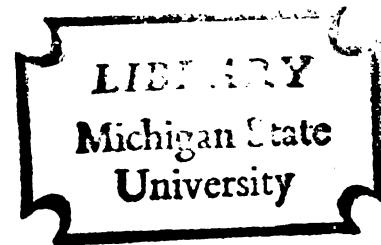


A LOOK AT MICHIGAN'S YOUTHFUL TRAINEE

Thesis for the Degree of M. S.
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ABSTRACT

A LOOK AT MICHIGAN'S YOUTHFUL TRAINEES

By

Robert Williamson Pryor

Since 1967, Michigan's Holmes Youthful Trainee Act has attempted to meet the needs of the youthful offender without making or labeling him a criminal, while, at the same time, giving him treatment in either an institution or the community. This law has provided distinct advantages for youths between the ages of seventeen and twenty.

The study began with the hypotheses that the youthful trainee differed characteristically from the youthful offender convicted in the regular manner, and that the correctional success rate of the youthful trainee would be higher than for the convicted youth.

To test the first hypothesis, data were manually gathered on the different characteristics of the youthful trainee and the convicted youth. Because of the possible different types of trainee, based on sex and legal disposition, data were gathered on each possibility and developed into a totally composite profile. A similar procedure was followed for convicted youths.

The trainee group serving as data base numbered 238 total. Of this group, 182 were institutionally committed; 42 were "probationed" males in the Detroit area; and 14 were "probationed" females in the Detroit area.

The group serving as the data base for convicted youths included 1,105 youths between seventeen and twenty years of age committed in Michigan during 1969. From this group, a sample of 100 was used.

The second hypothesis was tested by taking 100 of the committed trainees and conducting a survey of their arrest experiences after institutional release. Comparison of success rates was made by converting the arrests, through projection, to a rate similar to that used for evaluating probation and recidivism.

The findings of the study supported both hypotheses.

In the case of the characteristics, it was found that the greatest differences were in race make-up of the groups, religious preferences, education and IQ scores, use of drugs and alcohol, previous correctional histories, and offenses.

The correctional success rate for the trainee was found to be about 78 percent; about 11 percent higher than the accepted success rate of about 67 percent for regularly convicted offenders.

A LOOK AT MICHIGAN'S YOUTHFUL TRAINEE

By

Robert Williamson Pryor

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

For many years there has been some concern for youthful offenders. It is only since the Second World War, though, that the area of youthful offenders has received any significant emphasis and attention. One of the ways this interest has been manifested has been the enactment of special laws for the handling of youthful offenders.¹

These laws have usually been based on the following important considerations: the United States criminal justice system is basically a series of "skimming" operations to direct offenders into various treatment programs according to their needs; youthful offenders are not yet set in their ways and are malleable in their behavior; and influence, to do the most good, must be exerted

¹United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, The Young Adult Offender: A Review of Current Practices and Programmes in Prevention and Treatment (New York: United Nations, 1965), p. 1.

before the youthful offender becomes involved in the formal systems of penal institutions.²

With these views in mind, and possibly influenced by its own long history of interest in youthful offenders, Michigan passed a special law in 1966.³ Provisions were, basically, that youths between seventeen and twenty years of age charged with criminal offenses could, with their consent, be placed on "probation" or institutionalized for correctional treatment without incurring a criminal conviction, or record.⁴

This law became effective the first of 1967, and became known as the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act. Since it

²President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society and Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 8 & 9, and p. 41 respectively.

³United Nations, op. cit., p. 2. The earliest known specialized institution for young adult offenders in the United States was the House of Correction established in Detroit, Michigan, in 1861.

⁴Act 210, Michigan Public Acts, 1966 and Act 301, Michigan Public Acts, 1966. The law is presented in its entirety in Appendix A, and is described in greater detail in Chapter 3 of this study.

has been in force, slightly over 200 offenders have been committed to treatment under its provisions.⁵

THE HYPOTHESES

Hypothesis #1: Youthful offenders admitted to treatment under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act are characteristically different from regular correctional commitments in the same age group.

Hypothesis #2: The correctional success rate, as reflected by a projection for trainees and accepted figures for convicted felons, is higher for those under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act than for those regularly committed in the same age group.

DEFINITIONS

Youthful Offenders

When speaking specifically of youthful offenders in Michigan, the age range is seventeen to twenty. This term is inclusive in the sense that it refers to youths who have been regularly convicted, as well as youths processed under special laws. These special laws include,

⁵This figure includes only those committed to a youthful trainee institution. The total number placed under supervision without commitment is unknown; however, it is believed to be much greater. During 1968 alone, ninety-five persons from the city of Detroit were granted youthful trainee status without institutional commitment. This number ignores all grants of status from the other major cities of Michigan, as well as those from the eighty-three counties of Michigan.

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but are not limited to, the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act in Michigan, Persons In Need of Supervision in New York (PINS), and the Youth Authorities in California, other states, and the federal government.

Youthful Trainee

The term "youthful trainee" refers only to those youthful offenders committed or placed for correctional treatment under the provisions of Michigan's Holmes Youthful Trainee Act.

Characteristics

The word "characteristics" includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following: age at initial contact with criminal justice system; race; marital status; residence; education and intelligence level; previous dispositions; history of escapes; current offense; age at which committed or placed this time; experience with alcohol; and drug usage.

Regular Correctional Commitment

The term "regular correctional commitment" signifies any judicial disposition of an offender under the provisions of Michigan's regular corrections laws outside of the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act or other special laws. "Regular correctional commitment" is synonymous with the term "conviction," and the two terms are used interchangeably.

Correctional Success Rate

Correctional success rates may be measured in one aspect by the non-commission of all types of offenses. Measurement is not easy, and is accomplished in more than one way. Many states measure the lack of criminal involvement by their rates of recidivism, and by the number of probations and paroles revoked.

The length of time the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act has been in effect, the original intent of the law, and the fact that youthful trainee status is neither probation nor parole, led the investigator to arbitrarily decide that the success of the Michigan program would be best reflected by the trainee group's individual arrests for all types of offenses after being placed in trainee status.

For these reasons, and to avoid later confusion, an attempt was made to explicitly identify the basis of determination of all rates cited.

SUPPORT FOR HYPOTHESES

Support for the hypotheses was categorized into two main types: theoretical-logical and empirical.

Theoretical-Logical Support

Theoretical and logical support for the hypotheses was based on the existence of previous research and present laws. The previous research led to special laws for youthful offenders; and the continued existence of these

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laws supports the continued validity of the research. This condition, combined with the general organization and processes of today's criminal justice system tended to lend weight to the hypotheses.

Empirical Support

Empirical support for the hypotheses was indirect and from two main areas. First, the organization of the criminal justice system sifts offenders through many screens. This screening has generally differentiated offenders according to their treatment needs, which in turn, were somewhat based on their values and characteristics.⁶ And, second, certain characteristics were discernible when young offenders were viewed as a group.⁷

SIGNIFICANCE

The hypotheses were considered significant from the possible contribution to previous research and theory, and their relationship to and implications for a wide range of practical problems.

⁶This indirect evidence, it must be mentioned, does not seem to be completely borne out by a study of the first fifty youthful trainees in Michigan, conducted during 1967 by Glen Reynolds. Copies of the study are available on a limited basis from the Michigan Department of Corrections, Program Bureau, Research Memo dated September 18, 1967.

⁷United Nations, op. cit., pp. 17-25.

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Contributions to Previous Theory and Research

Theory regarding the use of special procedures for youthful offenders has been attacked on the basis that it tends to standardize treatment, reduces individual responsibility, does not recognize the effect of maturation, and is not flexible enough to meet the real needs.⁸ Confirmation of the hypotheses would strengthen the position of current theory, and perhaps, encourage additional use of special treatment for youthful offenders. A denial, on the other hand, could be useful in pointing out weak areas in the theory and serve to direct efforts to its improvement or its practical application.

Relationship to and Implications for Practical Problems

It is implied that correctional administration can be greatly improved by concentrating on special groups; that current overloads in the criminal justice system can be reduced; that the stigma of early criminal activity will be reduced; that the overall costs of corrections can be reduced; and that corrections will become much more closely allied with other social service efforts.

Additional implications can also be found in the areas of training, education, and treatment programs for

⁸President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 119-20.

offenders. These implications appear to be limited only by the imagination and insight of the interested practitioner, student, or observer.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study was limited by the availability of data and the length of time the Youthful Trainee Act has been in use.

Availability of Data

Records containing data on youthful trainees were not centrally maintained at the state level because of legal restrictions. To get complete data, it would have been necessary to gather material separately from each of Michigan's eighty-three major judicial jurisdictions. Since such an endeavor was beyond the scope and resources of this study, data was gathered on a significantly reduced scale; particularly in the case of the "probationed" trainees.

Limited Youthful Trainee Experience

By 1970, the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act had been in effect slightly more than three years. This could have had serious affects on determining the correctional success rate for the youthful trainee since most were initially placed in that status for three years. It was also possible that the characteristics of those granted

trainee status might be affected by the initial lack of experience and familiarity on the part of lawyers, prosecutors, and judges using the Holmes Act. Finally, it must be noted that no special facilities, such as used for males, exists for the handling of female youthful trainees; hence, they hardly appear in the data on institutionally committed trainees.

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Chapter 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This chapter identifies and discusses the types of literature reviewed, presents a brief overview of the history involved, outlines current youthful offender practices, and summarizes the literature's common observations about youthful offenders.

TYPES OF LITERATURE

The literature dealing with youths as a specific segment of the population is voluminous; and only recently certain special problems confronting the youth population have come to the fore. Yet, most of this work discusses adolescence, youth and young adulthood without really defining the particular ages to which the observations pertain.⁹

⁹National Council on Crime and Delinquency, "Youthful Offender Study" (unpublished draft submitted by the Directors of Drafting Sub-Committees, Youthful Offender Study Group, to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, 1963), Chap. 1, pp. 8-9. Hereafter this study is cited as NCC Draft.

An international bibliography containing something over 2,000 entries, and covering a twelve-year span from 1953 to 1965, is available. Most of the work dealing with youth, but not focused on crime, has already been omitted.¹⁰

In order to cover the five-year span from 1965 to 1970, it was necessary to augment the use of the bibliography with manual searching techniques. Six major types of resource materials were reviewed: books; works-in-a-series; government publications; statutory, quasi-statutory and judicial decisions; periodicals; and unpublished works.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Interest in youthful offenders, disregarding its traceability far back into history and the reformatory movement in the 1870's at Elmira, didn't really start to develop as we know it today until the very late 1890's and early 1900's. At that time the English became alarmed at the vast amount of youth crime, and started its Borstal System. This program was restricted to youths sixteen to twenty-three years old, and was a highly individualized form of institutional training and treatment followed by a closely supervised period of parole. Statutory limit of

¹⁰Albert G. Hess et. al., The Young Adult Offender Bibliography (New York: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1967), pp. iv, v, & 198.

