given feature. The L or H indicates which camps, e.g., those with a lower (L) ratio of wards to total staff, had the "better" outcome, e.g., fewer violent offenses. (2) A blank space means that no statistically significant difference was found after covariance adjustment.

a/ A lower (L) "total staff" and "treatment staff" ratio means fewer wards per staff member. A higher (H) ratio means more wards per staff member.

b/ Higher (H) "volunteer service" means more hours of such service per ward per month.

I. FINDINGS, BY STAFF VARIABLE AND VOLUNTEER SERVICES

RATIO OF WARDS TO TOTAL STAFF

As shown in Table 13.1, a lower ratio of wards to total staff was significantly associated with a shorter length of stay (LOS) in camp and with more days from camp release to first sustained petition. For example, camps with 0.80 wards for every 1.00 total staff members (treatment + admin. + support + service) had, on average, a shorter LOS than camps with 1.6 wards per staff member.

Higher ward-to-total-staff ratio was associated with less serious offenses at 12- and 24-month follow-up and with a lower state commitment rate at 24 months.

No other statistically significant outcome differences were obtained on this variable.

RATIO OF WARDS TO TREATMENT STAFF

As seen in Table 13.1, a lower ratio of wards to treatment staff was associated with a higher rate of satisfactory camp completions, a shorter LOS, and more days to first such petition.

Higher ward-to-treatment-staff ratio was associated with a lower recidivism rate at 24 months, less serious offenses at 12 and 24 months, fewer violent offenders at those same follow-ups, and more positive probation terminations within 24 months of camp release.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE PER WARD/MONTH

As shown in Table 13.1, less volunteer service was associated with a shorter LOS in camp.

More volunteer service was associated with less serious offenses at 12 and 24 months.

II. FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE

In the following section actual scores are shown. Adjusted scores are specified only as needed.

OUTCOME: TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE

Higher percentage of satisfactory camp releases was found for camps with:

1. A lower ratio of wards to treatment staff: 88.6% satisfactory releases; higher ratio, 74.0%.

OUTCOME: LENGTH OF STAY

A shorter LOS was found for youths from camps with:

1. A lower ratio of wards to total staff: 183 days LOS; higher ratio, 170. (adjusted: 173 vs. 196)*
2. A lower ratio of wards to treatment staff: 189 days LOS; higher ratio, 166. (adjusted: 169 vs. 195)*
3. Less volunteer service per ward/month: 166 days LOS; more service, 201.

* A shorter LOS was found for lower staff-ratio camps only after covariance adjustment.

OUTCOME: RECIDIVISM RATE

Table 13.2 shows recidivism rates for lower- and higher-score camps on staff and volunteer variables. After statistical adjustment, a higher ward-to-treatment-staff ratio was associated with a lower recidivism rate at 24 months.

1. Lower recidivism in camps with:

Higher ward-to-treatment-staff ratio; higher ratio, 62.1; lower ratio, 62.3%. (adjusted: 58.9% vs. 64.5%).

OUTCOME: SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE

Significant differences in seriousness of post-camp offenses were found between lower- and higher-score camps on all three variables. (Seriousness ranged from one to ten, with ten being more serious.) Specifically, less serious offenses were found for youths from camps with:

1. A higher ratio of wards to total staff:

At 12 months, higher ratio - 4.7 seriousness; lower ratio, 5.6.
At 24 months, higher ratio - 5.2; lower ratio, 6.0.

2. A higher ratio of wards to treatment staff:

At 12 months, higher ratio - 4.8 seriousness; lower, 5.7.
At 24 months, higher ratio - 5.3; lower ratio, 6.1.

3. More volunteer service per ward/month:

At 12 months, more service - 5.1 seriousness; less service, 5.5.
At 24 months, more service - 5.6; less service, 5.9.

TABLE 13.2

Recidivism Rates: Males with One or More Sustained Petitions
During Four Follow-Up Periods, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services

Staff and Volunteer Feature	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Total Releases	Follow-Up/Percent with Petition			
			6 mos.	12 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.
Wards to Total Staff	L	1,506	30.6	47.2	56.6	61.6
	H	609	37.4 ^y	53.9 ^y	60.3	63.7
Wards to Treatment Staff	L	1,256	31.0	47.8	57.2	62.3
	H	859	34.9	51.1	58.4	62.1 ^z
Volunteer Service Per Ward Per Month	L	1,306	32.5	49.8	58.4	62.9
	H	809	32.6	48.1	56.5	61.1

y: Significant difference found only for actual recidivism rates.

z: Significant difference found only for adjusted recidivism rates.

OUTCOME: VIOLENT OFFENSES

Table 13.3 shows the percentage of youths with one or more violent post-camp offenses in lower- and higher-score camps. Significant adjusted differences were found in camps with a higher ratio of wards to treatment staff. Fewer violent offenders were found in camps with:

Higher ratio of wards to treatment staff:

At 12 months, 7.8% violent offenders; lower ratio, 12.1%.

At 24 months, 11.8%; lower ratio, 17.3%.

OUTCOME: NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

No significant differences were found in the number of sustained petitions for lower- vs. higher-score camps on any staff variable.

OUTCOME: DAYS TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

More days from camp release to first sustained petition were observed for youths from camps with:

1. A lower ratio of wards to total staff - 239 days to petition; higher ratio, 198 days.
2. A lower ratio of wards to treatment staff - 241 days to petition; higher ratio, 207 days.

TABLE 13.3

Violent Offense Rates: Males with One or More Sustained Petitions During Follow-Up, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services

Staff and Volunteer Feature	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Follow-Up Period and Percent with Petition	
		12 mos.	24 mos.
Wards to Total Staff	L	11.4	16.5
	H	7.9 ^y	11.3 ^y
Wards to Treatment Staff	L	12.1	17.3
	H	7.8 ^x	11.8 ^x
Volunteer Service Per Ward/Month	L	10.0	15.1
	H	10.8	15.0

x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted violence rates.
 y: Significant difference found only for actual violence rates.

OUTCOME: PROBATION TERMINATION

A higher percentage of positive probation terminations were found for youths from camps with:

1. A higher ratio of wards to treatment staff - 58.4% positive terminations; lower ratio, 53.5%.

OUTCOME: STATE COMMITMENTS

Table 13.4 shows the percentage of youths committed to the state within 24 months from camp release, for lower- and higher-score camps. After adjustment, only one significant difference was found: camps with a higher ratio of wards to total staff had fewer state commitments--17.4% vs. 29.3% for lower-ratio camps.

TABLE 13.4

State Commitment Rates for Males During 24-Month Follow-Up, by Staff Variable and Volunteer Services

Staff and Volunteer Feature	Lower or Higher Score Camps	Percentage Committed
Wards to Total Staff	L	29.3
	H	17.4 ^x
Wards to Treatment Staff	L	30.3
	H	19.3
Volunteer Service Per Ward/Month	L	26.3
	H	25.2

x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted state commitment rates.

y: Significant difference found only for actual state commitment rates.

CHAPTER 14

CASE PROCESSING, AFTERCARE, AND OUTCOME

HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter analyzes the outcomes associated with a final set of camp program components: case processing and aftercare features. Six features were studied: 1/

1. Type of Program Assignment (uniform vs. individualized)
2. Youth's Presence at Case Reviews (presence vs. nonpresence)
3. Progress through Program (stages vs. rankings vs. other)
4. Percentage of Camp Releases (on probation caseloads)(lower vs. higher)
5. Post-Camp Emphasis on Aftercare (less vs. more)
6. Overall (Camp Plus Post-camp) Emphasis on Aftercare (less vs. more)

For most of these features, camps were divided into two groups--for example, uniform vs. individualized program assignment camps. The camp groups were then compared with each other to see if significant differences existed on any of nine outcome measures. After the usual statistical adjustments, results for three key outcomes were as follows:

Recidivism Rates. Lower recidivism rates were associated with two of the six features: Post-camp Emphasis on Aftercare, and Progress through Program. First, youths from camps in counties that placed less rather than more emphasis on aftercare planning and service had lower recidivism rates at 6- and 18-month

1/ Definitions are given in the Definitions and Methods Section, page 258.

follow-up. Though in the same direction, the difference was not significant at 12 and 24 months. Second, lower recidivism rates at 12 months were also associated with camps that used a rankings rather than a stages or other basis for progressing through the program.

Violence Rates. Lower violence rates were associated with one feature: Youths from camps that utilized a more individualized rather than uniform initial assignment were less likely to have one or more sustained petitions for a violent offense at 24-month follow-up.

Commitment Rates. Lower state commitment rates were associated with two features: Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseloads and Progress through Program.

1. Youths from camps whose counties had a higher percentage of releases on such caseloads had a lower rate of state commitment at 24-month follow-up. Though a similar result was obtained in connection with more rather than less camp-plus-post-camp emphasis on aftercare planning and service, this outcome was not significant after adjustment.
2. Youths from camps that used either a stages or other approach to progression through the program had a lower state commitment rate than those using rankings.

TABLE OF CHAPTER CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Data Description</u>
14.4	Definitions and Method
14.10	FINDINGS, BY CAMP FEATURE
14.10	Type of Program Assignment
14.10	Youth's Presence at Case Reviews
14.12	Progress through Program
14.12	Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseloads
14.12	Post-Camp Emphasis on Aftercare
14.12	Overall Emphasis on Aftercare
14.13	FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE
14.13	Type of Camp Release
14.13	Length of Stay
14.13	Recidivism Rates (see Table 14.2)
14.14	Seriousness of Offense
14.16	Violent Offenses (see Table 14.3)
14.16	Average Number of Sustained Petitions
14.18	Days to First Sustained Petition
14.18	Type of Probation Termination
14.18	State Commitments (see Table 14.4)

DEFINITIONS AND METHODI. CASE PROCESSING FEATURES

Type of Program Assignment. This refers to the basis on which newly-arrived camp youths were assigned to programs. Two main choices existed: Either the camp's single, preexisting program would be given to all youths ("uniform assignment"), or--if different programs or activity patterns were available--youths would receive that program or pattern which seemed better designed to deal with their particular characteristics, needs, and/or offenses ("individualized assignment").

The distinction between these two types of programming was not hard and fast; instead, a continuum probably existed across camps. Nevertheless, when responding to the camp questionnaire, camp directors or other knowledgeable staff characterized their camp as mainly having either a uniform initial program assignment or a more individualized initial assignment. The study did not determine whether or how often initial uniformity changed to a subsequent individualization, and vice versa, for youths in any camp.

Youth's Presence at Case Reviews. In virtually all camps, case reviews were the standard context in which a youth's progress was discussed and plans were formulated. Responses to the camp questionnaire were used to place camps into one of two groups with regard to this feature: one in which youths were present at their case reviews and one in which they were not.

Progress through Program. The camp questionnaire included the following series of questions, all under the heading, "Progress through Program":

1. What are the requirements for release, if any?
2. Describe any formal stages of progress, e.g., based on points or other system, as reflected in privileges, assignments, or programming.

3. Can progress affect release? For example, can a youth earn an early release? If so, how?...
4. Do you formally evaluate progress in particular areas, such as school, work, etc.? If so, please describe procedures."

Since the methods used in this chapter for analyzing Progress through Program can best be understood in the context of the above questions and since the systems of progress varied across camps, the main factors in the total 53 camps that relate to these questions are reviewed; (Llacuna, Knight, and Palmer, 1985):

1. Requirements for Release

In all camps, release timing depended on performance in school, at work, and on the living unit. Behavioral goals were always prescribed and were expected to be achieved. In addition, 40 camps (75%) mentioned that they required a minimum length of stay in camp.

2. Formal Stages of Progress

Staff from nearly all camps evaluated performance in terms of grades or points. Specified level of performance was always required for privileges received, work assigned, furloughs earned, and, in a few cases, time reduced from commitment.

Camps used two or three different methods to track and acknowledge progress. Thirty camps (57%) used stages, levels, steps, or groups. Every higher stage or level required increasingly responsible behavior. Each stage also allowed more privileges, more valued work assignments, longer furloughs, or more time earned toward early release.

Ten camps (19%) used rankings or merit lists. Wards who earned the highest grades or total points were ranked at the top of the lists. Once again, more rewards were associated with higher rankings. In some camps, for instance, time cuts were awarded to youths on top of a "Merit Ladder." Camps which did not use rankings or formal stages evaluated performance with grades and points. Often, certain grades or numbers of points and some minimum time requirement were needed before consideration of release.

3. Effect of Progress on Release

Three camps said they did not grant early release. Most camps (39 or 74%) reported the use of time cuts for good performance but reported no time extension. Eleven camps (21%) stated that wards could earn early release for good behavior or receive time extensions for exceptionally poor performance.

4. Formal Evaluations of Specific Areas

All camps evaluated ward performance in school, at work details, and on the living unit. Up to 18 camps reported grading or giving points every day. Evaluations were sometimes included in case reviews. In most camps, evaluation results determined how fast wards moved through the program.

For the present analysis, three types of Progress through Program were therefore distinguished as analytical categories.

Stages: 27 camps that mainly used "stages, levels, steps, or groups," as described above. Camp staff often called these "phases."

Rankings: Eight camps that mainly used "ranks or merit lists [or Ladders]."

Other: 11 camps that "did not use rankings or formal stages, but mainly (1) evaluated daily and/or weekly performance with grades and points" in and of themselves, or (2) assessed progress toward overall goals via a relatively global, clinical approach.

Though these categories were usually clear-cut and distinguishable from each other, some mixing and overlap existed. When this occurred, the primary category, that is, the main approach or type of progress, was coded. Examples of the three categories are presented in Appendix G.

II. AFTERCARE FEATURES

Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseloads. Research staff hypothesized that aftercare service might be more effective if the probation officer's caseload contained a higher rather than lower percentage of such youths--regardless of caseload size. Theoretically, this arrangement could allow the officer to become more familiar with the needs and problems of youths recently released from camps, and perhaps better able to focus resources on them. Regarding this feature, the camps were divided into two groups--those whose releases were assigned to caseloads that contained either a higher or lower percentage of camp aftercare cases. A camp's percentage was considered "higher" or "lower" when compared to the relative percentages in all camps. Again, this percentage was independent of overall caseload size. For example, say that caseloads A and B--each of which contained 60 youths (camp releases and noncamp releases combined)--contained 10 and 36 camp releases respectively. Caseload A would be a lower percentage caseload whereas B would be higher.

Post-Camp Emphasis on Aftercare. 2/ This measure consisted of five items:

1. Transitional service. This mainly included three activities by the field probation officer which occurred after camp release: school and/or work placement, counseling and other personal needs/issues-entered discussions with youth, and counseling/discussions with youth's parents or with parents and youth together. Excluded were discussions with parents (with or without the youth) that essentially reviewed probation conditions and plans. Also excluded were "probation orientation" meetings with youth alone, at or slightly before release.

2/ For ease of presentation and tabling, this will be called Post-Camp Emphasis.

2. Other service/activity. This mainly included the following: Placement efforts or subsequent contacts by the field probation officer regarding foster home, group home, or other out-of-home living arrangements and related issues; school/work assistance other than placement; and counseling/educational service regarding substance abuse, psychological problems, or other focused issues, sometimes within a specialized probation caseload.
3. Referral and miscellaneous. Included were activities such as referral to public or private agencies for substance abuse or other counseling/educational service, special placement or travel arrangements not included in (1) and (2) above, and brief return to camp for service and/or accountability/control.
4. Accountability/control/restriction. Not included in (1) through (3) above, this item mainly included: restitution, fines, and restrictions on associations with gang members or specified individuals, for example, co-offenders.
5. Intensive supervision. This referred to placement on a "reduced caseload," however that caseload was defined and described by the questionnaire respondent or in the probation department's policy statement. Each camp was scored on a simple yes/no, presence/absence, basis on each item, and a total score for the five items combined was then derived for each camp. Once the full range of total scores was thereby obtained for all individual camps, each camp was categorized as either "higher" or "lower" on scope/extent of aftercare (as defined on p. 227). In other words, the resulting categorization indicated the camp's total score as compared to that of all camps combined. The same method was used for the index next described. 3/

3/ Three points should be noted regarding both indices. (1) If any one activity or condition listed for a given item was present, the camp received a "Yes" on that item. (2) No information was requested or obtained from camp personnel regarding the quality of any activities. (3) Though scope of aftercare may well have been positively related to its overall quantity--namely, total hours and/or total number of contacts per youth--no specific information was requested or obtained regarding these aspects of "quantity." Thus, "scope/extent" was not necessarily identical to "amount" (in the sense of total hours or number of contacts), even though overlap probably existed.

Overall (Camp plus Post-Camp) Emphasis on Aftercare. 4/ This was an unweighted composite of the score on Post-Camp Emphasis--that is, on items (1) through (5) above--plus its score on two additional items combined:

1. Continuity of effort/involvement. A "yes" on this item required that the field probation officer not only interacted with camp youths or staff during the youths' camp stay, but that he or she continued working with youths after release. Moreover, the officer's interactions during the youths' stay were described (either in general terms or by implication) as occurring fairly often or regularly. Once-a-month visits to camp did not, by themselves, produce a yes; nor did participation in case reviews alone, especially if they occurred once a month or less.
2. Focus on camp releases. A camp was scored yes if its releases were on caseloads in which they comprised, on average, at least 90% of all youths on those caseloads. ("All youths" meant all camp releases plus all noncamp releases combined. About 20% of the camps scored yes.)

4/ For ease of presentation and tabling, this will be called Overall Emphasis.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

For each case processing and aftercare variable, camps were placed into the earlier-defined groups and were compared to each other on outcomes. For instance, camps that used a more uniform initial assignment approach were compared to those using a more individualized approach. Results that were statistically significant after covariance adjustments are shown in Table 14.1. (Adjustments were based on the same five variables described in Chapters 11 through 13.) These findings are reviewed below--first by camp feature, then by outcome measure.

I. FINDINGS, BY CAMP FEATURETYPE OF PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT

Uniform program assignment was associated with a shorter length of stay (LOS) in camp. Individualized assignment was associated with: (1) a lower percentage of violent offenders during 24-month follow-up; (2) fewer sustained petitions per recidivist, at 12 months.

YOUTH'S PRESENCE AT CASE REVIEWS

Youth's presence at or absence from case reviews was not related to better or worse performance on any of the nine outcome measures.

Table 14.1

Significant Differences on Outcome
Measures for Case Processing and Aftercare Features

Outcome Measure	Case Processing			Aftercare		Overall Emphasis
	Program Assign- ment	Youth at Case Reviews	Progress thru Program	% of Releases on Caseload	Post-Camp Emphasis	
More Satisfactory Completions				(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Shorter Length of Stay	U		O	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Lower Recidivism Rate	6 mos. 12 mos. 18 mos. 24 mos.		R		L L	
Less Serious Recidivism Offense	12 mos. 24 mos.		O O		L L	L L
Fewer Violent Offenders	12 mos. 24 mos.	I				
Lower Avg. No. of Petitions	12 mos. 24 mos.	I	S S	L L		
More Days to 1st Sust. Petition						
More Positive Prob. Termin.	24 mos.				H	
Lower State Commit. Rate	24 mos.		O		H	

HOW TO READ CHART: A letter in the table indicates a significant relationship was found to exist between a particular camp feature and an outcome measure. The letter indicates which camp group had the more positive outcome. Example: the U in the second row/first column indicates that camps with uniform assignment had significantly shorter length of stay than those with individualized assignment. The various symbols are defined below:

Program Assignment: U - uniform, I = individualized **Progress:** R = rankings, S = stages, O = other **Aftercare:** L = lower score, H = higher score (N/A): not applicable to this analysis

PROGRESS THROUGH PROGRAM

Rankings approach was associated with:

Lower recidivism rate at 12 months, compared to "other" approaches.
Shorter LOS, compared to stages approach.

Stages approach was associated with:

Fewer sustained petitions at 12 and 24 months, compared to "other" approaches.

"Other" approaches were associated with:

Shorter length of stay than either rankings or stages.
Less serious recidivism offenses, compared to rankings.
Lower state commitment rate, compared to stages.

PERCENTAGE OF CAMP RELEASES ON PROBATION CASELOADS

Youths on caseloads with a higher percentage of camp releases had: (1) a higher percentage of positive probation terminations; and (2) a lower state commitment rate. A lower percentage was associated with fewer post-release sustained petitions.

POST-CAMP EMPHASIS ON AFTERCARE

Youths from camps that had lower scores on this variable--that is, that gave less emphasis to such planning/service--had: (1) less recidivism at 6- and 18-month follow-up; (2) less serious post-release offenses, for example, petty theft rather than burglary, at 12 and 24 months.

OVERALL EMPHASIS ON AFTERCARE

Youths from camps with lower scores on this variable--that is, that placed less emphasis on such planning/service--had less serious post-release offenses at 12 and 24 months.

II. FINDINGS, BY OUTCOME MEASURE

In this section, actual scores are shown; adjusted scores are specified only as needed. As before, only statistically significant findings are presented.

OUTCOME: TYPE OF CAMP RELEASE

No significant differences were found for case processing variables.

Since aftercare variables basically involved post-camp conditions or inputs, they were not considered applicable to such measures as length of stay in camp and type of release from camp. Therefore, analyses of outcomes by aftercare score were not conducted for these two variables.

OUTCOME: LENGTH OF STAY

Uniform program assignment was associated with a shorter LOS in camp--169 days vs. 187 for more individualized assignment. A shorter LOS was also found for camps that used other bases of progress rather than stages or ranking. other - 135 days; stages - 174; ranking - 194.

OUTCOME: RECIDIVISM RATES

Table 14.2 shows recidivism rates for camps grouped by case processing and aftercare features. After statistical adjustment, a significantly lower recidivism rate was found at 12 months for youths from camps that used a Rankings approach rather than a Stages or Other approach to gauging a youth's

progress through the program. Lower recidivism was also associated with Post-Camp Emphasis on Aftercare:

6-month follow-up: less emphasis - 32.2% recidivists;
more service - 32.7%;
(adj. rates: 27.7% vs 34.1%)

18-month follow-up: less emphasis, 57.2% recidivists;
more, 57.8%;
(adj. rates: 53.2% vs. 59.1%.)

OUTCOME: SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE

Youths from camps that used "other" systems of progress had less serious recidivism offenses than camps using a rankings approach: 12 months: other - 4.9 level of seriousness; rankings - 6.1. 24 months: other - 5.3; rankings - 6.5. On the aftercare variables, lower scores were associated with lower offense seriousness; that is, youths from camps whose county's probation case-loads gave less emphasis to the specified services had less serious post-camp offenses. The specific findings were:

Post-Camp Emphasis:

12 months: less, 4.7 (seriousness level); more, 5.6.

24 months: less, 5.1; more, 6.0.

Overall Emphasis:

12 months: less, 4.6 (seriousness level); more 5.5.

24 months: less, 5.1; more, 5.9.

Table 14.2

Recidivism Rates: Males with One or More
Sustained Petitions during Four Follow-up Periods,
by Case Processing and Aftercare Features

Case Processing and Aftercare Feature	Group or Score	Total Releases	Follow-up/Percent with Petition			
			6 mos.	12 mos.	18 mos.	24 mos.
<u>Case Processing</u>						
Type of Program Assignment	Uniform	901	35.2	51.5	59.1	62.9
	Individual	1,214	30.6 ^y	47.4	56.7	61.7
Youth's Presence at Case Reviews	Present	859	34.0	51.3	60.1	65.3 ^y
	Absent	1,256	31.6	47.7	56.1	60.1
Progress through Program	Stages	1,089	33.8	51.5	59.6	63.6
	Ranking	541	26.1 ^{b/}	42.5 ^{a/}	53.1	57.3
	Other	485	37.1 ^{b/}	51.3	58.6	64.5
<u>Aftercare</u>						
Percentage of Camp Releases on Caseload	Lower	665	35.8	53.5	62.4	67.5
	Higher	1,416	31.4 ^y	47.5 ^y	55.7 ^y	60.0 ^y
Post-Camp Scope/Emphasis	Lower	507	32.2	49.9	57.2	61.9
	Higher	1,608	32.7 ^z	48.9	57.8 ^z	62.3
Overall Scope/Emphasis	Lower	382	33.2	50.8	59.2	63.1
	Higher	1,733	32.4	48.8	57.4	62.0

Significant differences:

a/ Rankings lower than stages, and also lower than other, on actual (as well as adjusted) rates.

b/ Rankings and stages each lower than other.

y: Significant difference found only for actual recidivism rates.

z: Significant difference found only for adjusted recidivism rates.

OUTCOME: VIOLENT OFFENSES

Table 14.3 shows the percentage of youths with one or more sustained petitions for violent offenses during follow up, separately for each case processing and aftercare feature. A lower percentage of violent offenders was found at 24-month follow-up for two features: (1) Type of Program Assignment and (2) Progress through Program. Specifically, fewer violent offenders were found among releases from camps that had a more individualized rather than uniform assignment.

OUTCOME: NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Significant differences were found in the number of sustained petitions for two case processing variables (Progress through Program and Type of Program Assignment) and for one aftercare variable (Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseloads). The specific findings were:

Type of Program Assignment:

12 months: individual, 0.67 petitions; uniform, 0.78.

Progress through Program:

12 months: stages, 0.73 petitions; other, 0.85.

24 months: stages, 1.12; other, 1.27.

Pct. Camp Cases on Caseload:

12 months: lower pct., 1.51; higher pct., 1.43. (adjusted: 1.35 vs. 1.51)*

24 months: lower, 1.86; higher, 1.71. (adjusted: 1.64 vs. 1.83)*

* After adjustment, lower-score camps had fewer petitions.

Table 14.3

Violent Offense Rates: Males With One or More
Sustained Petitions During Follow-up by
Case Processing and Aftercare

Case Processing and Aftercare Feature	Group or Score	Follow-up/Percent with Petition	
		12 mos.	24 mos.
<u>Case Processing</u>			
Type of Program Assignment	Uniform	10.5	16.1
	Individualized	10.2	14.2 ^x
Youth's Presence at Case Reviews	Present	10.5	15.0
	Absent	10.3	15.1
Progress through Program	Stages	10.1	14.6
	Rankings	12.0	17.6 ^{a/}
	Other	9.1	13.2
<u>Aftercare</u>			
Percentage of Camp Releases on Caseload	Lower	9.9	13.5
	Higher	10.7	15.8
Post-Camp Emphasis	Lower	8.9	13.4
	Higher	10.8	15.6
Overall Emphasis	Lower	8.9	13.4
	Higher	10.7	15.4

Significant Differences:

a/ Stages lower than rankings for adjusted rates only.

x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted violence rates.

OUTCOME: DAYS TO FIRST SUSTAINED PETITION

No significant differences were found for this outcome measure on any case processing or aftercare variables.

OUTCOME: TYPE OF PROBATION TERMINATION

A higher percentage of camp releases on probation caseloads was associated with a higher rate of positive termination from probation: higher, 59.2%; lower, 46.0%.

OUTCOME: RATE OF STATE COMMITMENT

Table 14.4 presents the findings on state commitments for all case processing and aftercare features. After adjustment, a significant difference in state commitment rates was found on two features:

Progress through Program:

Other System - 17.3% commitments and stages - 25.8% vs. rankings - 33.6%. That is, youths from camps that used a stages or other approach had a lower state commitment rate than those from camps using a rankings approach.

Percentage of Camp Releases on Caseload:

Lower percentage, 23.2% commitments; higher, 27.1%. That is, a lower percentage of releases on probation caseloads was associated with a lower state commitment rate.

Table 14.4

State Commitment Rates for Males
During 24-Month Follow-up, by Case
Processing and Aftercare Features

Case Processing and Aftercare Feature	Group or Group	Percent Committed
<u>Case Processing</u>		
Type of Program Assignment	Uniform	24.0
	Individualized	27.3
Youth's Presence at Case Reviews	Present	27.1
	Absent	25.0
Progress through Program	Stages	25.8
	Rankings	33.6 ^{a/}
	Other	17.3
<u>Aftercare</u>		
Percentage of Camp Releases on Caseload	Lower	23.2
	Higher	27.1 ^x
Post-Camp Emphasis	Lower	18.7
	Higher	28.1 ^y
Overall Emphasis	Lower	20.9
	Higher	27.0 ^y

^{a/} Other and stages both lower than rankings, on actual as well as adjusted rates.

^x: Significant difference found for actual as well as adjusted state commitment rates.

^y: Significant difference found only for actual state commitment rates.

CHAPTER 15
CAMP FEATURES AND OUTCOMES,
BY YOUTH'S RISK LEVEL

Chapters 11 through 14 analyzed the relationship between each of several camp features and a number of probation outcomes for the total sample of 2,115 males who were satisfactorily released from camps. Chapter 15 explores this same relationship but separately for males grouped by recidivism risk score. Separately then for lower-, medium-, and higher-risk youths, probation outcomes were compared for camps grouped by their rating on each of 32 features (for example, rural vs. nonrural setting). These analyses attempt to answer the question: Which camp features worked better with each given risk level; that is, with which type of youth?

HIGHLIGHTS

Findings for the three major outcomes of recidivism, violence, and state commitment are shown below. Under each outcome heading, and for each risk level, camp features found to be significantly related to better outcome are listed. 1/

1/ Throughout this chapter, statistical significance was tested via analysis of covariance. Length of stay, age at camp release, open vs. closed camps, and LA vs. non-LA camps were the covariates. Risk-of-recidivism score was excluded as a covariate since wards were already grouped on this variable.

RECIDIVISM

Lower risks. For these youths, a lower recidivism rate was associated with camps that had:

- rural setting
- smaller living unit capacity (also found for lower violence)
- more hours of counseling.

Medium risks. For these youths, lower recidivism was associated with:

- single rather than multiple living units
- rural setting
- more hours of recreation
- use of a rankings system of progress through program.

Higher risks. Here, lower recidivism was associated with:

- rural setting
- more hours of vocational training
- lower frequency of religious activities
- more hours of outside contacts
- youth's presence at case reviews.

VIOLENCE

Lower risks. A smaller percentage of releases with violent offenses during follow-up was associated with:

- smaller living unit capacity (also found for lower recidivism)
- use of rooms rather than dorms
- shorter program length (also found for lower commitments)
- higher frequency of work activities.

Medium risks. No significant findings related to violent offenses were obtained for medium-risk youths.

Higher risks. Camps that had fewer such youths who committed a violent offense were characterized by:

- longer program length.

STATE COMMITMENT

Lower risks. For these youths, a lower state commitment rate was associated with:

- medium-capacity camps
- shorter program length (also found for lower violence)
- fewer hours of vocational training (also found for lower recidivism)
- higher ratio of youths to total staff
- higher ratio of youths to treatment staff.

Medium risks. Here, lower rates were associated with:

- smaller living unit capacity
- shorter program length
- higher frequency of counseling
- more hours of work activities
- lower frequency of offgrounds activities
- "other" approaches to progress through program.

Higher risks. With these youths, lower rates were found for:

- smaller living-unit capacity
- more hours of religious activities
- more hours of outside contacts (also found for lower recidivism)
- higher percentage of camp releases on aftercare caseload.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter identifies significant relationships between camp features and better probation outcomes for youths of different risk levels. Findings are presented in the three formats described below.

1. The first section lists the 32 camp features (previously defined) and the categories of each feature. For example, under Camp Capacity are the categories smaller, medium, and larger. Listed for each risk level are the positive probation outcomes significantly related to each variable, by category.
2. A second section summarizes these findings for each risk level. Table 15.1 presents findings for lower risks. Findings for medium risks are in Table 15.2, and for higher risks, Table 15.3. These tables appear at the end of this chapter.

3. These data are presented in a third format in Appendix H. Here, findings are grouped for each risk level. In addition, Appendix H contains specific outcome scores or rates, both actual and adjusted.

The number of youths at each risk level was as follows: lower risk youths - 601; medium risk youths - 1,148; and higher risk youths - 366.

The following example may help interpret the findings. In Section I, for the first variable shown--Camp Capacity--one significant finding was obtained for lower-risk youths: In medium capacity camps, these individuals had a lower state commitment rate than similar youths in either smaller or larger capacity camps. In addition, one significant finding was obtained for medium-risk youths: In larger capacity camps these individuals were more likely to have positive probation terminations than were similar youths in smaller or medium capacity camps. As indicated by the dashes in the far right column, no significant findings were obtained for higher-risk youths.

Type of Camp Feature	Outcome Associated with Camp Feature, By Youth Risk Level		
I. GENERAL CAMP FEATURES			
<u>Camp Setting</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Rural	Lower Recid.	Lower Recid. Fewer Pets. Pos. Termin.	Lower Recid.
Nonrural	-	Satis. Rel.	-
.....			
<u>Camp Capacity</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Smaller	-	-	-
Medium	Lower Commit.	-	-
Larger	-	Pos. Termin.	-
.....			
<u>Camp Capacity Used (Density)</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Lower	-	-	-
Medium	-	Satis. Rel.	-
Higher	-	Fewer Pets. Satis. Rel.	Satis. Rel.
.....			
<u>Living Unit Capacity</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Smaller	Lower Recid. Less Violence	Lower Commit.	Lower Commit.
Larger	-	-	Fewer Pets.
.....			
<u>Number of Living Units</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Single	-	Lower Recid. Fewer Pets.	-
Multiple	-	Satis. Rel.	Satis. Rel.
.....			

<u>Living Arrangement</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Mostly Dorms	-	-	-
Mostly Rooms	Less Violence	-	-
.....			
<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Shorter	Satis. Rel. Less Violence Pos. Termin. Lower Commit.	Satis. Rel. Pos. Termin. Lower Commit.	Satis. Rel.
Medium	-	Satis. Rel. Fewer Pets.	Satis. Rel. Fewer Pets.
Longer	-	Fewer Pets. Posi. Termin.	Less Violence Fewer Pets.

II. PROGRAM FEATURES

As in Chapter 12, each program feature was measured in terms of two indices: hours (H) and frequency (F). In the following list, an "H" or "F" is shown in parentheses after each outcome to indicate which of these indices was significant for the given program feature. "H&F" means that both indices were significant.

<u>Counseling</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	Lower Recid.(H)	Pos. Term.(H&F) Lower Commit.(F)	-
Lower	-	-	Satis. Rel.(H)
.....			
<u>Vocational Training</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	Fewer Pets.(F)	Lower Recid. (H) Fewer Pets (H&F)
Lower	Satis. Rel.(F) Lower Commit.(H)	Satis. Rel.(H&F)	-
.....			

<u>Work Activities</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	Less Violence(F)	Lower Commit.(H)	-
Lower	-	-	-
.....			
<u>Academic Training</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	-	Fewer Pets.(F)
Lower	Satis. Rel.(F)	-	Pos.Termin.(F)
.....			
<u>Religious Activities</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	-	Pos. Termin.(H) Lower Commit.(H)
Lower	-	-	Lower Recid.(F) Fewer Pets.(F)
.....			
<u>Recreation</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	Pos. Termin.(H)	Lower Recid.(H) Fewer Pets.(H) Pos. Termin.(H)	Fewer Pets.(H)
Lower	-	Satis. Rel.(F) Fewer Pets.(F)	Fewer Pets.(F)
.....			
<u>Off-grounds Activities</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	-	-
Lower	-	Satis. Rel.(H&F) Pos. Termin.(H&F) Lower Commit.(F)	Satis. Rel.(F)
.....			
<u>Outside Contacts</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	-	Lower Recid.(H) Fewer Pets.(H) Lower Commit.(H)
Lower	-	Satis. Rel.(H&F) Pos. Termin.(H)	Satis. Rel.(H&F)
.....			