Borstal control was established at four years, and results of the program have been continuous except for the period of the Second World War.¹¹

In the 1930's, American interest in youthful offenders peaked enough for action to develop. In 1938, the Delinquency Committee of the Boy's Bureau of the New York Community Service Society published a report on United States youthful offenders and the criminal justice system. This report recommended new methods of dealing with young offenders. Based on this report and some of the knowledge learned in England, The American Law Institute, in 1940, formulated a model act for establishing a youth correction authority.¹²

The Model Youth Correction Authority Act sought to build a structure that would turn the handling of youthful offenders toward treatment, while providing a means of coordinating the work of the various agencies and institutions involved in youthful offender correctional work. It proposed a youth correction authority (a board of three

¹¹William Healy and Benedict S. Alper, Criminal Youth and the Borstal System (New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1941), pp. 57-58.

¹²Ibid., p. iii; and Orie L. Phillips, "The Federal Youth Corrections Act," Federal Probation, XV (March, 1951), p. 4.

members) which would receive commitments of youthful offenders and use any facilities of the state to carry out a plan of treatment.¹³

Noteworthy features of the Model Act included the following: age group limitations for initial disposition under the act were from sixteen to twenty-one; judicial responsibility for sentencing was, for all practical purposes, eliminated by requiring that all youthful offender commitments be to the authority (judge no longer had choice of commitment, probation or other disposition); and the duration of control over youthful offenders was flexible, though usually limited to age twenty-five for convicted minors and age twenty-one for adjudicated juveniles above sixteen.¹⁴

The most apparent and immediate governmental responses to the formulation of the Model Act included the beginning of a federal study, and the establishment of a youth authority by California in 1941.

Since that time, however, the movement toward treatment-oriented legislation for youthful offenders has shown no specific pattern in the handling of youths. This is so even though the youth authority is generally accepted as representing the highest state of youth correctional

¹³Sol Rubin et. al., The Law of Criminal Correction (St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1963), p. 439.

¹⁴Ibid., pp. 441-43.

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development. No state has adopted the Model Youth Correction Authority Act in its entirety. Only nine jurisdictions currently use a youth authority, and two more have them but don't use them. In addition, those youth authorities enacted were spread over a long period of time; and at least one state, Kentucky, has done away with its youth authority.¹⁵

The reasons behind the lack of universal use and adoption of the youth authority concept have been numerous. Included among them have been difficulties caused by the peculiarities of the legal and political structures of the various states concerned, the resources available for commitment to such an endeavor, the individual needs of the separate states, and numerous authoritative theories regarding the best way to administer correctional efforts.¹⁶

CURRENT PROVISIONS OF THE LAW

Current provisions of the laws for handling youthful offenders were examined according to the level of government concerned: federal; state; and local.

¹⁵National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Juvenile Court Judges Directory and Manual [with supplements] (Chicago: American Bar Center, 1964), pp. 347-52.

¹⁶Letter from the Department of Corrections to the Governor of Michigan, Re: House Bill 2761, dated May 12, 1969, reflects some of the reasons cited.

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Federal Provisions

The Federal Youth Correction Act was enacted September 30, 1950, after ten years of study and is an adaptation of the American Law Institute's Model Youth Correction Authority Act.

It provides for a Youth Correction Division within the federal parole board of eight members (this division takes the place of the three-man board proposed by the ALI Model); defines a youth offender as a person under twenty-two years of age at time of conviction; allows the judge to retain traditional sentencing prerogatives; provides reception center and diagnostic services; gives authority to the division to adapt particular forms of treatment, including supervision, to individual needs; allows control over an individual to continue until age twenty-six or expiration of the maximum sentence imposed; allows parole at any time; and allows the division to control the discharge of offenders.¹⁷

State Provisions

No comprehensive comparison or summary of state youthful offender laws could be found by this investigator. However, it appeared that only about twenty percent of the states had legal provisions identifiable as adapted from the ALI Model. Variations occurred commonly in

¹⁷Phillips, op. cit., pp. 4-9. Here, and hereafter, the American Law Institute is referred to as ALI.

sentencing forms; administrative organization; method of appointment and authority of the board; and age group limitations.¹⁸

Besides the use of youth authorities, special procedures have been developed by various states for meeting the needs of youthful offenders. Sol Rubin cited New York's various special procedures as examples of what has been, and is being, done. Among the more important procedures were youthful offender plans, extension of juvenile court jurisdictions, and wayward minor procedures.¹⁹

Youthful offender plans. Rubin characterized youthful offender plans as having a special noncriminal status as a youthful offender. If an offender is offered and accepts the special status after an investigation and before the hearing, the offender waives trial by jury, and special procedures are followed for disposition of the case. These procedures bar the use of any of the defendant's statements or admissions as evidence against him; and records of adjudication, fingerprints, and photographs are closed to public inspection. No matter what the final disposition under the special procedures,

¹⁸Rubin et. al., op. cit., p. 440. See also National Council of Juvenile Court Judges Directory and Manual, pp. 348-51.

¹⁹Rubin et. al., op. cit., pp. 446-52.

there is no criminal record, and civil rights are not later affected as they would be if criminal procedures had been followed.²⁰ Examples of states having youthful offender plans would include Michigan and New York.

Extending juvenile court jurisdiction. Several states, including Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, and North Dakota, have provisions which allow juvenile courts to handle older adolescent offenders. Usually the age limit is eighteen, and the juvenile court shares concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal court over eighteen year-olds. Regardless of these provisions, and in practice, it has been the criminal court rather than the juvenile court that has generally dealt with the older youths.²¹

Wayward minor procedure. The wayward minor procedure applies to persons between sixteen and twenty-one who fit any of the following categories: drug addict or habitual drunk; habitually associates with persons of undesirable character; present in a house of prostitution; willfully and unreasonably disobedient to proper authorities; or conducts self in a way likely to endanger own or others' health or morals. It deals primarily with disobedience and behavior that is objectionable without being

²⁰Loc. cit.

²¹Ibid., pp. 451.

criminal, and resembles some definitions of juvenile delinquency. Wayward minor acts have been criticized as being subject to abuse and discriminatory applications, and Rubin believes their objectives are better met by youthful offender plans.²²

Local Provisions²³

Development of special legal provisions for handling youthful offenders on a local level has been principally restricted to metropolitan areas, and has not normally extended beyond the establishment of special youth courts. These courts were categorized according to whether their clientele consisted of wayward minors, misdemeanants and quasi-criminals, or youths arrested on criminal charges.

The first two categories were exemplified by the Chicago Boy's Court, Municipal Court of Philadelphia, and New York Adolescent's Courts. These courts avoid criminal records in nonserious situations and seem to concentrate their attention on persons fitting the categories of the earlier defined wayward minor. Court activity, besides adjudicating, focuses on socialization efforts.

The Baltimore City Youth Court, in contrast to the others, appears to be most like regular criminal courts in the types of offenses handled. The special procedures

²²Ibid., pp. 451-52.

²³Ibid., pp. 452-55.

used by this court include thorough prehearing investigations; consent of the defendant prior to granting special noncriminal status; use of probation without a finding of guilt; and no criminal action if probation is satisfactorily completed.

COMMON OBSERVATIONS IN THE LITERATURE

While there were a number of youthful offender observations and findings contained in all of the various types of materials reviewed, some were more common than others. Among the more common were those concerning the youthful offender's problems and his needs.

The Youthful Offender's Problems

The youthful offender's problems center on five major factors: developmental problems; lack of legal recognition for persons above the statutory juvenile age and not yet an adult; reliance on institutional treatment instead of in-community programs; lack of adequate pre-trial facilities and procedures; and a general lack of coordination of efforts to handle youth problems.²⁴

Developmental problems. Developmental problems include the unbalanced physiological and sociological

²⁴Ben Overstreet, Jr., A Study of the Youthful Offender, Proceedings of the Ninety-Third Annual Congress of Correction of the American Correctional Association (Washington: American Correctional Association, 1963), pp. 245-47.

changes that occur during the adolescent years. These changes result in feelings of restlessness, impulsiveness, and confusion of ideas and emotions. Coupled with these conditions are the release from high schools at about age sixteen, and the normally high vocational maladjustment between ages sixteen and twenty-one.²⁵ The end result is a tendency toward anti-social behavior and higher crime rates.²⁶

Lack of legal recognition. Little or no distinction exists in laws or trial procedures for youthful offenders above the juvenile court age, and the ideal sought would have procedures and provisions allowing youthful offenders to avoid the stigma of criminal convictions, while at the same time being subjected to the kind of supervision and guidance determined to be appropriate.²⁷ The problem, though improved slightly by

²⁵Orie L. Phillips, "The Federal Youth Corrections Act," Federal Probation, XV (March, 1951), pp. 3 & 4.

²⁶United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, The Young Adult Offender: A Review of Current Practices and Programmes in Prevention and Treatment (New York: United Nations, 1965), pp. 16-18. The factor of developmental problems being primary is attested to by almost universal findings on a world-wide basis.

²⁷Overstreet, op. cit., p. 246. An exception was noted in the case of New York.

programs such as Michigan's Holmes Act, still requires attention.²⁸

Lack of in-community programs. In 1963 there was noted a tendency to favor institutional treatment for youthful offenders convicted of crime.²⁹ Attention was also directed to the fact that while youth crime is generated in the community and works its damage there, little effort is aimed at its prevention or treatment at the community level.³⁰ While efforts have been made to alleviate this situation through federal programs, there remains a great deal to be done.³¹

Inadequate pretrial procedures. The procedures involved include all of those from arrest to trial. Each suffers serious criticism, but none more than detention and bail. For the most part, the first-time, impressionable, and sensitive youthful offender is placed in jail to await trial. Here he is often subject to the negative

²⁸President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 19-20.

²⁹Overstreet, loc. cit.

³⁰NCC Draft, chap. 5, p. 1.

³¹President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in A Free Society (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 68-69.

influences that may contribute to future undesirable behavior. Bail practices are a major factor in this problem for the reason that many youthful offenders are detained only because they are unable to finance their release.³²

Lack of coordination of efforts. Most of the literature recognized that many organizations have as one of their aims the provision of programs for young people. Consistently noted, however, was the piecemeal nature and compartmentalization of efforts. This condition influenced the President's Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency to recommend, in 1967, the coordination of the involvement of youths in community life.³³

The Youthful Offender's Needs

The obvious need of the youthful offender is to have his problems solved. Solution would include: recognition as a special group; greater flexibility in police handling; better legal procedures; more flexible and different institutional programs for youthful offenders;

³²Overstreet, op. cit., p. 247. In addition, this problem area is summarized and treated in detail in the NCC Draft, chap. 2, pp. 1-50.

³³President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 48-49.

special community level programs; and more effective coordination of resources and programs for youth at the community level.

Recognition. In 1967, Milton Luger pointed out that even though no chronological age bracket is completely homogeneous, the youthful offender age group possesses enough common characteristics, and is treated in enough special ways by others, to warrant differentiated processing in the criminal justice system.³⁴

Flexibility in police handling. The police are legally restricted in their handling of offenders of all ages. Normally they have little choice other than arrest and detention. This is undesirable because of its resulting influences. The ideal alternatives involve ways the police can handle youths without resort to the legal processes of formal arrest and detention, thereby avoiding the experiences likely to negate later correctional efforts and the stigma of "records." Several experiments have shown that alternatives to arrest and detention are not only possible, they are desirable.³⁵

Improved legal procedures. Before the problems of the youthful offender can be solved, legal provisions must be passed which will allow handling separate from

³⁴Ibid., p. 120.