III. STAFF VARIABLES

<u>Ward-To-Total-Staff Ratio</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher 1/	Lower Commit.	-	-
Lower	-	-	Fewer Pets.

<u>Ward-to-Treatment-Staff Ratio</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher 1/	Pos. Termin. Lower Commit.	Pos. Termin.	-
Lower	-	Satis. Rel.	Satis. Rel. Fewer Pets.

<u>Volunteer Services</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	-	-
Lower	-	-	Satis. Rel.

IV. CASE PROCESSING VARIABLES

<u>Type of Program Assignment</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Individual	-	Fewer Pets.	-
Uniform	-	-	-

1/ A higher ratio means a higher number of youths per staff.

<u>Progress Through Program</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Stages	-	Lower Recid. Fewer Pets.	-
Rankings	-	Lower Recid. Fewer Pets. Pos. Termin.	-
Other	-	Lower Commit.	-

<u>Youth's Presence at Case Reviews</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Present	-	-	Lower Recid. Fewer Pets.
Not Present	-	-	-

V. AFTERCARE VARIABLES

<u>Pct. of Camp Releases on Caseload</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	Pos. Termin.	Pos. Termin. Lower Commit.
Lower	-	-	-

<u>Post-Camp Emphasis on Aftercare</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	-	-	-
Lower	-	Fewer Pets.	-

<u>Overall Emphasis on Aftercare</u>	<u>Lower Risks</u>	<u>Medium Risks</u>	<u>Higher Risks</u>
Higher	No significant findings were observed for this variable.		
Lower			

The next section summarizes the preceding findings for youths at each risk level. Significant findings for lower risks are in Table 15.1. An interpretive example taken from Table 15.1 follows.

To identify those camp features related to more positive outcomes, read down the columns in Table 15.1. The entries indicate which camp features were significantly related to better outcomes for lower-risk youths. For instance:

1. More satisfactory releases were related to (a) shorter length of stay, (b) lower frequency of vocational training, and (c) lower frequency of academic training.
2. Lower recidivism at 24 months was related to (a) rural camp setting, (b) lower living unit capacity, and (c) higher hours of counseling.
3. Fewer violent offenders at 24 months was related to (a) lower living unit capacity, (b) rooms rather than dorms, (c) shorter length of stay, and (d) higher frequency of work activities.
4. More positive terminations were related to (a) shorter length of stay, (b) higher hours of recreation, and (c) higher ratio of youth to treatment staff.
5. Lower state commitment rate was related to (a) medium camp capacity, (b) shorter length of stay, (c) lower hours of vocational training, and (d) higher ratio of youth to both treatment and total staff.

On the other hand, to determine which outcomes were positively related to which camp features for lower-risk youths, scan the rows in Table 15.1. For instance:

1. Rural camp setting was related to lower recidivism, at 24 months.
2. Medium camp capacity was related to lower state commitment rate.
3. Lower living unit capacity was related to (a) lower 24-month recidivism and (b) fewer violent offenders at 24 months.
4. Rooms rather than dorms was related to fewer violent offenders.
5. Shorter length of stay was related to (a) more satisfactory releases, (b) fewer violent offenders, (c) more positive terminations, and (d) lower state commitment rate.

Further findings would be identified by reading additional rows. Similar findings for medium risks are in Table 15.2 and for higher risks in Table 15.3.

TABLE 15.1

Significant Differences on Probation Outcomes
for Lower-Risk Youths, By Camp Feature

Feature	More	Lower		Fewer		Fewer		More	Lower
	Satis. Releases	12	24	Violent 12	Offenders 24	Sustained 12	Petitions 24	Positive Terminations	State Comm. Rate
<u>General</u>									
Camp Setting	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M
Pct. Capacity Used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Unit Capac.	-	-	Lo	-	Lo	-	-	-	-
No. of Liv. Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Arrangemt.	-	-	-	-	Room	-	-	-	-
Length of Stay	S	-	-	S	S	-	-	S	S
<u>Program</u>									
Counseling (Hrs.)	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counseling (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo
Vocational (Freq.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work Activ. (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work Activ.(Freq.)	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-	-
Academic (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Academic (Freq.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-
Recreation (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offgrounds (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offgrounds (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 15.1 (Continued)

Feature	More Satis. Releases	Lower Recidivism		Fewer Violent Offenders		Fewer Sustained Petitions		More Positive Terminations	Lower State Comm. Rate
		12	24	12	24	12	24		
<u>Staff</u>									
Youth-to-Totl Stf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi
Youth-to-Trmt Stf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi
Volunteer Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Case Processing</u>									
Program Assignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Method of Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth at Case Rev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Aftercare:</u>									
Pct of Releases	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service-Post-Camp	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service-Total	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The figures "12" and "24" located at the top of the recidivism, violent offenders, and sustained petitions columns refer to 12- and 24-month follow-up, respectively. The follow-up for state commitment (far right column) is always 24 months.

Abbreviations: Camp Capacity: M = medium
Length of Stay: S = shorter
Camp Setting: R = rural

TABLE 15.2

Significant Differences on Probation Outcomes
for Medium-Risk Youths, By Camp Feature

Feature	More	Lower		Fewer		Fewer		More	Lower
	Satis. Releases	Recidivism 12	24	Violent 12	Offenders 24	Sustained 12	Petitions 24	Positive Terminations	State Comm. Rate
<u>General</u>									
Camp Setting	Nonrural	Rur	-	-	-	Rur	Rur	Rur	-
Camp Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-
Pct. Capacity Used	H,M	-	-	-	-	H	H	-	-
Living Unit Capac.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S
No. of Liv. Units	Mult	-	Sgl	-	-	Sgl	Sgl	-	-
Living Arrangemt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length of Stay	S,M	-	-	-	-	L,M	L,M	S,L	S
<u>Program</u>									
Counseling (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-
Counseling (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi
Vocational (Hrs.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational (Freq.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-
Work Activ. (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi
Work Activ. (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Academic (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Academic (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation (Hrs.)	-	Hi	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi	Hi	-
Recreation (Freq.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	Lo	Lo	-	-
Offgrounds (Hrs.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-
Offgrounds (Freq.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	Lo
Outside (Hrs.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-
Outside (Freq.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 15.2 (Continued)

Feature	More Satis. Releases	Lower Recidivism		Fewer Violent Offenders		Fewer Sustained Petitions		More Positive Terminations	Lower State Comm. Rate
		12	24	12	24	12	24		
<u>Staff</u>									
Youth-to-Totl Stf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth-to-Trmt Stf	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-
Volunteer Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Case Processing</u>									
Program Assignment	-	-	-	-	-	Ind	-	-	-
Method of Progress	-	R	R,S	-	-	S	S,R	R	0
Youth at Case Rev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Aftercare:</u>									
Pct. of Releases	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-
Service-Post-Camp	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-
Service-Total	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The figures "12" and "24" located at the top of the recidivism, violent offenders, and sustained petitions columns refer to 12- and 24-month follow-up, respectively. The follow-up for state commitment (far right column) is always 24 months.

Abbreviations: Camp Capacity: L = larger
Pct. Capacity Used: H = higher; M = medium
Living Unit Cap.: S = smaller
No. of Liv. Units: Mult. = Multiple (two or more); Sgl = Single
Length of Stay: S = shorter; M = medium; L = longer
Camp Setting: Rur. = Rural; Nonrur. = Nonrural
Method of Progress: R = Ranking; S = Stages; O = Other

TABLE 15.3

Significant Differences on Probation Outcomes
for Higher-Risk Youths, By Camp Feature

Feature	More Satis. Releases	Lower Recidivism		Fewer Violent Offenders		Fewer Sustained Petitions		More Positive Terminations	Lower State Comm. Rate
		12	24	12	24	12	24		
<u>General</u>									
Camp Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pct. Capacity Used	H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Unit Capac.	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	S
No. of Liv. Units	Mult	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Arrangemt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length of Stay	S,M	-	-	L	-	L	L,M	-	-
Camp Setting	-	-	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Program</u>									
Counseling (Hrs.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counseling (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational (Hrs.)	-	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	Hi	-	-
Vocational (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-
Work Activ. (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work Activ.(Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Academic (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Academic (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi	Lo	-
Religious (Hrs.)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi
Religious (Freq.)	-	-	Lo	-	-	Lo	-	-	-
Recreation (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-	-	-
Recreation (Freq.)	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-
Offgrounds (Hrs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offgrounds (Freq)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside (Hrs.)	Lo	-	Hi	-	-	Hi	-	-	Hi
Outside (Freq)	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 15.3 (Continued)

Feature	More Satis. Releases	Lower Recidivism		Fewer Violent Offenders		Fewer Sustained Petitions		More Positive Terminations	Lower State Comm. Rate
		12	24	12	24	12	24		
<u>Staff</u>									
Youth-to-Totl Stf	-	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-
Youth-to-Trmt Stf	Lo	-	-	-	-	Lo	-	-	-
Volunteer Services	Lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Case Processing</u>									
Program Assignment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Method of Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youth at Case Rev	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
<u>Aftercare</u>									
Pct. of Releases	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	Hi
Service-Post-Camp	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service-Total	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hi	-

Note: The figures "12" and "24" located at the top of columns the recidivism, violent offenders, and sustained petitions refer to 12- and 24-month follow-up, respectively. The follow-up for state commitment (far right column) is always 24 months.

Abbreviations: Pct. Capacity Used: H = Higher
 Living Unit Capac.: L = Larger; S = Smaller
 No. of Liv. Units: Mult. = Multiple (2 or more)
 Length of Stay: S = Shorter; M = Medium; L = Longer

SECTION FIVE
CAMP-TYPES WITH BETTER PROBATION OUTCOMES

Section Five describes methods used to identify types of camps that had better probation outcomes with different kinds of youth. A number of successful camp types were identified. Each camp-type description includes (1) a list of features and characteristics that define the type, and (2) the recidivism and commitment rates associated with camps that scored high and low on each type. Instructions are provided for utilizing the camp-type descriptions. The final chapter reviews the findings of Report No. 4.

Section Five Contents

- Chapter 16 - Methods used to identify successful camp-types.
- Chapter 17 - Describes camp-types identified among non-LA camps.
- Chapter 18 - Describes camp-types identified among LA camps.
- Chapter 19 - Review and Conclusions for Report No. 4.

CHAPTER 16

IDENTIFYING AND DESCRIBING SUCCESSFUL CAMP-TYPES

This chapter addresses the question: Did certain types of camps have significantly better probation outcomes? Individual camp outcomes 24 months after release did in fact show that some camps had lower recidivism rates or lower state commitment rates (or both) when compared to other camps. The task was to look for commonalities among these more successful camps. In other words, what combinations of measurable characteristics did these more successful camps have in common?

In identifying more successful camps, the analysis considered only recidivism and state commitment outcomes for the following reasons:

1. recidivism and commitment were moderately correlated with most other outcome measures (see Appendix L for table of intercorrelations among various outcome measures);
2. in the literature, these two outcomes are generally considered more important than any others;
3. the rates of recidivism and commitment command more intrinsic interest;
4. and, finally, for reasons of time and space limitations, analyses were of necessity limited to these two important outcomes.

Because Los Angeles County camps differed from non-LA camps on a number of variables, separate analyses of camp-types were conducted. ^{1/} Results for non-LA camps are given in Chapter 17. LA results are in Chapter 18.

^{1/} See Reports 1 and 2 of the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study regarding differences in LA and non-LA camp characteristics. Also, see Chapter 10 of this report for differences in probation outcomes.

The next section describes the methods used to identify successful camp types. Some descriptions contain technical material designed to help interested readers understand the development of camp types and, more importantly, to enable practitioners and policy makers to use the resulting information.

METHOD

Chapters 11 to 15 described the relationships between individual camp features and outcomes. The next level of analysis involved identifying groups of camps with a number of features in common--features which, in combination, were associated with lower recidivism or commitment rates than those achieved by camps with few or none of those same features.

Two statistical approaches were used: stepwise multiple regression and factor analysis. These approaches, which analyze a complex of variables rather than single variables in isolation, produced "regression-types" and "factor-types," respectively. A table of intercorrelations among the entire set of camp variables is printed in Appendix M.

Regression Type. The following describes the procedures used to identify camp-types that had lower recidivism with specific risk groups and with all youths, irrespective of risk level. First, camps were ranked by overall recidivism group. ^{2/} Those with rates in approximately the lower 50% of the range were classed as lower recidivism camps--that is, those with rates lower than the statewide average. Stepwise multiple regression identified those variables which, in combination, best predicted those camps in the lower recidivism group.

^{2/} All rates were first adjusted for group differences using the standard covariates: risk of recidivism, age at release, length of stay, and open vs. closed camp status.

For instance, regression analysis on 24-month recidivism for all non-LA youths combined identified a set of nine camp variables which--taken together--predicted lower recidivism better than did any other set of variables. These nine variables, then, described a unique type of camp. Further analysis found that camps of this description had significantly lower recidivism than camps that did not contain this same set of variables or contained some of the variables, but to a lesser degree.

The entire regression procedure described above was repeated, this time using state commitment rate as the measure of outcome. Thus, the technique produced separate sets of predictive variables for recidivism and commitment rate. Regressions were run separately for lower, medium, and higher risks, and all youths combined. Each resulting set of predictive variables was called a "camp type."

Camp Regression Scores. Each camp type is defined by a set or pattern of camp variables, such as "higher" or "lower" hours of academic training, more youths residing in rooms than in dorms, or emphasis on individual rather than uniform program assignment. All camps were assigned a score on each set of predictive variables.

First, each variable within a set describing a camp-type was assigned a weighted value. This value was equivalent to the simple correlation between the individual variable and the outcome measure; for example, the correlation between hours of academic training and recidivism. (Correlations between camp variables and outcomes were obtained separately for youths of each risk level.) The total score was the numerical sum of the weighted values (i.e., correlations) across all variables comprising the camp-type. An individual camp's score reflected whether or not that camp (1) had certain features, for example,

rooms rather than dorms, and/or (2) had particular features to a specific degree, such as "more" rather than "fewer" hours of academic training.

Seldom was an individual camp characterized by every feature that comprised a camp-type. However, a camp scoring high on a camp-type usually contained more of the features, and had them to a greater degree, than camps not described as being of that type (camps with low scores on the camp-type).

Factor Type. Principal components analysis was used to group the 32 camp variables into clusters or "factors" of statistically interrelated variables. Factor analysis represents an approach to identifying camp-types different from that of regression analysis. Regression analysis identified sets of variables that best predicted either lower recidivism or commitments. Factor analysis, on the other hand, selected groups of variables (factors) that statistically best accounted for existing differences among the camps and camp features. In short, the variables were grouped without reference to an outcome (criterion) measure, such as recidivism. Instead they were grouped in sets that described a type of camp relatively distinct from other types identified in the process. 3/

3/ One feature of principal components analysis is that, following a "rotation" procedure, the resulting factors are statistically independent (i.e., intercorrelations among the factors are almost zero). For further details regarding the factor analysis process, see Appendix I. See Appendix J for a description of the convergence between results of the regression and factor analysis.

Camp Factor Scores. Each factor was comprised of several camp features. Each feature was assigned a weighted value equal to its factor "loading." A loading value is roughly equivalent to an item's multiple correlation with all other items related to, or "loading" on, that factor. All camps were scored on each of six factors that resulted from the analysis. A camp's score was the sum of the weighted values of each factor item present in the camp.

To determine whether the factors described camp-types that had better outcomes, a further analysis was necessary. Camps were first ranked by score on each factor. Those with scores in the highest one-third of the range of scores for all camps were classified as being like the camp-type described by the factor. Those with scores in the lowest third of the range were considered not like that camp-type. Recidivism and commitment outcomes for camps in the top one-third of the range were compared with outcomes for those scoring in the lower one-third. Significantly lower recidivism or commitment rates were found for camps with high factor scores on three of the six factors. No significant differences in outcomes were found between high and low-score camps on the remaining three factors, meaning that these three factors were apparently unrelated to differences in outcomes and as a result were dropped from the analysis.

RESULTING CAMP-TYPES

The analyses produced several different sets of variables or features, each of which described a somewhat unique type of camp. The analysis of non-LA camps produced ten camp-types; seven were found for LA camps. These camp-types are identified and described by number (Camp-Type 1, Camp-Type 2, etc.).

Table 16.1 shows the statistical source, outcome criterion, and target group used to identify and develop each camp-type. For instance, non-LA Camp-Type 1 was developed from a regression analysis on recidivism for youths of all risk levels. Table 16.2 shows the intercorrelations between camp-types, separately for non-LA and LA camps.

As described earlier, camp-types were derived separately for lower, medium, and higher risk youths, as well as for all youths combined. It is to be noted that the combination of variables (the camp-type) that best predicts better outcomes for one risk level may or may not predict better outcomes for other risk levels.

Table 16.1
 Probation Camp-Types
 Source and Derivation

Study Group	Camp- Type	Statistical Source	Outcome Criterion	Target Group
NON-LA CAMPS	1	Regression	Recidivism	All Risk Levels
	2	Regression	Recidivism	Lower Risks
	3	Regression	Recidivism	Medium Risks
	4	Regression	Recidivism	Higher Risks
	5	Regression	Commitments	Lower Risks
	6	Regression	Commitments	Medium Risks
	7	Regression	Commitments	Higher Risks
	8	Factor Anal.	Factor 1	(none)
	9	Factor Anal.	Factor 5	(none)
	10	Factor Anal.	Factor 6	(none)
LA CAMPS	1	Regression	Recidivism	All Risk Levels
	2	Regression	Recidivism	Lower Risks
	3	Regression	Commitments	All Risk Levels
	4	Regression	Commitments	Lower Risks
	5	Regression	Commitments	Medium Risks
	6	Regression	Commitments	Higher Risks
	7	Factor Anal.	Factor 1	(none)

Table 16.2

Intercorrelation Between Camp-Types,
Separately for Non-LA and LA Camps

NON-LA CAMPS

<u>Camp-Type</u>	<u>Camp-Type</u>								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	.25	.64	.17	.33	-.30	.07	.67	-.47	.43
2		.07	.10	.05	-.22	.12	-.03	.00	-.04
3			.24	.34	-.21	-.07	.47	-.02	.06
4				.24	-.32	-.09	.30	-.06	-.09
5					-.06	-.18	.42	-.19	-.06
6						-.41	-.28	.13	-.16
7							-.12	.13	.19
8								-.41	.31
9									-.04

In general, correlations over .40 were statistically significant. Of the 45 paired correlations of camp types, only six showed positive correlations of .40 or greater. These were Type 1 with Types 3, 8, and 10; Type 3 with Type 8; and Type 5 with Type 8. The remaining correlations were nonsignificant, supporting the statement that these camp-types are "somewhat unique."

LA CAMPS

<u>Camp-Type</u>	<u>Camp-Type</u>					
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	.69	-.12	.00	-.43	.33	.75
2		-.27	-.11	-.48	-.14	.32
3			.59	-.03	.69	-.04
4				.04	.44	.00
5					.22	-.41
6						.32

With this sample size (14 LA camps), significant correlations are .50 or greater. Of the 21 paired correlations, only four showed positive correlations of .50 or greater. These were Type 1 with Types 2 and 7, and Type 3 with Types 4 and 6.

For example, a camp-type that predicts lower recidivism for lower risk youths may, in addition, predict lower recidivism or lower commitments for youths of another risk level. However, it can also happen that a camp-type may predict lower recidivism for one risk level but show no significant relationship to better outcomes for other risk levels. This is relevant to the fact that, in the real world, each camp contains a mixture of risk groups. Given this fact, the reader may wish to pay particular attention to the findings for the all-risks-combined group, since these results refer to a typical mixture of youths. The number and percentage of youths in each risk level is provided in Chapters 17 and 18, by non-LA and LA camps, respectively.

HOURS AND FREQUENCY OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Descriptions of camp-types in Chapters 17 and 18 include moderate detail about program features. The following section provides more information that will be useful in regard to these features. For instance, the average number of hours that comprised the "more" and "fewer" hours categories is shown in the text below and in Table 16.3. Also shown is the low-to-high range of hours for each program feature. Table 16.4 provides similar information regarding "higher" and "lower" frequency of contacts. In both tables, figures given are "per youth per week."

COUNSELING

Hours. Camps that provided more hours of counseling had an average of 8.2 hours per youth per week. The range of hours was 3 to 14--again, per youth per week. (As shown in Table 16.3.)

Frequency. Higher frequency meant an average of 4.0 activities (contacts, occurrences) per week, with a range from 1 to 7. Lower frequency meant 1.2 activities per week. (As shown in Table 16.4).

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Hours. More hours meant an average of 12.8 per youth per week, and ranged from 5 to 21. Fewer hours meant 0.6. Fourteen camps had no vocational training.

Frequency. "More frequent" vocational training occurred about four times weekly (4.3 avg.). Since many camps had no vocational program, the average lower frequency was less than one (0.3).

WORK ACTIVITIES

Hours. Camps with more hours had an average of 15.9 hours per ward per week (range 11 to 21). The average was 6.1 for camps that provided fewer hours (range 3 to 9).

Frequency. Higher frequency was 7.2 times per week (range 4 to 11); lower frequency was 3.0 (range 2 to 4).

ACADEMIC TRAINING

Hours. More hours - 24.8 avg. (range 21 to 29);
Fewer hours - 11.9 avg. (range 6 to 18).

Frequency. Higher - 5.0 (five times a week) i.e., no range;
Lower - 3.4 (range three or four times a week).

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Hours. More hours - 2.5 (range 2 to 3);
Fewer hours - 1.4 (range 1 to 2).

Frequency. Higher - 1.6 (range 1 to 2);
Lower - 1.2 (about once a week).

RECREATION

Hours. More hours - 19.7 (range 15 to 24);
Fewer hours - 9.2 (range 5 to 14).

Frequency. Higher - 1.5 (once or twice a week);
Lower - 0.5 (less than once a week).

OFF-GROUNDS ACTIVITIES

Hours. More hours - 20.9 (range 18 to 33);
Fewer hours - 2.5 (range 0 to 6).

Frequency. Higher - 1.5 (once or twice a week);
Lower - 0.5 (less than once a week).

OUTSIDE CONTACTS

Hours. More hours - 7.8 (range 2 to 18);
Fewer hours - 1.5 (range 1 to 2).

Frequency. Higher - 2.3 (range 1 to 4);
Lower - 0.8 (about once a week).

TABLE 16.3

Hours of Participation in Program Activities a/
By More and Fewer Hours

Hours	Program Activities							
	Couns- eling	Voca- tional	Work Detail	Aca- demic	Relig- ious	Recre- ation	Off grounds	Outside Contact
<u>MORE HOURS</u>								
Average	8.2	12.8	15.9	24.8	2.5	19.7	20.9	7.8
Std Dev.	5.5	8.2	5.1	4.2	0.7	4.2	0.7	10.1
Range: High	14	21	21	29	3	24	33	18
Low	3	5	11	21	2	15	18	2
<u>FEWER HOURS</u>								
Average	1.6	0.6	6.1	11.9	1.4	9.2	2.5	1.5
Std. Dev.	0.4	2.2	3.1	5.7	0.6	4.5	3.2	0.9
Range: High	2	3	9	18	2	14	6	2
Low	1	0	3	6	1	5	0	1

a/ Per youth per week.

How To Read Table 16.3. For a camp-type said to have more hours of counseling, the following pertained: Youths received an average of 8.2 hours of counseling per week. However, the range of "more" hours of counseling was 3 to 14. (The range is defined as the average, plus or minus one standard deviation.) The above contrasts with fewer hours: an average of 1.6 hours of counseling and a range of just 1 to 2.

TABLE 16.4

Frequency of Participation in Program Activities a/
By Higher and Lower Frequency

Frequency	Program Activities							
	Couns- eling	Voca- tional	Work Detail	Aca- demic	Relig- ious	Recre- ation	Off grounds	Outside Contact
<u>HIGHER FREQ.</u>								
Average	4.0	4.3	7.2	5.0	1.6	9.3	1.5	2.3
Std Dev.	2.9	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.5	4.0	0.8	1.4
Range: High	7	5	11	5	2	13	2	4
Low	1	3	4	5	1	5	1	1
<u>LOWER FREQ.</u>								
Average	1.2	0.3	3.0	3.4	1.2	5.3	0.5	0.8
Std. Dev.	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.6
Range: High	1	1	4	4	1	6	1	1
Low	1	0	2	3	1	4	0	0

Note: See Table 16.3 for an example of how to read this table.

a/ Per youth per week.

CHAPTER 17

CAMPS WITH BETTER PROBATION OUTCOMES:
STATEWIDE LESS LOS ANGELES COUNTYINTRODUCTION

This chapter describes types of camps that achieved significantly lower recidivism and state commitment rates with youths of different risk levels. The results are based on camps in counties other than Los Angeles County. Results for Los Angeles County camps are presented in Chapter 18.

Method. Two statistical approaches were used. (1) Regression analysis identified sets of camp descriptor variables that best predicted those camps with better than average probation outcomes. Separate regressions were performed for lower, medium, and higher risk youths, and for all risk groups combined (total youths). (2) Factor analysis identified sets of interrelated variables that described different types of camps--in this case, without regard to probation outcomes.

Camp-Types. These two statistical approaches identified different combinations of camp characteristics, each of which described a unique group of camps--called a "camp-type." Each camp was given a score on each camp-type based on the presence of specified variables in the set of variables describing the type. Separately for each type, these scores were ranked from highest to lowest, and camps that scored in the top third of the range were designated as high-scoring camps on that type. Scores in the lowest third were designated as camps not of that type. A comparison was then made between outcome rates for high- and low-scoring camps. For each camp-type, camps scoring high were found to have significantly better outcomes with youths of one or more risk levels, compared to camps scoring low on that specific type.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR NON-LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES 1/

The degree to which recidivism and state commitment rates were lower for these camp-types was sometimes quite conspicuous. For instance, in the five camp-types that achieved lower recidivism rates with lower risk youths, rates ranged from 13.9 to 28.0 percentage points lower than in camps that scored low on the corresponding camp-types. For example, camps scoring high on Type 1 had a recidivism rate of 33.0% for lower risk youths, compared to a 58.3% rate in low-score camps. This means that recidivism was 25.3 points lower in Type 1 camps. In terms of a percentage difference (58.3% vs 33.0%), the rate for Type 1 camps was 43.4% lower.

One premise of this study is that a camp with a relatively high recidivism or commitment rate may be able to reduce its rate by adopting the characteristics of a camp-type found to be related to better outcomes. For example, suppose hypothetical Camp Needy had a current recidivism rate of 55% for lower risk youths and wanted to reduce this rate. Data from this study indicate that Camp-Type 1 has an average recidivism rate of 33% for lower risks. If Camp Needy were to develop the characteristics of Camp-Type 1, Camp Needy might expect its recidivism rate for lower risks to become more similar to that of Camp-Type 1 (that is, become lower.)

1/ In analyzing outcomes for lower, medium, and higher risks, covariance was used to control for group differences in length of stay, age at release, and open/closed camp status. In analyses involving all risks combined, outcomes were adjusted using the above covariates, plus risk of recidivism score.

Table 17.0 shows the significantly lower recidivism and commitment rates associated with each camp-type, by risk level. The data show the rates for high- and low-score camps on each type and the corresponding differences in percentage points.

Recidivism. As seen in Table 17.0, camp-types worked with varying success in achieving lower recidivism rates. For instance, for all risks combined the greatest absolute difference between high- and low-score camps was found for Type 1--17.4 points (54.3% vs. 71.7%). The smallest (but still significant) difference was found for Type 7--6.1 points (62.4% vs. 68.5%). Six types had lower recidivism for all risks; the difference for four of the types was greater than 10 points.

All five types that showed lower recidivism for lower risk youths had rates that were 13 or more points below those for low-score camps.

Camps achieving lower recidivism for higher risk youths had rates ranging from 12.5 to 24.4 points lower. The lowest recidivism rate achieved for higher risks--58.7%--was found for Type 8.

Commitments. Also shown in Table 17.0, four types achieved lower commitment rates with all risks combined. The largest difference in rates was for Type 6--15.9 points (8.8% vs. 24.7% for other camps). For all non-LA camps combined, the commitment rate for all risks was 21.9%.

Some camp-types achieved impressively low commitment rates with lower risk youths: Type 1 - 1.7%, Type 6 - 2.8%, and Type 5 - 3.2%. The largest differential--21.0 points--was found for Type 2 (6.1% vs. 27.1%).

Seven types had lower commitment rates with higher risk youths. Type 8 showed the largest differential--24.5 points (12.2% vs. 36.7%)--as well as the lowest rate for higher risks--12.2%.

TABLE 17.0

Significant Differences Between Recidivism Rates
For High- and Low-Score Camps,
By Camp-Type and Risk Level

Risk Level	Camp-Type	Recidivism Rate		Pct. Points Difference
		High Score	Low Score	
All -	1	54.3	71.7	17.4
	2	62.9	71.0	8.1
	3	59.1	71.6	12.5
	5	56.9	67.8	10.9
	7	62.4	68.5	6.1
	8	52.2	68.7	15.5
Lower -	1	33.0	58.3	25.3
	2	38.4	66.8	28.0
	5	41.2	60.1	18.9
	7	44.5	58.4	13.9
	8	30.2	51.1	20.9
Medium -	1	58.5	72.1	13.6
	3	53.3	71.1	17.8
	8	57.5	67.7	10.2
Higher -	1	61.5	83.2	21.7
	3	72.7	85.2	12.5
	4	65.3	84.8	19.5
	5	64.4	81.1	16.7
	8	58.7	83.1	24.4

(continued next page)

TABLE 17.0 (cont.)

Significant Differences Between Commitment Rates
For High- and Low-Score Camps,
By Camp-Type and Risk Level

Risk Level	Camp-Type	Commitment Rate		Pct. Points Difference
		High Score	Low Score	
All -	2	16.3	26.9	10.6
	5	14.6	23.5	8.9
	6	8.8	24.7	15.9
	7	18.2	25.2	7.0
Lower -	1	1.7	20.9	19.2
	2	6.1	27.1	21.0
	5	3.2	22.3	19.1
	6	2.8	20.5	17.7
	7	12.8	23.7	10.9
Medium -	6	9.2	24.2	15.0
Higher -	2	22.0	39.4	17.4
	5	19.4	35.1	15.7
	6	13.5	31.8	18.3
	7	23.1	47.2	24.1
	8	12.2	36.7	24.5
	9	26.4	44.4	18.0
	10	21.7	42.9	21.2

RISK LEVEL

The lowest recidivism and state commitment rates for each risk level were obtained by the following camp-types:

<u>Recidivism:</u>	All Risks	Type 8 -	52.2%
	Lower Risks	Type 8 -	30.2%
	Medium Risks	Type 3 -	53.3%
	Higher Risks	Type 8 -	58.7%

<u>Commitments:</u>	All Risks	Type 6 -	8.8%
	Lower Risks	Type 1 -	1.7%
	Medium Risks	Type 6 -	9.2%
	Higher Risks	Type 8 -	12.2%

TABLE OF CHAPTER CONTENTS

<u>Chapter Page</u>	<u>Data Description</u>
17.7	DESCRIPTION OF NON-LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES
17.11	CAMP-TYPE 1
17.15	CAMP-TYPE 2
17.19	CAMP-TYPE 3
17.23	CAMP-TYPE 4
17.27	CAMP-TYPE 5
17.31	CAMP-TYPE 6
17.35	CAMP-TYPE 7
17.39	CAMP-TYPE 8
17.43	CAMP-TYPE 9
17.47	CAMP-TYPE 10
17.50	UTILIZING INFORMATION ON NON-LA CAMP-TYPES
17.51	Pctg. of Youths in Study Samples, by Risk Group (Table 17.11)
17.54	Directory for Selecting Camp-Types (Tables 17.12 and 17.13)
17.55	INTEGRATING THE INFORMATION: AN EXAMPLE

DESCRIPTION OF NON-LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES

This section summarizes the features of camp-types that achieved lower recidivism and/or commitment rates for all risks combined, or individually for lower, medium, or higher risk youths. Each camp-type summary includes a table containing information described in Chart 17.

CHART 17

EXPLANATION OF INFORMATION IN CAMP-TYPE TABLES

Camp Feature. This lists all features comprising the camp-type--for example: setting, counseling, or aftercare services.

Type, Direction, Amount. For the corresponding camp feature, this refers to the specific type (e.g., setting = rural), direction (e.g., academic training = more hours), or, where relevant, amount (e.g., 6.0 or more hours of volunteer services).

Variable Weight. The variable weight indicates the relative importance (power) of the feature in predicting outcomes. Weights are relative only to those of other variables within the same set that comprises the camp-type. Weights should not be used to compare variables across camp-types.

Camp Feature. The characteristics of camps are presented in four groups, as follows:

1. General - defined in Chapter 11.
2. Program - defined in Chapter 12.
3. Staff and Case Processing -
Staff variables are defined in Chapter 13;
Case Processing variables in Chapter 14.
4. Aftercare - defined in Chapter 14.

Type, Direction, Amount. Further information is provided in Chapters 11 to 14, as outlined in the preceding paragraph. More specific details on the amount of Program Features (e.g., hours of counseling) are provided in Chapter 16.

Variable Weight Defined. As described in Chapter 16, weights for factor-type variables were derived from factor "loadings," while weights for regression-type variables were equivalent to the correlation of the camp variable with the outcome variable. Weights for factor-type variables are the same for each risk level. Weights for regression-type variables differ across risk

levels because these weights represent the correlation between camp variables and outcomes derived separately for each risk level.

Camp-type descriptions often contain one or more variables with higher weights and some with comparatively lower weights. Therefore, a high score can be achieved in two ways. Take, for example, a camp-type comprised of seven features with varying weights. A camp may score high by having perhaps only one or two higher-weighted features. A second camp may score high because it has several--say four or five--of the lower-weighted features.

However, analyses tended to show a positive relationship between the number of features present in a camp and better outcomes. In other words, the higher the number of specified features present, the better the probation outcomes. As an example, on a camp-type comprised of nine features, camps with better outcomes had an average of 5.8 of the specified features, compared to 3.7 for camps with worse outcomes.

Probation Outcomes. Accompanying each camp-type table is a table that displays recidivism and commitment outcomes for camps scoring high on the camp-type, compared to those scoring low. High scores on a camp-type are those that fell in approximately the highest one-third of the range. Conversely, low scores represent the lowest one-third. Outcomes are not shown for camps scoring in the middle third of the range. These "medium" scores are considered neutral, in that a camp with a medium score is not, to any appreciable extent, clearly like or unlike the described camp-type. ^{2/}

^{2/} Outcomes were also compared for camps with scores above and below the median score (i.e., upper half vs. lower half). Results were essentially the same. The device of using upper vs. lower third of the scores increased the differences in outcome rates found for high- and low-score camps.