³⁵Overstreet, op. cit., p. 251.

regular criminal court processes. The procedures required must provide for flexibility in meeting the correctional needs of the individual and protection of society.

Improved institutional programs. The young adult's complex make-up, caused mainly by the different maturation processes, requires that rehabilitative treatment be manifold and extremely flexible.³⁶ In agreement with this statement, Luger has noted that most current correctional programs have some worth. He qualified this observation, however, by saying all existing programs could be improved.³⁷ Improvements are needed in the administration of programs, research to develop new programs, physical facilities and smaller sized institutions where programs are executed, and the qualities of people implementing the correctional plans.³⁸

Coordinated community level programs. Current thinking appears to be that correctional treatment and supervision is best accomplished in the community. This idea is based on findings which revealed that about

³⁶United Nations, op. cit., p. 89.

³⁷President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 125.

³⁸President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 45-59.

95 percent of all prisoners return to society, that resocialization of offenders is difficult to accomplish in prisons because of the very nature of prisons, and that community treatment is economically less expensive than institutional treatment.³⁹

SUMMARY

Real interest in youthful offenders dates only from the last half of the nineteenth century. Actual development in the United States began even more recently, since about the beginning of 1940. It was about this time that the youth authority concept was developed and first adopted by California.

Since developed, the youth authority concept has represented the most knowledgeable thinking in correcting the unacceptable behavior of youths. Even so, it has not developed universally, rapidly, or on a wide scale. This lack of development is attributable to the great legal, political and social complexities involved in legislative enactment and implementation by states having varying capabilities and needs.

Current provisions for handling youthful offenders were viewed according to the level of government concerned. The federal government and some states have adapted the ALI Model Youth Authority Correction Act. Other states

³⁹United Nations, op. cit., pp. 72-88.

use various youthful offender plans, extended juvenile court jurisdictions, and wayward minor procedures. Local, or metropolitan, efforts have concentrated on the development of special youth courts.

The youthful offender's problems center on five main factors. His age group encounters special developmental problems as a normal part of maturation and cultural influence. There is little legal recognition of him as being no longer a juvenile but not really a mature adult. Real treatment efforts for his benefit are found primarily in institutions instead of the community where he is almost certain to return. Inadequate pretrial facilities and procedures tend to do more harm than good to him because of his sensitivity and impressionability. And, lastly, little is done to coordinate the handling efforts of youth problems.

To combat these problems, the youthful offender's needs must be met by: recognizing and treating him as part of a special group; providing greater flexibility in police handling; creating legal provisions for disposition that can avoid the unnecessary stigma of a harmful "record"; creating more and bettering institutional programs; and emphasizing community treatment under an effective coordinating mechanism.

Chapter 3

THE HOLMES YOUTHFUL TRAINEE ACT AND MICHIGAN EXPERIENCE

This chapter discusses the provisions of the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act and presents an overview of some of the experiences resulting from its use. The act is presented in its entirety in Appendix A.

THE YOUTHFUL TRAINEE ACT

Description⁴⁰

The Holmes Youthful Trainee Act provides that a court of record may, at its discretion, grant youthful trainee status to any consenting seventeen to twenty year-old youth before it who is accused of a criminal offense. The legal guardian may give consent in lieu of the youth, and the age limitation can be lowered to include fifteen and sixteen year-old youths if the juvenile court has waived its jurisdiction. Once consideration of the

⁴⁰Act 210, Michigan Public Acts, 1966 and Act 301, Michigan Public Acts, 1966.

individual as a youthful trainee has begun, criminal proceedings under the charges which brought him to court are suspended.

The court may, at any time and at its discretion, revoke the trainee consideration or status earlier given. If this occurs, the original criminal charges are reinstated, and the case goes forward. Any information divulged by the youth during his consideration or grant of status is inadmissible as evidence should the status not be given or be revoked. Also, if any time has been served as a trainee, it is credited against whatever sentence results from the reinstituted criminal case.

If the youth is granted trainee status and was originally charged with an offense punishable by a prison term of more than one year, the court must either commit him to the Department of Corrections for not over three years, or it must place him on "probation" for not more than three years. In either case, the youth is subject to the direction of the Department of Corrections.

Once under the direction of the Department of Corrections, the trainee may be transferred to the Department of Social Services. All that is required to effect the transfer is for the latter to give its consent. Such transfers would be expected only when the use of the social services facilities would seem more appropriate to the individual's problems.

Granting youthful trainee status is not the same as a conviction for a crime; no rights or privileges after release from status are lost or changed; and records regarding the whole affair are closely restricted.

Noteworthy Features

Because of the innovative qualities of the act, certain of its features are particularly noteworthy. Specifically included among these features are those concerned with the trainee's age, consent, designation, credit for trainee time, and authority of the Department of Corrections.

Age. The age span covered by the act includes those who account for a large part of the crime in Michigan. However, in comparing this age group with the incidence of Michigan arrests by age groups, it was noted that the statute limits trainee status to less than twenty-five percent of those arrested unless juvenile courts waive jurisdiction in large numbers of cases involving fifteen and sixteen year-olds.⁴¹ The juvenile courts have shown no tendency to do this.

⁴¹Michigan Law Enforcement Officials Report on Crime, 1968 (Lansing: Michigan State Police, 1968), p. 9. Fifty percent of those arrested are below 17; 25.8 percent are between 17 and 22 (cut-off for trainee status is 20).

Consent. The requirement for consent on the part of the trainee appears to be an attempt to help in meeting his need to avoid the damaging stigma and influence of being labeled a criminal. It also seems to be an attempt to apply a realistic approach to the youth's correction as outlined and advocated by William Glasser.⁴² From this point of view, the use of consent holds out the promise of potentially great benefits. It also tends to generate some confusion in the area of correctional concepts and terminology, and possible legal problems are hinted. This is exemplified by the concept of "probation."

Correctional probation has long had, as one of the definitional requirements for its existence, the condition of conviction and is a form of sentence. For these reasons, broad authority has customarily existed for the handling of probationers. By removing the condition of conviction but retaining the use of "probation," the statute has broadened the concept considerably; it has established a new status completely different from the accepted probation. Under the new law, probation appears to mean supervision.

Designation. The use of the term youthful trainee is an effort to avoid giving the individual a stigmatized

⁴²William Glasser, "Reality Therapy: A Realistic Approach to the Young Offender," Crime and Delinquency, X (April, 1964), pp. 135-44.

image. Similar efforts have been made with juvenile delinquents in several states. These efforts are exemplified by New York's introduction, in 1962, of the PINS (Persons In Need of Supervision) category of individuals serviced under its Family Court Act.⁴³ Along the same lines, Arizona currently uses the term "student" to refer to its commitments to the Arizona State Industrial School, which receives delinquents up to eighteen years of age.⁴⁴

Credit for trainee time. The required granting of credit for time served in a youthful trainee institution if that status is revoked recognizes that the youthful offender does have rights. It also acknowledges that he deserves credit and recognition for that which he has done. Real protection is provided the trainee against an abuse he might not otherwise be able to overcome.

Authority of the Department of Corrections. Lack of broad authority and access to resources have long been

⁴³ Preliminary Report of the Governor's Special Committee on Criminal Offenders (New York: Governor's Special Committee on Criminal Offenders, June 24, 1968), p. 264. Initially the law separated the concept of juvenile delinquency from the concept of persons in need of supervision. Current thinking, supported by a 1963 amendment to the New York law, now denies any distinction of the two concepts.

⁴⁴ Superintendent of the State Industrial School, Annual Report, 1968-1969 (Phoenix: Arizona Department of Corrections, 1969).

problems in the field of corrections. The Holmes Youthful Trainee Act appears to be helpful in solving the problem for Michigan. Once trainee status has been granted, the Department of Corrections has the legally established authority to take almost any actions it deems most appropriate to the individual's needs. The major limitation is the time frame of the Department's jurisdiction.

EXPERIENCE

Michigan has accumulated legal, administrative, and field experience since the inception of the Holmes Act.

Legal Experience

The Youthful Trainee Act has been attacked twice in the courts of Michigan; once at the circuit court level and once at the appellate level. In both cases the constitutionality of the act was the issue.

Circuit court level. In People vs. Wendell Wilson, it was decided that:

. . . the constitutional rights of one accused of crime are in no wise protected by this statute; that it is in direct violation of the 5th and 14th Amendments of the United States Constitution as not being due process of law and accordingly is contrary to and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of Michigan.⁴⁵

⁴⁵Transcript of Proceedings of People vs. Wendell Wilson, Washtenaw County Circuit Court, Ann Arbor, dated January 30, 1968.

One of the primary factors which influenced this decision was the court's interpretation for a conviction to be a necessary condition of probation. It was reasoned that if no conviction accompanied by the normal full legal protections occurred, there could be no probation. It was further rationalized that the consent required of the accused was not adequate protection to guarantee that a completely innocent youth would not be placed under the conditions of probation, which are reserved for convicted offenders.

Appellate level. On April 22, 1969, the Michigan Court of Appeals struck down the Wilson case with People vs. Robert Lynn.⁴⁶

In this appeal the defendant claimed his pre-conviction commitment as a youthful trainee was a denial of due process.

The court unequivocally stated that the commitment as a youthful trainee was strictly voluntary and that there was no denial of any of the rights guaranteed by the constitution.

Contrasting sharply with the Lynn decision, Frank J. Kelley, Michigan Attorney General, ruled in June, 1970, that the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act was

⁴⁶People vs. Robert Lynn, 17 Mich. App. 117 (1969).

unconstitutional because it allowed incarceration without an official finding of guilt. Though this opinion has yet to be tested in court, the Department of Corrections has released all persons previously committed under the act except those who pleaded guilty or were found guilty. In the future, persons not found guilty prior to placement as youthful trainees will not be accepted by the Department.⁴⁷

Administrative Experience

Significant administrative experience was viewed according to whether it has tended to modify the Youthful Trainee Act or moved toward a youth authority concept.

Modification of the current law. Young persons committed to Michigan's youthful trainee institutions have sometimes walked away, intending not to return. Such action on the part of a trainee has not legally been viewed as an escape since there was no conviction nor sentence passed. This has caused a problem to exist in returning trainees to the custody of proper authorities. Peace officers have had no legal authority to apprehend walk-away trainees without a warrant.

To overcome this problem, a bill was introduced to amend the Youthful Trainee Act. This amendment would

⁴⁷The State Journal [Lansing], June 30, 1970, p. A-12, col. 5.

provide specifically that a youthful trainee who leaves an institutional facility of the Department of Corrections without proper authority may be retaken without warrant by a peace officer.⁴⁸

Still another, and more recent, experience has shown that there is some desire to do more than just modify the act. To accomplish the same end sought by the Michigan Attorney General, a bill has been introduced to completely repeal the act.⁴⁹

Arguments for repeal of the law include its limited usage by the courts and consequently small trainee populations, the failure to adequately augment the physical facilities to handle a large number of trainees, the great similarity of trainees' needs to the needs of convicted youthful offenders, and the issue of the constitutionality of nonconviction commitments. The Department of Corrections has not shown any strong objections to the repeal of the Youthful Trainee Act.⁵⁰

⁴⁸Michigan House Bill 3341, April 15, 1969, introduced by Representatives Groat, Heinze, Roy Smith and Baker, referred to the Committee on Social Services and Corrections and pending review.

⁴⁹Michigan Senate Bill 1546, March 26, 1970, introduced by Senators Richardson and Lodge, referred to the Committee on Judiciary and pending review. Comments concerning the activities of the Michigan Attorney General are contained on pages 33 and 34.

⁵⁰Letter, Department of Corrections to the Governor of Michigan, Re: Senate Bill 1546, dated April 20, 1970.

Toward a youth authority. Since the first of 1969, there have been at least two proposals that Michigan establish a youth authority. House Bill 2760 proposes a youth authority be created within the Department of Corrections, and House Bill 2761 would establish a separate Department of Youth Authority. Neither of the bills are the first of their type for Michigan, and neither of them appear to meet Michigan's needs based on government structural limitations.⁵¹

Field Experiences

Comments were solicited from some of the members of the Probation Department of the Detroit Recorder's Court regarding their general experience with the youthful trainee. Summarized versions of the comments received are included here under the headings of the law, its use, and needs for improvement.

The law. Those interviewed believed the Youthful Trainee Act had real potential as a tool, or incentive, for young people to keep out of trouble, go to school, and do other socially acceptable things they would normally not do. Its main feature of avoiding conviction records, however, was believed to do nothing more than

⁵¹Separate letters, Department of Corrections to the Governor of Michigan, both dated May 12, 1969; Re: House Bill 2760 and Re: House Bill 2761.

restructure what had been already practiced for years through expunging records.⁵² As a whole, the immediate avoidance of criminal records under the Youthful Trainee Act was either not recognized or felt to be unnecessary.

Its use. The persons interviewed believed that the law was abused a great deal by defense attorneys and judges. The original intent was to have the law restricted in its application to those not involved in serious crimes. It was also intended that use of the law be based on the results of thorough screening through the presentence investigations, so that all risks of failure and danger would be minimized. The numerous examples cited to show abuse included one case where trainee status was granted an individual who was caught in an armed robbery resulting in the homicide of a victim and a street shoot-out with the police. Other examples included the frequency with which certain judges ignored the recommendations of presentence investigations. The abuses were attributed to the vagueness and ambiguity in the law's wording, combined with our system of giving the accused every legal benefit.

⁵²Expunging records was, and still is, accomplished under the provisions of Act 213, Michigan Public Acts, 1965, which allows those under 21 at the time of the offense to clear their records five years after satisfactory completion of probation.

Needs for improvement. Those interviewed indicated that improvement was needed in handling the youthful trainee, and the youthful offender in general, in the general areas of resources, programs, and research.

Needed resources included medium security institutions with wide varieties of training facilities where values and attitudes could actually be restructured toward community contribution, institutions for females, and more high quality correctional personnel at all levels.

Needed programs included community based and follow-up programs. Community based programs could serve the purposes of prevention as well as rehabilitation at the local level. Follow-up programs should be available to help those coming out of institutions find real jobs, return to educational pursuits, or get needed training.

Research was seen as the basis for all of the foregoing, and was believed dependent on the resources available. Up to the time of this study, little or no data were maintained, or gathered, by Detroit on the trainee. With the recent availability of computerization, however, data gathering had started, and was anticipated to be used in meeting the needs of trainees.

SUMMARY

Michigan does not have a youth authority. Instead, it enacted in 1966 the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act. This act embodies some of the principles found in the youth authority concept. Its most prominent departures from the youth authority idea include the absence of a separate board to control all youth correctional efforts, and the absence of conviction.

Experience with the Youthful Trainee Act has indicated that it could have great potential, but its original intentions have been thwarted by ambiguity and vagueness in its wording, the existence of constitutionality questions, and by the fragmentary nature of its basic applicability to the total problems involved in Michigan youth correction.

Chapter 4

METHODOLOGY

In order to verify the hypotheses, it was necessary that data be gathered allowing comparison between youthful trainees and youthful offenders given regular correctional commitments in Michigan. This chapter attempts to explain the details of the data gathering, some of the major assumptions, some of the primary variables, and how the information was interpreted.

THE GROUPS STUDIED

Two major groups were studied. They were further divided into smaller groups for analysis and comparison purposes.

The first group studied was the Michigan youthful trainee. Since the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act provided for two different types of trainee status, "probationed" or committed, this group was divided accordingly for comparative purposes. In addition, the "probationed" trainee group was further divided according to sex.

The second major group was composed of youthful offenders convicted in Michigan and not under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act.

GATHERING THE DATA

What Information Was Gathered?

The information gathered and developed was of two basic types: characteristics of the two main groups and data indicating their correctional success rates.

Characteristics. Selection of the characteristics on which data could be gathered was restricted by that which was available in specially designated research materials belonging to the Michigan Department of Corrections in Lansing, and by the availability of information contained in accessible presentence investigations conducted by various agencies in Michigan. The final selection included characteristics that would allow conclusions to be reached concerning a general description of the groups, their past correctional experiences, and their offenses.

Correctional success rates. The selection of correctional success rate data on the two major groups was governed by that which was already easily available or easily obtainable. The success rates cited by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and

Administration of Justice in 1967 were arbitrarily used to represent the success rate of the convicted Michigan youthful offender. Since no similar data existed for trainees, a mathematically projected success rate was determined. The projection was based on a survey of the arrest experiences of youthful trainees after they had been institutionally released to the community for a period of not less than eleven months.

How Was the Information Gathered?

Data on the Michigan youthful offender was manually gathered as follows:

The committed youthful trainee. There were 192 youthful trainees institutionally committed throughout Michigan from the time the Youthful Trainee Act became effective on January 1, 1967, until January 1, 1970. No information was available on ten of this group, leaving the total group size at 182. Since the group size was relatively small, and since the time span included most of the life of the program, information was gathered on each individual. In about seventy-five percent of the cases, most of the information was taken directly from summarized individual data sheets. In the remaining cases, all information was taken from presentence investigations, or other reports.

Data concerning the correctional success rate of the youthful trainee were taken from this group. Since many of the persons in this group were still in a youthful trainee status, recidivism was ruled out as an effective measure. To fill the void, arrest experience after institutional release was chosen to represent and act as a measure of how effectively the youthful trainee's behavior had been changed.⁵³ In order to allow an arbitrarily selected minimum time of one year in which arrests could occur, it was initially decided to follow-up all releases occurring during and before May, 1969. For administrative reasons, this decision was later modified to include all those released during and before June, 1969. The decision to modify the cut-off date resulted in a total group size of 100, with only three persons being out of the institution for less than one year.⁵⁴ Through the cooperation of the Michigan State Police, the arrest histories of each subject in the group were followed up. Arrests only in Michigan after institutional release served as the measure of success in accomplishing behavioral change in the Michigan youthful trainee.

⁵³Upon institutional release, the youthful trainee is placed in the community under supervision of regular probation officers.

⁵⁴These three individuals had eleven months, instead of twelve, outside the institution in which to experience arrests.

The "probationed" youthful trainee. "Probationed" youthful trainees are placed under the supervision of the court jurisdiction granting trainee status. On a state-level basis, no central records are maintained on persons in this status.⁵⁵ In an effort to gather data on the largest sized group possible, and influenced strongly by population distribution figures and economic realities, the city of Detroit was selected as probably having the largest single group of "probationed" youthful trainees in Michigan, and their cooperation was requested for the study.

Administrative limitations restricted data gathering on the male group to active cases at the time of record examination.⁵⁶ The group was composed of forty-two males placed under initial supervision between February, 1968, and May, 1970. All active cases were made available and served as the data base.

The female group was comprised of those placed under initial supervision between December, 1968, and April , 1970. The total number of persons in the group

⁵⁵This comment is also applicable to those trainees in an institutionally committed status. There is, however, some specially designated, centrally maintained research material covering the committed trainee.

⁵⁶The limitations included nonavailability of closed cases, cases in preparational status, and cases in other stages of process.

was fourteen. This number included all active cases, and all but one of the total number of female trainees in Detroit since the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act came into effect.⁵⁷

The convicted youthful offender. A decision was made to use convicted youthful offenders committed during 1969 for comparison purposes. It was believed this group would reflect the latest thinking of those charged with deciding the disposition of all youthful offenders for correctional actions. Another strong influence was the availability of data. Since there was a total of 1,105 persons in this group, not counting youthful trainees, data were gathered by sampling every eleventh person.⁵⁸ Size of the total sample was 100.

ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions basic to the study included the following:

1. The criminal justice system was a skimming process.

⁵⁷This information is based on a personal interview with Mrs. Louise S. Cobb, Supervisor, Department of Probation (Women's Division) Detroit Recorder's Court, on April 30, 1970.

⁵⁸Figures were determined by visual examination of a computer listing made by the Data Processing Section of the Michigan Department of Corrections.

2. The Holmes Youthful Trainee Act fitted into the skimming process somewhere near its initial stages.
3. The characteristics available and selected for data gathering purposes were adequate for group identification and differentiation.
4. There have been sufficient youthful trainees to make the data gathered significant, reliable, and valid.
5. Michigan youthful trainees were similar to youths in a similar status elsewhere in the country.

INTERVENING VARIABLES

In addition to the assumptions made, it was recognized that some variables could possibly intervene and affect the outcome of the findings. Some of the more important variables were the following:

1. The Judicial Decision to Use the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act. If the decision was consistently based on personal qualitative standards not reflected in the empirically quantitative factors surrounding individual cases, findings could be affected to the extent that group characteristics would have little significance.

2. The Type of Disposition Made Under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act. It was possible that the characteristics and success rates of youthful trainees would be insignificant as a grouped whole, and significant only according to the two types of disposition possible (commitment or "probation").
3. The Element of Consent. If a large number of youthful offenders otherwise eligible and selected for youthful trainee status withheld their consent and became regular commitments, the findings of the research might be somewhat biased.
4. Proportionate Use of the Youthful Trainee Act. If the Youthful Trainee Act was not used proportionately in all of the authoritative districts, the results of the research would emphasize the heaviest using districts. This would tend to impose an unusually distorted sectional impression on the entire state.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

All raw data was converted to percentage findings, as opposed to attempted analysis using more sophisticated statistical techniques.

The specific presentation of data is through the use of tables for the comparison of individual characteristics, success rates, and other considerations. Each table is accompanied by a narrative analysis.

Chapter 5

THE YOUTHFUL TRAINEE AND THE CONVICTED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER IN MICHIGAN

It was possible to view and describe Michigan's youthful trainee from several different viewpoints. This chapter discusses those possibilities, and uses one of them for comparison with Michigan's convicted youthful offender.

YOUTHFUL TRAINEE DESCRIPTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Various Trainees

There were three types of trainees: The committed; the "probationed" male; and the "probationed" female.