Also provided are average rates for the total group of non-LA camps. The upper half of the table allows the reader to determine how much lower rates were for high-score camps than for low-score camps. Inspection of the average rates allows perspective on how much lower than average rates were for high-score camps.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 1

DESCRIPTION

Non-LA Camp-Type 1 was developed through regression analysis on recidivism for all youths combined (all risks). As seen in Table 17.1A, camps scoring high on this type shared the following characteristics:

General (physical) features were the most heavily weighted items in the set describing Camp-Type 1. These camps consisted of single living units, were more often located in rural settings, and tended to have a longer average length of stay. Principal program features were a higher frequency of both work activities and academic training. These camps were also somewhat characterized by uniform program assignments for incoming youths.

This type of camp achieved better outcomes with all three risk levels and with all youths combined.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	camps with high scores - 54.3%; camps with low scores - 71.7%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 33.0%; low scores - 58.3%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 1.7%; low scores - 20.9%.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 58.5%; low scores - 72.1%.
<u>High Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 61.5%; low scores - 83.2%.

DISCUSSION

Camp-Type 1 consisted of nine items. None of nine camps that scored high on this type contained all of the specified characteristics: Two had seven characteristics, five had six, and two had five. Camps with lower recidivism for all risks combined had an average of 5.8 of the specified items, and those with higher recidivism had 3.7.

Camps of this type generally had more positive outcomes for each risk level and for all risk levels combined. Recidivism rates were more than 15 percentage points lower for lower, higher, and all risks. The commitment rate for lower risks was a remarkably low 1.7%. While commitment rates were also 15 points lower for higher risks, this difference was not significant, probably due to the low numbers involved.

Implication. Camp-Type 1 appears suitable for application to youths of all three risk levels.

TABLE 17.1A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 1

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
No. of Living Units	Single unit	11.6
Length of Stay	Longer - 213 or more days	8.4
Setting	Rural	7.9
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Work Activities	Higher freq. - 7.2 avg.	4.6
Academic Training	Higher freq. - 5.0 avg.	2.0
<u>STAFF AND CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Program Assignment	Uniform	2.6
Progress through Program	Other than Stages	1.7
Case Reviews	Youth present	0.5
Ratio: Youths to Total Staff	Higher ratio: 1-to-1 or more	0.3

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.1B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 1

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	54.3*	18.0
	Low	71.7	22.4
LOWER RISKS	High	33.0*	1.7*
	Low	58.3	20.9
MEDIUM RISKS	High	58.5*	22.6
	Low	72.1	18.7
HIGHER RISKS	High	61.5*	19.1
	Low	83.2	34.0

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 2

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 2 was derived through regression analysis on recidivism for lower risk youths. Table 17.2A lists the characteristics of this camp-type, which are summarized below.

Camp-Type 2, often located in a rural setting, had more hours of religious activities and a lower frequency of off-grounds activities. These camps tended to use a system described as "stages" for a youth's progress through the program and had a higher ratio of youth to treatment staff. Generally, there were more than 1.5 youths per treatment staff member.

This type of camp achieved better outcomes with all youths combined and with lower risks in particular.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	camps with high scores - 62.9%; camps with low scores - 71.0%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 16.3%; low scores - 26.9%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 38.8%; low scores - 66.8%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 6.1%; low scores - 27.1%.
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Commitments:	high scores - 22.0%; low scores - 39.4%.

DISCUSSION

Seven camps scored high on this type, which consists of six variables. High scores for five of the seven camps were based on the presence of two heavily-weighted variables, usually more hours of religious activities in combination with one other variable.

For lower risk youths, this camp-type achieved both recidivism and commitment rates that were 20 points below rates for lower risk youths in low-scoring camps. Lower recidivism and commitment rates were also found for all risks combined. However, although recidivism rates for this camp-type were somewhat lower for medium and higher risks, the differences were not significant. Nevertheless, a significant difference was found in commitment rates for higher risks: high-score camps - 22.0%; low-score camps - 39.4%.

Implication. In sum, these findings suggest that Camp-Type 2 is best suited for working with youth populations that contain a sizable proportion of lower risks.

TABLE 17.2A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 2

Features	Type, Direction	Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>			
Camp Setting	Rural		9.3
Living Arrangement	Rooms, more than dorms		1.1
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>			
Religious Activities	More hours - 2.5 avg.		12.7
Offgrounds Activities	Lower freq. - 0.4 avg.		5.7
<u>STAFF AND CASE PROCESSING</u>			
Progress through Program	Other than stages		7.8
Ratio: Youths to Treatment Staff	Higher ratio: 1.5-to-1 or more		6.4

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.2B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 2

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	62.9*	16.3*
	Low	71.0	26.9
LOWER RISKS	High	38.8*	6.1*
	Low	66.8	27.1
MEDIUM RISKS	High	66.1	17.3
	Low	67.1	20.9
HIGHER RISKS	High	75.7	22.0*
	Low	81.9	39.4

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8 a/	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ For medium risks, the average recidivism rate across all camps (65.8%) was slightly lower than it was for either high-score camps (66.1%) or low-score camps (67.1%).

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 3

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 3 was derived through regression on recidivism for medium risk youths. Characteristics are listed in Table 17.3A and are described below.

The most heavily weighted variable for Camp-Type 3 was a longer length of stay (seven months or more). The second item in weight involved having a probation caseload containing a higher percentage of camp releases. Program features included fewer hours of counseling and academic training. In addition, youths received fewer hours of volunteer services.

This camp-type had significantly lower recidivism outcomes with all, medium, and higher risks, but not with lower risks.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

- All Risks. Recidivism: camps with high scores - 59.1%;
camps with low scores - 71.6%.
- Lower Risks. None (no significant findings).
- Medium Risks. Recidivism: high scores - 53.3%; low scores - 71.1%.
- Higher Risks. Recidivism: high scores - 72.7%; low scores - 85.2%.

DISCUSSION

Camp-Type 3 is defined by five variables. Of 12 camps that scored high on this type, eight had three or more of the specified variables.

Lower recidivism rates were achieved with medium and higher risks, and with all risks combined. Type 3 camps had the lowest recidivism for medium risks among all ten camp types. However, while recidivism was lower for medium risks, it was not lower for state commitments (in fact, it was slightly higher,

but the difference was not significant). While there appears to be a substantially lower commitment rate for higher risks (29.4% vs. 42.4%), this difference was not statistically significant.

Implication. Findings indicate that Camp-Type 3 may be most suitable for reducing recidivism rates among medium and higher risk youths. This camp-type is not expected to obtain lower recidivism or commitment rates for lower risk youths.

TABLE 17.3A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 3

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Length of Stay	Longer - 213 or more days	12.5
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Counseling	Fewer hours - 1.6 avg.	1.9
Academic Training	Fewer hours - 11.9 avg.	1.3
<u>STAFF</u>		
Volunteer Services	Fewer hours - 5 hrs. or less	2.0
<u>AFTERCARE</u>		
Pct. of Camp Releases	Higher pct. of camp releases	6.0

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.3B

OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 3

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	59.1*	23.2
	Low	71.6	24.7
LOWER RISKS	High	53.6	17.2
	Low	58.3	21.4
MEDIUM RISKS	High	53.3*	21.9
	Low	71.1	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	High	72.7*	29.4
	Low	85.2	42.4

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0 <u>a/</u>
LOWER RISKS	50.5 <u>a/</u>	12.6 <u>a/</u>
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ For these youth groups, the average rate across all non-LA camps was somewhat lower than it was for either high- or low-score camps on Type 3.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 4

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 4 was developed using a regression on recidivism for higher risk youths. As seen in Table 17.4A, camps of this type shared the following characteristics.

Type 4 camps were lower-to-medium sized (under 100 beds) with a strong emphasis on higher frequency of vocational training. The program features also included more hours of religious and work activities, and a lower frequency of counseling services.

These camps achieved lower recidivism with higher risks only.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

All Risks. No significant findings.

Lower Risks. No significant findings.

Medium Risks. No significant findings.

Higher Risks. Recidivism: high scores - 65.3%; low scores - 84.8%.

DISCUSSION

Camp-Type 4 is comprised of six features. Of the ten camps that scored high on this type, seven had four or more of the specified features. All ten camps had higher frequency of vocational training, and nine had more hours of work activities.

The components of this camp-type were related only to lower recidivism rates for higher risk youths--65.3% vs. 84.8%, a rate nearly 20 points lower than found for low-score camps. However, no accompanying reduction in

commitments was found for higher risks. In addition, lower recidivism and lower commitment rates were found in low-score camps for lower and medium risks, but none of these differences was statistically significant.

Implication. More positive outcomes for Camp-Type 4 were limited to reduced recidivism for higher risks. However, this result may have been at the expense of less positive results with lower and medium risks. It is possible that this type of program should not be used with an entire camp population, but perhaps should be limited to higher risks only.

TABLE 17.4A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 4

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Camp Capacity	Medium, smaller - under 100	6.1
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Vocational Training	Higher freq. - 4.3 avg.	17.5
Religious Activities	More hours - 2.5 avg.	7.1
Counseling	Lower freq. - 1.2 avg.	4.7
Work Activities	More hours - 15.9 avg.	3.6
<u>STAFF</u>		
Ratio: Youths to Total Staff	Higher ratio: 1 to 1 or more	0.2

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.4B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 4

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	65.9	20.4
	Low	65.9	16.3
LOWER RISKS	High	52.6	15.2
	Low	43.4	3.6
MEDIUM RISKS	High	69.4	21.8
	Low	66.9	17.9
HIGHER RISKS	High	65.3*	20.2
	Low	84.8	24.5

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7 <u>a/</u>	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8 <u>a/</u>	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7 <u>b/</u>

a/ For these youths groups, the average rate across all Non-LA camps was somewhat lower than it was for either high- or low-score camps on Type 4.

b/ The average rate was higher than for either high- or low-score camps.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 5

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 5 was developed through a regression on state commitment rates for lower risk youths. The features of this type are listed in Table 17.5A and are summarized below.

A primary feature of Camp-Type 5 was a lower youth-to-treatment staff ratio--less than 1.5 youths per treatment staff member. On the other hand, these camps were associated with a lower level of post-camp services. Program features included more hours of recreation and a higher frequency of outside contacts. In some cases, these camps had fewer hours of academic training.

This camp-type achieved better outcomes with all, lower and higher risks, but not with medium risks.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	camps with high scores - 56.9%; camps with low scores - 67.8%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 14.6%; low scores - 23.5%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 41.2%; low scores - 60.1%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 3.2%; low scores - 22.3%.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	No findings.	
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 64.4%; low scores - 81.1%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 19.4%; low scores - 35.1%.

DISCUSSION

Seven camps scored high on this type, which consists of six features. All seven camps had lower youth-to-treatment-staff ratios and a lower level of post-camp services. They all had a mixture of at least four of the six specified features.

Implication. Camp-Type 5 appears suitable for all groups except medium risks. (Medium risks in high-score camps did have had lower recidivism and commitment rates, but the differences were not significant.) For lower and higher risks, recidivism and commitment rates were 15 points lower in high-score camps.

TABLE 17.5A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 5

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Academic Training	Fewer hours - 11.9 avg.	6.4
Outside Contacts	Higher freq. - 2.3 avg.	3.5
Recreation	More hours - 19.7 avg.	1.7
Vocational Training	Fewer hours - 0.6 avg.	0.8
<u>STAFF</u>		
Ratio: Youths to Treatment Staff	Lower ratio: less than 1.5-to-1	4.5
<u>AFTERCARE</u>		
Post-Camp Emphasis	Lower post-camp services	4.5

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.5B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 5

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	56.9*	14.6*
	Low	67.8	23.5
LOWER RISKS	High	41.2*	3.2*
	Low	60.1	22.3
MEDIUM RISKS	High	58.1	16.2
	Low	65.0	19.0
HIGHER RISKS	High	64.4*	19.4*
	Low	81.1	35.1

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8 <u>a/</u>	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ The average rate across all Non-LA camps was slightly higher than it was for high- and low-score camps on Type 5.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 6

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 6 was developed through a regression on commitment rates for medium risk youths. This camp-type contained more items than most others (13). It is described in Table 17.6A and immediately below.

Camp-Type 6 was characterized by an emphasis on some program features and a limitation on certain others. Prominent program features included more hours of work activities, outside contacts, and academic training. Limited features were fewer hours of recreation and a lower frequency of offgrounds activities, outside contacts, and vocational training. More often than not, these camps were located in nonrural settings, with living units of smaller capacity (under 30 beds). Finally, youths were not ordinarily present at their case reviews.

These camps had lower commitment rates for all three risk levels. However, no positive outcomes were found for recidivism.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Commitments:	camps with high scores - 8.8%; camps with low scores - 24.7%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Commitments:	high scores - 2.8%; low scores - 20.5%.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	Commitments:	high scores - 9.2%; low scores - 24.2%.
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Commitments:	high scores - 13.5%; low scores - 31.8%.

DISCUSSION

Eight camps scored high on this camp-type and each contained either seven or eight of the 13 specified variables that comprised this set.

Camps scoring high on Type 6 had lower commitment rates than low-score camps for all three risk groups and for all risks combined. However, no significant differences were found for recidivism. As shown in Table 16.6B,

recidivism for high- and low-score camps was quite similar across all risk groups and for the total group. The lower commitment rate achieved by this camp-type is remarkable, even beyond the fact of statistical significance. For each risk level, rates for high-score camps were 15 or more points lower than rates for low-score camps. Camp-Type 6 worked well in obtaining a lower rate of state commitments. Why commitment rates were lower without accompanying lower recidivism rates is unclear.

Recommendation. Camp-Type 6 appears to be effective in obtaining lower-than-average state commitment rates for youths of any risk level.

TABLE 17.6A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
NON LA CAMP-TYPE 6

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Living Unit Capacity	Smaller - under 30 beds	9.6
Setting	Nonrural	2.8
Living Arrangement	Dorms	0.1
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Offgrounds Activities	Lower freq. 0.4 avg.	10.1
Work Activities	More hours - 15.9 avg.	9.3
Vocational Training	Lower freq. - 0.3 avg.	8.4
Academic Training	More hours - 24.8 avg.	6.7
Outside Contacts	More hours - 7.8 avg.	6.2
Outside Contacts	Lower freq. 0.8 avg.	4.9
Recreation	Fewer hours - 9.2 avg.	3.8
<u>STAFF AND CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Case Reviews	Youth not present	4.5
Ratio: Youths to Treatment Staff	Higher ratio - 1.5-to-1 or more	1.5
<u>AFTERCARE</u>		
Overall Emphasis	Lower camp plus post-camp services	0.2

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.6B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 6

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	62.3	8.8*
	Low	66.1	24.7
LOWER RISKS	High	42.4	2.8*
	Low	49.7	20.5
MEDIUM RISKS	High	64.5	9.2*
	Low	67.7	24.2
HIGHER RISKS	High	79.7	13.5*
	Low	77.4	31.8

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5 <u>a/</u>	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ The average rate was slightly higher than for either high- or low-score camps.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 7

DESCRIPTION

This camp-type resulted from a regression on commitment rates for higher risk youths. As shown in Table 17.7A, these camps shared the following characteristics:

Type 7 camps had living units with capacities of 30 or more beds. Program emphasized a higher frequency (but fewer hours) of work activities. The program also included more hours of offgrounds activities. About half the camps of this type used a system of stages for youths' progress through the program.

Such camps achieved better outcomes with all risks combined and with lower and higher risks, but not with medium risks.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	camps with high scores - 62.4; camps with low scores - 68.5%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 18.2%; low scores - 25.2%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 44.5%; low scores - 58.4%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 12.8%; low scores - 23.7%.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	No findings.	
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Commitments:	high scores - 23.1%; low scores - 47.2%.

DISCUSSION

This camp-type consists of eight variables. Because some items were much more heavily weighted than others, a high score was sometimes attained when relatively few items were present. For example, of the ten high-scoring camps, two had five variables, three had four variables, and five had only three. Of the five camps with only three variables, four of them had the same

three: (1) more hours of offgrounds activities, (2) higher frequency of work activities, and (3) larger living unit capacities. Although the regression analysis selected higher frequency of religious activities, fewer hours of vocational training, and the use of individual rooms, these variables contributed relatively little to the formulation of high scores on this camp-type and to the prediction of better outcomes.

Data show that high-score camps had a commitment rate for higher risk youths more than 20 points lower than found for low-score camps (23.1% vs. 47.2%, respectively). The recidivism rate for higher risks was 10% lower, but this difference was not significant. This camp-type also had lower commitment and recidivism rates for lower risks and for all risks combined.

Implication. Camp-Type 7 appears most suitable for application to lower and higher risk youths. No positive effects were found for medium risks.

TABLE 17.7A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 7

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Living Unit Capacity	Larger - 30 beds or more	9.8
Living Arrangement	Rooms more than dorms	1.4
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Work Activities	Higher freq. - 7.2 avg.	13.0
Work Activities	Fewer hours - 6.1 avg.	4.5
Offgrounds Activities	More hours - 20.9 avg.	4.1
Religious Activities	Higher freq. - 1.6 avg.	2.8
Vocational Training	Fewer hours - 0.6 avg.	1.2
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Progress through Program	Other than stages	12.3

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.7B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 7

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	62.4*	18.2*
	Low	68.5	25.2
LOWER RISKS	High	44.5*	12.8*
	Low	58.4	23.7
MEDIUM RISKS	High	64.9	18.7
	Low	66.9	17.6
HIGHER RISKS	High	73.0	23.1*
	Low	83.2	47.2

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS	64.7	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6 a/
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8	18.8 a/
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ For both lower and medium risks, the average rate across all non-LA camps was about the same as it was for camps scoring high on Type 7.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 8

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 8 is one of three types resulting from factor analysis that were associated with better outcomes. It is defined by 11 almost equally-weighted characteristics, which are described below and listed in Table 17.8A.

These were primarily lower capacity camps with a single living unit, often located in a rural setting. Average length of stay tended to be longer--seven months or more. The camps had a higher ratio of youths to total staff, more hours per ward of volunteer services, and a stages system of progress through the program. Program features included: higher frequency of academic training and offgrounds activities, and both higher frequency and more hours of outside contacts.

These camps had better outcomes with higher and lower risks, and with all risks combined; however, results were mixed for medium risks.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	camps with high scores - 52.2; camps with low scores - 67.7%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 30.2%; low scores - 51.1%.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 57.5%; low scores - 67.7% (however, lower <u>commitments</u> were found for camps with <u>low</u> scores).
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	high scores - 58.7; low scores - 83.1%.
	Commitments:	high scores - 12.2%; low scores - 36.7%.

DISCUSSION

Eight camps scored high on this factor type. All such camps had at least eight of the 11 specified characteristics, and two camps had all 11.

Significant reductions in recidivism were found for each risk group and for all risks combined. For higher risk youths, Camp-Type 8 had a commitment rate of 12.2%--the lowest rate for high risks found among all ten non-LA camp-types. For reasons unknown, low-score camps had a lower commitment rate among medium risks (even though a significant reduction in recidivism simultaneously occurred for medium risks).

Implication. Camp-Type 8 appears suitable for obtaining lower recidivism rates for youths of any risk level. This type seems especially effective in reducing commitment rates for higher risks. However, mixed results may be obtained for medium risks; a reduction in recidivism may occur, without an accompanying reduction in state commitment rates.

TABLE 17.8A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE B

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Length of Stay	Longer - 213 or more days	6.9
Setting	Rural	6.5
Camp Capacity	Smaller - under 50	4.9
No. of Living Units	Single	3.7
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Offgrounds Activities	Higher freq. - 1.5 avg.	6.7
Academic Training	Higher freq. - 5.0 avg.	6.0
Outside Contacts	More hours - 7.8 avg.	4.8
Outside Contacts	Higher freq. - 2.3 avg.	4.0
<u>STAFF AND CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Volunteer Services	More hours - 6 or more	7.0
Progress through Program	Stages system	4.4
Ratio: Youths to Total Staff	Lower ratio: less than 1-to-1	4.0

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.8B

OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 8

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	52.2*	17.1
	Low	67.7	20.2
LOWER RISKS	High	30.2*	2.6
	Low	51.1	15.0
MEDIUM RISKS	High	57.5*	25.0
	Low	67.7	15.0*
HIGHER RISKS	High	58.7*	12.2*
	Low	83.1	36.7

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 9

DESCRIPTION

Camp-Type 9 was derived from factor analysis. As seen in Table 17.9A, camps scoring high had the following characteristics in common:

Camp-Type 9 camp was strongly associated with a high level of aftercare services: higher percentage of camp releases on probation caseloads, higher post-camp services, and a higher measure of in-camp plus post-camp services. Other characteristics included: multiple living units, higher frequency of outside contacts, and a stages system of progress through the program.

This camp-type had lower commitment rates for higher risk wards.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

Higher Risks. Commitments: camps with high scores - 26.4%;
camps with low scores - 44.4%.

DISCUSSION

This factor-type consists of six items. Ten of 11 high-score camps had at least four of the specified items.

The only positive outcome was a lower state commitment rate (more than 15 points lower) for higher risk youths. High scores tended to be associated with higher recidivism for lower, medium, and all risks combined; however, these findings were not statistically significant.

Implication. Together, intensive aftercare services represent almost two-thirds of the combined variable weights for this type. This suggests that such relatively intensive aftercare may make a greater difference with higher risk youths than with lower or medium risks, particularly when combined with the remaining components of this camp-type.

Camp type 9 was only successful in obtaining lower commitment rates for higher risk youths. Although not statistically significant, recidivism and commitment rates were higher for camps scoring high on this type.

Implication. This camp-type might be most effective with populations containing large proportions of high risk youths and relatively few lower risk youths.

TABLE 17.9A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 9

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
No. of Living Units	Multiple	4.6
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Outside Contacts	Higher freq. - 2.3 avg.	4.6
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Progress through Program	Stages system	3.7
<u>AFTERCARE</u>		
Post-Camp Emphasis	Higher post-camp services	8.6
Overall Emphasis	Higher camp plus post-camp services	8.5
Pct. of Releases	Higher pct. of camp releases	4.0

a/ Sec Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.9B

OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 9

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	67.8	20.1
	Low	64.1	25.2
LOWER RISKS	High	58.6	20.9
	Low	46.6	12.6
MEDIUM RISKS	High	68.4	18.5
	Low	64.8	22.4
HIGHER RISKS	High	76.7	26.4*
	Low	77.6	44.4

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0 a/
LOWER RISKS	50.5	12.6 b/
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8	18.8
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ Rate for high-score camps and total camps about the same.

b/ Rate for low-score camps and total camps about the same.

NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 10

DESCRIPTION

This type, which consists of six components, resulted from factor analysis. It's components are described below and listed in Table 17.10A.

Program features of Camp-Type 10 included more hours of academic training, recreation, and outside contacts, but fewer hours of work activities. Program assignment was usually made on an individual basis, and post-camp probation caseloads contained a higher percentage of camp releases.

This camp-type showed better outcomes for higher risk wards only.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

Higher Risks. Commitments: camps with high scores - 21.7%;
camps with low scores - 42.9%.

DISCUSSION

Twelve camps scored high on this type. Ten camps had either four or five of the six specified features, one camp had all six, and one had three.

Like Type 9, Camp-Type 10 achieved better results only with higher risk youths: High-score camps had a commitment rate for higher risks that was over 20 points lower than that of low-score camps (21.7% vs 42.9%).

Implications. Camp-Type 10 appears to be effective in reducing the commitment rate among higher risk youths. This camp-type should be applied to populations containing a large number of higher risk youths. It is possible that the features of Camp-Types 9 and 10 should be combined to develop a highly effective program for higher risk youths.

TABLE 17.10A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 10

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>PROGRAM a/</u>		
Work Activities	Fewer hours - 6.1 avg.	7.2
Academic Training	More hours - 24.8 avg.	6.4
Outside Contacts	More hours - 7.8 avg.	4.1
Recreation	More hours - 19.7 avg.	3.2
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Program Assignment	Individual	4.0
<u>AFTERCARE</u>		
Pct. of Releases	Higher pct. of camp releases	4.3

a/ See Chapter 16 for more detailed description of program feature measurements.

TABLE 17.10B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 NON-LA CAMP-TYPE 10

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS	High	64.2	21.3
	Low	66.5	25.4
LOWER RISKS	High	54.7	15.4
	Low	54.3	18.0
MEDIUM RISKS	High	63.8	24.5
	Low	64.6	21.2
HIGHER RISKS	High	74.3	21.7*
	Low	80.9	42.9

* Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total Non-LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	64.7	20.0 <u>a/</u>
LOWER RISKS	50.5 <u>a/</u>	12.6 <u>a/</u>
MEDIUM RISKS	65.8 <u>b/</u>	18.8 <u>a/</u>
HIGHER RISKS	78.3	31.7

a/ For these types, rates are lower than for either high- or low-score camps.

b/ Average rates are slightly higher than for either high- or low-score camps.

UTILIZING INFORMATION ON NON-LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES

These camp-type concepts are the result of carefully applied statistical techniques. For the present, however, they should be considered preliminary because it was not possible to employ experimental design in the present study (e.g., random assignment of youths to various camp-types). Nonetheless, the level of statistical significance was quite high between outcomes for low-scoring and high-scoring camps. This indicates that the camp-types maybe quite possibly conceptually valid. However, more confidence could be placed in these camp-types if they were validated by analyzing the post-camp performance of a different sample of youths. This does not mean that the present camp-type information cannot be useful in the development or modification of camp programs. For instance, probation staff may wish to adopt some or all of the characteristics of a specific camp-type, at least on a trial basis, to determine whether or not improved outcomes can be obtained.

This section, then, is included for practitioners, policy makers, and others who might wish to utilize the information presented on camp-types. There are at least three approaches to the use of this information in developing or modifying programs for existing or planned juvenile facilities. As a first step, a determination should be made of the percentage of youths at each risk level in the target population. Appendix D contains the elements necessary for scoring youth risk level.

Approach 1. If the target population contains percentages of lower, medium, and higher risks similar to those shown for the present study sample (see Table 17.11), it may be most appropriate to select and emphasize information on camp-types associated with better outcomes for all risks (total youths combined).

Approach 2. If the target population contains a substantially higher percentage of one particular risk level--say, higher risks--than exists in the present study sample, focus should probably be on those camp-types that worked best with that specific risk level.

Approach 3. If the target population falls somewhere in between those described in approaches 1 and 2, it may be best to combine--to the extent possible--information regarding all risks and information for whichever risk level is dominant in the population. ^{3/} For instance, it might be possible to apply one specific set of camp features low risks while employing a separate, relevant set of features for all other youths.

Table 17.11

Number and Percentage of Youths in Non-LA County
Study Sample, by Risk Group

	Total	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
Number	1,026	213	579	234
Percentage	100.0	20.8	56.4	22.8

^{3/} The dominant risk level, or that level with the highest percentage in the population, will normally be the medium risk level. Only three of the ten camp-types showed significantly better outcomes for medium risks. An inspection of the outcomes of all ten camp-types shows that when better outcomes were found for either lower or higher risks, there was often some degree of positive affects with medium risks (i.e., medium risks also showed lower recidivism or commitments, even though some differences were too small for statistical significance). One might classify the youth population into two groups--higher vs. lower risks--and, based on that information, select an "optimal" (and perhaps an alternative) camp-type to adopt.

Other considerations. The decision to adopt the features of any given camp-type will probably be based on the degree to which recidivism or state commitment rates are predicted to decrease, balanced by the degree and cost of the specified modifications. Take the following situation for example:

Camp A wishes to reduce its overall recidivism rate, which is currently 72%. Camp A contains a population similar to the study sample shown in Table 17.11. If Camp A were to adopt the features of Camp-Type 1, ideally it might expect to lower its overall recidivism rate to around 54%, an 18 percentage point reduction. However, Camp A has few of the features of Camp-Type 1. Adopting all or even most of the features of Camp-Type 1 would be cost-prohibitive. On the other hand, if Camp A were to adopt the features of Camp-Type 7, it would only have to make a couple of minor program modifications. By doing so, Camp A might expect to achieve a recidivism rate of 62%, or a 10 percentage point reduction from its current rate. Therefore, Camp A would have opted to reduce recidivism by ten points at an acceptable cost, rather than to attempt an 18% reduction as a considerably higher cost.

Combining Camp-Types. The third approach listed above suggests combining information for two camp-types. It may be appropriate, for instance, to adopt features of a camp-type that successfully reduced commitments for higher risks and combine them with features of another type that reduced recidivism for all risks.

However, caution is needed when combining elements from two camp-types. These elements, in their new combination, may produce results somewhat different than those with which they were associated in their original mixture.

Moreover, a set of features that lead to lower recidivism for one risk level may have no positive affect on (and may even negatively affect) another risk level. In addition, camp-types associated with lower recidivism are not necessarily associated with lower commitments.

Adopting Camp Features. In adopting the features of a specific camp-type, the variable weights associated with those features should be considered. The higher the weight, the stronger the association between the feature and positive outcomes.

Some features--mainly physical and structural conditions such as camp setting or capacity--are in effect unchangeable or only minimally changeable. If the camp-type contains such features, and if the target camp presently lacks these features, the policy maker might compensate for this situation by adding or increasing (or, if appropriate, by eliminating or decreasing) other features that are part of the relevant camp-type. In doing so, the target camp might well invest its efforts in adopting or modifying those features with higher weights. There is, of course, no guarantee that the new combination or pattern of features will work as effectively as the original camp-type. Each variable operated in interaction with the other variables in the set to produce the better outcome. The adoption of a single feature from the list may have little or no positive affect, unless other necessary features are also present. It is also recognized that other unmeasured or unidentified features may also have contributed to the better outcome.

Guide To Camp-Type Selection. Table 17.12 contains a directory of camp-types. For each risk level, it shows the types associated with lower recidivism or commitment rates. Once it has been decided which risk level(s) to impact, this directory can facilitate the identification of relevant or promising camp-types.

TABLE 17.12

Directory for Selecting Non-LA Camp-Types
With Better Outcomes, by Risk Level

Risk Level	Non-LA Camp-Types	
	Lower Recidivism	Lower Commitments
ALL RISKS	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8	2, 5, 6, 7
LOWER RISKS	1, 2, 5, 7, 8	1, 2, 5, 6, 7
MEDIUM RISKS	1, 3, 8	6
HIGHER RISKS	1, 3, 4, 5, 8	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Table 17.13 presents the same information in a different format. Here, the expected better outcomes are listed by camp-type.

TABLE 17.13

Non-LA Camp Types With Lower Recidivism or Lower Commitments
For Youth of Each Risk Level and For Total Youths

Non-LA Camp-Type	Lower Recidivism				Lower Commitments			
	All	Risk Level			All	Risk Level		
		Low	Med	High		Low	Med	High
1	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES			
2	YES	YES			YES	YES		YES
3	YES		YES	YES				
4				YES				
5	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES		YES
6					YES	YES	YES	YES
7	YES	YES			YES	YES		YES
8	YES	YES	YES	YES				YES
9								YES
10								YES

INTEGRATING THE INFORMATION: AN EXAMPLE

Following is a set of procedures that illustrate how policy makers might utilize this chapter's information to modify camp programs. The procedures are illustrated via a hypothetical example, combined with actual data from tables in this chapter.

Table 17.11. After determining the risk levels of all youths in Camp X, say that its youth population is found to contain 42% lower risks, 48% medium risks, and 10% higher risks. Compared to the present study sample shown in Table 17.11, this camp therefore has a higher percentage of lower risks. The decision is made to modify Camp X's existing program in an attempt to reduce recidivism for lower risk youths.

Table 17.12. Table 17.12 indicates that lower recidivism rates were achieved for lower risks by several Camp-Types-- 1, 2, 5, 7, and 8. The next step is for policy makers to examine the features of these camp-types and determine which one most resembles Camp X as it currently exists, or at least which type would call for the most feasible modification in X's structure and operation.

Camp-Type Tables. Say that by examining these tables and observing the features of Camp X, it is determined that it most nearly resembles the Camp-Type 2 description in Table 17.2A. Camp-Type 2 contains the following features:

- Rural setting
- Rooms rather than dorms
- System of progress other than stages
- Higher youth-to-treatment staff ratio
- More hours of religious activities
- Lower frequency of offgrounds activities.

In the example, Camp X, though not in a rural setting, already has rooms rather than dorms and does not use a stages system. In addition, it has a

youth/staff ratio greater than 1.5-to-1. However, say that differences exist between Camp X and Camp-Type 2 regarding the amount of two particular program features: Camp X's current program has a higher than suggested frequency of offgrounds activities and fewer than suggested recommended hours of religious activities.

Table 16.2. To bring the frequency of offgrounds activities into closer line with Camp-Type 2, policy makers would start by examining Table 16.2 (Chapter 16). This table suggests that the optimum lower frequency of offgrounds activities is 0.4 per youth per week; that is about once every two weeks. However, say that Camp X presently provides youths with offgrounds activities twice a week. Based on the Table 16.2, the policy makers' recommendation might then be to reduce the frequency of such activities to about once every two weeks.

(Note: Since Camp-Type 2 does not mention hours of offgrounds activities per week, this suggests that hours were unrelated to lower recidivism. Therefore, when reducing frequency of off-grounds activities, one might either reduce Camp X's hours or maintain them at current level. For instance, if previous offgrounds activities averaged about two hours, twice a week, a change could be made to either four hours every two weeks (a reduction in hours) or to 16 hours monthly (which would maintain the same hours as previously).

Table 16.1. Camp-Type 2 also involved more hours of religious activities. Say, however, that Camp X currently provides each youth with one-half hour of religious activities on Sundays. Table 16.1 suggests 2.5 hours per week (although these hours may be spread over more than one activity).

The above example might appear simplistic, since it involves limited or seemingly minor changes. However, based on the present research, such changes are likely--though not guaranteed--to bring improved performances. At any rate, when considering a program modification along the lines discussed in this

chapter, policy makers should examine all features of each camp-type that is associated with better outcomes, and should do so by youth risk level when appropriate.

CHAPTER 18
CAMPS WITH BETTER PROBATION OUTCOMES:
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes types of camps within Los Angeles County that had significantly better probation outcomes. Because Los Angeles County camps differed from other county camps on a number of variables (see Chapter 9), the camp-type analysis was conducted separately for these two groups. Non-Los Angeles County camp-types are described in Chapter 17.

Method. The methods used to identify more successful camp-types in Los Angeles County were the same as those used in the analysis of other camps. In brief, regression and factor analytical techniques were used to identify clusters of camp descriptor variables that were predictive of better outcomes--lower recidivism rates and lower state commitment rates--for youths grouped by risk level and for all youths combined. Los Angeles camps were given a score on each identified camp-type based on the presence of descriptors which predicted better outcomes. Statistical tests determined whether camps with high scores on given sets of characteristics (that is, camp-types) had significantly better outcomes than camps not scoring high on the same types. Regression analysis identified six types of camps that were associated with better probation outcomes with youths of one or more risk level. Factor analysis produced one additional camp-type.