Since it was more difficult to use three separate descriptions for comparison against the description to be developed of the convicted Michigan youthful offender, a way was sought to reduce the number of descriptions involved.

Using a composite description for the "probationed" trainee would have reduced the number of trainee descriptions from three to two. However, by using a completely composite description, the number could be reduced from

two to one. This allowed a one to one comparison effort, and seemed most desirable for the purposes of this study.

Differences Between Trainee Types

As data were gathered on each type of trainee to be included in the composite, several differences were noted. These differences can be reviewed in detail by using the appropriate appendices. For purposes here, attention is directed to Table 1, page 54, and the following narrative summary.

Age. The committed trainee group included equal numbers above age twenty-one and below age seventeen, while both "probationed" groups contained age exceptions only at the higher end of the age scale.

Race. Race composition of the committed group was the reverse of that for both "probationed" groups. This difference is assumed to reflect the socio-geographic conditions of the place furnishing the "probationer" sample.

Nativity. The female "probationer" group contained less natives of Michigan than other groups. However, those from out-of-state tended to have been in Michigan more than eleven years. In addition, all non-natives in the male "probationed" group were from southern states as opposed to 75 percent southerners in the other groups.

Religion. "Probationed" males reflected significantly less religious preference than the other two groups, and the "probationed" females reflected significantly more.

Education. "Probationers" reflected a general two-year higher educational completion than the committed group. More females than males completed the higher grades of high school.

Occupation. Male "probationers" claimed student status significantly more often than the other groups. Female "probationers" tended to claim clerical occupations or none at all. The committed group tended to be common laborers or to have no occupation at all.

Use of drugs and alcohol. "Probationers" used drugs significantly more often than the committed group. Female "probationers" were more likely to be addicted than others. Alcohol, on the other hand, tended to be used most by the committed group.

Parental home broken. Parental homes of female "probationers" tended to be broken significantly more often than other groups.

IQ score and average grade ratings. IQ scores and average grade ratings were not available on either of the "probation" groups.

Age at first attention to authorities. Committed trainees came to the attention of authorities significantly more often and at an earlier age than "probationed" trainees.

Juvenile correctional histories. "Probationed" trainees were much less likely than committed trainees to have any kind of juvenile correctional history. In addition, committed trainees were significantly more likely than "probationed" trainees to have had a commitment and probation if there was a juvenile correctional history.

Adult probation. Committed trainees were much likelier to have had at least one previous adult probation than "probationed" trainees.

Jail terms. A significantly larger proportion of the committed group had jail experience. This difference could be due to the use of youthful trainee selection criteria for the "probationers."

Total time in correctional institutions. While most trainees had no experience in correctional institutions, the committed group tended to have more total time in correctional institutions than the other groups. The female "probationer" tended to have the least amount of total time in correctional institutions.

History of escapes. The committed group was the only group revealing past escape experience.

Offenses. Present offenses of the committed group tended to concentrate in the areas of burglary, auto theft, and assault. Those of the male "probationer" included the same areas with a majority in the drug area and significantly fewer cases of assault. The female "probationer" was more likely to be involved in drug offenses or less serious property crimes.

In the area of past offenses, similar patterns were revealed with the committed group having more and more varied experience.

Parenthood. Parenthood was commonly out of wedlock and significantly more likely in the two "probation" groups, with the female much more likely a parent than the male.

Affects of the Differences

The number and intensity of the differences outlined indicate that all portions of a complete composite profile are affected to some degree.

In the comparison of the characteristics of the trainee and the youthful convict, areas believed to be greatly influenced by the predominant tendencies of one of the groups making up the composite profile are identified.

Table 1
Youthful Trainee Comparison by Percentages*

Characteristic	Committed N=182	Composite Probationer N=56	Probationed Male N=42	Probationed Female N=14
Age				
16 Appears	Yes	No	No	No
18 & 19	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.5
21 Appears	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Race				
White	67.6	37.5	38.1	35.7
Negro	29.7	60.7	59.5	64.3
Michigan Nativity	79.7	76.8	81	64.3
Of Those Born Out-of-State, Percentage From the South	71	91	100	75
Religion				
Protestant	66.5	57.1	50	78.6
Catholic	22.5	21.4	21.4	21.4
Education				
H.S. 1-2	52.2	28.6	31	21.4
H.S. 3-4	23.6	57.1	34.8	64.3
Coll. 1-2	1.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Occupation				
Com. Labor	35.2	14.3	19.1	28.6
Student	20.3	35.7	42.9	14.3
None	35.7	28.6	21.4	50
Marital Status				
Single	98.4	98.2	100	92.9
Time in State				
Life	78	75	78.6	64.3
11 yrs. up	11.5	19.6	14.3	35.7
Use of Drugs				
None	74.7	50	54.8	35.7
Use	23.1	44.6	45.2	42.9
Addicted	----	----	----	14.3
Use of Alcohol				
Not Signif.	87.4	98.2	100	92.9
Mod. Low Tolerance	11.5	----	----	----
Parental Home Broken				
No	46.2	46.4	50	35.7
By Age 9	33.5	33.9	28.6	50
I.Q. Score				
90-99	29.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
100-109	54.1			
110-up	24.7			

Average Grade Rating	5-8 9-12	54.4 23.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age at 1st Attention to Authorities	No Prev. Attn. By 15 By 17 By 19	1.1 34.1 65.4 92.3	37.5 26.8 37.5 51.8	50 28.6 35.7 42.8	0 21.4 42.8 78.5
Juvenile Correctional Histories	No History Probation Commit. & Probation	55.5 21.4 15.4	92.9 5.4 ----	95.2 4.8 ----	85.7 7.1 7.1
Previous Adult Probation	None Once	81.9 15.4	96.4 3.6	97.6 2.4	92.9 7.1
Jail Terms	None One	68.1 18.7	100 ----	100 ----	100 ----
Prison Terms	None	98.9	100	100	100
Total Time in Corr. Inst.	None To 1 Yr.	85.7 7.7	96.4 3.6	97.6 2.4	92.9 7.1
History of Escapes	None 1 or more	89.6 10.4	100 ----	100 ----	100 ----
Present Offense	Assault Drugs Burglary Auto Theft Fraud Forgery U & P Misc. (Wpns.)	13.2 ---- 35.7 17 ---- ---- ----	1.8 32.1 23.2 10.7 ---- ---- ----	2.4 28.6 28.6 14.3 ---- ---- ----	---- 42.9 ---- ---- 42.9 14.3 14.3
Most Frequent Past Offenses	Drugs Burglary Larceny Auto Theft Misc. Alcohol & Traffic Juvenile None	---- 36.8 30 28.6 48.4 39 36.8 9.3	17.9 ---- ---- ---- 32.1 19.6 32.1 33.9	14.3 ---- ---- 11.9 33.3 19.1 28.6 35.7	28.6 ---- 14.3 ---- 28.6 21.4 42.9 28.6
Different Types of Past Offenses Committed	None Only 1 2 or more	---- ---- 79.5	33.9 42.9 ----	35.7 40.5 ----	28.6 50 ----
Parenthood		----	19.6	11.9	42.9

*Some categories and percentages have been omitted. Detailed information is available by referring to the appropriate appendices.

THE YOUTHFUL TRAINEE

The detailed characteristics of the composite trainee are contained in Appendix F.

By referring to the summarized data shown in Table 2, page 65, the youthful trainee's general description emerges as follows:

General

The youthful trainee is an eighteen or nineteen-year-old white male who was involved in a burglary, auto theft or drug violation. He was born and raised in Michigan, or born in the South and raised in Michigan if from out-of-state, and prefers a Protestant religion. He has had one or two years of high school, and has quite possibly finished high school. For the most part, he has not settled his vocational interests and is almost certain to be single. There is a good chance that he has tried drugs, but he is not a consistent user or addicted. He claims that he uses alcohol moderately or not at all, and that alcohol had nothing to do with the offense which caused him to be placed in trainee status. There is a very good chance that his parents are living together now. If this is not so, his home was probably broken before he was nine years old. He has normal intelligence and an average grade rating somewhere between the fifth and sixth grade, with a good chance of reaching

into the high school grades. The attention of the authorities was first attracted somewhere between his thirteenth and eighteenth year, probably when he was fifteen or sixteen. Chances are good that he has no correctional history of any kind. If he does have a correctional history, it will not involve any prison sentences; rather, it would probably be a juvenile probation, or commitment and probation. He might have been placed under one adult probation, but it's not too likely. If he did spend time in an institution, it was less than a year and he probably tried to escape or walk away from custody. It was noted that the lack of a correctional history does not mean the trainee committed no offenses prior to the one for which trainee status was given. Chances are very good he committed one to three earlier offenses which resulted in no correctional action.

Miscellaneous

An attempt was made to gather information that would provide depth beyond the knowledge offered by the general description. Unfortunately, data were not available on a scale that would allow its inclusion as part of an overall composite. Therefore, it is presented under this miscellaneous heading and attention is called to the fact that it was developed from the data gathered on the group of committed trainees.

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Status revocation. Revocations of trainee status occurred in 32.6 percent of all cases for which it was initially granted. Over half of these revocations took place within four months of the trainee's institutionalization; 73.5 percent took place within seven months; and the rest took place within one year. Upon revocation, the individual answered to the court for the criminal charge which had been in suspension.

Jurisdictions granting trainee status. Only 27.7 percent of all Michigan counties have committed individuals as youthful trainees. These counties tended to be more populated than the others. They also tended to be located in the northern part or the eastern half of Michigan.

Length of institutionalization. Once having arrived at the institution, there is about a 50 percent probability the trainee will be returned to the community by the time he finishes a five-month stay. If he is still there after five months, he can take comfort in the fact that almost 70 percent of the trainees have returned to the community by the end of their sixth month of custody. Another 10 percent leave before they have completed their seventh month. At any rate, almost no one spends more than twelve months as an institutionalized trainee before being returned to the community under supervision.

THE CONVICTED YOUTH

The detailed characteristics of the convicted youthful offender are contained in Appendix G.

By referring again to the summarized data shown in Table 2, page 65, the convicted youth's main features emerge as follows:

General

He is a nineteen or twenty-year-old male convicted of one of the more serious property offenses or offenses against the person. He may be either white or black, with a slight tendency toward the latter. He was born and raised in Michigan, or born in the South and raised in Michigan if from out-of-state, and he prefers one of the Protestant religions. He has probably had one or two years of high school, and has quite possibly finished high school. For the most part he is a common laborer. If such is not the case, then he has a skilled trade. On the whole, he is single, probably hasn't used drugs to any significant degree, and alcohol may or may not have been involved in the commission of the offense for which he was convicted. If he has used drugs in the past, there is a good chance that he became an addict. There is a good chance his parents are living together now. If not, the home was probably broken by the time he was nine years old. He has slightly less than normal, or normal,

intelligence and an average grade rating between the fifth and eighth grade. The attention of the authorities was first attracted by the time he was sixteen, with a good chance that it was before his fourteenth birthday. Chances are he has a juvenile correctional history. If he does, it probably shows he has had at least one commitment and one probation. He has probably had at least one adult probation, too. He hasn't been in prison before, but the probabilities of having had some jail experience are about even. If he has been to jail, it was probably just once. All in all, he has probably spent up to a year in a correctional institution, possibly as much as three years, and was not caught trying to escape. Even though no information is available about his past offense experiences, it is reasonable to assume it is similar to the youthful trainee's.

Miscellaneous

To provide depth in understanding both the trainee and the youthful convict, it is pointed out that the jurisdictions which convicted the youthful offenders used in this study represented only 32.5 percent of all Michigan counties. Of the counties represented, 59.3 percent showed no record of ever having made a youthful trainee commitment.

THE DIFFERENCES

The general descriptions of the trainee and the regularly convicted youthful offender are similar on the surface. Differences do exist, however, and are revealed by comparing the two groups depicted in Table 2. These differences are summarized below. In addition, observations not represented in Table 2, but reflected in the appendices, are presented.

Differences

Differences between the trainees and the convicted youths were found in almost all of the areas of comparison.

Age. The trainee tended to be slightly younger than the convicted youth, with median ages of eighteen and nineteen, respectively.

Race. The trainee group was 60.5 percent white and the convicted offender group was only 48 percent white. In addition, the trainee group tended to have more minority groups represented than the convicted group. The impact upon the composite profile by the "probationed" trainee was also significant. Additional information was needed to complete a more solid profile before definite conclusions could be reached and generalizations made. Limited conclusions were possible concerning the subgroups and their individual comparisons with the convicted group, however.

Nativity. There was a greater tendency for trainees to be natives of Michigan, except in the case of female trainees. Part of the differences could be attributed to the size of the sample groups.

Religion. Trainees tended to reflect a slightly greater consciousness of religion than convicted youthful offenders.

Education. Both groups had 97 percent with educations between the seventh grade and the second year of college completion. It was probable that the median grades were within a few months of each other. However, the composite profile appeared to have been significantly influenced by the great differences between the "probationed" and committed trainees. Once again, additional information was needed. All that could be said at this point was that convicted offenders had a higher level of educational completion than committed trainees, and a significantly lower completion than "probationed" trainees.

Occupation. There was a great difference in the occupations of the comparison groups. This was probably due to the slightly older age of the convicted offender.

Marital status. The convicted offender showed much greater experience in the area of marriage than the trainee. This was probably influenced by multiple factors, including age and work experience.

Time in state. Trainees had a slight tendency to have spent more time in the state than convicted offenders before being placed in a trainee status or convicted.

Use of drugs. The composite profile was greatly influenced by the differences between the types of trainees. The convict had significantly greater experience with drugs than the committed trainee, similar experience to the male "probationer," and significantly less than the female "probationer."

Use of alcohol. The significantly higher use of alcohol by the convicted youth was probably influenced by multiple factors, including slightly older age, work, and living experiences.

Parental home broken. Trainees were slightly less likely to have parental homes broken, or to have them broken at slightly later ages. It is possible that the composite profile was strongly influenced by the differences between the male and female "probationers." Females were most likely to have had broken homes or to have had them broken by age nine. Male "probationers" were polarized in the opposite direction.

IQ scores and average grade rating. Trainees, despite their lower educational completion, showed much higher IQ scores and a greater average grade rating than

the convicted youth. Since this finding was based solely on the committed trainee data, any conclusions drawn must be viewed with caution.

Age at first attention of authorities. Trainees came to the first attention of the authorities slightly later than convicts, and they had a tendency not to be noticed at all, while the convicted youth was reasonably sure of discovery before age sixteen.

Correctional histories. The correctional history of the convicted youth was much greater than the trainee's in all respects. The trainee was much less likely to have a juvenile history, adult probation, jail term, prison term, or time in any kind of correctional institution.

Present offense. The trainee concentrated on four major offense areas: burglary; auto theft; drugs; and assault. The convicted youth, on the other hand, was spread more evenly over a wider offense area with little emphasis on drugs.

Observations

The following observations and impressions are not specifically reflected in the foregoing data. They are, however, reflected and supported by the data contained in the appendices to this study. Included are observations

Table 2
Comparing the Trainee and the Convicted Youth by Percentages*

Characteristics		The Composite Trainee N=238	The Convicted Youth N=100
Age	Under 18	14.8	5
	At 18	44.5	20
	At 19	26.9	39
	Over 19	13.9	36
Race	White	60.5	48
	Negro	37	51
Michigan Nativity		79	75
Of Those Born Out-of-State, Percentage from the South		76.4	79.2
Religion	Protestant	64.3	61
	Catholic	22.3	24
Education	Grade 7-8	16.4	14
	H.S. 1-2	46.6	48
	H.S. 3-4	31.5	34
	College 1-2	2.5	1
Occupation	Common Labor	30.3	82
	Skilled Trade	----	9
	Student	24	4
	None	32	3
Marital Status	Single	98.3	89
	Married	----	8
	Sep/Divorced	----	3
Time in State	Life	77.3	72
	11 Yrs. Up	13.5	13
Use of Drugs	None	68.9	59
	Use	28.2	19
	Addicted	----	11
Use of Alcohol	Not Significant	89.9	46
	Moderate with low Tolerance	8.8	35
	Alcoholic	----	8
Parental Home Broken	No	46.2	40
	Before Age 9	33.9	34
	Between 12 & 16	8	10
I.Q. Score	Below 90	----	46
	90-99	29.1	23
	100-109	34.1	16
	110-Up	24.7	15

Table 2
Continued

Characteristics		The Composite Trainee N=238	The Convicted Youth N=100
Average Grade Rating	5-8	54.4	64
	9-12	23.1	12
Age at 1st Attention to Authorities	Below 12	13.4	17
	13-14	18.9	21
	15-16	26.5	34
	17-18	24	22
Juvenile Correctional Histories	None	64.3	45
	Probation	17.7	14
	Commitment	----	11
	Comm. & Prob.	12.2	30
Previous Adult Probation	None	85.3	56
	Once	12.6	37
	Twice	----	6
Jail Terms	None	75.6	50
	One	14.3	28
	More Than One	----	20
Prison Terms	None	99.2	89
	One	----	11
Total Time in Correctional Institutions	None	88.2	37
	To One Year	6.7	37
	1-3 Years	----	20
History of Escapes	None	92	81
	One or More	8	19
Present Offense	Homicide	----	5
	Assault	10.5	12
	Drugs	12.2	--
	Burglary	32.8	17
	Auto Theft	15.6	18
	Larceny	----	19
Jurisdictions Granting Youthful Trainee Status or Convicting	Counties	27.7	32.5
	% of Convicting Counties Who Also Use the H.Y.T.A.	----	40.7
	% of Convicting Counties Who Never Use H.Y.T.A.	----	59.3

*Some categories and percentages have been omitted. Detailed information is available by referring to the appropriate appendices.

about the youthful trainee's age, religion, occupation and present offenses, use of alcohol, and first attention of authorities.

Age. There was an indication that the age limitations of the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act were not broad enough. This was supported by the appearance of sixteen and twenty-one year-old youths in committed trainee status, and the appearance of twenty-one year-old youths in the supervised status. It could also be argued that this finding revealed a slight tendency on the part of judges to think that the younger a person, the more likely he should be institutionalized. This was supported by the absence of sixteen year-olds in the "probationed" trainee subgroups and the presence of sixteen year-olds only in the committed subgroup.

Religion. Only two individuals in the entire group claimed any of the religions, such as the Muhammads and the Black Muslims, currently believed to be popular with blacks. Since this occurred in a group having a strong black representation, and since most blacks involved did claim a religion, the incongruity seemed noteworthy.

Occupations and present offenses. The occupations and present offenses appeared to be closely connected

with the sex of the trainee. Females tended to have occupations where they are readily accepted or none at all. Offenses involved no violence or physical destruction of material goods.

Use of alcohol. In most cases alcohol was recorded as not being a factor in the offenses of the committed trainee. The impression gained by the investigator while reading most of the material available, however, indicated that alcohol was a factor in the majority of present offenses. This same impression was also received regarding many of the offenders' past crimes.

First attention of authorities. While extracting data from records, the investigator noted a seemingly high frequency of behavioral control contacts made with various social authorities before the offender finally came to the attention of the police or correctional officials. The social authorities referred to include school officials in all capacities and welfare workers.

THE SUCCESS RATE

It was impossible within the scope of this study to determine a solid foundation on which to establish a success rate. However, by making a survey of the number of arrests experienced by slightly more than half of the committed trainees used in this study after they had been

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returned to the community for approximately one year, information was gathered that was useful for making an "educated guess."

Using the procedure illustrated in Table 3, page 70, it was conceivable that a success rate of 78 percent was possible. Such a success rate would compare favorably with the high success rates experienced in California, and with other success rates cited in 1967.⁵⁹ It would also be significantly higher than the success rate for convicted felons used to represent the convicted Michigan youthful offender in this study.⁶⁰

SUMMARY

Michigan's youthful trainee can be described from several different viewpoints according to his legal disposition as a trainee and his sex. The use of any single descriptive viewpoint has certain advantages and disadvantages.

⁵⁹President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 28. Success rates of 60 percent to 90 percent are cited as high. These rates are for probation, which, while not exactly the same as the youthful trainee commitment program, has several important similarities.

⁶⁰President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in A Free Society (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 45. Based on recidivism, the success rate for convicted felons is about 67 percent. Also, see pp. 41 and 42 of this study.

Table 3

Arrest History Follow-Up and Success Rate

Total Size of Sample Surveyed: 100.

ARREST TOTALS AFTER RELEASE FROM INSTITUTION

<u>Number of Arrests</u>	<u>Number of Individuals</u>
None	46
One	35
Two	9
Three or more	<u>10</u>
Total	100

COMPUTATIONS

Total Number of Individuals Arrested	54
Number of Individuals Who, If Successfully Prosecuted on the Charges for Which Arrested, Would Not Receive Prison, Probation, or Youthful Trainee Status*	- 5
Probable Elimination in Early Case Stages**	- 27
Maximum Number of Cases Left for Which Imprisonment, Probation, or Grant of Youthful Trainee Status Could Take Place if Convicted	22
Total Sample	100
Maximum Possible Convictions	- 22
Cases of "Success"	78

SUCCESS RATE = 78%

*Criminal Statistics, 1967 (Lansing: Michigan Department of Corrections, 1967), Tables A3A, A3B, A4a, and A4b. Determined by comparing all arrest charges with all Michigan court dispositions made for the same charges.

**President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in A Free Society (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 133. About half of all arrest cases are dismissed during the early stages of preparation because the individual did not commit the offense, the proof against the offender is not adequate, or the offense was legally defensible.

For the purposes of this study, the broadest possible viewpoint was chosen and a composite trainee profile was developed. Because of the statistical impact of the differences between the groups contained in the composite, the profile must be used with care in some of the comparison areas.

The composite profile is summarized in Table 2, page 65. The groups which played a role in the composition are presented in summarized form in Table 1, page 54.

Using the data collected, general descriptions of the youthful trainee and the convicted youth were developed and compared. The major differences revealed by the comparison are summarized in Table 4, page 72.