Outcome Analysis. Probation outcomes for high- and low-scoring camps were statistically compared. Camps scoring high on each of the seven types had significantly better outcomes--either lower recidivism or state commitment rates--with one or more youth risk levels. For instance, camps scoring high

on Camp-Type 1 had a collective recidivism rate of 35.7% for lower risk youths; camps scoring low had a rate of 56.9%. This means that recidivism for lower risks was 21.2 percentage points lower in Type 1 camps than in camps unlike that type. In terms of a percentage difference (35.7% vs. 56.9%), the rate for Type 1 camps was 37.3% lower.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES, BY LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPE 1/

Table 18.0 lists the Los Angeles camp-types that had significantly lower recidivism and commitment rates, by risk level. Shown are rates for high- and low-score camps on each type, and the corresponding percentage point difference between these groups.

Recidivism. As shown in Table 18.0, two camp-types each achieved a recidivism rate for all risks that was 18.8 percentage points lower than in other camps. Camps with high scores on Type 1 had a 46.3% rate, compared to 65.1% for camps scoring low. Type 7 camps had a 50.2% rate, compared to 69.0% for other camps.

Types 1 and 2 had lower recidivism rates with lower risk youths. The rate for Type 1 was 21.2 points lower: 35.7% vs. 56.9%.

Types 1 and 6 had lower recidivism rates with medium risk youths. Type 1 camps had a 51.7% rate, compared to 66.9% for other camps--a difference of 15.8 points.

1/ In analyzing outcomes for lower, medium, and higher risks, covariance was used to control for group differences in length of stay, age at release, and open/closed camp status. In analyses involving all risks combined, outcomes were adjusted using the above three covariates, plus risk of recidivism score.

Types 6 and 7 registered lower rates for higher risk youths. Type 7 showed the largest difference in rates (34.6 points): 50.3% for Type 7 camps, 84.9% for other camps.

Commitments. As seen in Table 18.0, five camp-types had significantly lower commitment rates for all risks combined. The largest difference was for Type 7--18.6 points, 25.7% vs. 44.3%.

Only Type 4 camps achieved significantly lower commitment rates for lower risk youths, a difference of 18.6 points, 13.4% vs. 32.0%.

Three camp-types achieved lower rates among medium risks--Types 5, 6, and 7. The largest difference was for Type 7 camps--20.5 points, 25.6% vs. 46.1%.

Two camp-types--Types 6 and 7--had better rates for higher risks. Type 7 had a rate 32.1 points lower--32.3% vs. 64.4%.

TABLE 18.0

Significant Differences in Recidivism Rates
by Camp-Type and Youth Risk Level
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Risk Level	Camp-Type	Recidivism Rate		Pct. Points Difference
		High-Score Camps	Low-Score Camps	
ALL RISKS COMBINED	1	46.3	65.1	18.8
	2	50.6	63.8	13.2
	7	50.2	69.0	18.8
LOWER	1	35.7	56.9	21.2
	2	39.2	58.1	18.9
MEDIUM	1	51.7	66.9	15.8
	6	49.6	64.8	15.2
HIGHER	6	53.7	76.3	22.6
	7	50.3	84.9	34.6

TABLE 18.0 (Cont.)

Significant Differences in Commitment Rates
by Camp-Type and Youth Risk Level
Los Angeles County

Risk Level	Camp-Type	Commitment Rate		Pct. Points Difference
		High-Score Camps	Low-Score Camps	
ALL RISKS COMBINED	3	29.0	37.8	8.8
	4	28.2	38.3	10.1
	5	21.3	36.6	15.3
	6	22.3	37.9	15.6
	7	25.7	44.3	18.6
LOWER	4	13.4	32.0	18.6
MEDIUM	5	20.7	35.7	15.0
	6	24.8	39.8	15.0
	7	25.6	46.1	20.5
HIGHER	6	31.8	58.0	26.2
	7	32.3	64.4	32.1

Risk Level

The lowest rates for each risk group were obtained by the following LA camp-types:

<u>Recidivism:</u>	All Risks	Type 1 - 46.3%
	Lower Risks	Type 1 - 35.7%
	Medium Risks	Type 6 - 49.6%
	Higher Risks	Type 7 - 50.3%
<u>Commitments:</u>	All Risks	Type 5 - 21.3%
	Lower Risks	Type 4 - 13.4%
	Medium Risks	Type 5 - 20.7%
	Higher Risks	Type 6 - 31.8%

TABLE OF CHAPTER CONTENTS

<u>Chapter Page</u>	<u>Data Description</u>
18.6	DESCRIPTION OF LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES
18.8	CAMP-TYPE 1
18.11	CAMP-TYPE 2
18.14	CAMP-TYPE 3
18.17	CAMP-TYPE 4
18.21	CAMP-TYPE 5
18.24	CAMP-TYPE 6
18.27	CAMP-TYPE 7
18.31	UTILIZING INFORMATION ON CAMP-TYPES
18.33	Pctg. of Youths in Study Sample, by Risk Group (Table 18.8)
18.36	Directory for selecting Camp-Types (Tables 18.9 and 18.10)
18.37	INTEGRATING THE INFORMATION: AN EXAMPLE

DESCRIPTION OF LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES

The following section describes the seven sets of characteristics that represented relatively unique programs or camp-types among Los Angeles (LA) camps. These camp-types experienced varying degrees of success with different risk groups. For example, a camp-type found to have lower recidivism rates for higher risk youths may also have had lower recidivism for youths of another risk level. However, another camp-type may have had lower recidivism for one risk level, but showed no significant improvement in outcomes for other risk levels.

DATA PRESENTATION

The following section summarizes the features of LA camp-types that had lower recidivism and/or state commitment rates for all risk groups combined or for any one risk group. Each summary includes a table containing information described in Chart 18.

 CHART 18

 EXPLANATION OF INFORMATION
 IN CAMP-TYPE TABLES

Camp Feature. This lists all features comprising the camp-type--for example: setting, counseling, or aftercare services.

Type, Direction, Amount. For the corresponding camp feature, this refers to the specific type (e.g., setting = rural), direction (e.g., academic training = more hours), or, where relevant, the amount (e.g., 6.0 or more hours of volunteer services).

Variable Weight. The variable weight indicates the relative importance (power) of the feature in predicting outcomes. Weights are relative only to those of other variables within the same set comprising the camp-type. Weights should not be used to compare variables across camp-types. Variable weights are discussed more fully in Chapter 16.

Probation Outcomes. Accompanying each camp-type description is a table displaying recidivism and commitment outcomes for camps scoring high and low on the camp-type.

High scores on a camp-type are those that fell in approximately the highest one-third of the range of all scores for LA camps. Conversely, low scores represent the lowest third of the range. Outcomes are not shown for camps that scored in the middle of the range. These medium-score camps are considered to be neutral, in that they are neither particularly similar or dissimilar to the described camp-type.

Also provided are average rates for the total group of LA camps. The upper half of the table allows one to determine how much lower rates were for high-score camps compared to low-score camps. Inspection of the average rates allows perspective on how much lower than average rates were for high-score camps.

LA CAMP-TYPE 1

DESCRIPTION

LA Camp-Type 1 was developed through regression analysis on recidivism for all youths combined (all risks). As seen in Table 18.1A, camps scoring high on this type shared the following characteristics (variables):

These camps had more hours of counseling services. Counseling had almost seven times the weight of either of the other characteristics: lower frequency of off-grounds activities and the use of a system of progress through the program other than stages.

As shown in Table 18.1B this type of camp achieved lower recidivism with all risks combined and with lower or medium risks individually. No significant difference was found for higher risk youths.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	Camps with high scores - 46.3%; camps with low scores - 65.1%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	High scores - 35.7%; low scores - 56.9%.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	Recidivism:	High scores - 51.7%; low scores - 66.9%.
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	None	(no significant findings).

TABLE 18.1A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 1

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Counseling	More hours - 8.2 avg.	14.0
Offgrounds Activities	Lower freq. - 0.4 avg.	2.1
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Progress through Program	Other than stages	2.2

Note: Hours and frequency are per youth per week.

DISCUSSION

This camp-type, comprised of three features, achieved generally lower recidivism rates for lower, medium, and all risks. Rates for higher risk youths were 20 points lower, but the difference was not statistically significant, probably due to the low number of youths in the higher risk category for this camp-type.

The most heavily weighted item describing this type was "more hours of counseling." Only three camps attained this level of counseling service and these three camps comprised the high-score group.

Implication. Camp-Type 1 appears to be generally successful in obtaining lower recidivism rates for all three risk levels and for all risks combined. However, no significant difference was found between commitment rates of high- and low-score camps for any youth risk group.

TABLE 18.1B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 1

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	46.3*	30.6
	Low	65.1	36.6
LOWER RISKS	High	35.7*	25.0
	Low	56.9	22.4
MEDIUM RISKS	High	51.7*	32.1
	Low	66.9	40.3
HIGHER RISKS	High	57.4	41.7
	Low	77.3	54.9

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	59.0	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

LA CAMP-TYPE 2

DESCRIPTION

Type 2 was derived through a regression analysis on recidivism for lower risk wards. Table 18.2A lists the characteristics of this camp-type, which are summarized below.

LA camps of this type generally had a shorter length of stay (see footnote to Table 18.2A). Program features included more hours of counseling and a higher frequency combined with fewer hours of religious services. To a lesser extent, these camps had a higher frequency of vocational training.

This type of camp achieved lower recidivism with all risks, in general, and with lower risks, in particular.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

All Risks. Recidivism: Camps with high scores - 50.6%;
camps with low scores - 63.8%.

Lower Risks. Recidivism: High scores - 39.2%; low scores - 58.1%.

DISCUSSION

High scores on Type 2 were found for four LA camps. Though Type 2 is defined by six variables, no camp had more than three: three camps had three variables, while one camp had two variables. The high-scoring camps generally did not contain the low-weighted variables: vocational training and progress system other than rankings.

Implication. While Camp-Type 2 was found to have lower recidivism rates for all risks combined, it appears to be especially suited for application with lower risk youths. (The lower rates for medium and higher risks were not of statistical significance.) This camp-type was not associated with lower state commitment rates.

TABLE 18.2A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
LA CAMP-TYPE 2

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Length of Stay	Shorter - 121 days or less <u>a/</u>	3.2
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Counseling Services	More hours - 8.2 avg.	8.4
Religious Activities	Higher freq. - 1.6 avg.	5.7
Religious Activities	Fewer hours - 1.4 avg.	3.5
Vocational Training	Higher freq. - 4.3 avg.	0.5
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Progress through Program	Other than ranking system	0.1

a/ Lower recidivism rates were associated both with shorter LOS (121 days or less) and longer LOS (213 or more days). The highest recidivism rate was shown for camps with a medium LOS (122 to 212 days). In the regression analysis, shorter LOS was associated with lower recidivism for lower risks.

TABLE 18.2B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 2

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	50.6*	31.0
	Low	63.8	35.2
LOWER RISKS	High	39.2*	23.1
	Low	58.1	26.7
MEDIUM RISKS	High	55.7	32.7
	Low	63.7	35.7
HIGHER RISKS	High	62.7	45.6
	Low	78.9	54.5

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	59.0	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

LA CAMP-TYPE 3

DESCRIPTION

LA Camp-Type 3 was derived through a regression on state commitment rates for all risks combined. Characteristics of Type 3 are listed in Table 17.3A and are described below.

These camps usually housed wards in rooms located in larger living units of 30 beds or more. Program features included lower frequency of recreation, lower frequency of vocational training, but more hours of outside contacts.

This type of camp had lower commitment rates for all risks combined (Table 18.3B).

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

All Risks. Commitments: Camps with high scores - 29.0%;
camps with low scores - 37.8%.

DISCUSSION

Five camps scored high on Type 3, which consists of six variables. Two high-score camps had three of the six variables, two had four variables, and one had all six.

Though youths of each risk level had lower commitment rates, none of the differences were statistically significant. However, when all risk levels were combined, the commitment rate for high-score camps was significantly lower than that for low-score camps. No significant differences were found for recidivism rates at any risk level or for all risks combined.

Implication. This type of camp seems best suited for achieving moderately lower commitment rates for youths of any risk level.

TABLE 18.3A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
LA CAMP-TYPE 3

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Living Unit Capacity	Larger - 30 or more beds	4.0
Living Arrangement	Rooms more than dorms	2.1
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Recreation	Lower freq. - 5.3 avg.	9.5
Outside Contacts	More hours - 7.8 avg.	9.2
Vocational Training	Lower freq. - 0.3 avg.	2.2
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Progress through Program	Stages system	0.4

TABLE 18.3B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 3

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	59.9	29.0*
	Low	61.0	37.8
LOWER RISKS	High	49.8	21.9
	Low	59.0	27.7
MEDIUM RISKS	High	64.9	29.7
	Low	61.3	39.8
HIGHER RISKS	High	59.7	42.3
	Low	71.9	58.2

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	59.0 <u>a/</u>	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5 <u>a/</u>	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

a/ The recidivism rate was slightly lower for total LA camps than it was for either high- or low-score camps on Type 3.

LA CAMP-TYPE 4

DESCRIPTION

LA Camp-Type 4 was developed from a regression on state commitment rates for lower risk youths. The features of this type are listed in Table 18.4A and are summarized below.

Among the main program features were fewer hours of religious activities and a lower frequency of both recreation and outside contacts. Also included were a high frequency of academic training and more hours of recreation (see discussion, below). The most heavily-weighted feature was the presence of a stages system for youths' progress through the program. Of the four high-scoring camps on this type, only one was located in a rural setting, hence the low weight assigned to setting.

LA Camp-Type 4 achieved lower commitment rates for all risks, in general, and for lower risks in particular.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

All Risks. Commitments: Camps with high scores - 28.2%;
camps with low scores - 38.3%.

Lower Risks. Commitments: High scores - 13.4%; low scores - 32.0%.

DISCUSSION

Four camps scored high on Type 4, which consists of eight variables. Three of the high-score camps contained four of the variables, while one camp had seven. The only variable that appeared in all high-score camps was fewer hours of religious activities.

This camp-type included both more hours and lower frequency of recreation. This might indicate fewer scheduled recreation periods, but with each of longer than average duration. "High" frequency recreation occurs about nine times per

week (see Table 16.2); "low" frequency occurs about five times a week, thus indicating the possibility of one or two days each week when youths are not required to participate in recreation.

Type 4 camps had lower commitment rates for all risks combined, and for lower risks in particular. Rates were also lower for medium and higher risks, but the differences were not statistically significant. There were no significant differences in the rate of recidivism.

Implication. Camp-Type 4, like Type 3, seems best suited for achieving moderately lower state commitment rates for all youths of any risk level. Again, like type 3, Type 4 camps were not found to be associated with significantly lower recidivism rates for any youth risk group.

TABLE 18.4A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 4

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Setting	Rural	0.8
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Religious Activities	Fewer hours - 1.4 avg.	9.1
Recreation	Lower freq. - 5.3 avg.	6.5
Recreation	More hours - 19.7 avg.	4.7
Outside Contacts	Lower freq. - 1.5 avg.	1.6
Academic Training	Higher freq. - 5.0 avg.	1.4
<u>STAFF</u>		
Volunteer Services	More hours - 6 hours or more	0.7
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Progress through Program	Stages system	10.4

TABLE 18.4B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 4

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	60.4	28.2*
	Low	59.9	38.3
LOWER RISKS	High	54.7	13.4*
	Low	48.8	32.0
MEDIUM RISKS	High	61.7	32.6
	Low	63.6	37.0
HIGHER RISKS	High	69.3	45.5
	Low	78.6	59.0

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total LA County Camps

Risk level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	59.0 a/	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5 a/	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

a/ The average rate for total LA camps was slightly lower than for either high- or low-score camps.

LA CAMP-TYPE 5

DESCRIPTION

Type 5 was developed through regression on commitment rates for medium risks. Characteristics of this type are listed in Table 18.5A and described below.

The primary characteristic of LA Camp-Type 5 was lower density-- meaning that the camp population generally remained below 95% of capacity. The regression analysis indicated that this camp-type had lower frequency, but more hours of religious activities. To a lesser extent, the same applied to recreation--lower frequency but more hours.

This type had lower commitment rates for all risks, in general, and for medium risks, in particular.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

All Risks. Commitments: Camps with high scores - 21.3%;
camps with low scores - 36.6%.

Medium Risks. Commitments: High scores - 20.7%; low scores - 35.7%.

DISCUSSION

Two camps scored high on type 5, which is described by five variables. Both camps had lower capacity, lower frequency of religious activities, and more hours of recreation.

Camps meeting these specifications had a commitment rate for all risks that was 15 percentage points lower than for camps not similar to Type 5. A lower commitment rate was also found for medium risk youths. No significant improvements were found in recidivism rates. In fact, there was a slight trend for reduced recidivism in low-score camps, especially for lower risk youths. However, given the somewhat contradictory findings and the lack of statistical

TABLE 18.5A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
LA CAMP-TYPE 5

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Capacity Used	Lower - under 95%	7.6
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Religious Activities	Lower freq. - 1.2 avg.	2.4
Religious Activities	More hours - 2.5 avg.	1.9
Recreation	Lower freq. - 5.3 avg.	0.3
Recreation	More hours - 19.7 avg.	0.3

significance, the utility of this camp-type with regard to recidivism is questionable. Nevertheless, in the case of higher risk youths, the magnitude of difference in recidivism rates between high- and low-score camps (56.4% vs. 78.6%) suggests this camp-type may still be useful. A large, but again nonsignificant, difference was also found for higher risk youths in the case of commitment rates (36.9% vs. 62.8%).

Implication. Camp-Type 5 would appear to be an appropriate choice for obtaining a lower commitment rate for all risks combined, in general, and for medium risks, in particular.

TABLE 18.5B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 5

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	60.8	21.3*
	Low	57.6	36.6
LOWER RISKS	High	65.2	16.2
	Low	48.9	29.3
MEDIUM RISKS	High	64.0	20.7*
	Low	59.8	35.7
HIGHER RISKS	High	56.4	36.9
	Low	78.6	62.8

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	59.0	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

LA CAMP-TYPE 6

DESCRIPTION

This camp-type resulted from a regression on commitment rates for higher risk youths. As shown in Table 18.6A, these camps had the two following characteristics:

More hours of outside contacts and lower frequency of vocational training.

This type achieved both lower recidivism and commitment rates for medium and higher risks and for all risks combined.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism: Camps with high scores - 48.5%; camps with low scores - 62.5%.
	Commitments: High scores - 22.3%; low scores - 37.9%.
<u>Lower Risks.</u>	None (no significant differences).
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	Recidivism: High scores - 49.6%; low scores - 64.8%.
	Commitments: High scores - 24.8%; low score - 39.8%.
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Recidivism: High scores - 53.7%; low scores - 76.3%.
	Commitments: High scores - 31.8%; low scores - 58.0%.

DISCUSSION

Type 6 consists of two variables. The three high-scoring camps were the only ones among the LA camps that contained both variables.

Comprised of only two features, this camp-type has seemingly low face validity. Nevertheless, camps of this type had significantly lower recidivism and state commitment rates for all youths except those who were lower risks.

TABLE 18.6A

CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
LA CAMP-TYPE 6

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Outside Contacts	More hours - 7.8 avg.	10.8
Vocational Training	Lower freq. - 0.3 avg.	3.4

Implication. Because it is based on only two camp features, the validity of this camp-type is questionable until it can be validated through further study. However, the outcome analysis has shown camps with the two features of Type 6 to have both lower recidivism and commitment rates with all but lower risk youths.

TABLE 18.6B

OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
LA CAMP-TYPE 6

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	48.5*	22.3*
	Low	62.5	37.9
LOWER RISKS	High	45.5	15.6
	Low	53.8	26.9
MEDIUM RISKS	High	49.6*	24.8*
	Low	64.8	39.8
HIGHER RISKS	High	53.7*	31.8*
	Low	76.3	58.0

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rate for Total LA County Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	59.0	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

LA CAMP-TYPE 7

DESCRIPTION

Camp-type 7 resulted from factor analysis. The components of this type are listed below and in Table 18.7A.

LA Camp-Type 7 shared the following aspects: wards residing in rooms, smaller living units, and an overall camp population at less than 95% of capacity. Program features included (1) more hours and higher frequency of both counseling services and recreation; (2) more hours of both offgrounds activities and academic training; and (3) higher frequency of outside contacts. Other features included the youths' presence at case reviews, individualized program assignment, more hours of volunteer services, but a higher ratio of youths to both treatment and total staff.

This type produced better outcomes for medium and higher risks and for all risks combined.

SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER OUTCOMES

<u>All Risks.</u>	Recidivism: Camps with high scores - 50.2%; camps with low scores - 69.0%.
	Commitments: High scores - 25.7%; low scores - 44.3%.
<u>Low Risks.</u>	None.
<u>Medium Risks.</u>	Commitments: High scores - 25.6%; low scores - 46.1%.
<u>Higher Risks.</u>	Recidivism: High scores - 50.3%; low scores - 84.9%.
	Commitments: High scores - 32.3%; low scores - 64.4%.

DISCUSSION

Type 7 consists of 15 variables. The four camps that scored high had from 9 to 13 of these variables. All high-score camps had the following: (1) higher capacity used, (2) youths' presence at case reviews, (3) individual

program assignment, and (4) higher frequency of outside contacts. The four lowest-scoring camps each had 5 or fewer of the 15 described variables.

This camp-type had lower recidivism for higher and all risks. Lower and medium risks also had lower rates but the differences were not significant. Lower commitment rates were found for all three risk levels, but the difference for lower risks did not reach statistical significance.

Implication. All in all, this Camp-Type 7 seems generally effective with all kinds of youths and appears particularly suited for application with higher risk youths.

TABLE 18.7A
 CAMP-TYPE ACHIEVING MORE POSITIVE OUTCOMES:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 7

Features	Type, Direction, Amount	Var. Weight
<u>GENERAL</u>		
Living Unit Capacity	Smaller - under 30 beds	8.3
Living Arrangement	Rooms more than dorms	7.6
Capacity Used	Lower - under 95%	5.1
<u>PROGRAM</u>		
Counseling	More hours - 8.2 avg.	8.0
Counseling	Higher freq. - 4.0 avg.	6.8
Offgrounds Activities	More hours - 20.9 avg.	5.0
Outside Contacts	Higher freq. - 2.3 avg.	4.6
Academic Training	More hours - 24.8 avg.	4.1
Recreation	More hours - 19.7 avg.	3.5
Recreation	Higher freq. - 9.3 avg.	3.0
<u>STAFF</u>		
Ratio: Youths to total Staff	Higher ratio - 1-to-1 or more	7.6
Ratio: Youths to Treatment Staff	Higher ratio - 1.5-to-1 or more	7.6
Volunteer Services	More hours - 6 or more	4.3
<u>CASE PROCESSING</u>		
Case Reviews	Youth present	6.2
Program Assignment	Individual	4.4

TABLE 18.7B
 OUTCOMES BY RISK LEVEL:
 LA CAMP-TYPE 7

Risk Level	Score on Camp-Type	Adjusted 24 Mos. Recidivism Rate	Adjusted State Commitment Rate
ALL RISKS COMBINED	High	50.2*	25.7*
	Low	69.0	44.3
LOWER RISKS	High	42.8	22.7
	Low	64.0	31.1
MEDIUM RISKS	High	54.4	25.6*
	Low	67.0	46.1
HIGHER RISKS	High	50.3*	32.3*
	Low	84.9	64.4

*Significant difference at the .05 level.

Average Rates for Total LA Camps

Risk Level	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitments
ALL RISKS	59.0	33.7
LOWER RISKS	52.3	24.7
MEDIUM RISKS	60.5	35.1
HIGHER RISKS	70.1	51.3

UTILIZING INFORMATION ON LOS ANGELES CAMP-TYPES

(This section on utilization is a duplicate of information presented in Chapter 17, and is repeated here for convenience. The reader may wish to skip to new material, which begins two pages ahead.)

The camp-types are the result of carefully applied statistical techniques. For the present, however, they should be considered exploratory because it was not possible to employ experimental design in the present study (e.g., random assignment of youths to various camp-types). Nonetheless, the level of statistical significance was quite high between outcomes for low-scoring and high-scoring camps. This indicated that the camp-types may be conceptually valid. However, more confidence could be placed in these camp-types if they were validated by analyzing the post-camp performance of a different sample of youths. This does not mean that the present camp-type descriptions cannot be useful in the development or modification of more successful camp programs. For instance, probation staff may wish to adopt some or all of the characteristics of a specific camp-type, at least on a trial basis, to determine whether or not improved outcomes can be obtained.

This section, then, is included for practitioners, policy makers, and others who might wish to utilize the information presented on camp-types. There are at least three approaches to the use of this information in the development of programs for existing or planned juvenile facilities. By way of preparation, a determination should first be made of the percentage of youths at each risk level in the target population. Appendix D contains the elements necessary for scoring the recidivism risk scale.

Approach 1. If the youth population contains percentages of lower, medium, and higher risks similar to percentages shown for this study's sample (see

Table 18.8), the following approach may be most appropriate: Program planners could select and emphasize information on camp-types associated with better outcomes for all risks combined, since that information has been based on typical percentages of each risk level.

Approach 2. If the youth population contains a substantially higher percentage of one particular risk level--say, higher risks--than exists in the present study sample, focus should probably be on those camp-types shown to have worked best with that specific risk level.

Approach 3. If the youth population falls somewhere in between those described in approaches 1 and 2, it may be best to combine--to the extent possible--information regarding all risks and information for the risk level dominant in the population. ^{2/} For instance, it might be possible to adapt a set of camp features appropriate for all risks combined and a separate, relevant set of features to be applied to low risk youths.

^{2/} The dominant risk level, or that level with the highest percentage in the population, will normally be the medium risk level. An inspection of the outcomes of all seven camp-types shows that when better outcomes were found for either lower or higher risks, there was often some degree of positive affects with medium risks (i.e., medium risks also showed lower recidivism or commitments, even though the differences were not always large enough for statistical significance). One might classify the youth population into two groups--higher vs. lower risks--and, based on that information, select an appropriate camp-type to adapt.

Table 18.8

Number and Percentage of Youths in the
Los Angeles County Study Sample, By Risk Group

Youths	Total	Risk Level		
		Lower Risks	Medium Risks	Higher Risks
Number	843	283	448	112
Percentage	100.0	33.6	53.1	13.3

Other Considerations. The decision to adopt the features of any given camp-type will probably be based on the degree to which recidivism or state commitment rates are predicted to decrease, balanced by the degree and cost of the specified modifications. Take the following situation for example:

Camp A wishes to reduce its overall recidivism rate, which is currently 58%. Camp A contains a population similar to the study sample shown in Table 18.8. If Camp A were to adopt the features of LA Camp-Type 1, it might expect to lower its overall recidivism rate to around 46%, a reduction of 12 percentage points. However, Camp A has few of the features of LA Camp-Type 1. Adapting all or even most of the features of LA Camp-Type 1 would be cost-prohibitive. However, if Camp A were to adopt the features of LA Camp-Type 7, it would only have to make some minor program modifications. By doing so, Camp A might expect to achieve a recidivism rate of 50%, a reduction of 8 percentage points from its current rate. Therefore, Camp A would have opted to reduce recidivism by 8 points at an acceptable cost, rather than to attempt a 12-point reduction at a considerably higher cost.

Combining Camp-Types. The third approach listed above suggests combining information for two camp-types. As an example, it may be feasible to adopt features of a camp-type that was successful in reducing commitments for higher risks and combine those with features of another type that reduced recidivism for all risks.

However, caution is needed when combining selected elements from two camp-types. These elements, in their new combination, may produce different results than those with which they were associated in their original mixture, or even by themselves. A set of features that leads to lower recidivism for one risk level may have no positive affect on (and may even negatively affect) another risk level. In addition, camp-types that result in lower recidivism may not in all cases produce lower commitments as well (and vice versa).

Adopting Camp Features. In adopting the features of a specific camp-type, careful consideration should be given to the variable weights associated with those features. The higher the weight, the stronger the association between the variable and positive outcomes.

Some features--mainly physical and structural conditions such as camp setting or capacity--are in effect unchangeable or only minimally changeable. If the camp-type contains such features, and if the camp does not already have these features, the policy maker might compensate for this situation by adding or increasing (or, if appropriate, by eliminating or decreasing) other features that are part of the relevant camp-type. In doing so, a camp should invest its efforts in adopting or modifying those features with higher weights. There is, of course, no guarantee that the new combination or pattern of features will work as effectively as the original camp-type, since--in reality--each variable operated in interaction with the other variables in the set to contribute to the better outcome. In short, adapting a single variable from the list may have no positive affect, unless other necessary variables are also present.

Guide to camp-type selection. Table 18.9 contains a directory of camp-types and shows, for each risk level, the types associated with lower recidivism or commitment rates. Once it has been decided which risk levels one wishes to impact, this directory will facilitate the identification of appropriate camp-types. Table 18.10 presents the same information in a different format. Here, the expected better outcomes are listed by camp-type.

TABLE 18.9

Directory For Selecting LA Camp-Types
With Better Outcomes, By Risk Level

Risk Level	LA Camp-Types	
	Lower Recidivism	Lower Commitments
ALL RISKS COMBINED	1, 2, 6, 7	3, 4, 5, 6, 7
LOWER RISKS	1, 2	4
MEDIUM RISKS	1, 6	5, 6, 7
HIGHER RISKS	6, 7	6, 7

TABLE 18.10

LA Camp-Types with Lower Recidivism or Lower Commitments,
for Youths of Each Risk Level and All Levels Combined

LA Camp-Type	Lower Recidivism				Lower Commitments			
	Risk Level				Risk Level			
	All	Low	Med	High	All	Low	Med	High
1	YES	YES	YES					
2	YES	YES						
3					YES			
4					YES	YES		
5					YES		YES	
6	YES		YES	YES	YES		YES	YES
7	YES			YES	YES		YES	YES

INTEGRATING THE INFORMATION: AN EXAMPLE

Following is a set of procedures that illustrate how policy makers might utilize this chapter's information with respect to a camp that can be modified. The procedures are illustrated via a hypothetical example, combined with actual data from tables in this chapter.

Table 18.8. After having determined the risk levels of all youths in Camp X, say that policy makers find its youth population to contain 42% lower risks, 48% medium risks, and 10% higher risks. Compared to the present study sample shown in Table 18.8, this camp has a higher percentage of lower risks. A decision was made to modify Camp X's existing program in an attempt to reduce recidivism for lower risk youths.

Table 18.9. Table 18.9 indicates that lower recidivism rates were achieved for lower risk youths by Camp-Types 1 and 2. The next step is for the policy maker to examine the features of these camp-types in order to determine which one would require the least modification in X's structure and operation.

Camp-Type Tables. Say that policy makers, by examining these tables and observing their own camp, determine that Camp X most nearly resembles the Camp-Type 2 description in Table 18.2A. Camp-Type 2 contains the following features:

- Shorter length of stay
- More hours of counseling
- Higher frequency but fewer hours of religious activities
- Higher frequency of vocational training
- System of progress other than ranking

Suppose that the policy makers wish to make Camp X resemble a Type 2 camp as much as possible, but Camp X's program differs from that of Type 2 on three of the six listed features: Camp X has a longer length of stay (150 days), fewer hours of counseling (3.0), and uses a ranking system for progress through the program. The policy makers of Camp X could consider making modifications in any one or all three features to bring them in line with those of a Type 2 camp.

Counseling services is the most heavily weighted of the three variables in question. Therefore, first consideration should be given to increasing hours of counseling. How many hours of counseling are required? Table 18.2A indicates that Type 2 camps provided an average of 8.2 hours per youth per week. (Hours and frequency of program features are discussed more fully in Chapter 16 and Tables 16.3 and 16.4. Reference to Table 16.3 shows that "more" hours of counseling meant an average of 8.2 hours and a range of 3 to 14 hours.) Camp X currently provides three hours of counseling. While this figure falls at the lower limit of the recommended range, an increase toward the average of 8.2 hours might be productive.

Policy makers might also explore, for example, the feasibility of reducing average length of stay from the current 150 days to 121 or less.

The third Camp X feature not in accordance with Type 2 is its use of a ranking system of progress through the program. Type 2 camps use a system other than ranking. However, since this feature carries a low weight (0.1, as shown in Table 18.2A), the relative impact of its modification might be minimal. Nevertheless, Camp X policy makers might still explore the utility of its ranking system. This might be done by temporarily changing the ranking system and then reinstating it, while at the same time keeping track of recidivism rates for lower risk (and other) youths under each system. Another method would be to randomly assign lower risk youths to a ranking system and to some other system, and then to compare the recidivism rates of those two groups.

The above example might appear simplistic, since it involves seemingly minor changes. Moreover, the described changes would not invariably reduce recidivism. At any rate, when exploring the possibility of program modification, policy makers should examine all components of each camp-type that is associated with better outcomes--and should do so by risk level when appropriate.

CHAPTER 19
REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS

This report presented findings from a study of juvenile probation camps conducted by the Department of the Youth Authority at the request of the Chief Probation Officers of California. The goals of the study were to provide a detailed description and objective assessment of these camps. Reports No. 1, 2, and 3 focused on description; the present report comprised the assessment.

This assessment focused on several questions, including: How successful were camps in deterring youths from further delinquency? What percentage of releases from probation camps were committed to the state?

MAIN FINDINGS FOR TOTAL SAMPLE

The study's total sample consisted of 2,835 youths randomly selected from the entire population of releases from 50 camps in 1982. Of these, 2,589 were males and 246 were females. Main findings for this total sample are presented below. For a more detailed discussion of findings on the total sample, see Chapter 5.

TYPE OF PROGRAM COMPLETION

Of the total sample of males and females, 82.2% were released from camps under satisfactory conditions. The remaining 17.8% were unsatisfactorily removed, either because of an escape or other program failure. Youths less likely to complete their programs were younger, had more prior sustained petitions, and had more prior institutional commitments.

Escapes. Escapes include failure to return from furlough, as well as illegal departures from camp. Petitions for escape from camp were filed on 9.4% of the total sample. Escapes occurred more often in open than closed camps and for females than males (Chapter 4).

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism was defined as a subsequent (post-camp) sustained petition for juveniles or a true court finding for adults. In Chapter 5, recidivism rates were determined separately for three categories of youth: all camp releases (the total sample); all youths satisfactorily released from camp; all youths classified as unsatisfactory removals from camp. At 24-month follow-up these rates were:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
All Releases	65.1%	67.0%	45.1%
Satisfactory Releases	60.2%	62.2%	38.6%
Unsatisfactory Removals	87.7%	88.4%	79.5%

Recidivism was generally lower for females; moreover, females had more positive outcomes than males on most measures. For example, fewer females had violent recidivism offenses: 8.9% vs. 16.0% for males; also fewer had state commitments: 9.8% vs. 30.2% for males. Satisfactory releases had lower recidivism rates than unsatisfactory removals and more positive outcomes than unsatisfactory removals on all remaining measures as well.

STATE COMMITMENTS

Within 24-month follow-up, the percentages of youths committed to state institutions (Departments of the Youth Authority and Corrections) were as follows:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
All Releases	28.4%	30.2%	9.8%
Satisfactory Releases	24.1%	25.9%	6.8%
Unsatisfactory Removals	48.3%	50.3%	25.6%

The percentage of state commitments was higher for males than for females and higher among unsatisfactory removals for both sexes. The commitment rate was 50.3% among male unsatisfactory removals, while among males who satisfactorily completed their programs the rate was 25.9%.

MAIN FINDINGS FOR MALE SATISFACTORY RELEASES

The analysis of camp effectiveness and the derivation of more successful camp-types was based on outcomes for males who had been satisfactorily released from camps. Females were excluded because their number was too small to analyze by subgroups. The analysis focused on satisfactory releases in order to better assess the impact of the probation camp system on the behavior of youths following exposure to a completed camp program. Unsatisfactory removals were often in camp only briefly before being removed or transferred. The following,

then, summarizes main findings for 2,115 males satisfactorily released from camps in 1982. ^{1/}

Recidivism. For males satisfactorily released from camp, recidivism rates at each of four follow-up periods were:

6 mos.	- 32.6%
12 mos.	- 49.2%
18 mos.	- 57.7%
24 mos.	- 62.2%

Youths classified at different levels of risk had widely divergent recidivism rates. At 24-month follow-up, these rates were:

lower risks	- 51.4%
medium risks	- 63.6%
higher risks	- 75.7%

State Commitments. During the 24-month follow-up, 25.9% of the satisfactory male releases were committed to state institutions.

Violent Offenses. A separate analysis of violent offenses showed that camp releases had fewer sustained petitions for violent offenses during 24-month follow-up than they had during the 24-month period immediately preceding admission to camp. For male satisfactory releases, the number of youths with violent offenses dropped from 743 prior to camp to 318 after camp, a 57.2% decrease (Appendix K).

^{1/} Outcomes for females are shown in Chapter 5 and Appendix E. Those for unsatisfactory male removals appear in Chapters 5, 8, and 9.

COMPARISON OF STUDY GROUP OUTCOMES WITH THOSE OF OTHER GROUPS

BCS Studies. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) conducted studies of camp recidivism in 1966 and 1973-74. The Youth Authority's study was not designed to replicate those efforts. For one thing, important differences between the BCS studies and the current one precluded meaningful comparisons (see Chapter 5). For instance, while the BCS samples included W&I 601 status offenders (28.1% in 1966), the current sample contained only W&I 602s; thus, the earlier studies had less serious delinquents. Outcome measures used in the BCS studies generally differed from those used in the present study. However, one measure was similar in all three: youths committed to state institutions. Specifically, at 18-month follow-up, the percentage of commitments was: BCS (1966) - 27.8%; BCS (1973-74) - 11.9%, current study - 20.2%. Nevertheless, these differing percentages are difficult to interpret because of other factors that varied through time. ^{2/}

Youth Authority Wards. For purposes of comparison, 690 YA wards who were juvenile court commitments, first admissions, and under 18 years old at admission were studied. (See Chapter 6.) These individuals differed from camp wards on several dimensions. For instance, the YA wards:

- o were more often minorities
- o were slightly older at admission
- o were more often committed for person offenses
- o had more prior institutional commitments
- o had more prior sustained petitions.

^{2/} For example, the lower commitment rate in the 1973-74 sample occurred during years in which the statewide Probation Subsidy program was operating. Since this program provided counties with funding incentives for reducing state commitments, it is difficult to compare the present state commitment rates with those in 1973-74. (Probation Subsidy was terminated in 1977, with respect to monetary incentives for reducing state commitments. From the late 1960s through the early 1970s, almost all California counties participated in the program.)

In addition, YA wards had a higher (worse) risk of recidivism score--5.4 vs. 4.2 for camp wards (maximum possible score = 8). When analyzing outcomes, covariance techniques were used to compensate for difference in risk. Given these overall differences in characteristics between the camp and Youth Authority samples, the statistical adjustment technique may have been unable to fully equate the samples. Nevertheless, after this statistical adjustment, the following results were obtained:

Recidivism. At 6-month follow-up, camp wards had a higher recidivism rate than YA wards--33.6% vs. 24.9%. However, no significant differences were found at 12, 18, and 24 months.

Negative Removals. After institutional release, YA wards had a higher rate of negative removal than camp wards--57.8% vs. 27.0% at 24-month follow-up. (Negative removal from probation or parole was either for a jail sentence, placement on adult probation, or state commitment.)

Other Outcomes. Camp youths had more sustained petitions during follow-up. However, no significant difference was found in the average seriousness of recidivism offenses.

Compared to camp recidivists, those from the YA remained in the community for a longer time prior to their first sustained petition--9.1 vs. 7.5 months. However, YA wards spent more time in an institutional program prior to release--14.5 to 5.9 months for camp wards. ^{3/} For every 30 days spent by a YA recidivist in an institution, 19.8 days were spent in the community before recidivating; for camp youths, 30 days in camp was equated with 38.4 days in the community. Thus, more offense-free time in the community for camp youths was obtained with a considerably shorter length of stay in the program.

^{3/} In fact, 54.1% of the YA wards were in institutions for more than a year, compared to 5.3% of the camp sample.

Discussion. The prior records of YA wards showed them to have more seriously delinquent histories than camp youths. After this fact was statistically adjusted to the extent possible, few differences were found between outcomes for these two groups: (1) YA wards had lower recidivism at 6-month follow-up only and (2) they remained in the community longer before recidivating. One hypothesis for explaining these differences is that YA wards may have received closer post-release supervision and/or more support shortly after release. This might explain the lower 6-month recidivism rate and longer stay in the community for YA wards, but does not logically coincide with the higher negative removal rate for YA wards. This differential rate may have reflected differing state or local policies, plus the fact that YA wards had longer and more serious offense histories.

OPEN VS. CLOSED CAMPS

Of the 46 camps included in the open vs. closed camp analysis, 37 were classified as open (nonsecure) and nine were self-identified as closed (secure). As seen in Chapter 8, youths placed in closed camps were generally more serious delinquents than those in open camps (e.g., more person offenses, more prior commitments, and a slightly higher average risk score). Compared to closed camp releases, youths from open camps had the following outcomes:

- o shorter length of stay
- o less serious recidivism offenses at 12- and 24-month follow-up
- o fewer violent recidivism offenses at 24 mos.
- o fewer state commitments at 24 mos.

Compared to open camp releases, those from closed camps had the following outcomes:

- o lower recidivism at 6-, 12-, and 18-month follow-up (but not at 24 months)
- o fewer (lower avg. no. of) sustained petitions at 12 and 24 months.

Discussion. Closed camps contained somewhat more serious delinquents than open camps. However each type of camp outperformed the other in some respects. Youths in closed camps had longer length of stay, yet open and closed camp releases spent equal time in the community before recidivating. Closed camp releases recidivated less often, yet they were more frequently committed to the state within 24 months. The latter difference may partly reflect the fact that closed camp youths committed more serious and violent recidivism offenses. 4/

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CAMPS VS. NON-LOS ANGELES COUNTY CAMPS

Chapter 9 compared the characteristics of youths in Los Angeles County (LA) camps with those of youths in all remaining camps (non-LA), and several differences were found. For instance, LA youths:

- o were older at camp admission
- o had fewer prior commitments
- o had fewer prior sustained petitions
- o LA youths had a lower risk of recidivism score--3.8 vs. 4.6 for non-LA youths.

After controlling for risk, no statistically significant differences were found between recidivism rates for LA and non-LA youths at any follow-up period. However, results were more positive for non-LA youths on the following measures:

- o less serious recidivism offenses (12 and 24 mos.)
- o fewer violent recidivism offenses (12 and 24 mos.)
- o fewer state commitments at 24-month follow-up.

4/ Though outcome analyses were adjusted for recidivism-risk, the risk scale did not itself include offense severity. As seen in Appendix D, offense severity was unrelated to subsequent recidivism; however, it did relate to state commitment.

Results were more positive for LA youths on the following:

o fewer sustained petitions (12 and 24 mos.).

In addition, non-LA youths had a shorter length of stay in camp: 5.0 months vs. 7.2 for LA youths. On the other hand, there was little difference in length of time in the community before recidivating: LA - 7.9 months, non-LA - 7.2. For every 30 days an LA recidivist spent in camp, he spent 33.3 crime-free days in the community prior to recidivating. For non-LA youths, every 30 camp days were equated with 43.2 community days.

Discussion. Wards in LA camps and non-LA camps differed markedly on both background characteristics and outcomes (excluding recidivism). Though covariance was used to statistically equate these groups on preexisting differences in characteristics, their difference in average risk score may have been misleading (see discussion in Chapter 9) and, in any event, covariance may not have completely adjusted for it. Thus, comparisons between LA and non-LA camps should be viewed with caution.

While no difference was found between recidivism rates for LA and non-LA youths, LA youths committed more serious offenses and were more often sent to the state. On the other hand, non-LA youths had more sustained petitions during follow-up.

OUTCOMES BY YOUTH CHARACTERISTIC

Chapter 10 presented outcomes for youths grouped by characteristic. Below are the 24-month recidivism rates associated with each characteristic, ranked from highest (worst) to lowest:

- 75.7% - higher recidivism risk
- 72.8% - age 14 and under at admission
- 70.3% - 3 or more prior petitions
- 69.9% - 1 or more prior commitments
- 67.4% - Black
- 67.0% - 2 prior petitions
- 66.0% - property/drug offenders
- 66.0% - Hispanic
- 65.4% - age 15 or 16 at admission
- 63.6% - medium recidivism risk
- 63.5% - no violent history
- 63.4% - property offender
- 62.2% - other ethnicity
- 61.8% - other offender type
- 60.8% - 1 prior petition
- 59.9% - violent history
- 59.8% - person offender
- 59.8% - no prior commitments
- 55.1% - White
- 51.8% - no prior petitions
- 51.4% - lower recidivism risk
- 51.4% - age 17 or over at admission.

Significant differences between recidivism rates were found for (1) age at admission (younger wards had higher rates), (2) prior commitment history (those with prior commitments had higher rates), (3) prior sustained petitions (those with more priors had higher rates), and (4) ethnicity (Blacks and Hispanics had higher rates).

No significant differences were found between rates for types of offenders (person vs. property vs. drugs vs. other). Also, prior history of violence was unrelated to recidivism.

The following background characteristics were significantly related to commission of a violent offense during 24-month follow-up. 5/

5/ Though actual rates are shown, the finding of significant differences is based on scores adjusted for recidivism-risk.

Background Characteristics and Pct. of Youths
With Violent Follow-up Offense

<u>Higher Pct. of Violent Offenders</u>			<u>Lower Pct. of Violent Offenders</u>	
<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>		<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>
18.3	14 and under at admission	vs.	10.7	17 and over at admission
18.2	Prior violent offense	vs.	13.3	No prior viol. offense
15.9	Hispanic			
23.4	Black	vs.	7.6	White

Number of violent offenders during follow-up was not associated with (1) number of prior commitments, (2) number of prior sustained petitions, (3) recidivism-risk level, or (4) type of prior offender (including person).

The following background characteristics were significantly related to state commitment. (See Footnote 5, prior page.)

Background Characteristics and Pct. of Youths
Committed to the State

<u>Higher Pct. of State Commitments</u>			<u>Lower Pct. of State Commitments</u>	
<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>		<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>
29.0	14 and under at admission	vs.	18.6	17 and over at admission
30.5	1 or more prior comm.	vs.	24.4	No prior comm.
38.0	Higher recid. risk	vs.	18.8	Lower recid. risk
28.8	Hispanic			
34.1	Black	vs.	17.5	White

Percentage of youths with a state commitment during follow-up was not related to (1) type of prior offender or (2) record of one or more prior violent offenses.

CAMP FEATURES AND OUTCOMES

Survey instruments provided descriptions of camp and program features, and each camp was scored on the presence or absence of each feature. Outcomes were compared for youths released from camps that scored high on individual features with those that scored low on those features. As usual, outcomes were adjusted for risk of recidivism.

Chapter 11: General Camp Features. Positive probation outcomes were statistically related to the following general camp features:

Lower Recidivism Rates:

- Rural setting (all four follow-up periods);
- Larger living unit capacity (six mos.);
- Single rather than multiple living units (all four periods).

Fewer Violent Offenders During Follow-up:

- Smaller living unit capacity;
- Rooms more than dorms;
- Shorter length of stay.

Lower State Commitment Rates:

- Smaller living unit capacity;
- Rooms more than dorms;
- Shorter length of stay.

The data indicate that the same features were related to fewer violent offenders as well as a lower state commitment rate: a shorter length of stay in a smaller living unit comprised primarily if not totally of individual rooms.

Chapter 12: Program Features. A partial list of positive outcomes associated with specified program features is presented below.

Lower Recidivism Rates:

- More hours of counseling (24-month follow-up);
- More hours of recreation (all four follow-up periods).

Fewer Violent Offenders During Follow-up:

- More hours of counseling (12-month follow-up).

Lower State Commitment Rates:

More hours and higher frequency of counseling;
 Higher frequency of vocational training;
 Fewer hours of academic training;
 Lower frequency of off grounds activities.

"More" and "less" and "higher" and "lower" mean the camp scored in the highest third or lowest third, respectively, of the range of scores for all camps in the number of hours of participation per ward per week and/or in the number of times (frequency) each ward participated each week. See Chapter 12 for further details.

Chapter 13: Staff Variables. Staff variables included a ratio of youths per staff member. A lower ratio meant fewer youths per staff (a richer staffing pattern).

Lower staff ratios were associated with: (1) more satisfactory camp completions, (2) shorter LOS, and (3) more days to first sustained petition.

On the other hand, higher ratios (more youths per staff) were related to: (1) lower recidivism at 24 months, (2) more positive probation terminations, (3) less serious recidivism offenses, (4) fewer violent offenders, and (5) lower state commitments. Another staff variable--more volunteer hours per ward per month--was related to less serious recidivism offenses.

Chapter 14: Case Processing and Aftercare Variables. Positive outcomes were significantly related to the following case processing and aftercare variables:

Lower Recidivism Rates:

Lower emphasis on post-camp aftercare;
 Use of a rankings system for youth's progress through program.

Fewer Violent Offenders During Follow-up:

Individualized rather than uniform program assignment.

Lower State Commitment Rates:

Higher percentage of camp releases on aftercare caseload;
 Use of a system for youth's progress through program other than rankings or stages.

Discussion. Chapters 11 through 14 detailed the relationships between camp features and probation outcomes. These analyses showed that various features were significantly related to probation outcomes. The direction of the relationship often varied, however. In some instances, camps that scored high on a given feature had a better outcome than those scoring low.

Throughout these chapters, variables were analyzed separately, that is, in isolation from each other. Results of these analyses could not lead to the conclusion that any given feature, by itself, "caused" any given outcome. Instead, the better outcome may have resulted from that feature in combination or in interaction with one or more others. For this and related reasons, the next step in the study involved an analysis of interactions between groupings of camp features, on the one hand, and probation outcomes, on the other.

DEVELOPMENT OF CAMP-TYPES

A central aim of the study was to determine if recidivism and commitment rates could be reduced--regardless of their current levels. In this regard the basic research questions were: Did some types of camp programs have better outcomes than others, at least with certain types of youths? If so, what characterized these programs?

Two independent statistical procedures were used to identify types of camps: stepwise regression and factor analysis. These methods are described in Chapter 16. In brief, camp features were identified which, in certain combinations, were associated with lower recidivism or commitment rates for either lower, medium, and/or higher risk youths, or for all youths (all three

risk levels) combined. These combinations of features, which are called camp-types, were derived separately for camps in Los Angeles County and for those camps in all other counties as a group.

NON-LOS ANGELES (LA) CAMP-TYPES

Ten different camp-types were identified for the non-LA group. The number of characteristics in these camp-types ranged from 5 to 13, and they combined elements of up to four kinds of camp descriptors: general features, program features, staff variables, and case processing and aftercare variables.

Camps were scored high or low on each camp-type, based on (1) the presence or absence of specified characteristics or (2) the degree to which each characteristic was present in the camp (e.g., number of hours of counseling). High-scoring camps had, to varying degrees, significantly lower recidivism and/or commitment rates with one or more youth risk levels; that is, their rates were lower than those of low-scoring camps.

Recidivism. On six of the ten non-LA camp-types, high-scoring camps had significantly lower recidivism for all risk levels combined. Six types had lower rates for lower risk youths; three had lower rates for medium risks; and five had lower rates for higher risks. When recidivism rates for high-score camps were compared to those for low-score camps, the largest differences, by risk group, appeared for the following camp-types (see Chapter 17 for specific description of these types):

24-Month Recidivism Rate

<u>Youth Risk Level</u>	<u>Camp-Type</u>	<u>Camp-Type Score</u>		<u>Difference</u>
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	
All risks combined	1	54.3%	71.7%	17.4
Lower Risks	2	38.8%	66.8%	28.0
Medium Risks	3	53.3%	71.1%	17.8
Higher Risks	8	58.7%	83.1%	24.4

Thus, as seen in the top row (above), camps with high scores on Type 1 had a recidivism rate of 54.3% for all risks combined. The rate for camps with low scores was 71.7%. The rate for high-score camps was therefore 17.4 percentage points lower than that for low-score camps. In row 2, results are shown for Camp-Type 2, and apply to lower risk youths.

State Commitments. Four non-LA camp-types had significantly lower commitment rates for all risks combined. Five had lower rates for lower risks, one had a lower rate for medium risks, and seven had a lower rate for higher risks. For each risk level, the largest differences in commitment rates for high- and low-score camps are listed below. The data can be interpreted in the same manner as described for recidivism.

24-Month State Commitment Rate

<u>Youth Risk Level</u>	<u>Camp-Type</u>	<u>Camp-Type Score</u>		<u>Difference</u>
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	
All risks combined	6	8.8%	24.7%	15.9
Lower Risks	2	6.1%	27.1%	21.0
Medium Risks	6	9.2%	24.2%	15.0
Higher Risks	8	12.2%	36.7%	24.5

Camp-Type Examples. Two of the 10 non-LA types are described below. First, the features of the type are listed. The features are not of equal importance in describing the camp-type; that is, some are more highly associated with outcomes than others and therefore carry more weight in the calculation of the camp-type score. Weights for individual features are provided in Chapter 17.

Second, recidivism and commitment rates are displayed for those camps that scored high and low on the camp-type. The rates shown are those after adjustment for risk of recidivism. An asterisk denotes a statistically significant difference between rates for high- and low-score camps.

Camp-Type 1: Features.

1. longer length of stay
2. rural setting
3. single living unit
4. higher frequency of work activities
5. higher frequency of academic training
6. higher ratio of youths to total staff
7. uniform program assignment for youths
8. youth is present at case reviews
9. presence of a system other than "stages" for youths' progress through the program.

Camp-Type 1: Outcomes.

<u>Youth Risk Level</u>	<u>Score on Camp-Type</u>	<u>24-Month Recidivism Rate</u>	<u>24-Month Commitment Rate</u>
All Risks	High	54.3*	18.0
	Low	71.7	22.4
Lower	High	33.0*	1.7*
	Low	58.3	20.9
Medium	High	58.5*	22.6
	Low	72.1	18.7
Higher	High	61.5*	19.1
	Low	83.2	34.0

Camp-Type 5: Features.

1. fewer hours of vocational training
2. more hours of recreation
3. higher frequency of outside contacts
4. fewer hours of academic training
5. lower ratio of youths to treatment staff
6. lower rate of post-camp services.

Camp-Type 5: Outcomes.

<u>Youth Risk Level</u>	<u>Score on Camp-Type</u>	<u>24-Month Recidivism Rate</u>	<u>24-Month Commitment Rate</u>
All Risks	High	56.9*	14.6*
	Low	67.8	23.5
Lower	High	41.2*	3.2*
	Low	60.1	22.3
Medium	High	58.1	16.2
	Low	65.0	19.0
Higher	High	64.4*	19.4*
	Low	81.1	35.1

LA CAMP-TYPES

Seven camp-types were identified among LA camps. Camps that scored high on any given type had a significantly lower recidivism and/or commitment rate with one or more youth risk groups--or with all levels combined--than camps that scored low on that type.

Recidivism. Of the seven LA camp-types, three had lower recidivism rates for all risk levels combined. For youths of specified risk levels (lower, medium, or higher), two camp-types had lower rates. When rates for high-score camps were compared to those for low-score camps, the largest differences, by risk group, were found for the following types:

24-Month Recidivism Rate

<u>Youth Risk Level</u>	<u>Camp-Type</u>	<u>Camp-Type Score</u>		<u>Difference</u>
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	
All risks combined	1	46.3%	65.1%	18.8
All risks combined	7	50.2%	69.0%	18.8
Lower	1	35.7%	56.9%	21.2
Medium	1	51.7%	66.9%	15.8
Higher	7	50.3%	84.9%	34.6

Commitments. Five LA camp-types had lower commitment rates for all risks combined. One had lower rates for lower risks, three for medium risks, and two for higher risks. The largest differences in rates between high- and low-score camps are shown below.

24-Month Commitment Rate

<u>Youth Risk Group</u>	<u>Camp-Type</u>	<u>Camp-Type Score</u>		<u>Difference</u>
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	
All risks combined	7	25.7%	44.3%	18.6
Lower	4	13.4%	32.0%	18.6
Medium	7	25.6%	46.1%	20.5
Higher	7	32.3%	64.4%	32.1

These findings indicate that LA Camp-Types 1 and 7 had consistently lower recidivism and commitment rates, and that some differences were quite large. For instance, among higher risk youths, Type 7 camps had recidivism rates that were 34.6 percentage points lower than camps that scored low on this type. Type 7 camps also had a commitment rate for higher risk youths that was 32.1 points lower than for low-score camps.

LA Camp-Type Example. One of the seven LA camp-types is described below, along with recidivism and commitment rates obtained by high- and low-score camps for each risk level (see Chapter 18 for more details).

Camp-Type 7: Features

1. smaller living unit capacity
2. use of rooms more than dorms
3. lower percentage of capacity used
4. more hours and higher frequency of counseling services
5. more hours of offgrounds activities
6. higher frequency of outside contacts
7. more hours of academic training
8. more hours and higher frequency of recreation
9. higher ratio of youths to total staff
10. higher ratio of youths to treatment staff
11. more hours of volunteer services per youth per month
12. youth present at case reviews
13. individual program assignment for youths.

Camp-Type 7: Outcomes.

<u>Youth Risk Level</u>	<u>Score on Camp-Type</u>	<u>24-Month Recidivism Rate</u>	<u>24-Month Commitment Rate</u>
All Risks	High	50.2*	25.7*
	Low	69.0	44.3
Lower	High	42.8	22.7
	Low	64.0	31.1
Medium	High	54.4	25.6*
	Low	67.0	46.1
Higher	High	50.3*	32.3*
	Low	84.9	64.4

Discussion. The study identified 10 non-LA and seven LA camp-types that were associated with lower recidivism and/or commitment rates for youths of one or more risk levels. In other words, camps that scored high on any of these types had better outcomes than those camps that scored low (again, with

one or more risk levels). Statistical tests indicated that the differences in outcomes between high- and low-score camps were significant at the .05 probability level, and in some cases the .01 level. However, a validation study will be conducted on these camp-types, for it is possible that in a replication study some of the types would not be found or, if found, would not prove significant. If such a replication validated the current findings for any of the camp-types, it could be concluded with considerable confidence that utilization of the information on these specific camp-types could lead to an improvement in probation outcomes for camp releases.

CONCLUSIONS

The Probation Camps Study is perhaps the most comprehensive examination yet made of a statewide probation camp system. Though this report has presented voluminous evaluative data, it has only scratched the surface of the available information. Nevertheless, much has been learned in this assessment of California's juvenile camp system. Due to space limitations, this summary can touch on only the most salient findings. It begins by answering major questions that gave rise to this study, such as: Do probation camps system serve an important function? How well do the camps fulfill this function?

One interpretation of the function or purpose of probation camps is that they allow youthful offenders to be confined and worked with relatively close to home. Without the camps, many such youths would probably be committed to state institutions, usually at some distance from their home communities.

One sign of the utility of local camps is that they receive about 10,000 admissions each year--many more than the 3,000 annual admissions to the Youth Authority. The present data indicate that many of these youths are serious

delinquents--that is, in terms of offense histories and other background characteristics. Though the average camp youth is not as seriously delinquent as the typical Youth Authority ward, many camp youths are as seriously involved. Even if a camp is available, juvenile court judges have the option of committing these more serious cases to a state institution. The Youth Authority is currently experiencing serious population pressures and would probably find it impossible to accommodate the influx of commitments that would occur if local probation camps were phased out. It is therefore clear that the probation camp system serves an important function within the overall justice system.

Given the importance of camps, how well does the camp system fulfill its function? To address this question, the study examined several general measures of camp performance. Among the findings, it was found that, of all youths committed to camps:

- o 4 of every 5 satisfactorily completed their program. (Avg. length of stay was 180 days for males.)
 - o 1 of every 10 escaped during their stay in camp.
- Of all males satisfactorily released from camps:
- o 12 months after release, 49% had recidivated and 51% had not; after 24 months, 62% had recidivated and 38% had not.
 - o Within 24-month follow-up, 20% had committed a serious offense and 80% had not; similarly, 15% had committed a violent offense and 85% had not.
 - o Prior to their first sustained petition, recidivists spent an average of 7.5 months in the community, during 24-month follow-up, the typical recidivist had 1.8 sustained petitions.
 - o Within 24-month follow-up, about 25% of the camp youths were committed to a state institution and 75% were not.

This suggests that processing youths through the local camp system, while minimizing the youths' penetration into the justice system, also provided substantial, though far from complete, community protection during the 24 months following release.

Another way of evaluating camp effectiveness was to compare outcomes for camp youths with those of comparable Youth Authority wards. The findings indicated little difference in recidivism between these groups. However, when recidivism was compared for camp and YA youths of particular risk levels, lower and higher risk YA wards had lower rates at 6-month follow-up, while among medium risks, camp youths had lower rates. At first glance, this might suggest that higher risk youths perform better in YA programs than on probation, whereas medium risks do better in local than in state programs. However, these findings held up only at 6-month follow-up, and the differences may therefore be short-term only.

In a comparison of the number of youths who had negative removals from parole or probation (e.g., state commitment), the rate for camp youths was 27.0% at 24-month follow-up while for YA wards it was 57.8%.

The above outcomes were obtained with markedly different lengths of stay in the program: 180 days for camp youths vs. 442 days for YA wards. ^{6/} Thus, compared to the Youth Authority program, camps have similar recidivism rates and much lower reincarceration rates. These findings--short-term and otherwise--suggest that camps often provide substantial community protection and--

^{6/} Since the length of post-release supervision is also longer for YA wards, the total cost of institutional plus post-institutional care is higher for YA than camps.

again with respect to post-release protection--may be as appropriate a setting as the Youth Authority for many youths, at less cost.

It should, however, be noted that Youth Authority wards generally have longer prior records and more violent offenses than camp youths and that the community receives protection during--not just after--the youths' incarceration (442 days for YA, 180 for camps). In short, the situation is quite complex.

The study had the additional goal of determining if camp programs could be improved in terms of lower recidivism and commitment rates. In this connection it examined numerous camp characteristics to see if there was a relationship between type of camp and type of outcome. The analysis successfully identified types of camps that had significantly lower recidivism and/or commitment rates for youths of different risk levels. These camps-types, described in Chapters 17 and 18, were derived from findings on a population of releases from camps in 1982. The Youth Authority will attempt to replicate the derivation of camp-types using a population of youths released from camps during 1984.

If findings on more successful camp-types are validated, there are a number of options that probation might follow in an effort to increase its effectiveness within the justice system. These might involve few, if any, resources.

1. Where feasible (perhaps in counties with more than one camp), probation could more often assign types of youths to types of camps that were found to be more effective with those youths (for example, assign lower risk youths to camps that had shown more positive results with such youths). Here, camp programs would not necessarily change; instead, the camps would receive a somewhat different mixture of youths.
2. Individual camp programs might be modified along lines suggested by the camp-type findings in order to be more effective with the types of youths presently received. Here, no change would occur in the assignment of youths to given camps; only the camp programs would change.
3. A combination of changes both in program assignment and in camp programs might be appropriate.

It is the general conclusion of this study that the probation camps system serves an important function within the state's justice system. Support for this statement is based partly on the findings that one of every three camp releases do not recidivate within 24 months and three of every four releases are not committed to state institutions.

On the other hand, two-thirds of the camp releases do recidivate within 24 months and one-fourth are committed to the state. In light of camp youths' often serious or lengthy delinquent histories, these rates should perhaps be neither unexpected nor considered unduly high.

Policy makers might lower these recidivism and commitment rates by utilizing information on successful camp-types developed in this study. However, before considerable confidence can be placed in this approach, it would be prudent to test its reliability on a second sample of camp youths.

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LIST OF APPENDIXES

APP.	TITLE	APP. PAGE
A	1982 CAMP RELEASE FOLLOW-UP STUDY, DATA COLLECTION FORM.....	A.1 - 4
B	INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING DATA COLLECTION FORM.....	B.1 - 5
C	SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE SCALE.....	C.1 - 3
D	DEVELOPMENT OF A RECIDIVISM RISK SCALE.....	D.1 - 7
E	CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY AND CAMP RELEASE FEMALES.....	E.1
F	ADDITIONAL OUTCOME DATA RELATED TO YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS CHAPTER 10.....	F.1 - 42
G	CASE PROCESSING VARIABLE: SYSTEM OF PROGRESS THROUGH PROGRAM.....	G.1 - 7
H	OUTCOMES SCORES FOR LOWER-, MEDIUM-, AND HIGHER RISK YOUTHS.....	H.1 - 10
I	TECHNICAL DETAILS REGARDING FACTOR SCORES AND FACTOR ANALYSIS OF CAMP FEATURES.....	I.1
J	REGRESSION AND FACTOR ANALYSIS OF CAMP-TYPES.....	J.1 - 2
K	PRE-POST CHANGE IN NUMBER OF SUSTAINED PETITIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES.....	K.1 - 5
L	INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG YOUTH PROBATION OUTCOMES: PART 1 - NON-LOS ANGELES COUNTY CAMP RELEASES.....	L.1 L.2
M	INTERCORRELATIONS AMONG CAMP CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES: PART 1 - NON-LOS ANGELES COUNTY CAMPS.....	M.1 - 3 M.4 - 6

APPENDIX A
1982 CAMP RELEASE FOLLOW-UP STUDY
DATA COLLECTION FORM

CAMPS, RANCHES, AND SCHOOLS STUDY--FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE
 PHASE 2 - 1982 FOLLOW-UP SAMPLE

1. County/Facility
 (Cols. 1-5)
2. YA Use Only
 (Cols. 6-10)
3. Ward's name (last, first)
 (13-32)
4. Birthdate
 Mo. Day Year
 (33-38)
5. Sex: 1-Male 2-Female
 (39)
6. Ethnicity: 1-White 2-Hispanic 3-Black 4-Other
 (40)
7. Date of First Wardship
 (41-46)
8. Number of prior county camp and juvenile hall commitments of 30 days or more
 (47-48)
9. Date Admitted to Camp (on commitment that led to 1982 release)
 (49-54)
10. Camp Commitment Offense (see YA List of Offense Codes)
 (55-56)
11. Date of Final Camp Release or Removal
 (57-62)
12. 1-Yes 2-No Did ward complete camp program? (Program was not completed if ward was removed as a program failure or escaped and was not returned to your facility.)
 (63)
13. Type of Final Camp Release or Removal:
 (64)
 1-To Probation Supervision/Foster Care
 2-Termination of Wardship
 3-Removal While on Escape Status
 4-Transfer to Other Custody (juv. hall commitment, jail, CYA, etc.)

A.4

	Referral Date			Referral Offense Code	Petition Filed? (Circle One)			Petition Sustained? (Circle One)			Sustained Offense Code
	Mo.	Day	Year		Yes	No	Unk.	Yes	No	Unk.	
1.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(95-100)			(101-102)		(103)		(104)		(105-106)	
2.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(107-112)			(113-114)		(115)		(116)		(117-118)	
3.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(119-124)			(125-126)		(127)		(128)		(129-130)	
4.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(131-136)			(137-138)		(139)		(140)		(141-142)	
5.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(143-148)			(149-150)		(151)		(152)		(153-154)	
6.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(155-160)			(161-162)		(163)		(164)		(165-166)	
7.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(167-172)			(173-174)		(175)		(176)		(177-178)	
8.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(179-184)			(185-186)		(187)		(188)		(189-190)	
9.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(191-196)			(197-198)		(199)		(200)		(201-202)	
10.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(203-208)			(209-210)		(211)		(212)		(213-214)	
11.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(215-220)			(221-222)		(223)		(224)		(225-226)	
12.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(227-232)			(233-234)		(235)		(236)		(237-238)	
13.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(239-244)			(245-246)		(247)		(248)		(249-250)	
14.	_	_	_	_	Y	N	U	Y	N	U	_
	(251-256)			(257-258)		(259)		(260)		(261-262)	

APPENDIX B
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING DATA COLLECTION FORM

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY

4241 Williamsbourgn Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823
(916) 427-4832



February 4, 1985

This letter introduces Phase 2 of the Camps, Ranches, and Schools Study. Phase 2 involves data collection on a sample of wards released from juvenile probation camps in 1982. This data collection will be the basis of a subsequent evaluation report. We are again asking for your cooperation in collecting the necessary data.

The method for collecting these data was discussed at a recent Probation Research Advisory Committee meeting. It was then recognized that some of the necessary data would not be available on 5x8 cards, face sheets, or computer printouts--in contrast to previous belief. As an alternative to the use of these data sources, the Committee suggested that YA research staff design a data collection form that could be used by each probation department to record the information needed for Phase 2. This approach--use of a YA data collection form--had been successful during Phase 1, when descriptive information had been collected on wards who were in camps on July 20, 1984. The Committee also requested that data again be collected using the Supplementary Data Form. The latter information is available only in case files, thereby necessitating data collection by probation staff. (Completion of the Supplementary Data Form is again optional--but strongly urged.)

Last December, we requested that you submit a list of wards released during random periods in 1982. These lists have been received. The wards whom you listed will comprise your follow-up sample; that is, they will be the individuals on whom the data collection forms should be completed. Enclosed are all the materials needed to carry out this data collection. Included are:

- (1) A copy of your list of wards (the follow-up sample);
- (2) the Probation Follow-up Questionnaires;
- (3) sets of offense codes;

- (4) instructions for use of the follow-up questionnaire;
- (5) Supplementary Data Forms; and
- (6) a County Camp Fact Sheet for 1982.

Although some of the needed information is probably located in your central office, other information might best be provided by your camp personnel. You are the best judge of where the forms would best be completed. However, your camp director would probably be the most appropriate person to complete page 2 of the County Camp Fact Sheet. This page asks for descriptions of any major changes in camp program features that occurred between 1982 and 1984.