Overall, through the use of a projection, it appears that the success rate for trainees is appreciably higher than that for convicted youths. It further appears that the differences between the youthful trainees and the convicted youthful offenders, as shown in Tables 2 and 4, could be an important factor in the higher success rate of the trainee.

Table 4
Summary of the Major Differences Between the Youthful
Trainee and the Youthful Convict by Percentages*

Characteristics		The Composite Trainee N=238	The Convicted Youth N=100
Age	18 & Below	59.3	25
	19 & Above	40.8	75
Race	White	60.5	48
	Black	37	51
Occupation	Common Labor	30.3	82
	Student	24	4
Use of Drugs	None	68.9	59
	Use	28.2	19
	Addicted	----	11
Use of Alcohol	Not Significant	89.9	46
	Moderate With Low Tolerance	8.8	35
	Alcoholic	----	8
Parental Home Broken	No	46.2	40
I.Q. Score	Below 90	12.1	46
	90-99	29.1	23
	100-109	34.1	16
	110 & Above	24.7	15
Average Grade Rating	Between 5th & 8th	54.4	64
	Between 9th & 12th	23.1	12
Previous Correctional History	No Juv. History	64.3	45
	No Adult Probation	85.3	56
	No Jail Terms	75.6	50
	No Prison Terms	99.2	89
	No Time in Corr. Institutions	88.2	37
	No Escapes	92	81
Present Offense	Homicide	----	5
	Assault	10.5	12
	Drugs	12.2	--
	Burglary	32.8	17
	Auto Theft	15.6	18
	Larceny	----	19

*Some categories and percentages have been omitted. Detailed information is available by referring to the appropriate appendices.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUMMARY

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions concerning the study results include the following:

1. Youthful trainees differ from convicted youthful offenders in many of their characteristics. In most instances the differences are small, and in a few they are great. Areas of greatest difference are: race; occupation; use of drugs and alcohol; age at which broken homes occur; IQ scores; average grade ratings; previous correctional histories, including juvenile experience; and present offense.

2. Trainees, grouped according to their disposition under the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act, differ from each other in many respects. Differences are greatest in the areas of race; religion; education; use of drugs and alcohol; age at which broken parental homes occur; age at the first attention of authorities; and past correctional histories.

3. More than half of all Michigan counties have never used the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act. The jurisdictions which use the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act tend not to be the same ones which convict youthful offenders, have larger populations than jurisdictions which convict only, and are located mainly in the northern and eastern parts of Michigan.

4. Committed trainees are generally institutionalized for periods slightly less than six months before being returned to the community and placed under the supervision of a regular probation officer.

5. If a committed trainee has his status revoked, it will probably take place within four months of his commitment.

6. At this time, the success rate for youthful trainees cannot be determined to the same degree of accuracy as rates have been for some probationers and prisoners. However, by a projection based on arrests after institutional release, the success rate for trainees is about 78 percent, and betters the usual rate of 67 percent for convicted youths by 11 percent.

7. The age limitations of the Youthful Trainee Act need to be studied in detail to determine if they should be broadened to better include some of those below seventeen and above twenty years of age.

8. The absence of currently popular black religions, such as Muhammadism and Black Muslimism, from the groups studied is notable.

9. There is a strong possibility that alcohol is more of a factor in youthful trainee cases than reflected by the data in the study.

Conclusions concerning the study in general include the following:

1. Both hypotheses were supported by the study.

2. Since the support for the hypotheses was not of overwhelming strength, it is quite possible that the measures used were of too gross a scale.

3. Though the limitations of the study prevented it, the data gathered and presented could be further analyzed to produce additional findings.

4. The administration of any correctional effort for youth must operate under severe limitations of knowledge, resources, and local conditions.

5. The lack of uniformity between states makes it difficult, if not impossible, to effectively use all the youthful offender data that is collected under separate efforts.

6. Youthful offenders, as a special and limited group, have largely been ignored. This situation is constantly being changed by increasing attention to the young, and interest in youthful offenders is at its highest peak ever.

IMPLICATIONS

1. Concurrent use of regular conviction and youthful offender programs in Michigan suggests confusion exists concerning the ability to cope with criminal responsibility on the basis of age alone. This implication is reinforced by the original intent behind the Holmes Youthful Trainee Act, and its uneven use throughout Michigan. The study indicates that more attention must be given to the total needs of the offender, regardless of age or the place where the offense was committed.

2. The complexities of administering a correctional program for any group, regardless of age or other factors, indicate that the latest analytical and organizational methods must be applied. This includes the application of systems analysis to the total correctional effort. It also means organization to meet clearly established goals that are realistic and attainable. This is a difficult problem area because there is no such thing as complete independence in any part of the government structure. This should not act as a bar, however, to starting action. Evidence of this is the fact that systems analysis has already begun to be applied in the informational systems of many correctional departments, including Michigan's.

3. The reasons cited for the overall lack of, and variation in, the enactment of youth authorities included

existing administrative structures and needs. Whether youth authorities are adopted or not, there is a clear indication that progress in the area of youthful offenders will require the expenditure of great amounts of resources, and probably require extensive reorganization of current efforts and structures. Perhaps what is needed is an interstate pooling of efforts.

4. The nonobservation by courts of recommendations received from key agencies implies that all elements of the criminal justice system must work more closely together. The end results would include fewer misunderstandings, more cooperation, and probably more effectiveness in reaching the common goals.

5. Another strong implication is that correctional priorities must be reevaluated and reestablished. This reevaluation must take place frequently, and if possible, constantly. If it doesn't, programs and efforts become stale and fail to meet the goals for which designed. Examples of this latter situation include those states which enacted youth authorities but failed to implement and use them.

6. There is a strong requirement for central control and monitoring of all correctional efforts at the state level. This control would include full authority to determine treatment and supervisory needs of those convicted or adjudicated. It should be noted that the

difficulties to be encountered in achieving such a goal are formidable, and cross the lines of many common values and societal roles. Completely indeterminate sentencing is a long way off, but not impossible.

7. The existence of differences between offender groups implies that correctional administration can be improved by concentrating on special groups of offenders having nearly identical characteristics. A minimum number of three special groups seem obvious: juveniles; youths; and adults. Subgroups within these groups might also be effectively identified for special efforts using many treatment techniques.

8. Last, but certainly not least in rank of importance, is the implication that the youthful trainee must be studied in further detail. While the study shows that differences do exist between the trainee and the convicted youth, the full significance of the differences is not known. Until the full significance of these differences is known, and understood, programs and treatment cannot achieve full potential.

SUMMARY

Michigan's Holmes Youthful Trainee Act attempts to meet the needs of the youthful offender without making or labeling him a criminal, while, at the same time, giving him treatment in either an institution or the community.

This law provides distinct advantages for youths between the ages of seventeen and twenty. Since its inception, more than 200 youths have been institutionally treated under its provisions. The number of youths who have received community treatment under its provisions is unknown, but believed to be large.

The study began with the hypotheses that the youthful trainee differed characteristically from the youthful offender convicted in the regular manner, and that the success rate of the youthful trainee would be higher than for the convicted youth.

To test the first hypothesis, data were manually gathered on the different characteristics of the youthful trainee and the convicted youth. Because of the possible different types of trainee, based on sex and legal disposition, data were gathered on each possibility and developed into a totally composite profile. A similar procedure was followed for convicted youths.

The trainee group serving as data base numbered 238 total. Of this group, 182 were institutionally committed between the law's inception in 1966 and January 1, 1970; 42 were males in the Detroit area who had received only supervision, and were still in trainee status; and 14 were females in the Detroit area who had received only supervision. All but one in the latter group were still in trainee status at the time of the study.

The data base group of committed trainees included all but ten of those receiving trainee commitments between the indicated dates.

The group serving as the data base for convicted youths was comprised of all the youths between seventeen and twenty years of age committed in Michigan during 1969. Total group size was 1,105. A sample total of 100 was reached by taking every eleventh subject on a computer printout sheet.

The second hypothesis was tested by taking 100 of the committed trainees and conducting a survey of their arrest experience after institutional release. All except three persons in this group had at least one year in the community in which to be arrested. The three with less than one year in the community had eleven months. Comparison of success rates was made by converting the arrests, through projection, to a rate similar to that used for evaluating probation and recidivism.

The findings of the study supported both hypotheses.

In the case of the characteristics, it was found that the greatest differences were in race make-up of the groups, religious preferences, education and IQ scores, use of drugs and alcohol, previous correctional histories, and offenses.

Similar areas of difference were found to exist between the various types of trainee groups making up the composite trainee.

The success rate for the trainee was found to be about 78 percent; comparing quite favorably with certain high probation success rates, and being 11 percent higher than the accepted success rate of about 67 percent for regularly convicted offenders.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

THE HOLMES YOUTHFUL TRAINEE ACT

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THE HOLMES YOUTHFUL TRAINEE ACT

The Holmes Youthful Trainee Act was brought into being in 1966 by the passage of Michigan House Bill 3998 and Michigan House Bill 3653, which are quoted below.

MICHIGAN HOUSE BILL 3998

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Chapter 2 of Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, being sections 762.1 to 762.10 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, is amended by adding 6 new sections to stand as sections 11 to 16 as follows:

CHAPTER 2

Sec. 11. When any youth is alleged to have committed a criminal offense between his seventeenth and twentieth birthdays, the court of record having jurisdiction of such criminal offense may with the consent of either the affected youth or his legal guardian or guardian ad litem elect to consider and assign such youth to the status of youthful trainee.

Sec. 12. The court of record, having jurisdiction over the criminal offense referred to in section 1, may at any time terminate its consideration of the youth as a youthful trainee or, once having assigned the youth to the status of a youthful trainee, may at its discretion revoke such status at any time prior to the youth's final release. Such termination of consideration, or such revocation of status as a youthful trainee, shall serve to reinstate the criminal case against such youth at the point interrupted when the consideration as a youthful trainee was commenced. No information divulged by the youth, subsequent to the commencement of consideration of

the youthful trainee status, may be admissible as evidence in the criminal case. Should the status of a youthful trainee be revoked and sentence imposed under criminal procedure, the court in imposing sentence shall specifically grant credit against the sentence for time served as a youthful trainee in an institutional facility of the department of corrections.

Sec. 13. If a youth is assigned to the status of a youthful trainee and the underlying charge is an offense punishable by imprisonment in a state prison for a term of more than 1 year, the court shall (a) commit the youth to the department of corrections for custodial supervision and training for a period not to exceed 3 years in an institutional facility designated by the department for such purpose or (b) place the youth on probation for a period not to exceed 3 years. A youth placed on probation shall be under the supervision of a probation officer or community assistance officer appointed by the corrections commission. Upon commitment to and receipt by the department of corrections, a youthful trainee shall be subject to the direction of the department of corrections.