To maintain an agreed-upon, necessarily tight time schedule, we ask that all forms be returned no later than April 1, 1985 to: Dr. Ted Palmer, Program Research and Review Division, 4241 Williamsborough Drive, Sacramento, CA 95823. If you have any questions about this data collection effort, feel free to phone Evelyn Domingo-Llacuna, Doug Knight, Bob Wedge, or Ted Palmer at (916) 427-4832.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Ted Palmer, Ph.D.
Research Manager
Program Research and Review Division

Enclosures

CAMPS, RANCHES, AND SCHOOLS STUDY
 PHASE 2 - 1982 FOLLOW-UP

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROBATION FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE
 AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL DATA FORM

I. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

Item 1. County/Facility: Enter your assigned code number on each form.

How to Code Dates: It is important that dates are correctly coded using 6 digits (for computer interpretation). The first 2 digits are the month, the second 2 are the day, and the last 2 digits are the year.

Examples: 10, 3 | 2, 3 | 6, 9 is March 23, 1969
11, 2 | 0, 5 | 8, 1 is December 5, 1981

Item 7. Date of First Wardship: Enter the date of the first time the youth was ever placed on formal probation.

Item 8. Number of Prior Commitments: Enter the number of commitments of 30 days or more that occurred prior to the commitment to camp (listed in Item 9) that resulted in the ward's release in the 1982 cohort.

Item 10. Camp Commitment Offense: Use the YA List of Offense Codes to select the code for the offense that led to the camp commitment (listed in Item 9). For multiple charges, select the most serious offense.

Item 11. Date of Final Camp Release: Enter the date on which ward was permanently released or removed from camp, either by successful graduation, camp failure, or when a petition was filed on an escapee not returned to your camp.

Item 14. Reason for Termination or Removal: This refers to the probation termination or removal following ward's removal from camp in 1982.

Item 16. The purpose of this item is to determine if wards were (1) again placed on probation, (2) incarcerated, or (3) both (1) and (2) after the termination or removal from probation coded in Items 14 and 15. If the date of sentencing or commitment is unavailable, use the arrest date. If ward was neither returned to probation nor incarcerated, leave this item blank. If unknown, also leave the item blank.

Item 17. Wards Entire Case History: This section is to be used for recording the ward's entire case history, from the very first referral to probation, through commitment (or commitments) to camp, to termination of probation. Returns or recommitments to probation, or institutionalization listed in Item 16 should also be recorded.

- Record all W&I 602 referrals to probation.
- Referrals should be listed even if no action was taken by Probation.
- When listing referrals, begin with the earliest date and proceed chronologically.
- Do not list court appearances for reasons other than a law offense (e.g., do not list changes of placement, etc.).
- Be sure to correctly code 6-digit dates as described above (month, day, year--in that order).

Referral Date: Record the date of the referral or the date of the arrest leading to referral.

Referral Offense Code: Record the code of the most serious referral offense. Use the YA List of Offense Codes.

Petition Filed: If a petition was filed or requested, circle the Y for Yes. If the probation disposition was other than a petition (e.g., closed at intake), circle N for No. If it is not known whether a petition was filed, circle U for Unknown.

Petition Sustained: If the petition was sustained (i.e., if there was a true finding by the court), circle Y. Circle N if the petition request was denied or if the petition was dismissed. If unknown whether the petition was sustained, circle U.

Sustained Offense Code: In the case of a sustained petition, list the most serious sustained offense. If sustained offense is unknown, use Code 99. If there was no sustained petition, leave the item blank.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY DATA FORM

While completion of this form is optional, counties are urged to provide the information. (Supplementary Data Forms were completed on 82% of the 1984 camp ward sample).

Please return all Follow-up Questionnaires and Supplemental Data Forms no later than April 1, 1985 to:

Dr. Ted Palmer
Program Research and Review Division
4241 Williamsborough Drive, Suite 216
Sacramento, CA 95823

If you have any questions about the forms, please call Evelyn Domingo Llacuna, Doug Knight, Bob Wedge, or Ted Palmer at the following number: (916) 427-4832.

Thank you for your assistance. -443-

APPENDIX C

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 C (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 C (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 D

Development of a Recidivism Risk Scale

Recidivism, as used in this study, is defined by the occurrence of one or more sustained petitions during the follow-up period. Recidivism rates are greatly affected by the characteristics of the wards being measured. In other words, for some wards there is a greater risk of recidivism due to the presence of certain characteristics. This study involves the comparison of recidivism rates and other outcomes for various groups of wards. To take risk of recidivism into account--that is, to statistically control for risk--it was necessary to develop a measurement scale which could be used to determine each ward's individual degree of risk.

Previous research has identified a number of characteristics and background variables that have been used to predict recidivism, but only some have proven to be reliable and of satisfactory predictive power. Pritchard (1979) analyzed the results of 71 studies that dealt with risk factors. He presented a list of factors associated with recidivism. Among the more reliable predictors were (1) type of instant offense, (2) number of prior convictions, (3) stability of employment, (4) age at first arrest, (5) number of prior incarcerations, (6) number of prior arrests, and (7) history of opiate use. Other factors were relatively unreliable, including (1) marital status, (2) race, (3) number of co-offenders, (4) educational achievement, (5) intelligence, and (6) alcohol use.

Pritchard, D. A. Stable predictors of recidivism. Criminology, Vol. 17, No. 1, May 1979.

Ward characteristics (predictor variables) available for use in this study are listed below:

1. Race
2. Age at first sustained petition
3. Number of prior sustained petitions
4. Presence of prior institutional commitments
5. Age at admission to camp
6. Type of commitment offense
7. Prior history of violence

As a first step in developing a risk scale, correlations were obtained among the above variables. The results are shown in Table D.1. While some pairs of variables appeared to be independent (that is, were uncorrelated with each other), there were some significant intercorrelations. Number of prior petitions was correlated with all other variables. Not surprisingly, the highest correlation (.61) was between age at first petition and age at admission (therefore, only one of these two variables had to be retained). Type of commitment offense was not included because it is a categorical rather than continuous variable and is therefore less suited to the present correlation approach. A separate analysis of types of offenders showed no significant relationship to recidivism.

The second step was to correlate each of the above predictor variables with outcome variables. This correlation matrix is shown in Table D.2. While several outcome variables were used in the correlation study, only three are shown in the table: (1) recidivism at 6 months, (2) recidivism at 24 months, and (3) commitment to a state institution.

Five of the predictor variables were significantly correlated with all three outcome variables. However, race was not correlated with recidivism

at 6 months, and history of violence was not correlated with recidivism at 24 months and was negatively correlated with state commitment.

TABLE D.1
Intercorrelation Matrix of Background
and Characteristics Variables

Variable	Variable Number (as shown at left) and Correlation						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sex (female)		<u>-.10</u>	-.04	.00	<u>-.11</u>	.00	<u>-.09</u>
2. Minority Race			-.03	-.02	.00	<u>.21</u>	<u>-.05</u>
3. 1 or More Prior Commitments				<u>-.21</u>	.03	.00	<u>.38</u>
4. Age at 1st Petition					<u>.61</u>	.00	<u>-.42</u>
5. Age at Admission						<u>.06</u>	<u>.06</u>
6. History of Violence							<u>.06</u>
7. No. of Prior Petitions							

Note. Significant correlations are underlined.

Table D.3 shows the results of step three, in which the predictor variables were entered in a stepwise multiple regression problem to predict outcome. At this point, sex was dropped from the list of variables because the analyses in the report deal primarily with males.

The six remaining predictor variables worked about as well (or as poorly, depending on one's point of view) in predicting each of the three outcome variables. However, the order in which the variables were selected for entry in the solution, and their relative contribution to the prediction formulas, varied somewhat in the different solutions.

TABLE D.2
Correlation of Predictor Variables
With Selected Outcome Variables

Predictor Variables	Outcome Variable		
	6 Mos. Recidivism	24 Mos. Recidivism	State Commitment
Sex (female)	<u>-.05</u>	<u>-.12</u>	<u>-.13</u>
Minority	.04	<u>.10</u>	<u>.15</u>
1 or More Prior Commitments	<u>.16</u>	<u>.11</u>	<u>.08</u>
Age at 1st Petition	<u>-.14</u>	<u>-.19</u>	<u>-.14</u>
Age at Admission	<u>-.11</u>	<u>-.17</u>	<u>-.09</u>
History of Violence	.04	.03	<u>-.04</u>
No. of Prior Petitions	<u>.18</u>	<u>.16</u>	<u>.13</u>

Note. Significant correlations are underlined.

At this point, race was dropped as a predictor. For one thing, race was not significantly correlated with recidivism at 6 months. Secondly, its relationship to recidivism might vary from group to group. In addition, in Pritchard's analysis (mentioned above), race was found to be a somewhat unreliable predictor of recidivism.

As mentioned earlier, age at admission and age at first petition were highly correlated. Age at first petition was retained (and age at admission dropped) because it: (1) had higher bivariate correlations with outcome variables (see Table D.2) and (2) has historically been a reliable variable in prediction formulas.

TABLE D.3

Prediction of Recidivism: Stepwise Regression Results

Predictor Variables	Outcome Variable					
	6 Mos. Recidivism		24 Mos. Recidivism		State Commitment	
	Rank <u>a/</u>	R-Square <u>b/</u>	Rank	R-Square	Rank	R-Square
No. of Prior Petitions	1	.032	3	.008	2	.020
Age at Admission	2	.014	4	.015	3	.009
1 or More Prior Commitments	3	.008	5	.003	4	.001
Minority	4	.003	2	.010	1	.022
History of Violence	5	.003	6	.003	-	-
Age at 1st Petition	6	.001	1	.034	6	.001
TOTAL REGRESSION		.061		.074		.052

a/ Order of selection by multiple regression equation.

b/ R-Square is the amount of the variance accounted for by the variables alone or in combination.

History of violence was also dropped. In the multiple regression, it was a poor predictor on two outcome variables and was not selected as a significant contributor at all on the third. In addition, it had very low bivariate correlations with the outcome variables.

Thus, the final risk scale consisted of three variables: (1) age at first petition, (2) prior commitment, and (3) number of prior petitions. When these three variables were entered in a regression equation, they produced an R-square of .044.

The variables were divided into categories: age at first petition was divided into 13 years and under, 14 and 15, and 16 and over; prior commitments

into 1 or more vs. none; and number of prior petitions into 2 or more, 1, or none. Recidivism rates were calculated for wards in each category. These are shown in Table D.4.

Weights were then assigned to each category, based on the relative recidivism rate for each category. For instance, within age at first petition, wards 13 or under had a recidivism rate of 77.3%. This group was assigned a higher weight than wards 14 and 15 years old, whose recidivism rate was 68.1%. A lower weight was assigned to wards 16 or over, whose recidivism rate was 52.4%. Initially, three versions of assigning weights were explored, consisting of maximum weights of 6, 8, and 12 (total scores).

Visual inspection of the results for each version of a weighted risk scale indicated that the 8-point scale discriminated best among higher, medium, and lower risks. The risk scale factors and the final weight for each category are shown below:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Categories</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Age at 1st Petition	13 or under	3
	14 and 15	1
	16 or over	0
Prior Commitment	1 or more	2
	None	1
No. of Prior Petitions	2 or more	3
	1	1
	None	0

The risk scale was divided into three levels or groups: total scores of 1 and 2 were classified as lower risk; scores 3 to 6 were medium risk; and scores 7 and 8 were identified as higher risk. These group cutting points were chosen after inspecting the recidivism rates for wards at each individual risk score, and in an attempt to divide the sample of wards into groups large enough

at the higher and lower ends to allow for statistical analyses. Table D.5 shows the final risk scale, including the number of wards and their recidivism rates at each level of risk.

TABLE D.4

Recidivism Rates at 24-Months Follow-up
by Risk Variable and Category

Variable	Category	Recidivism at 24 Months (%)
Age at 1st Petition	13 or under	77.3
	14 and 15	68.1
	16 or over	52.4
Prior Commitment	1 or more	75.6
	None	63.6
No. of Prior Petitions	2 or more	73.9
	1	64.7
	None	54.3
TOTAL WARDS		66.9

TABLE D.5

Recidivism Rates for Male Wards,
Grouped by Recidivism Risk Level

Risk Level	N	Percentage of Recidivists	
		6 Months	24 Months
Lower Risk (Scores 1-2)	679	29.8	54.3
Medium Risk (Scores 3-6)	1,397	40.1	68.3
Higher Risk (Scores 7-8)	502	52.4	80.1
TOTAL WARDS	2,578	39.8	66.9

APPENDIX E

Characteristics of Youth Authority
and Camp Release Females

Characteristic	Youth Authority		Camp Releases	
	N	%	N	%
<u>Total Sample</u>	36	100.0	246	100.0
<u>Ethnic Group</u>				
White	11	30.6	136	55.3
Hispanic	13	36.1	50	20.3
Black	12	33.3	51	20.7
Other	0	0.0	9	3.7
<u>Age at 1st Sust. Petition</u>				
13 and under	11	28.2	67	27.3
14-15	17	43.6	128	52.0
16-17	8	20.5	51	20.7
Avg. Age		14.6		14.3
<u>Age at Admission</u>				
13 and under	1	2.8	23	9.4
14-15	10	28.9	122	49.6
16-17	25	69.5	101	41.1
Avg. Age		15.9		16.1
<u>Type of Commitment Offense</u>				
Person	22	61.1	62	25.4
Property	10	27.8	105	43.0
Drugs/Narcotics	1	2.8	9	3.7
Other	3	8.3	68	27.9
<u>Prior Institutional Comm's.</u>				
None	25	69.4	200	81.3
1 or more	11	30.6	46	18.7
<u>Prior Sustained Petitions</u>				
None	6	16.7	99	40.2
1	6	16.7	66	26.8
2	9	25.0	40	16.3
3	2	5.6	18	7.3
4 or more	13	36.1	23	9.4

APPENDIX F

Additional Outcome Data Related
to Youth Characteristics - Chapter 10

<u>Youth Characteristics</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Tables</u>
Age at Admission	F.2 - F.7	F10.1 to F10.9
Prior Commitment History	F.8 - F13	F10.10 to F10.18
Prior Sustained Petitions	F.14 - F.19	F10.19 to F10.27
Risk of Recidivism	F.20 - F.24	F10.28 to F10.35
Type of Prior Offense History	F.25 - F.30	F10.36 to F10.44
Prior History of Violence	F.31 - F.36	F10.45 to F10.53
Ethnicity	F.37 - F.42	F10.54 to F10.62

* All Data Pertain to Satisfactory Male Releases.

Age at Admission

TABLE F10.1

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Age at Admission

Age at Admission	Type of Camp Program Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
14 and Under (A)	345	79.1	91	20.9
15 - 16 (B)	1,105	81.4	252	18.6
17 and Over (C)	665	84.7	120	15.3
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: Significant difference: A vs. C.

TABLE F10.2

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Releases)

Age at Admission	Total Releases N	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
14 and Under (A)	345	112	32.5	115	33.3	118	34.2	185.4
15 - 16 (B)	1,105	325	29.4	434	39.3	346	31.3	183.8
17 and Over (C)	665	222	33.4	263	39.6	180	27.1	169.3
Total	2,115	659	31.2	812	38.5	644	30.4	179.5

Note: Significant differences: A vs. C, B vs. C.

Age at Admission

TABLE F10.3

Number and Percentage of Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Age at Admission and Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

Age at Admission and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>14 and Under (A)</u>									
Lower Risk	46	18	39.1	22	47.8	28	60.9	31	67.4
Medium Risk	178	69	38.8	98	55.1	116	65.2	126	70.8
Higher Risk	121	58	47.9	80	66.1	87	71.9	94	77.7
<u>15 - 16 (B)</u>									
Lower Risk	282	76	27.0	129	45.7	148	52.5	156	55.3
Medium Risk	638	218	34.2	335	52.5	393	61.6	423	66.3
Higher Risk	185	80	43.2	118	63.8	140	75.7	144	77.8
<u>17 and Over (C)</u>									
Lower Risk	273	58	21.2	87	31.9	105	38.5	122	44.7
Medium Risk	332	91	27.4	140	42.2	165	49.7	181	54.5
Higher Risk	60	21	35.0	31	51.7	38	63.3	39	65.0

Note: Significant differences:

Lower risks - 6 mos. A vs. C
12 mos. B vs. C
18 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C
24 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C

Medium risks - 6 mos. A vs. C
12 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C
18 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C
24 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C

Higher risks - No significant differences

Age at Admission

TABLE F10.4

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Releases)

Age at Admission	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
14 and Under	197	39	19.8	127	64.5	31	15.7
15 - 16	569	118	20.7	350	61.5	101	17.8
17 and Over	250	45	18.0	163	65.2	42	16.8
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.5

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up,
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Releases)

Age at Admission	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
14 and Under	245	37	15.1	162	66.1	46	18.8
15 - 16	713	95	13.3	466	65.4	152	21.3
17 and Over	332	43	13.0	231	69.6	58	17.5
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: No significant differences.

Age at Admission

TABLE F10.6

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Age at Admission	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
14 and Under (A)	306	1.53	0.89	474	1.89	1.37
15 - 16 (B)	842	1.45	0.76	1,280	1.77	1.16
17 and Over (C)	364	1.41	0.55	559	1.63	0.84
Total	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: Significant differences:

Camp Releases - 12 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C
24 mos. A vs. B, A vs. C, B vs. C

Recidivists - 12 mos. none
24 mos. A vs. C

TABLE F10.7

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Age at Admission	Total Recidivists Time to First Sustained Petition		
	N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
14 and Under	251	217.3	7.1
15 - 16	723	224.6	7.4
17 and Over	342	239.4	7.9
Total	1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: No significant differences.

Age at Admission

TABLE F10.8

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Age at Admission and Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petitions					
	14 and Under		15 - 16		17 and Over	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	468	100.0	1,270	100.0	549	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	2	0.4	11	0.9	4	0.7
Robbery	26	5.6	79	6.2	37	6.7
Assault	46	9.8	122	9.6	37	6.7
Forcible Rape	2	0.4	4	0.3	7	1.3
Kidnapping	0	0.0	4	0.3	1	0.2
Arson	1	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.2
Burglary	88	18.8	233	18.4	115	21.0
Theft/Forgery	60	12.8	214	16.8	101	18.4
Petty Theft	33	7.1	63	5.0	45	8.2
Other Sex Offenses	4	0.8	9	0.7	4	0.7
Drugs/Narcotics	9	1.9	30	2.4	22	4.0
Other Drug Offenses	18	3.8	75	5.9	38	6.9
Marijuana	7	1.5	30	2.4	7	1.3
Misc. Felony	9	1.9	25	2.0	24	4.4
Misdemeanor Property	15	3.2	37	2.9	16	2.9
Misc. Misdemeanor	25	5.3	111	8.7	34	6.2
Traffic/Drunk Driving	10	2.1	35	2.8	11	2.0
Probation Violation	97	20.7	148	11.6	44	8.0
Escape	16	3.4	38	3.0	1	0.2

Age at Admission

TABLE F10.9

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Age at Admission
(Satisfactory Releases)

Age at Admission	Probation Status and Termination Type										
	Total Releases	Still Active	Wardship Termination	Adult Court or Jail	CYA or CDC	Other					
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
14 and Under (A)	345	157	45.5	87	25.2	1	0.3	94	27.2	6	1.7
15 - 16 (B)	1,105	259	23.4	554	50.1	23	2.1	247	22.4	22	2.0
17 and Over (C)	665	50	7.5	533	80.2	30	4.5	40	6.0	12	1.8
Total	2,115	466	22.0	1,174	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: Significant differences exist between positive outcomes (wardship termination) and combined negative outcomes for: A vs. C, A vs. B, B vs. C.

Prior Commitments

TABLE F10.10

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Prior Commitments

Prior Commitments	Type of Camp Program Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
No Priors	1,600	85.6	270	14.4
One or More	515	72.7	193	27.3
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: Significant difference exists between percentages of satisfactory completions.

TABLE F10.11

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior Commitments	Total Releases N	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
No Priors (A)	1,600	499	31.2	592	37.0	509	31.8	180.1
One or More (B)	515	160	31.1	220	42.7	135	26.2	177.8
Total	2,115	659	31.2	812	38.4	644	30.4	179.5

Note: No significant differences.

Prior Commitments

TABLE F10.12

Number and Percentage of Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Prior Commitments and Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

No. of Prior Commitments and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>No Priors</u>									
Lower Risk	601	152	25.3	128	39.6	281	46.8	309	51.4
Medium Risk	809	241 ^x	29.8	395	38.8	369	58.0	509	62.9
Higher Risk	190	70 ^y	36.8	110 ^z	57.9	132	69.5	138	72.6
<u>One or More</u>									
Lower Risk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Risk	339	137 ^x	40.4	178	52.5	205	60.5	221	65.2
Higher Risk	176	89 ^y	50.6	119 ^z	67.6	133	75.6	139	79.0

x, y, z: Significant differences were found between groups with the same letters. For instance, at 6 mos., medium risks with no priors had a significantly lower rate than did medium risks with one or more priors.

Prior Commitments

TABLE F10.13

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior Commitments	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No Priors	725	145	20.0	445	61.4	135	18.6
One or More	291	57	19.6	195	67.0	39	13.4
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	175	17.1

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.14

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up,
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior Commitments	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
No Priors	937	130	13.9	605	64.6	202	21.6
One or More	353	45	12.8	254	72.0	54	15.3
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: No significant differences.

Prior Commitments

TABLE F10.15

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Prior Commitments	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per. Release Avg.
No Priors	1,051	1.50	0.65	1,631	1.71	1.02
One or More	471	1.59	0.91	682	1.89	1.32
Total	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: Significant differences exist between averages of both
recidivists and total release groups at 12 and 24
months.

TABLE F10.16

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Male Release)

Prior Commitments	Total Recidivists Time to First Sustained Petition		
	N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
No Priors	956	238.6	7.8
One or More	360	196.4	6.5
Total	1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: Averages are significantly different.

Prior Commitments

TABLE F10.17

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period,
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Prior Commitments and Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petitions			
	No Prior Commitments		One or More Prior Commitments	
	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	1,612	100.0	675	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	12	0.7	5	0.7
Robbery	111	6.9	31	4.6
Assault	156	9.7	49	7.3
Forcible Rape	8	0.5	5	0.7
Kidnapping	4	0.2	1	0.2
Arson	2	0.1	1	0.2
Burglary	308	19.1	128	19.0
Theft/Forgery	263	16.3	112	16.6
Petty Theft	96	6.0	45	6.7
Other Sex Offenses	13	0.8	4	0.6
Drugs/Narcotics	45	2.8	16	2.4
Other Drug Offenses	88	5.5	43	6.4
Marijuana	36	2.2	8	1.2
Misc. Felony	44	2.7	14	2.1
Misdemeanor Property	53	3.3	15	2.2
Misc. Misdemeanor	114	7.1	56	8.3
Traffic/Drunk Driving	39	2.4	17	2.5
Probation Violation	194	12.0	95	14.1
Escape	26	1.6	29	4.3

Prior Commitments

TABLE F10.18

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Prior Commitments
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior Commitments	Probation Status and Termination Type										
	Total Releases	Still Active	Wardship Termination	Adult Court or Jail	CYA or CDC	Other					
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No Priors	1,600	356	22.2	904	56.5	43	2.7	270	16.9	27	1.7
One or More	515	110	21.4	270	52.4	11	2.1	111	21.6	13	2.5
Total	2,115	466	22.0	1,174	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: Significant difference exists between positive outcome (wardship termination) and combined negative outcomes.

Prior Sust. Petitions

TABLE F10.19

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions

No of Prior Petitions		Type of Camp Program Completion			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		N	%	N	%
None	(A)	485	89.6	56	10.4
1	(B)	693	85.6	117	14.4
2	(C)	449	80.3	100	19.7
3 or More	(D)	488	73.1	180	26.9
Total		2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: Significant differences: A vs. C, A vs. D, B vs. D,
B vs. D, C vs. D.

TABLE F10.20

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Releases)

No. of Prior Petitions	Total Releases	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
None	485	155	32.0	171	35.3	159	32.8	178.4
1	693	204	29.4	270	39.0	219	31.6	183.8
2	449	136	30.3	168	37.4	145	32.3	182.1
3 or More	488	164	33.6	203	41.6	121	24.8	172.1
Total	2,115	659	31.2	812	38.4	644	30.5	179.5

Note: No significant differences.

Prior Sust. Petitions

TABLE F10.21

Number and Percentage of Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions and Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

No. of Prior Petitions and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>None</u>									
Lower Risk	435	108	24.6	169	38.8	202	46.4	219	50.3
Medium Risk	50	13	26.0	24	48.0	29	58.0	32	64.0
Higher Risk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1 Prior</u>									
Lower Risk	166	45	27.1	69	41.6	79	47.6	90	54.2
Medium Risk	527	168	31.9	262	49.7	304	57.7	331	62.8
Higher Risk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>2 Priors</u>									
Lower Risk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Risk	314	93	29.6	141	44.9	180	57.3	193	61.5
Higher Risk	135	58	43.0	86	63.7	100	74.1	108	80.0
<u>3 or More</u>									
Lower Risk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Risk	257	104	40.5	135	56.8	161	62.6	174	67.7
Higher Risk	231	101	43.7	143	61.9	165	71.4	169	73.2

Note: Significant difference exists between "2 priors group" and "3 or more priors group" for medium risks.

Prior Sust. Petitions

TABLE F10.22

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Releases)

No. of Prior Petitions	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
None	192	48	25.0	109	456.8	35	18.2
1	318	60	18.9	195	51.3	63	19.8
2	224	37	16.5	150	67.0	37	16.5
3 or More	282	57	20.2	186	66.0	39	13.8
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.23

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Releases)

No of Prior Petitions	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
None	248	38	15.3	156	62.9	54	21.8
1	410	55	13.4	269	65.6	86	21.0
2	298	37	12.4	203	68.1	58	19.5
3 or More	334	45	13.5	231	69.2	58	17.4
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: No significant differences.

Prior Sust. Petitions

TABLE F10.24

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

No. of Prior Petitions	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
None (A)	260	1.36	0.54	419	1.67	0.86
1 (B)	472	1.43	0.68	728	1.73	1.05
2 (C)	325	1.43	0.72	513	1.70	1.14
3 or More (D)	455	1.57	0.93	653	1.90	1.34
Total 1,512		1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: Significant differences:

Camp Releases - 12 mos. A vs B, A vs. C, A vs. D, B vs. D, C vs. D
24 mos. A vs B, A vs. C, C, A vs. D, B vs. D

Recidivists - 12 mos. A vs. D
24 mos. A vs. D

TABLE F10.25

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

No. of Prior Petitions		Total Recidivists	Time to First Sustained Petition	
		N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
None	(A)	251	241.5	7.9
1	(B)	421	240.3	7.9
2	(C)	301	234.4	7.7
3 or More	(D)	343	193.8	6.4
Total		1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: Significant differences: A vs. D, B vs. D, C vs. D.

Prior Sust. Petitions

TABLE F10.26

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Number of Prior Sustained Petitions and Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petitions							
	None		1 Prior		2 Priors		3 or More	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	416	100.0	717	100.0	510	100.0	644	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	1	0.2	9	1.3	5	1.0	2	0.3
Robbery	27	6.5	49	6.8	33	6.5	33	5.1
Assault	44	10.6	66	9.2	40	7.8	55	8.5
Forcible Rape	1	0.2	4	0.6	4	0.8	4	0.6
Kidnapping	2	0.5	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2
Arson	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0
Burglary	74	17.8	125	17.4	107	21.0	130	20.2
Theft/Forgery	55	13.2	128	17.8	87	17.1	105	16.3
Petty Theft	27	6.5	37	5.2	27	5.3	50	7.8
Other Sex Offenses	3	0.7	6	0.8	7	1.4	1	0.2
Drugs/Narcotics	16	3.8	18	2.5	14	2.8	13	2.0
Other Drug Offenses	27	6.5	51	7.1	26	5.1	27	4.2
Marijuana	9	2.2	10	1.4	12	2.4	13	2.0
Misc. Felony	11	2.6	15	2.1	17	3.3	15	2.3
Misdemeanor Property	16	3.8	31	4.3	7	1.4	14	2.2
Misc. Misdemeanor	37	8.9	45	6.3	34	6.7	54	8.4
Traffic/Drunk Driving	9	2.2	20	2.8	5	1.0	22	3.4
Probation Violation	48	11.5	87	12.1	73	14.3	81	12.6
Escape	8	1.9	14	2.0	9	1.8	24	3.7

Prior Sust. Petitions

TABLE F10.27

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Number of Prior Sustained Petitions
(Satisfactory Releases)

No. of Prior Petitions	Total Releases N	Probation Status and Termination Type									
		Still Active		Wardship Termination		Adult Court or Jail		CYA or CDC		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None (A)	485	99	20.4	307	63.3	9	1.9	59	12.2	11	2.3
1 (B)	693	163	23.5	374	54.0	26	3.8	121	17.5	9	1.3
2 (C)	449	106	23.6	230	51.2	9	2.0	96	21.4	8	1.8
3 or More (D)	488	98	20.1	263	53.9	10	2.1	105	21.5	12	2.5
Total	2,115	466	22.0	1,174	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: Significant differences exist between positive outcomes (wardship termination) and combined negative outcomes: A vs. B, A vs. C, A vs. D.

Recidivism Risk

TABLE F10.28

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Recidivism Risk Group

Recidivism Risk Group		Type of Camp Program Completion			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		N	%	N	%
Lower	(L)	601	88.5	78	11.5
Medium	(M)	1,148	82.2	249	17.8
Higher	(H)	366	72.9	136	27.1
Total		2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: Significant differences: L vs. M, L vs. H, M vs. H.

TABLE F10.29

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

Recidivism Risk Group	Total Releases	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
Lower	601	190	31.6	211	35.1	200	33.3	180.1
Medium	1,148	360	31.5	451	39.3	337	29.4	178.4
Higher	366	109	29.8	150	41.0	107	29.2	179.8
Total	2,115	659	31.2	812	38.5	644	30.4	179.5

Note: No significant differences.

Recidivism Risk

TABLE F10.30

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

Recidivism Risk Group	Total Recidivist N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Lower	233	55	23.6	134	57.5	44	18.9
Medium	556	112	20.1	345	62.1	99	17.8
Higher	227	35	15.4	161	70.9	31	13.7
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.31

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up,
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

Recidivism Risk Group	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Lower	301	45	15.0	188	62.5	68	22.6
Medium	715	99	13.8	478	66.8	138	19.3
Higher	274	31	11.3	193	70.4	50	18.2
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: No significant differences.

Recidivism Risk

TABLE F10.32

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Recidivism Risk Group	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Releases Avg.
Lower (L)	324	1.36	0.54	515	1.67	0.85
Medium (M)	841	1.47	0.73	1,294	1.77	1.13
Higher (H)	347	1.52	0.95	504	1.82	1.38
Total	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: Significant differences:
Camp Releases - 12 and 24 mos. L vs. M, L vs. H, M vs. H
Recidivists - none

TABLE F10.33

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Recidivism Risk Group	Time to First Sustained Petition		
	Total Recidivists N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
Lower (L)	309	239.2	7.9
Medium (M)	730	232.1	7.6
Higher (H)	277	200.3	6.6
Total	1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: Significant differences exist for: L vs. H, M vs. H.

Recidivism Risk

TABLE F10.34

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Recidivism Risk Group and Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petition					
	Lower Risk		Medium Risk		Higher Risk	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	507	100.0	1,279	100.0	501	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	2	0.4	12	0.9	3	0.6
Robbery	37	7.3	74	5.8	31	6.2
Assault	51	10.1	111	8.7	43	8.6
Forcible Rape	3	0.6	5	0.4	5	1.0
Kidnapping	2	0.4	3	0.2	0	0.0
Arson	1	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.2
Burglary	93	18.3	237	18.5	106	21.2
Theft/Forgery	75	14.8	216	16.9	84	16.8
Petty Theft	29	5.7	76	5.9	36	7.2
Other Sex Offenses	3	0.6	12	0.9	2	0.4
Drugs/Narcotics	20	3.9	32	2.5	9	1.8
Other Drug Offenses	28	5.5	89	7.0	14	2.8
Marijuana	12	2.4	16	1.2	16	3.2
Misc. Felony	17	3.4	27	2.1	14	2.8
Misdemeanor Property	21	4.1	39	3.1	8	1.6
Misc. Misdemeanor	39	7.7	99	7.7	32	6.4
Traffic/Drunk Driving	11	2.2	33	2.6	12	2.4
Probation Violation	56	11.1	163	12.7	70	14.0
Escape	7	1.4	33	2.6	15	3.0

Recidivism Risk

TABLE F10.35

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

Recidivism Risk Group		Total Releases N	Probation Status and Termination Type									
			Still Active		Wardship Termination		Adult Court or Jail		CYA or CDC		Other	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lower	(L)	601	91	15.1	416	69.2	20	3.3	64	10.6	10	1.7
Medium	(M)	1,148	274	23.9	617	53.8	29	2.5	202	17.6	26	2.3
Higher	(H)	366	101	27.6	141	38.5	5	1.4	115	31.4	4	1.1
Total		2,115	466	22.0	1,175	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: Significant differences exist between positive outcomes (wardship termination) and combined negative outcomes for: L vs. M, L vs. H, M vs. H.

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE F10.36

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Type of Prior Offense History

Type of Prior Offense History	Type of Camp Program Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
Person	767	83.3	154	16.7
Property	1,139	80.7	273	19.3
Property/Drugs	141	84.9	25	15.1
Other	68	86.1	11	13.9
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.37

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Type of Prior Offense History
(Satisfactory Releases)

Type of Prior Offense History		Total Releases	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
			Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		
			N	%	N	%	N	%	
Person	(A)	767	180	23.5	295	38.5	292	38.1	197.3
Property	(B)	1,139	392	34.4	441	38.7	306	26.9	171.8
Property/Drugs	(C)	141	59	41.8	50	35.5	32	22.7	154.5
Other	(D)	68	28	41.2	26	38.2	14	20.6	161.0
Total		2,115	659	31.2	812	38.5	644	30.4	179.5

Note: Significant differences: A vs. B, C, and D.

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE F10.38

Number and Percentage of Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Type of Prior Offense History and Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Removals)

Type of Prior Offense History and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Person</u> (A)									
Lower Risk	235	47	20.0	85	36.2	110	46.8	119	50.6
Medium Risk	385	118	30.6	184	47.8	214	27.9	230	59.7
Higher Risk	147	64	43.5	89	60.5	107	72.8	110	74.8
<u>Property</u> (B)									
Lower Risk	297	87	29.3	124	41.8	138	46.5	154	51.8
Medium Risk	647	212	32.8	320	49.5	383	59.2	418	64.6
Higher Risk	195	82	42.1	124	63.6	142	72.8	150	76.9
<u>Property/Drug</u> (C)									
Lower Risk	27	1	3.7	7	25.9	8	29.6	9	33.3
Medium Risk	90	42	46.7	58	64.4	63	70.0	67	74.4
Higher Risk	24	13	54.2	16	66.7	16	66.7	17	70.8
<u>Other</u> (D)									
Lower Risk	42	17	40.5	22	52.4	25	59.5	27	64.3
Medium Risk	26	6	23.1	11	42.3	14	53.8	15	57.7
Higher Risk	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Significant differences:

Lower risks - 6 mos. A vs. D, B vs. C, C vs. D

Medium risks - 6 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C
-12 mos. A vs. C, B vs. C

Higher risks - No significant differences

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE F10.39

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Type of Prior Offense History
(Satisfactory Releases)

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	347	68	19.6	204	58.8	75	21.6
Property	557	113	20.3	363	65.2	81	14.5
Property/Drug	79	12	15.2	54	68.4	13	16.5
Other	33	9	27.3	19	57.6	5	15.2
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.40

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up,
by Type of Prior Offense History
(Satisfactory Releases)

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	446	56	12.6	280	62.8	110	24.7
Property	710	98	13.8	492	69.3	120	16.9
Property/Drug	92	13	14.1	61	66.3	18	19.6
Other	42	8	19.1	26	61.9	8	19.1
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: No significant differences.

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE F10.41

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Type of Prior Offense History
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
Person	513	1.43	0.67	777	1.69	1.01
Property	836	1.47	0.73	1,289	1.79	1.13
Property/Drug	118	1.46	0.84	178	1.91	1.26
Other	45	1.36	0.66	69	1.64	1.01
Total	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: No significant differences.

TABLE F10.42

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Type of Prior Offense History

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Recidivists	Time to First Sustained Petition	
	N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
Person	459	230.8	7.6
Property	722	229.6	7.6
Property/Drug	93	193.4	6.4
Other	42	216.0	7.1
Total	1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: No significant differences.

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE F10.43

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period
by Type of Prior Offense History
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Type of Prior Offense History and Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petition							
	Property		Property/Drug		Other		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
GRAND TOTAL	764	100.0	1,277	100.0	177	100.0	69	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	9	1.2	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Robbery	61	8.0	69	5.4	11	6.2	1	1.4
Assault	88	11.5	95	7.4	15	8.5	7	10.1
Forcible Rape	5	0.6	6	0.5	2	1.1	0	0.0
Kidnapping	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	2.9
Arson	1	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burglary	116	15.2	282	22.1	30	17.0	8	11.6
Theft/Forgery	130	17.0	214	16.8	17	9.6	14	20.3
Petty Theft	53	6.9	73	5.7	11	6.2	4	5.8
Other Sex Offenses	8	1.1	8	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0
Drugs/Narcotics	19	2.5	34	2.7	7	4.0	1	1.4
Other Drug Offenses	38	5.0	58	4.5	29	16.4	6	8.7
Marijuana	17	2.2	20	1.6	6	3.4	1	1.4
Misc. Felony	22	2.9	25	2.0	6	3.4	5	7.2
Misdemeanor Property	15	2.0	46	3.6	6	3.4	1	1.4
Misc. Misdemeanor	63	8.2	91	7.1	9	5.3	7	10.1
Traffic/Drunk Driving	17	2.2	32	2.5	2	1.1	5	7.2
Probation Violation	78	10.2	186	14.6	19	10.7	6	8.7
Escape	23	3.0	25	2.0	6	3.4	1	1.4

Type of Prior Offense

TABLE F10.44

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Type of Prior Offense History
(Satisfactory Releases)

Type of Prior Offense History	Total Releases N	Probation Status and Termination Type									
		Still Active		Wardship Termination		Adult Court or Jail		CYA or CDC		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	767	147	19.2	434	56.6	25	3.3	152	19.8	9	1.2
Property	1,139	271	23.8	615	54.0	22	1.9	204	17.9	27	2.4
Property/Drug	141	37	26.2	82	58.2	3	2.1	17	12.1	2	1.4
Other	68	11	16.2	43	63.2	4	5.9	8	11.8	2	2.9
Total	2,115	466	22.0	1,174	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: No significant differences.

Prior Violence History

TABLE F10.45

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Prior History of Violence

Prior History of Violence	Type of Camp Program Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
Violence	743	83.2	150	16.8
No Violence	1,372	81.4	313	18.6
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: No significant difference.

TABLE F10.46

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Release)

Prior History of Violence	Total Releases N	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
Violence	743	170	22.9	287	38.6	286	38.5	198.6
No Violence	1,372	489	35.6	525	38.3	358	26.1	169.2
Total	2,115	659	31.2	812	38.4	644	30.4	179.5

Note: Significant difference exists between length of stay in program.

Prior Violence History

TABLE F10.47

Number and Percentage of Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Age at Admission and Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior History of Violence and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		4 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>Violence</u>									
Lower Risk	226	45	19.9	82	36.3	105	46.5	114	50.4
Medium Risk	375	116	30.9	180	48.0	210	56.0	225	60.0
Higher Risk	142	62	43.7	86	60.6	103	72.5	106	74.6
<u>No Violence</u>									
Lower Risk	375	107	28.5	156	41.6	176	46.9	195	52.0
Medium Risk	773	262	33.9	393	50.8	464	60.0	505	65.3
Higher Risk	224	97	43.3	143	63.8	162	72.3	171	76.3

Note: At the 6-month follow-up, among lower risks, those with a prior history of violence had a significantly lower recidivism rate than those with no history of violence.

Prior Violence History

TABLE F10.48

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior History of Violence	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Violence	337	63	18.7	199	59.1	75	22.3
No Violence	679	139	20.5	441	65.0	99	14.6
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1

Note: Significant difference was found between average seriousness level of petition.

TABLE F10.49

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up,
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior History of Violence	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Violence	432	51	11.8	271	62.7	110	25.5
No Violence	858	124	14.4	588	68.5	146	17.0
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: Significant difference was found between average seriousness level of petition.

Prior Violence History

TABLE F10.50

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Prior History of Violence	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
Violence	498	1.43	0.67	754	1.69	1.01
No Violence	1,014	1.47	0.74	1,559	1.79	1.14
Total	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: Significant difference exists between averages of total release groups
at 24 months.

TABLE F10.51

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Prior History of Violence	Total		
	Recidivists N	Time to First Sustained Petition Avg. Days	Avg. Months
Violence	445	231.1	7.6
No Violence	871	225.0	7.4
Total	1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: No significant difference.

Prior Violence History

TABLE F10.52

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Prior Violence History and Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petition			
	Violent History		No Violent History	
	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	741	100.0	1,546	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	9	1.2	8	0.5
Robbery	61	8.2	81	5.2
Assault	88	11.9	1179	7.6
Forcible Rape	5	0.7	8	0.5
Kidnapping	1	0.1	4	0.3
Arson	1	0.1	3	0.2
Burglary	111	15.0	325	21.0
Theft/Forgery	127	17.1	248	16.0
Petty Theft	52	7.0	89	5.8
Other Sex Offenses	8	1.1	9	0.6
Drugs/Narcotics	18	2.4	43	2.8
Other Drug Offenses	35	4.7	96	6.2
Marijuana	17	2.3	27	1.8
Misc. Felony	21	2.8	37	2.4
Misdemeanor Property	15	2.0	53	3.4
Misc. Misdemeanor	60	8.1	110	7.1
Traffic/Drunk Driving	17	2.3	39	2.5
Probation Violation	73	9.8	216	14.0
Escape	22	3.0	33	2.1

Prior Violence History

TABLE F10.53

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Prior History of Violence
(Satisfactory Releases)

Prior History of Violence	Probation Status and Termination Type										
	Total Releases	Still Active	Wardship Termination	Adult Court or Jail	CYA or CDC	Other					
	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violence	743	138	18.6	421	56.7	24	3.2	151	20.3	9	1.2
No Violence	1,372	328	23.9	753	54.9	30	2.2	230	16.8	31	2.3
Total	2,115	466	22.0	1,174	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: No significant differences.

Ethnicity

TABLE F10.54

Number and Percentage of Males With
Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory
Camp Program Completions,
by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Type of Camp Program Completion			
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	N	%	N	%
White	801	80.6	193	19.4
Hispanic	615	82.8	128	17.2
Black	654	82.9	135	17.1
Other	45	86.5	7	13.5
Total	2,115	82.0	463	18.0

Note: No significant difference.

TABLE F10.55

Number and Percentage of Males
With Specified Lengths of Stay in Camp,
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Release)

Ethnicity	Total Releases N	Length of Stay and Number/Percentage of Releases						Days in Program Avg.
		Under 4 Mos.		4 to 6 Mos.		7 Mos. or Over		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
White	801	321	40.1	301	37.6	179	22.3	159.6
Hispanic	615	183	29.8	244	39.7	188	30.6	182.0
Black	654	137	20.9	255	39.0	262	40.1	202.5
Other	45	18	40.0	12	26.7	15	33.3	167.2
Total	2,115	695	31.2	812	38.4	644	30.4	179.5

Note: Significant differences: White vs. Black, White vs. Hispanic, Hispanic vs. Black.

Ethnicity

TABLE F10.56

Number and Percentage of Males With One or More Sustained
Petitions During Four Follow-Up Periods,
by Ethnicity and Recidivism Risk Group
(Satisfactory Release)

Ethnicity and Risk Group	No. in Risk Group	Length of Follow-Up and Number/Percentage of Recidivists							
		6 Mos.		12 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>White</u>									
Lower Risk	227	49	21.6	76	33.5	84	37.0	93	41.0
Medium Risk	448	143	31.9	208	46.4	245	54.7	263	58.7
Higher Risk	126	43	34.1	66	52.4	77	61.1	85	67.5
<u>Hispanic</u>									
Lower Risk	197	51	25.9	82	41.6	98	49.8	109	55.3
Medium Risk	324	107	33.0	181	55.9	204	63.0	222	68.5
Higher Risk	94	52	55.3	63	67.0	74	78.7	75	79.8
<u>Black</u>									
Lower Risk	162	47	29.0	74	45.7	91	56.2	98	60.5
Medium Risk	354	122	34.5	174	49.2	213	60.2	233	65.8
Higher Risk	138	60	43.5	93	67.4	107	77.5	110	79.7
<u>Other</u>									
Lower Risk	15	5	33.3	6	40.0	8	53.3	9	60.0
Medium Risk	22	6	27.3	10	45.4	12	54.6	12	54.6
Higher Risk	8	4	50.0	7	87.5	7	87.5	7	87.5

Note: Significant differences:

- Lower risks - 18 mos. White vs. Black, White vs. Hispanic
24 mos. White vs. Black, White vs. Hispanic
- Medium risks - 24 mos. White vs. Hispanic
- Higher risks - 6 mos. White vs. Hispanic
12 mos. aggregate significance, no individual group
differences
18 mos. White vs. Hispanic, White vs. Black

Ethnicity

TABLE F10.57

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 12-Month Follow-Up,
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Releases)

Ethnicity	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number/Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
White	343	102	29.7	209	60.9	32	9.3
Hispanic	317	60	18.9	209	65.9	48	15.1
Black	333	35	10.5	209	62.8	89	26.7
Other	23	5	21.7	13	56.5	5	21.7
Total	1,016	202	19.9	640	63.0	174	17.1

Note: Significant differences: White vs. Hispanic, White vs. Black,
Hispanic vs. Black.

TABLE F10.58

Level of Most Serious Sustained Petition Among Male
Recidivists During 24-Month Follow-Up,
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Releases)

Ethnicity	Total Recidivists N	Seriousness Level of Petition and Number Percentage of Youths					
		Lower		Medium		Higher	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
White	432	92	21.3	294	68.1	46	10.6
Hispanic	397	50	12.6	276	69.5	71	17.9
Black	433	29	6.7	271	62.6	133	30.7
Other	28	4	14.3	18	64.3	6	21.4
Total	1,290	175	13.6	859	66.6	256	19.8

Note: Significant differences. White vs. Hispanic, White vs. Black,
Hispanic vs. Black.

Ethnicity

TABLE F10.59

Total and Average Number of Sustained Petitions Per Recidivist
and Per Release During 12- and 24-Month Follow-Ups,
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Ethnicity	Total Number and Average Number of Sustained Petitions					
	12 Mos.			24 Mos.		
	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.	Sustained Petitions N	Per Recidivist Avg.	Per Release Avg.
White	518	1.48	0.65	798	1.81	1.00
Hispanic	491	1.51	0.80	732	1.80	1.19
Black	469	1.51	0.72	733	1.66	1.12
Other	34	1.48	0.76	50	1.79	1.11
Total	1,512	1.45	0.71	2,313	1.76	1.09

Note: Significant differences:
Camp Releases - 12 mos. White vs. Hispanic
24 mos. White vs. Hispanic

Recidivists - 12 mos. none
24 mos. none

TABLE F10.60

Number of Days From Camp Release
to First Sustained Petition,
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Ethnicity	Total Time to First Sustained Petition		
	Total Recidivists N	Avg. Days	Avg. Months
White	441	222.7	7.3
Hispanic	406	224.4	7.4
Black	441	235.1	7.7
Other	28	208.4	6.9
Total	1,316	227.1	7.5

Note: No significant differences.

Ethnicity

TABLE F10.61

Number and Percentage of Sustained Petitions
Occurring During 24-Month Follow-Up Period
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Male Releases)

Follow-Up Petition Offense Type	Ethnicity							
	Number/Percentage of Follow-Up Sustained Petition							
	White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRAND TOTAL	789	100.0	723	100.0	725	100.0	50	100.0
Homicide/Manslaughter	1	0.1	7	1.0	8	1.1	1	2.0
Robbery	17	2.2	28	3.9	95	13.1	2	4.0
Assault	49	6.2	73	10.1	79	10.9	4	8.0
Forcible Rape	0	0.0	5	0.7	8	1.1	0	0.0
Kidnapping	0	0.0	3	0.4	2	0.3	0	0.0
Arson	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	2.0
Burglary	164	20.8	119	16.5	143	19.7	10	20.0
Theft/Forgery	137	17.4	97	13.4	131	18.1	10	20.0
Petty Theft	54	6.8	36	5.0	48	6.6	3	6.0
Other Sex Offenses	7	0.9	4	0.6	6	0.8	0	0.0
Drugs/Narcotics	12	1.5	36	5.0	13	1.8	0	0.0
Other Drug Offenses	17	2.2	101	14.0	13	1.8	0	0.0
Marijuana	11	1.4	8	1.1	24	3.3	1	2.0
Misc. Felony	14	1.8	13	1.8	28	3.9	3	6.0
Misdemeanor Property	22	2.8	22	3.0	20	2.8	4	8.0
Misc. Misdemeanor	77	9.8	51	7.1	38	5.2	4	8.0
Traffic/Drunk Driving	32	4.1	21	2.9	3	0.4	0	0.0
Probation Violation	144	18.2	86	11.9	53	7.3	6	12.0
Escape	30	3.8	12	1.7	12	1.7	1	2.0

Ethnicity

TABLE F10.62

Number and Percentage of Males, by Type of Termination or Removal
From Probation During 24-Month Period Following Camp Release and
by Ethnicity
(Satisfactory Releases)

Ethnicity	Total Releases N	Probation Status and Termination Type									
		Still Active		Wardship Termination		Adult Court or Jail		CYA or CDC		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	801	180	22.5	493	61.6	16	2.0	95	11.9	17	2.1
Hispanic	615	142	23.1	322	52.4	19	3.1	118	19.2	14	2.3
Black	654	130	19.9	333	50.9	19	2.9	164	25.1	8	1.2
Other	45	14	31.1	26	57.8	0	0.0	4	8.9	1	2.2
Total	2,115	466	22.0	1,174	55.5	54	2.6	381	18.0	40	1.9

Note: Significant differences exist between positive outcomes (wardship termination) and combined negative outcomes: White vs. Black, White vs. Hispanic.

APPENDIX G

CASE PROCESSING VARIABLE:
SYSTEM OF PROGRESS THROUGH PROGRAM

Following are several examples of the three systems--also called approaches--used for analyzing progress through program. Each example is essentially verbatim from the written descriptions by camp staff, in response to the questionnaire:

1. STAGES

Camp A. "Successful progression through the three program levels depends upon behavior modification, attitudinal changes, performance in school and work assignments, and achievement of objectives....As boys progress, they gain access to more activities, greater freedom of movement, availability of paying jobs, and priority to sign-up for recreational outings."

Camp B. "Each ward is evaluated biweekly. He must make satisfactory grades for a total of 18 weeks (nine grading periods) to be considered for release. Ward enters the program in Group I and must accomplish eight satisfactory grades. He advances to Group II for a minimum of four weeks. He then advances to Group III for a minimum of six weeks."

Camp C. "Wards should earn at least five weeks at Level I, 12 at Level II, and three at Level III. Level I is adjustment to rules and regulations of authority. Level II is problem identification and resolution. Level III is a graduation/transition phase. Weeks are earned by maintaining a minimum

level of acceptable performance (five on a ten-point scale) in school, work area, counseling, conduct, and personal merits, and by not receiving major disciplinary reports.... Home visits begin at Level II, during which seven weeks of in-depth counseling occur. During Level specific plans are made for boy's return to the community."

Camp D. "Wards progress from Level I to Level IV. Responsibilities and privileges increase with each level. Minimum performance requirements are spelled out for each level....Achieving third and fourth level can accelerate release."

Camp E. "Level I consists of orientation, training, school testing and good behavior. After four weeks in Level I, goals are set and monitored for Level II. After eight weeks in Level II, [there] comes Level III, during which [time] case goals and behavior goals are completed and graduation is set."

Camp F. "Phase I is Orientation and requires adjustment to camp program, and learning camp rules and regulations. Phase II is Stabilization; ward starts to earn weekend furloughs and contracts for behavior changes. Phase III is Development and Growth; there is progress on treatment contract and an increase of furlough privileges. Phase IV is Pre-graduation; ward is eligible for 'grounds' pass (honor status) because of maturity, responsibility, and trustworthiness."

Camp G. "Step 1 is the negative entry level for poor behavior; Step 2, the normal entry level. In Step 3, minor earns an eight-hour pass. Each of Steps 1, 2, and 3 lasts two weeks. Step 4, lasting four weeks, allows for a 32-hour pass. Step 5, of six weeks' duration, allows for a 52-hour pass.... School evaluation forms, participation in counseling, passes, and unit behavior determine a ward's moving to his next step." "Minor's progress earns his steps and his release. If he does exceptionally well, his program can be shortened."

Camp H. "Status levels are Entrance, Responding, Trust, Helping, and Positive. When promoted to Positive, [students] are given a release date four weeks away." "Each status has progressively higher expectations and requires that all students struggle and learn rather than 'do time.' Students must exhibit behavior that corresponds to their status."

Camp I. "In the initial two-week orientation, resident may make calls, but is not eligible for furloughs. Average points earned on daily and weekly basis determine progression through ten-step program. Step 3 wards are eligible for furloughs."

II. RANKINGS

Camp J. "A ward may reduce his stay by scoring in the excellent range on the Weekly Merit Ladder. Each staff grades every ward daily. Daily averages are accumulated weekly for the total points, which determine standing on the Weekly Merit Ladder."

Lines are drawn on the ladder to differentiate excellent, good, and bad categories. Being in the bad or 'dead week' category may result in loss of privileges, such as possession of personal items....Each Deputy Probation officer is required to check the Weekly Merit Ladder regarding additions or reductions in a ward's stay at camp."

Camp K. "Resident is graded each day for performance in school, work, and general program....Points are totaled for merit list. Failure in any phase of program is noted. At weekly 'position' meeting, jobs and leadership positions are assigned based on the group's assessment of wards' performance over a period of time....Length of stay can be reduced to minimum by satisfactory progress."

Camp L. "Weekly progress 'Merit Ladder' shows points earned or lost, and determines privileges, job assignment eligibility, and additions or deletions of extra time. High rankings on Merit Ladder earn time off for individual wards. High ranking in group performance earns time off for group members."

Camp M. "A weekly merit list is posted. Better behaved and [better] working boys (honor role) are eligible for special movies, etc. Poorly behaved (marginal) boys are not allowed furloughs, out-of-camp treats, etc."

Camp N. "Weekly 'Merit List' standings are posted, showing each minor's relative standing on the 'ladder.' Each minor also sits with a group of staff members three or more times during his stay to discuss his overall progress or standing, or any special problems."

Camp O. "Before going off duty, each staff member grades each ward.... Once a week, ward's points are totaled and a Merit Ladder is published. Standing on the Merit Ladder determines progress across four living groups. Upon entry, minor is placed in the lowest living group. When a vacancy arises in the next higher group, it is filled by the entry-group minor with the highest standing on the last Merit Ladder. Minors should be in the top two groups to graduate....Minor's progress almost totally determines his release. The top 25 wards on the Merit Ladder earn an extra week."

Camp P. "Wards should complete specified number of 'satisfactory-or-above weeks, e.g., 24 or 36. The exact number changes depending on performance. individuals and groups must earn special privileges, in-camp work assignments, etc. Merit Ladder and group performance are primary determinants....Wards are graded on work crew and school behavior. Points count toward Merit Ladder standing."

III. OTHER

Camp O. "Performance in dorm, school, and work is graded daily. Points determine privileges and release date."

Camp R. "Minor is rated on attitude and behavior every day and is given privileges and assignments according to his point standing."

Camp S. "Performance is graded seven times a day and can earn minors good time toward early release. Poor behavior results in fewer points or loss of good time credit."

Camp T. "Home visits and other privileges are earned through a dorm grading system, honor job performance, school grades, and behavior 'subtraction.' The earning of home visits and performance on home visits indicate preparedness for release. Length of stay is partially dependent upon seriousness of offense and 'legal time' options....School and dorm grades are reviewed weekly and incorporated into progress reports."

Camp U. "To earn a minimum program, ward must: (1) not receive a zero grade; (2) make passing grades in all school subjects. After six weeks and accumulating 840 points, a student may earn a weekend furlough."

Camp V. "Kid must pass in school and camp to be eligible for privileges....Each day, progress is evaluated numerically and is also reviewed every eight weeks."..."[To graduate,] ward must pass camp and school for 32 weeks."

Camp W. "Point system is used. Wards need 20 'good weeks' to be released. Seventy-five percent of the maximum possible points are needed....Boys must earn a prearranged number of good weeks in order to be released to their homes. The standard expectations are tailored to meet the needs of individuals, as they become apparent. Points are used to earn weeks and privileges....Each boy's behavior, tracked and recorded on the 'grade sheet recapitulation,' is reviewed [weekly] by the total staff....Grades are figured in percentages at the end of each day. At the start of the next day's shift, the grades for the previous day and the cumulative grades for the week are presented. Each boy knows each day what he has earned and what he must earn to get credit for the week."

Camp X. "30-day progress reports are written by therapists."

Camp Y. "...goals are established and periodic reviews are held to determine minor's success in meeting his goals....School and work grades each constitute 25% of the weekly grades. Overall camp behavior accounts for the remaining 50%. Frequent consultations with school and work staff are held to review ward's progress, cooperation and achievement."

APPENDIX H

OUTCOME SCORES FOR LOWER-, MEDIUM-
AND HIGHER-RISK YOUTHS

The data in this appendix supplement the analysis in Chapter 15 on the relationship between camp features and outcomes, by youth risk level. Below, grouped by risk level are those outcomes where differences in adjusted scores were statistically significant. Outcomes are for 24-month follow-up. Actual scores are shown first, followed by adjusted scores in parentheses.

I. FINDINGS FOR LOWER RISKSA. Type of Camp Release

For lower-risk youths, a higher rate of satisfactory program completion was associated with three camp features:

1. Length of Stay
Shorter LOS camps - 88.8%; longer LOS - 88.2%.
(93.9 vs. 85.0)
2. Vocational Training
Lower frequency - 94.6%; higher - 84.5%. (92.4 vs. 86.4)
3. Academic Training
Lower frequency - 93.6%; higher - 84.6%. (91.7 vs. 86.1)

B. Recidivism

For lower risks, a lower recidivism rate was associated with the following:

1. Setting
Rural - 46.9%; nonrural - 53.9%. (45.8 vs. 54.5)
2. Living Unit Capacity
Smaller units - 42.7%; larger units - 53.7%. (42.5 vs. 53.7)
3. Counseling
Higher hours - 43.6%; lower - 55.9%. (44.4 vs. 55.5)

Lower Risks (cont.)

C. Violence

Camps with the following features had significantly fewer lower-risk youths with one or more sustained petitions for violent offenses, during follow-up.

1. Living Unit Capacity
Smaller units - 4.0%; larger units - 15.7%. (7.2 vs. 14.9)
2. Living Arrangement
Rooms - 0.0%; dorms - 14.6%. (0.0 vs. 14.7)
3. Length of Stay
Shorter - 3.4% vs. medium - 17.4% and longer - 15.9%.
(5.1 vs. 17.9 and 14.4)
4. Work Activities
Higher frequency - 9.1%; lower - 16.8%. (10.0 vs. 16.1)

D. Number of Sustained Petitions

With lower risks, no significant differences were found for any feature, relative to number of sustained petitions.

E. Probation Terminations

With lower risks, a higher percentage of positive probation terminations was found for three features.

1. Length of Stay
Shorter - 69.1%; medium - 66.7%. (72.9 vs. 63.2) Not significant for longer LOS.
2. Recreation
Higher hours - 73.4%; lower - 64.0%. (73.3 vs. 64.4)
3. Ratio of Youths to Treatment Staff
Higher - 70.9%; lower - 68.2%. (75.9 vs. 65.2)

Lower Risks (cont.)

F. State Commitments

For lower risks, lower state commitment rate was associated with five features.

1. Camp Capacity
Medium - 10.6%; larger - 23.8%. (12.8 vs. 22.3)
Not significant for smaller capacity.
2. Length of Stay
Shorter - 6.7% vs. medium - 24.4% and longer - 21.3%.
(7.8 vs. 13.5 and 11.4)
3. Vocational Training
Lower hours - 17.3%; higher - 20.1%. (14.3 vs. 22.7)
4. Ratio of Youths to Total Staff
Higher - 8.9%; lower - 22.3%. (11.3 vs. 21.5)
5. Ratio of Youths to Treatment Staff
Higher - 9.7%; lower - 24.3%. (11.2 vs. 23.4)

II. FINDINGS FOR MEDIUM RISKSA. Type of Camp Release

For youths of medium risk, a higher rate of satisfactory program completions was associated with the following camp features:

1. Setting
Nonrural - 82.9%; rural - 80.8%. (84.1 vs. 78.7)
2. Camp Capacity Used (Density)
Higher - 88.7% and medium - 82.2%, compared to lower - 73.0%. (86.4 and 82.4 vs. 75.1)
3. Number of Living Units
Multiple - 85.8%; single - 79.6%. (87.9 vs. 78.2)
4. Length of Stay
Shorter - 84.0% and medium - 84.5% had more satisfactory releases than longer - 78.6%. (88.3 and 85.4 vs. 74.9)

Medium Risks (cont.)

5. Vocational Training
Lower hours - 87.8%; higher - 77.4%. (86.3 vs. 78.6)
Lower frequency - 87.6%; higher - 78.6%. (85.8 vs. 80.2)
6. Recreational Activities
Lower frequency - 82.2%; higher - 82.2%. (84.8 vs. 79.3)
7. Offgrounds Activities
Lower hours - 87.2%; higher - 76.9%. (85.0 vs. 79.2)
Lower frequency - 85.9%; higher 78.3%. (84.2 vs. 79.7)
8. Outside Contacts
Lower hours - 86.7%; higher - 76.6%. (86.0 vs. 77.4)
Lower frequency - 85.4%; higher - 79.5%. (85.2 vs. 79.7)
9. Ratio of Youths to Treatment Staff
Lower - 88.7%; higher - 74.2%. (86.6 vs. 76.7)

B. Recidivism

For medium risks, a lower recidivism rate was associated with the following:

1. Setting
Rural - 45.4%; nonrural - 52.4%. (45.6 vs. 52.3)
2. Number of Living-Units
Single - 60.6%; multiple - 67.6%. (60.6 vs. 67.6)
3. Recreational Activities
Higher hours - 59.1%; lower - 69.0%. (59.8 vs. 68.2)
4. Progress through Program
Rankings (57.5%) and stages (63.6%) approach each had a lower rate than "other" - 70.6%. (Adjusted: rankings - 58.7; stages - 63.0; other - 70.8)

C. Violence

For medium risks, no significant differences were found on any camp feature, with respect to the percentage of such youths who had one or more violent offenses during follow-up.

Medium Risks (cont.)

D. Number of Sustained Petitions

With medium risks, fewer petitions per recidivist were found for nine camp features.

1. Setting
Rural - 1.0; nonrural - 1.2. (0.1 vs. 1.2)
2. Camp Capacity Used (Density)
Higher - 0.9; medium 1.2 and lower - 1.4. (1.0 vs. 1.2 and 1.2)
3. Number of Living Units
Single - 1.0; multiple - 1.3. (1.0 vs. 1.3)
4. Length of Stay
Longer (0.9) and medium (1.1) had fewer petitions than shorter (1.5). (0.9 and 1.1 vs. 1.5)
5. Vocational Training
Higher frequency - 1.1; lower - 1.2. (1.0 vs. 1.2)
6. Recreational Activities
Higher hours - 1.0; lower - 1.3. (1.0 vs. 1.2)
Lower frequency - 1.1; higher - 1.1. (1.0 vs. 1.2)
7. Progress through Program
Fewer petitions were found for stages (1.1) and rankings (0.9) than "other" (1.5). (1.0 and 1.1 vs. 1.4)
8. Aftercare: Post-Camp Emphasis
Lower - 1.2; higher - 1.1. (0.9 vs. 1.2)

E. Probation Terminations

With medium risks, a higher percentage of positive probation terminations was found for ten features:

1. Setting
Rural - 60.5%; nonrural - 50.1%. (58.8 vs. 51.0)
2. Camp Capacity
Larger - 56.2%; smaller - 47.6%. (56.4 vs. 46.0)

Medium Risks (cont.)

3. Length of Stay
Shorter (51.1%) and longer LOS camps (59.4%) each had a higher percentage of positive terminations than medium (50.3%). (shorter - 58.0 and longer - 56.5 vs. medium - 48.6)
4. Counseling
Higher hours - 59.7%; lower - 50.7%. (58.9 vs. 51.1)
Higher frequency - 57.3%; lower - 47.9%. (57.1 vs. 48.1)
5. Recreational Activities
Higher hours - 59.1%; lower - 47.3%. (57.7 vs. 49.0)
6. Offgrounds Activities
Lower hours - 54.1%; higher - 53.3%. (56.7 vs. 50.0)
Lower frequency - 53.5%; higher - 52.3%. (57.3 vs. 48.8)
7. Outside Contacts
Lower hours - 54.8%; higher - 52.3%. (56.2 vs. 50.3)
8. Ratio of Youths to Treatment Staff
Higher - 57.4%; lower - 51.2%. (59.3 vs. 50.0)
9. Progress through Program
Rankings - 57.9%; "other" - 50.8%. (60.2 vs. 48.8) Not significant for stages.
10. Aftercare: Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseload
Higher - 56.7%; lower - 47.0%. (56.2 vs. 48.0)

F. State Commitments

For medium risks; a lower state commitment rate was associated with the following:

1. Living Unit Capacity
Smaller - 16.7%; larger - 28.4%. (18.7 vs. 27.8)
2. Length of Stay
Shorter LOS camps had a lower state commitment rate (17.6%) than longer (33.8%). (20.4 vs. 30.2)
3. Counseling
Higher frequency - 20.6%; lower - 34.1%. (22.4 vs. 31.0)
4. Work Activities
Higher hours - 22.0%; lower - 33.4%. (23.4 vs. 30.6)

Medium Risks (cont.)

5. Offgrounds Activities
Lower frequency - 25.8%; higher - 25.9%. (22.1 vs. 29.3)
6. Method of Progress
"Other" - 17.5%; stages - 25.2%. (20.5 vs. 28.0) Not significant for rankings.

III. FINDINGS FOR HIGHER RISKSA. Type of Camp Release

For higher-risk youths, a higher rate of satisfactory program completions was associated with the following camp features:

1. Camp Capacity Used (Density)
Higher - 84.6%; medium - 68.2%. (79.9 vs. 68.7) Lower capacity used not significant.
2. Number of Living Units
Multiple - 80.0%; single - 68.2%. (79.8 vs. 68.3)
3. Length of Stay
Shorter - 72.0% and medium - 74.5% vs. longer - 71.0%.
(Adjusted: shorter - 78.2 and medium - 76.6 vs. longer - 63.6)
4. Counseling
Lower hours - 78.1%; higher - 63.5%. (76.6 vs. 66.1)
5. Religious Activities
Lower hours - 75.8%; higher 64.7%. (75.8 vs. 64.7)
6. Offgrounds Activities
Lower frequency - 82.6%; higher - 66.2%. (79.2 vs. 68.4)
7. Outside Contacts
Lower hours - 79.1%; higher - 67.4%. (77.5 vs. 68.9)
Lower frequency - 82.3%; higher - 67.1%. (78.8 vs. 69.3)
8. Ratio of Youths to Treatment Staff
Lower - 82.4%; higher - 64.0%. (78.6 vs. 67.5)
9. Volunteer Services
Lower - 77.3%; higher - 66.2%. (77.7 vs. 65.6)

Higher Risks (cont.)

B. Recidivism

For higher risks, a lower recidivism rate was associated with the following:

1. Setting
Rural - 67.9%; nonrural - 79.1%. (67.6 vs. 79.2)
2. Vocational Training
Higher hours - 71.2%; lower - 81.0%. (70.5 vs. 81.8)
3. Religious Activities
Lower frequency - 74.1%; higher - 81.3%. (73.0 vs. 85.2)
4. Outside Contacts
Higher hours - 70.6%; lower - 80.6%. (70.2 vs. 80.9)
5. Youth's Presence at Case Reviews
Presence - 71.7%; absence - 81.2%. (71.6 vs. 81.3)

C. Violence

There were no findings at 24-month follow-up pertaining to violent offenses and higher risk youths.

D. Number of Sustained Petitions

For higher risks, fewer petitions were found for ten camp features:

1. Length of Stay
Longer - 1.1 and medium - 1.3 vs. shorter - 1.9. (1.1 and 1.4 vs. 1.8)
2. Vocational Training
Higher hours - 1.2; lower - 1.6. (1.2 vs. 1.6)
Higher frequency - 1.3; lower - 1.5. (1.2 vs. 1.6)
3. Academic Training
Higher frequency - 1.3; lower - 1.5. (1.3 vs. 1.7)
4. Youth's Presence at Case Reviews
24 mos.: presence - 1.2; absence - 1.6. (1.2 vs. 1.6)

Higher Risks (cont.)

E. Probation Terminations

With higher risks, a higher percentage of positive probation terminations was found for three features:

1. Academic Training
Lower frequency - 56.7%; higher - 35.0%. (51.6 vs. 36.0)
2. Religious Activities
Higher hours - 54.5%; lower - 33.0%. (47.8 vs. 35.1)
3. Aftercare: Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseloads
Higher - 45.1%; lower - 25.9%. (43.7 vs. 28.4)

F. State Commitments

For higher risks, a lower state commitment rate was associated with the following:

1. Living Unit Capacity
Smaller - 28.1%; larger - 41.2%. (28.0 vs. 41.2)
2. Religious Activities
Higher hours - 30.7%; lower - 40.6%. (27.2 vs. 41.7)
3. Outside Contacts
Higher hours - 29.4%; lower - 46.2%. (29.7 vs. 46.0)
4. Aftercare: Percentage of Camp Releases on Probation Caseload
Higher hours - 37.6%; lower - 38.5%. (32.0 vs. 47.8)

APPENDIX I

Technical Details Regarding Factor Scores
and Factor Analysis of Camp Features

Scores were derived for each camp on each factor, and these "factor scores" were then used in several analyses. In one analysis, scores were used in regression equations to see how well each factor predicted recidivism and state commitment at 24-month follow-up. In this connection, the resulting R-squares (percents of variance-in-recidivism accounted for) ranged--for recidivism--from .00 to only .12. R-square was significant on one factor for the total group (i.e., all youths combined) and for medium risks in particular. Regressions on state commitment were marginally better, with R-squares ranging from .01 to .22. Here, R-square reached significance for some risk groups on two of the factors.

In a separate analysis, using a covariance approach, in which outcome-scores were adjusted, some significant findings emerged: Higher scores on two factors were associated with lower recidivism rates, and higher scores on two other factors were related to lower commitment rates.

Following these preliminary analyses, probation outcomes were compared for camps with higher and lower scores on each factor. The five "standard" covariates were used to adjust these outcomes for pre-existing youth differences within each camp group. Camps with higher factor scores had significantly lower recidivism rates than low-scoring camps on two factors. Lower commitment rates were found for high-scoring camps on three factors.

APPENDIX J

Regression and Factor Analysis of Camp-Types:

Convergence of Results

In Chapter 16, separate sets of camp features were identified, each representing a distinct type of camp. For each camp-type, the group of camps that most resembled the respective type had better outcomes than camps unlike those types. Two independent methods were used to identify camp-types: stepwise multiple regression and factor analysis.

What, if any, was the convergence of findings derived through these two statistical approaches? In other words, were the types identified by regression similar to or contained within the factor types? If a regression-type contained, say, nine items, did some or all of these items appear on one of the factors? The following chart shows the number of items the regression-types had in common with the six factors resulting from factor analysis. (Based on the analysis of non-LA camps.)

Regression Types	Factors					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (9 items)	5	5	3	7	2	0
2 (6 items)	4	3	0	2	2	2
3 (5 items)	2	1	1	0	1	1
4 (6 items)	4	3	4	2	0	1
5 (6 items)	4	5	3	2	4	1
6 (14 items)	7	9	4	3	5	3
7 (6 items)	0	5	1	3	2	0

The above chart is read as follows: Regression-type 1 was comprised of nine items. Seven of those nine items were also contained in Factor 4 (while five regression items were found in Factor 1, five in Factor 2, and so forth). Regression-type 1, then, showed a high degree of convergence with Factor 4-- that is, seven of the nine items were grouped together by both methods of identifying camp-types. Convergence between regression-types and factors is shown below.

Type 1: convergent with Factor 4 (7 of 9 items in common)

Type 2: convergent with Factor 1 (4 of 6 items)

Type 4: convergent with Factors 1 and 3 (4 of 6 items)

Type 5: convergent with Factor 2 (5 of 6 items)

Type 6: convergent with Factor 2 (9 of 14 items)

Type 7: convergent with Factor 2 (5 of 6 items)

Only regression-type 3 did not appear to be convergent with any of the factor-types, sharing, as it did, only two of its five items with any factor.

All seven regression-types were retained as camp-types because each was significantly related to probation outcomes. Factors 1, 5, and 6 were also retained as camp-types because they, too, were related to outcomes. Factors 2, 3, and 4 did not show any direct relationship with outcomes and were therefore dropped from analysis. This resulted in little loss of information about camp-types because Factor 2 had convergence with regression-type 6 (nine of fourteen items) and Factor 4 converged with regression-type 1 (seven of nine items).

An analysis similar to the above was conducted with the types derived among LA camps. Satisfactory convergence was also found between types derived through regression and factor analysis.

APPENDIX K

PRE-POST CHANGE IN NUMBER OF
SUSTAINED PETITIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES

- o Youths released from camps had fewer sustained petitions for violent offenses during 24-month follow-up than they had during the 24-month period immediately preceding admission to camp.

Background. As mentioned in the study limitations presented in Chapter 2, the nature and inconsistency of follow-up data negated a comparison of the number of sustained petitions prior to and after release from camp. However, it was deemed possible to look at pre-post changes in the number of sustained petitions for violent offenses. It was believed that, because of the seriousness of violent offenses, these offenses would uniformly appear in criminal history information--regardless of its source (either probation records or BCS rap sheets). Therefore, the research team decided to include an analysis of pre-to-post change in the number of sustained petitions for violent offenses.

Method. Violent offenses included homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, and kidnapping. Sustained petitions for these offenses were tabulated for periods 24 months prior to admission to camp and 24 months after release. The analysis was based on male satisfactory releases and was conducted for total camps and for LA and non-LA camps separately. Unsatisfactory removals were excluded because many of them were removed from camp and transferred immediately to other custody, such as the Youth Authority. Since these cases were not at-large, their presence in the sample would have skewed the findings in favor of a decrease in violent offending.

Findings. As shown in Table K-1, of the 2,115 statewide releases, 682 youths had a cumulative total of 797 violent offenses during the 24-month period prior to camp admission (including any violent commitment offenses). During the 24-month period following release from camp, 369 violent offenses were committed by 318 youths. The number of sustained petitions for violent offenses decreased 53.7%. Violent offenses decreased 50.4% for youths released from non-LA camps and 56.6% for LA camp releases.

Figure K shows the number of violent offenses that occurred during four time periods: 1 to 12 and 13 to 24 months prior to admission; 1 to 12 and 13 to 24 months after release. These figures show that violent offending had increased dramatically during the 12 months prior to camp admission: statewide, from 170 in the period 13 to 24 months prior, to 627 in the 12 months immediately preceding camp admission. Similar increases were shown for LA and non-LA camp releases.

Violent offending decreased during the first 12 months following camp release and continued to decrease in the following period 13 to 24 months after release. Statewide, the decrease was from 251 to 118 violent offenses.

TABLE K-1

SUSTAINED PETITIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES
PRIOR TO CAMP ADMISSION AND AFTER RELEASE
STATEWIDE CAMPS

Time Period	No. of Offenders	No. of Sustained Petitions for Violent Offenses		
		Statewide	Non-LA Camps	LA Camps
24 Mos. Prior to Camp	682	797	371	426
24 Mos. After Release	318	369	184	185
Decrease	N	-364	-187	-241
	%	-53.4	-50.4	-56.6

Note: Sample consists of satisfactory male releases:
Statewide = 2,115, Non-LA = 1,206, LA = 909.

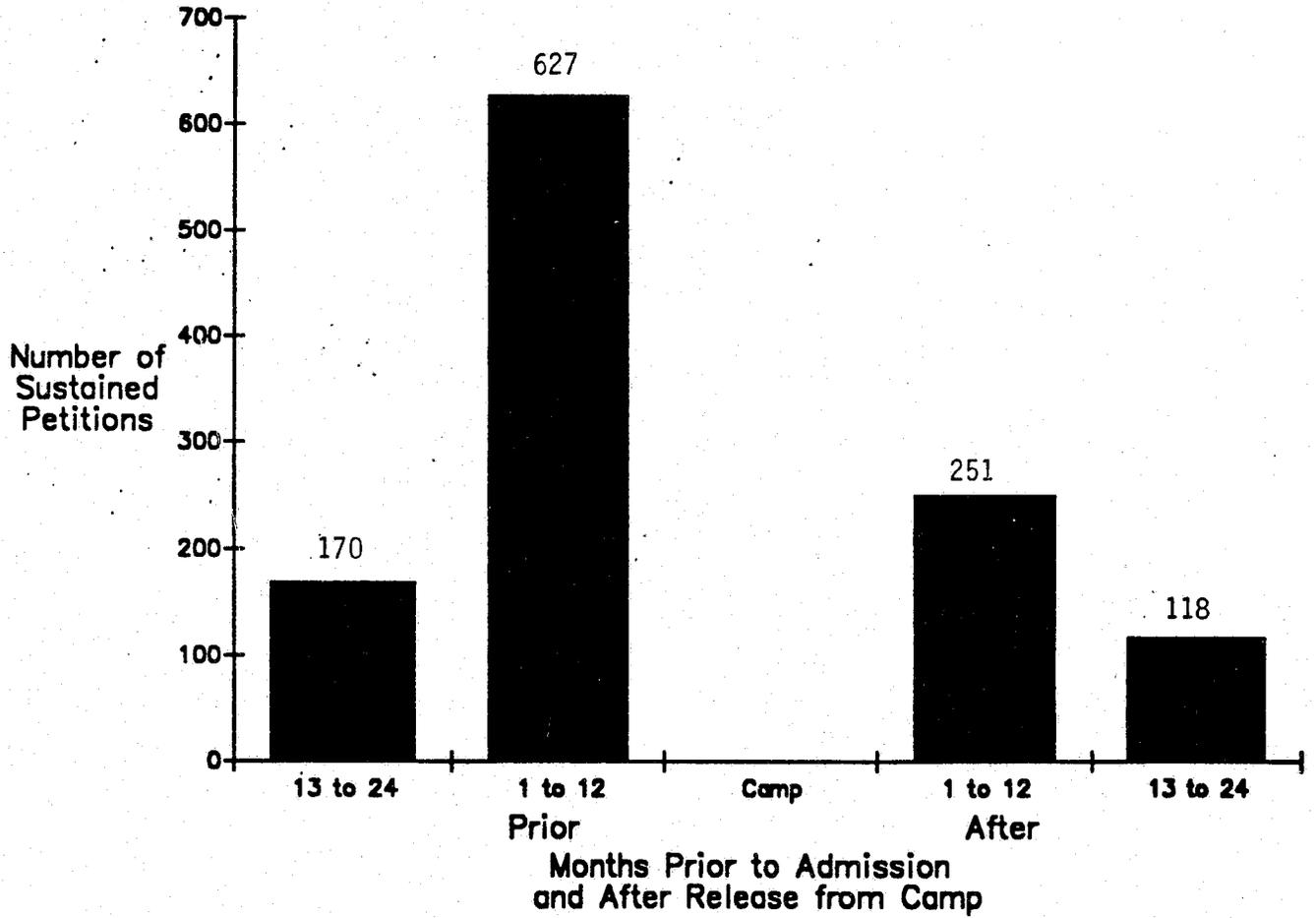


FIGURE K

Sustained Petitions for Violent Offenses:
24 Months Before Camp Admission and
24 Months After Camp Release

Table K-2 shows the number of sustained petitions for violent offenses during 24-month follow-up for youths with none, one or two prior violent offenses. The table shows that among total camp releases with no prior violent offenses, 86.5% had no violent offenses during follow-up, 11.9% had one, and so forth. Of those with one prior violent offense, 82.1% had no post-release violent offenses. Of those with two priors, 79.2% had no post-release violent offenses.

Discussion. In general, the findings indicate that the camp programs had a suppression effect on violent offending. The number of violent offenses committed after release was 53.7% lower than the number committed during an equal time period prior to admission. The number of youths with violent offenses decreased from 682 prior, to 318 post, or 53.4%. ^{1/}

The data also indicate that a prior violent offense was only a moderate indicator of the possibility of a subsequent violent offense. Of those with no priors, 13.5% committed a violent offense during follow-up; of those with one prior, 17.9% committed a later violent offense; of those with two priors, 20.8% went on to commit another violent offense.

^{1/} It is recognized that possible chronic violent offenders who committed a violent offense after camp release may have been re-incarcerated and, therefore, not at-large to commit another offense. Nevertheless, the data show a reduction in the incidence of violent offending.

TABLE K-2

SUSTAINED PETITIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES
PER WARD 24 MONTHS PRIOR TO CAMP ADMISSION
AND AFTER CAMP RELEASE
STATEWIDE CAMP RELEASES

No. of Violent Offenses Per Ward 24 Mos. Prior to Camp Admission		No. of Violent Offenses Per Ward, 24-Month Follow-up				
		Total	None	One	Two	Three
None	N	1,433	1,240	170	18	5
	%	100.0	86.5	11.9	1.3	0.4
One	N	576	473	90	11	2
	%	100.0	82.1	15.6	1.9	0.4
Two	N	106	84	17	4	1
	%	100.0	79.2	16.0	3.8	0.9

NON-LA CAMP RELEASES

No. of Violent Offenses Per Ward 24 Mos. Prior to Camp Admission		No. of Violent Offenses Per Ward, 24-Month Follow-up				
		Total	None	One	Two	Three
None	N	889	785	91	9	4
	%	100.0	88.3	10.2	1.0	0.5
One	N	267	229	33	4	1
	%	100.0	85.8	12.4	1.5	0.4
Two	N	50	36	10	3	1
	%	100.0	72.0	20.0	6.0	2.0

LA CAMP RELEASES

No. of Violent Offenses Per Ward 24 Mos. Prior to Camp Admission		No. of Violent Offenses Per Ward, 24-Month Follow-up				
		Total	None	One	Two	Three
None	N	544	455	79	9	1
	%	100.0	83.6	14.5	1.6	0.2
One	N	309	244	57	7	1
	%	100.0	79.0	18.4	2.3	0.3
Two	N	56	48	7	1	0
	%	100.0	85.7	12.5	1.8	0.0

APPENDIX L

Intercorrelations Among Youth Probation Outcomes
Part 1 - Non-Los Angeles County Camp Releases

Probation Outcome	Recidivism		Seriousness		Violence		Average Petitions		State Commitments 24 Mos.
	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	
Recidivism - 12 Mos.	-	.77	<u>.00</u>	<u>.02</u>	.30	.26	.78	.64	.34
Recidivism - 24 Mos.	.77	-	<u>.00</u>	<u>.00</u>	.23	.28	.60	.69	.34
Seriousness - 12 Mos.	<u>.00</u>	<u>.00</u>	-	.85	.60	.51	.11	<u>.04</u>	.34
Seriousness - 24 Mos.	<u>.02</u>	<u>.00</u>	.85	-	.49	.60	.10	.17	.34
Violent Offenses 1 or more - 12 Mos.	.30	.23	.60	.49	-	.80	.28	.19	.28
Violent Offenses 1 or more - 24 Mos.	.26	.28	.51	.60	.80	-	.26	.29	.29
No. of Sustained Petitions - 12 Mos.	.78	.60	.11	.10	.28	.26	-	.85	.31
No. of Sustained Petitions - 24 Mos.	.64	.69	<u>.04</u>	.17	.19	.29	.85	-	.30
State Commitments - 24 Mos.	.34	.34	.34	.34	.28	.29	.31	.30	-

Nonsignificant correlations are underlined.

APPENDIX L (Continued)

Intercorrelations Among Youth Probation Outcomes
Part 2 - Los Angeles County Camp Releases

Probation Outcome	Recidivism		Seriousness		Violence		Average Petitions		State Commitments 24 Mos.
	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	12 Mos.	24 Mos.	
Recidivism - 12 Mos.	-	.76	<u>.00</u>	<u>.09</u>	.41	.37	.84	.68	.56
Recidivism - 24 Mos.	.76	-	<u>.00</u>	<u>.00</u>	.31	.39	.64	.77	.56
Seriousness - 12 Mos.	<u>.00</u>	<u>.00</u>	-	.80	.80	.69	.13	<u>-.08</u>	.27
Seriousness - 24 Mos.	<u>.09</u>	<u>.00</u>	.80	-	.66	.82	.12	<u>.12</u>	.28
Violent Offenses 1 or more - 12 Mos.	.41	.31	.80	.66	-	.81	.41	.25	.35
Violent Offenses 1 or more - 24 Mos.	.37	.39	.69	.82	.81	-	.36	.37	.38
No. of Sustained Petitions - 12 Mos.	.84	.64	.13	.12	.41	.36	-	.80	.48
No. of Sustained Petitions - 24 Mos.	.68	.77	<u>-.08</u>	<u>.12</u>	.25	.37	.80	-	.45
State Commitments - 24 Mos.	.56	.56	.27	.29	.35	.38	.48	.45	-

Nonsignificant correlations are underlined.

Intercorrelations Among Camp Characteristics
and Features

Part I - Non-Los Angeles County Camps

Camp Characteristic or Feature	Camp Capacity	Capacity Used	Unit Capacity	No. of Units	Living Arrgt.	Length of Stay	Rural Setting	Staff Ratio	Volunteer Hrs.	Program Assgt
Capacity	-	.32	.45	.21	-.43	-.12	-.08	-.28	-.36	-.08
Capacity Used	.32	-	.06	.11	.17	-.06	.01	-.13	-.24	.18
Unit Capacity	.44	.06	-	-.36	-.69	.25	.19	-.31	-.11	.04
No. Units	.21	.11	-.36	-	.11	-.54	-.45	-.13	-.19	.01
Living Arrangement	-.43	.17	-.69	.11	-	-.13	-.09	.14	-.05	.17
Length of Stay	-.11	-.06	.25	-.54	-.13	-	.54	.20	.34	.42
Rural	-.08	.01	.19	-.45	-.09	.54	-	.19	.22	.15
Staff Ratio	-.28	-.13	-.31	-.13	.14	.20	.19	-	.31	.02
Volunteer Hrs.	-.36	-.24	-.11	-.19	-.05	.34	.22	.31	-	.22
Program Assignment	-.08	.18	.04	.01	.17	.42	.15	.02	.22	-
Stages	.00	.32	.15	-.18	.18	.37	.42	.01	-.15	.19
Rankings	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Case Review	.04	-.28	.50	-.27	-.46	-.08	.00	-.23	.13	-.19
Counseling Hrs.	.10	-.15	.02	.22	-.20	.08	.08	.16	-.02	-.04
Counseling Freq.	.34	.16	-.07	-.08	.01	.00	.08	.22	-.07	-.04
Vocational Hrs.	.11	-.06	.30	-.13	-.59	.34	.15	.18	.22	.09
Vocational Freq.	.07	-.09	.34	-.11	-.59	.34	.14	.12	.08	-.03
Work Hrs.	.08	.10	-.19	.31	-.07	-.27	.16	-.03	-.08	-.15
Work Freq.	.08	.19	-.19	.16	.25	.00	.02	-.03	-.08	-.01
Academic Hrs.	.08	.19	.36	-.27	.05	.18	.31	-.19	-.08	.27
Academic Freq.	-.38	-.07	-.03	-.27	.23	.34	.10	-.23	.03	-.01
Religious Hrs.	.16	.25	-.10	-.06	-.15	.17	.07	.32	.25	.05
Religious Freq.	-.00	.06	-.34	.11	.21	-.14	-.11	.24	-.02	-.16
Recreation Hrs.	.13	.09	.25	-.13	-.31	.33	.13	-.23	-.25	.19
Recreation Freq.	.04	-.25	-.29	.22	.22	-.18	-.06	.22	-.11	-.21
Offgrounds Hrs.	-.13	-.14	.16	-.22	-.22	.00	.06	-.06	-.02	-.20
Offgrounds Freq.	-.23	.25	.02	-.08	-.07	.26	.35	.09	.24	.07
Outside Hrs.	-.04	.00	.13	-.13	-.02	.42	.27	.08	.25	.19
Outside Freq.	-.08	.09	-.22	.15	.17	.17	.28	.18	.22	.22

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APPENDIX M

(Part 1 - Cont'd)

Non-Los Angeles County Camps

Camp Characteristic or Feature	Stages System	Rankings System	Case Review	Counseling Hrs.	Counseling Freq.	Vocational Hrs.	Vocational Freq.	Work Det. Hrs.	Work Det. Freq.
Capacity	.00	.00	.04	.10	.34	.11	.07	.08	.08
Capacity Used	.32	.00	-.28	-.15	.16	-.06	-.09	.19	.19
Unit Capacity	.15	.00	.50	.02	-.07	.30	.34	-.19	-.19
No. Units	-.18	.00	-.27	.22	-.08	-.13	-.11	.31	.16
Living Arrangement	.18	.00	-.46	-.20	.01	-.59	-.59	-.07	.25
Length of Stay	.37	.00	-.08	.08	.00	.34	.34	-.27	.00
Rural	.42	.00	.00	.08	.08	.15	.14	.16	.02
Staff Ratio	.01	.00	-.23	.16	.22	.18	.12	-.03	-.03
Volunteer Hrs.	-.15	.00	.13	-.02	-.07	.22	.07	-.08	-.08
Program Assignment	.19	.00	-.19	-.04	-.04	.09	-.03	-.15	-.01
Stages	-	.00	-.07	.13	.12	.19	.17	.18	.33
Rankings	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Case Review	-.07	.00	-	.13	.00	.19	.16	.00	-.13
Counseling Hrs.	.13	.00	.13	-	.36	.09	.03	.19	.46
Counseling Freq.	.12	.00	.00	.36	-	-.04	-.25	-.08	.23
Vocational Hrs.	.19	.00	.19	.09	-.04	-	.87	.27	-.01
Vocational Freq.	.17	.00	.16	.03	-.25	.87	-	.17	-.14
Work Hrs.	.18	.00	.00	.19	-.08	.27	.17	-	.27
Work Freq.	.33	.00	-.13	.46	.23	-.01	-.14	.27	-
Academic Hrs.	.33	.00	.27	-.08	-.08	-.01	-.03	-.31	-.16
Academic Freq.	.30	.00	.09	-.14	-.05	-.01	.07	-.29	.08
Religious Hrs.	.01	.00	-.02	.21	.32	.20	.11	-.07	.05
Religious Freq.	-.14	.00	-.28	.13	.24	-.16	-.25	-.26	.09
Recreation Hrs.	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.32	.39	-.13	.00
Recreation Freq.	-.13	.00	-.07	.16	.27	-.07	-.21	.06	.20
Offgrounds Hrs.	-.01	.00	.33	-.29	-.27	.08	.21	-.06	-.49
Offgrounds Freq.	.28	.00	-.07	-.02	.04	.07	.07	.08	-.20
Outside Hrs.	.21	.00	.00	-.13	.00	.19	.02	-.13	.13
Outside Freq.	.19	.00	-.06	.09	.11	.22	.02	.13	.13

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APPENDIX M

(Part 1 - Cont'd)

Non-Los Angeles County Camps

Camp Characteristic or Feature	Aca- demic Hrs.	Aca- demic Freq.	Relig- ious Hrs.	Relig- ious Freq.	Recre- ation Hrs.	Recre- ation Freq.	Offg. Act. Hrs.	Offg. Act. Freq.	Outs. Cont. Hrs.	Outs. Cont. Freq.
Capacity	.08	-.04	.16	-.00	.13	.04	-.13	-.23	-.04	-.08
Capacity Used	.19	-.07	.25	.06	.09	-.25	-.14	.25	.00	.09
Unit Capacity	.36	-.03	-.10	-.34	.25	-.29	.06	.02	.13	-.22
No. Units	-.27	-.27	-.05	.11	-.13	.22	-.22	-.08	-.13	.15
Living Arrangement	.05	.23	-.15	.21	-.31	.22	-.22	-.07	-.02	.17
Length of Stay	.18	.34	.17	-.14	.33	-.18	.00	.26	.42	.17
Rural	.31	.10	.07	-.11	.13	-.06	.06	.35	.27	.28
Staff Ratio	-.19	-.23	.32	.24	-.23	.22	-.06	.09	.08	.18
Volunteer Hrs.	.08	.03	.25	-.02	-.25	-.11	-.02	.24	.25	.22
Program Assignment	.27	-.01	.05	-.16	.19	-.21	-.20	.07	.19	.22
Stages	.33	.31	.01	-.14	.07	-.13	-.01	.28	.21	.19
Rankings	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Case Review	.27	.09	-.02	-.28	.00	-.07	.33	-.07	.00	-.06
Counseling Hrs.	-.08	-.14	.21	.13	.00	.16	-.29	-.02	-.13	.09
Counseling Freq.	-.08	-.05	.32	.24	.00	.27	-.27	.04	.00	.11
Vocational Hrs.	-.01	-.01	.20	-.16	.32	-.07	.07	.07	.19	.22
Vocational Freq.	-.03	.07	.11	-.26	.39	-.21	.21	.07	.02	.02
Work Hrs.	-.31	-.29	-.07	-.26	-.13	.06	-.06	.08	-.13	.13
Work Freq.	-.16	.08	.05	.09	.00	.20	-.49	-.20	.13	.13
Academic Hrs.	-	.27	-.11	-.11	.27	-.08	.22	-.06	.00	.13
Academic Freq.	.27	-	-.21	-.09	.26	-.05	.23	.23	.09	-.01
Religious Hrs.	-.11	-.21	-	.54	.13	-.13	-.02	.13	.17	.05
Religious Freq.	-.11	-.09	.54	-	-.10	.22	-.22	-.04	-.07	.02
Recreation Hrs.	.27	.26	.13	-.10	-	.07	.07	-.20	.12	-.19
Recreation Freq.	-.08	-.05	-.13	.22	.07	-	-.17	-.31	.19	.06
Offgrounds Hrs.	.22	.23	-.02	-.22	.07	-.17	-	.45	.20	.07
Offgrounds Freq.	-.06	.23	.13	-.04	-.20	-.31	.45	-	.33	.34
Outside Hrs.	.00	.09	.17	-.07	.12	.20	.20	.33	-	.45
Outside Freq.	.13	-.01	.05	.02	-.19	.06	.07	.34	.45	-

Intercorrelations Among Camp Characteristics
and Features
Part 2 - Los Angeles County Camps

Camp Characteristic or Feature	Camp Capacity	Capacity Used	Unit Capacity	No. of Units	Living Arrgt.	Length of Stay	Rural Setting	Staff Ratio	Volunteer Hrs.	Program Assgt.
Capacity	-	.37	-.11	-.28	.08	.22	.24	.08	.24	-.21
Capacity Used	.37	-	-.30	.15	.21	.12	.34	.21	.64	.07
Unit Capacity	-.11	-.30	-	.41	-.68	.00	-.06	-.68	-.06	-.30
No. Units	-.28	.15	-.41	-	.28	.34	-.29	.28	.00	-.44
Living Arrangement	.08	.21	-.68	.28	-	.22	-.24	-	.32	.21
Length of Stay	.22	.12	.00	.34	.22	-	-.46	.22	.23	-.36
Rural	.24	.34	-.06	-.29	-.24	-.46	-	-.24	.12	.04
Staff Ratio	.08	.21	-.68	.28	-	.22	-.24	-	.32	.21
Volunteer Hrs.	.24	.65	-.06	.00	.32	.23	.12	.32	-	.04
Program Assignment	-.21	.07	-.30	-.45	.21	-.36	.04	.21	.04	-
Stages	.18	-.19	-.19	.32	.44	.25	-.55	.44	.09	-.19
Rankings	-.24	-.04	.06	-.29	-.32	-.46	.46	-.32	-.12	.26
Case Review	.37	.37	-.30	-.45	.21	-.36	.65	.21	.34	.38
Counseling Hrs.	.14	.39	-.78	.52	.53	.14	.25	.53	.25	.03
Counseling Freq.	.24	.34	-.47	.00	.32	.00	.71	.32	.12	.04
Vocational Hrs.	.24	.34	-.06	.00	.32	.23	.12	.32	.12	.04
Vocational Freq.	.18	.14	.25	-.32	-.18	.00	.09	-.18	-.23	.14
Work Hrs.	-.24	.56	.06	.00	-.32	-.23	.46	-.32	.17	.26
Work Freq.	.21	-.07	-.12	-.15	.37	.12	-.04	.37	-.04	-.07
Academic Hrs.	-.18	-.14	.19	.32	-.44	.00	.23	-.44	-.09	-.47
Academic Freq.	.28	-.15	.00	.14	.28	.34	-.29	.28	-.29	-.45
Religious Hrs.	.24	.04	.35	-.58	-.24	.23	.12	-.24	.12	.34
Religious Freq.	.28	.15	.41	-.43	-.28	-.11	.00	-.28	.00	.15
Recreation Hrs.	-.24	.26	-.35	.00	.24	-.23	-.12	.24	-.12	.56
Recreation Freq.	-.18	-.14	-.25	.00	.18	.00	-.09	.18	-.09	.19
Offgrounds Hrs.	-.53	.03	-.28	.17	.53	.14	-.10	.53	.25	.39
Offgrounds Freq.	-.43	-.16	.28	-.05	-.19	.22	.16	-.19	.05	.18
Outside Hrs.	.24	.04	-.47	.29	.32	.23	-.17	.32	-.17	.04
Outside Freq.	.28	.45	-.41	-.14	.28	.11	.00	.28	.00	.45

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APPENDIX M

(Part 2 - Cont'd)

Los Angeles County Camps

Camp Characteristic or Feature	Stages System	Rankings System	Case Review	Counseling Hrs.	Counseling Freq.	Vocational Hrs.	Vocational Freq.	Work Det. Hrs.	Work Det. Freq.
Capacity	.18	-.24	.37	.14	.24	.24	.18	-.24	.21
Capacity Used	-.19	-.04	.38	.39	.34	.34	.14	.56	-.07
Unit Capacity	-.19	.06	-.30	-.78	-.47	-.06	.26	.06	-.12
No. Units	.32	-.29	-.45	.52	.00	.00	-.32	.00	-.15
Living Arrangement	.44	-.32	.21	.53	.32	.32	-.18	-.32	.37
Length of Stay	.25	-.46	-.36	.14	.00	.23	.00	-.23	.12
Rural	-.55	.46	.65	.25	.71	.12	.09	.46	-.04
Staff Ratio	.44	-.32	.21	.53	.32	.32	-.18	-.32	.37
Volunteer Hrs.	.09	-.12	.34	.25	.12	.12	-.23	.17	-.04
Program Assignment	-.19	.25	.38	.03	.04	.04	.14	.26	-.07
Stages	-	-.73	-.19	.05	-.23	.09	-.05	-.73	.19
Rankings	-.73	-	.26	.10	.17	-.42	-.41	.42	.04
Case Review	-.19	.26	-	.39	.65	.34	.14	.26	-.07
Counseling Hrs.	.06	.10	.39	-	.60	.25	-.33	.10	-.03
Counseling Freq.	-.23	.17	.65	.60	-	.42	.09	.17	.26
Vocational Hrs.	.09	-.42	.34	.25	.42	-	.73	.17	-.04
Vocational Freq.	-.05	-.41	.14	-.33	.09	.73	-	.23	-.14
Work Hrs.	-.73	.42	.26	.10	.17	.17	.23	-	-.56
Work Freq.	.19	.04	-.07	-.03	.26	-.04	-.14	-.56	-
Academic Hrs.	-.30	.09	-.47	-.05	-.09	-.41	-.30	.09	-.19
Academic Freq.	.32	-.29	-.45	-.17	.00	.00	.00	-.58	.75
Religious Hrs.	-.23	.17	.34	-.10	.12	.42	.41	.17	-.04
Religious Freq.	-.32	.29	.15	-.17	-.29	.29	.32	.29	-.15
Recreation Hrs.	-.41	.42	-.04	.10	-.12	-.12	-.09	.42	.04
Recreation Freq.	.05	.41	.19	.33	.23	-.09	-.30	-.23	.47
Offgrounds Hrs.	.06	-.25	.03	.15	.25	.25	.06	.10	-.03
Offgrounds Freq.	-.44	.28	-.16	.03	.16	.16	.03	.28	-.08
Outside Hrs.	.41	-.71	.04	.25	.12	.42	.41	-.12	-.34
Outside Freq.	.00	-.29	.45	.17	.29	.58	.63	.29	-.15

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APPENDIX M

(Part 2 - Cont'd)

Los Angeles County Camps

Camp Characteristic or Feature	Academic Hrs.	Academic Freq.	Religious Hrs.	Religious Freq.	Recreation Hrs.	Recreation Freq.	Offg. Act. Hrs.	Offg. Act. Freq.	Outs. Cont. Hrs.	Outs. Cont. Freq.
Capacity	-.18	.28	.24	.28	-.24	-.18	-.53	-.43	.24	.28
Capacity Used	-.14	-.15	.04	.15	.26	-.14	.03	-.16	.04	.45
Unit Capacity	.19	.00	.35	.41	.35	.26	-.28	.28	-.47	-.41
No. Units	.32	.14	-.58	-.43	.00	.00	.17	-.05	.29	-.14
Living Arrangement	-.44	.28	-.24	-.28	.24	.18	.53	-.19	.32	.28
Length of Stay	.00	.34	.23	-.11	-.23	.00	.14	.22	.23	.11
Rural	.23	-.29	.12	.00	-.12	-.09	-.10	.16	-.17	.00
Staff Ratio	-.44	.28	-.24	-.28	.24	.18	.53	-.19	.32	.28
Volunteer Hrs.	-.09	-.29	.12	.00	-.12	.09	.25	.05	-.17	.00
Program Assignment	-.47	-.45	.34	.15	.56	.19	.39	.18	.04	.45
Stages	-.30	.32	-.23	-.32	-.41	.05	.06	-.44	.41	.00
Rankings	.09	-.29	.17	.29	.42	.41	-.25	.28	-.71	-.29
Case Review	-.47	-.45	.34	.15	-.04	.19	.03	-.16	.04	.45
Counseling Hrs.	-.06	-.17	-.10	-.17	.10	.33	.15	.03	.25	.17
Counseling Freq.	-.09	.00	.12	-.29	-.12	.23	.25	.16	.12	.29
Vocational Hrs.	-.41	.00	.42	.29	-.12	-.09	.25	.16	.42	.58
Vocational Freq.	-.30	.00	.41	.32	-.09	-.30	.06	.03	.41	.63
Work Hrs.	.09	-.58	.17	.29	.42	-.23	.10	.28	-.12	.29
Work Freq.	-.19	.75	-.04	-.15	.04	.47	-.03	-.08	-.34	-.15
Academic Hrs.	-	.00	-.41	-.32	-.23	-.40	-.06	.37	-.09	-.63
Academic Freq.	.00	-	-.29	-.14	.00	.00	-.17	-.28	.00	-.14
Religious Hrs.	-.41	-.29	-	.58	-.12	.23	-.10	.50	-.17	.29
Religious Freq.	-.32	-.14	.58	-	.29	.00	-.52	.05	-.29	.14
Recreation Hrs.	-.23	.00	-.12	.29	-	.09	.10	-.05	-.12	.29
Recreation Freq.	-.40	.00	.23	.00	.09	-	-.06	.08	-.41	.00
Offgrounds Hrs.	-.06	-.17	-.10	-.52	.10	-.06	-	.43	.25	.17
Offgrounds Freq.	.37	-.28	.50	.05	-.05	.08	.43	-	-.28	-.28
Outside Hrs.	-.09	.00	-.17	-.29	-.12	-.41	.25	-.28	-	.58
Outside Freq.	-.63	-.14	.29	.14	.29	.00	.17	-.28	.58	-