Sec. 14. An assignment of a youth to the status of youthful trainee, as provided in this chapter, shall not be deemed to be a conviction of crime and such person shall suffer no civil disability, right or privilege following his release from such status because of such assignment as a youthful trainee. Unless such person shall be later convicted of the crime alleged to have been committed, referred to in section 1, all proceedings relative to the disposition of the criminal charge and to the assignment as youthful trainee shall be closed to public inspection, but shall be open to the courts of the state, the department of corrections, the department of social services and law enforcement personnel in the performance of their duties and such information may only be used for the performance of such duties.

Sec. 15. The provisions of this chapter may also be applied to a youth over the age of 15 years whose jurisdiction has been waived under the provisions of section 27 of chapter 4 of this act.

Sec. 16. Sections 11 to 15 shall be known as the "Holmes youthful trainee act."

Section 2. This act shall become effective January 1, 1967.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

MICHIGAN HOUSE BILL 3653

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Sections 4 and 6 of Act No. 232 of the Public Acts of 1953, being sections 791.204 and 791.206 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, are hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 1.

Sec. 4. Subject to constitutional powers vested in the executive and judicial departments of the state, the department shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the following: (a) Probation officers of this state, and the administration of all orders of probation, (b) pardons, reprieves, commutations and paroles, and (c) penal institutions, correctional farms, probation recovery camps, prison labor and industry, wayward minor programs and youthful trainee institutions and programs for the care and supervision of youthful trainees.

Sec. 6. The director, having first obtained the approval of the commission, subject to the provisions of Act No. 88 of the Public Acts of 1943, as amended, being sections 24.71 to 24.80 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, and subject to the provisions of Act No. 197 of the Public Acts of 1952, as amended, being sections 24.101 to 24.110, of the Compiled Laws of 1948, shall promulgate rules and regulations which shall provide:

(a) For the control, management and operation of the general affairs of the department.

(b) For supervision and control of probationers and probation officers throughout the state, subject to the provisions contained in this act.

(c) For the manner in which applications for pardon, reprieve or commutation shall be made to the governor; for the procedure in handling such applications by the commission, and for recommendations thereon to the governor; for the manner in which paroles shall be considered, and to prescribe the duties of the parole board in respect thereto; for hearings on paroles and for notice thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this act; for the entering of appropriate orders granting or denying paroles; and for the supervision and control of paroled prisoners.

(d) For the management and control of state penal institutions, correctional farms, probation recovery camps, the wayward minor program and youthful trainee institutions and programs for the care and supervision of youthful trainees separate and apart from persons convicted of crimes within the jurisdiction of the commission. Such

rules may permit the use of portions of penal institutions in which persons convicted of crimes are detained. Such rules shall provide that decisions as to the removal of the youth from the youthful trainee facility or the release of the youth from the supervision of the department of corrections shall be made by the department of corrections and shall assign responsibility for such decisions to a committee composed of representative departmental staff members and may include, when practical and applicable, an appropriate probation officer.

(e) For the management and control of prison labor and industry.

(f) For the establishment and supervision of a youth division.

(g) For the transfer, with the approval of the director of the state department of social services, of youthful trainees to the department of social services for admission to any of its facilities for youth, where such facilities are more appropriate for the treatment and supervision of the youth than the facilities of the department of corrections. When the facilities of the department of social services are used by the department of corrections, the youth may be required to abide by the regulations of the department of social services and shall be subject to the same supervision and discipline as other youth in its care. The cost of care of such youth while under the care of the department of social services shall be a charge against the appropriation of the department of social services.

The director, having first obtained the approval of the commission, may adopt such further rules and regulations with respect to the affairs of the department as he may deem necessary or expedient for the proper administration of this act and he may modify, amend, supplement or rescind any such rule or regulation. No rule or regulation shall be adopted which shall be inconsistent with or in contravention of any of the express provisions of this act or the constitution.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

APPENDIX B

COMMITTED YOUTHFUL TRAINEE DATA

APPENDIX B

COMMITTED YOUTHFUL TRAINEE DATA

NOTE: Percentages have been rounded off.

Table B1

Age Based on Year of Birth Subtracted from
Arrival Date at Reception Center

Age	Number	Percentage
16	3	1.7
17	27	14.8
18	84	46.1
19	46	25.3
20	19	10.4
21*	<u>3</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	182	100.0

*Those at age 21 were age 20 at the time offense committed.

Table B2

Race

Race	Number	Percentage
White	123	67.5
Negro	54	29.7
Indian	2	1.1
Mexican	2	1.1
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B3

Nativity

Birth Place	Number	Percentage
Michigan	145	79.7
Out-of-State	31	17.0
Foreign	2	1.1
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B4
Source of Out-of-State Trainees

State	Number	Percentage
Alabama	3	9.7
Arkansas	4	12.9
California	1	3.2
Florida	1	3.2
Georgia	3	9.7
Illinois	1	3.2
Kentucky	1	3.2
Louisiana	1	3.2
Mississippi	5	16.1
Missouri	2	6.5
New York	1	3.2
Ohio	2	6.5
Pennsylvania	3	9.7
Tennessee	2	6.5
Wisconsin	<u>1</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Total	31	100.0

Table B5
Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Protestant	121	66.5
Catholic	41	22.5
Mohammedan	2	1.1
Other	1	.6
None	15	8.2
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B6
Education Completed

Grades Completed	Number	Percentage
3-4	2	1.1
5-6	4	2.2
7-8	36	19.8
H.S. 1-2	95	52.2
H.S. 3-4	43	23.6
College 1-2	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B7
Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Common Labor	64	35.2
Farm Labor	2	1.1
Skilled Trade	8	4.4
Clerk	6	3.3
Student	37	20.3
None	<u>65</u>	<u>35.7</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B8
Marital Status

Status	Number	Percentage
Married	3	1.7
Single	<u>179</u>	<u>98.3</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B9
Amount of Time in State Before Commitment

Time	Number	Percentage
Less than 30 days	1	.6
7 Mos. to 1 Yr.	2	1.1
2-3 years	6	3.3
4-6 years	3	1.7
7-10 years	6	3.3
11 years-up	21	11.5
Life	142	77.9
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B10
Use of Drugs

Degree of Usage	Number	Percentage
None	136	74.6
Use of habit forming drugs	42	23.1
Occasional use of addicting drugs	1	.6
Mildly addicted	1	.6
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B11
Use of Alcohol

Use	Number	Percentage
Not significant	159	87.4
Moderate with low tolerance	21	11.5
Alcoholic	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B12
Parental Home Broken

Age At Which Home Broken	Number	Percentage
Home not broken	84	46.2
Before age 3	37	20.3
Before age 6	14	7.7
Before age 9	10	5.5
Before age 12	13	7.1
Before age 16	14	7.7
After age 16	<u>10</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B13

IQ Scores

Score	Number	Percentage
70-79	6	3.3
80-89	16	8.8
90-99	53	29.1
100-109	62	34.1
110-119	37	20.3
120-129	4	2.2
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B14

Average Grade Rating

Rating	Number	Percentage
Second	3	1.7
Third	8	4.4
Fourth	20	11.0
Fifth	28	15.4
Sixth	24	13.2
Seventh	26	14.3
Eighth	21	11.5
Ninth	21	11.5
Tenth	8	4.4
Eleventh	12	6.6
Twelfth	1	.6
Unknown	<u>10</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B15
Age at First Attention of Authorities

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 10	6	3.3
10-12	16	8.8
13-14	40	22.0
15-16	57	31.3
17-18	49	26.9
19-20	12	6.6
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B16
Juvenile Correctional History

Type of History	Number	Percentage
None	101	55.4
Commitment	13	7.2
Probation	39	21.4
Commitment and Probation	28	15.4
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B17
Previous Adult Probation Terms

Number of Terms	Number	Percentage
None	149	81.8
One	28	15.4
Two	4	2.2
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B18
Previous Jail Terms

Number of Terms	Number	Percentage
None	124	68.0
One	34	18.7
Two	14	7.7
Three	7	3.9
Four	0	0.0
Five	2	1.1
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B19
Previous Prison Terms

Number of Terms	Number	Percentage
None	180	98.9
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B20
Total Time in Correctional Institutions

Time	Number	Percentage
None	156	85.6
To one year	14	7.7
1-3 years	8	4.4
3-5 years	1	.6
Unknown	<u>3</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B21
History of Escapes

Number of Escapes	Number	Percentage
None	163	89.6
One or more	<u>19</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Total	182	100.0

Table B22
Present Offense

Offense	Number	Percentage
Homicide	1	.6
Kidnapping	1	.6
Sex	5	2.8
Assault	24	13.2
Robbery	15	8.2
Drugs	11	6.1
Burglary	65	35.6
Larceny	14	7.7
Auto Theft	31	16.9
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing	11	6.1
Malicious Destruction	3	1.6
Miscellaneous	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>
Weapons Offenses (1--.6%)		
Total	182	100.0

Table B23
Types of Offenses Committed in the Past

Types of Offenses	N=182	Number Who Committed Type	Percentage Of N
Sex		16	8.8
Assault		37	20.3
Attempted Suicide		3	1.7
Robbery		14	7.7
Drugs		24	13.2
Burglary		67	36.8
Larceny		55	30.2
Auto Theft		52	28.6
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing		24	13.2
Malicious Destruction		19	10.4
Miscellaneous		88	38.4
Shoplifting (13--7.1%)			
Tampering With Motor Veh. (1--.6%)			
Weapons Offense (3--1.7%)			
Alcohol and/or Traffic (71--39%)			
Correctional Offenses		24	13.2
Violation of Probation (19--10.4%)			
Violation of Parole (5--2.8%)			
Juvenile Offenses		67	36.8
None		17	9.3
Unknown		2	1.1

Table B24
 Trainees Who Committed Different Types of Offenses in
 Past*

Number of Different Types Of Offenses Committed	Number of Trainees	Percentage
No Prior Offenses	17	9.3
One	37	20.3
Two	42	23.0
Three	32	17.6
Four	21	11.5
Five	12	6.6
Six	9	5.0
Seven	6	3.3
Eight	3	1.7
Unknown	3	1.7
Total	182	100.0

*One trainee admitted committing 128 offenses of several kinds; another admitted 264. These are not reflected above.

Table B25
Trainee Status Revoked

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	
Total Committed	182	100	
Total Revoked	43	24	
Status Revoked After:	<u>Number Revoked</u>	<u>% of 182</u>	<u>% of 43</u>
Less than one month	1	.6	2.3
One month	3	1.7	7.0
Two months	5	2.8	11.6
Three months	11	6.0	25.5
Four months	7	3.9	16.3
Five months	3	1.7	7.0
Six months	4	2.2	9.3
Seven months	3	1.7	7.0
Eight months	3	1.7	7.0
Nine months	2	1.1	4.7
Twelve months	<u>1</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total	43	24.0	100.0

Table B26

Court Jurisdictions Granting Trainee Status

Court	Number Granted	Percentage
Alcona	2	1.1
Alger	1	.6
Alpena	1	.6
Clare	4	2.2
Eaton	3	1.7
Genessee	21	11.5
Gogebic	1	.6
Ingham	1	.6
Iosco	1	.6
Jackson	2	1.1
Kent	4	2.2
Livingston	3	1.7
Marquette	4	2.2
Midland	3	1.6
Monroe	3	1.6
Muskegon	13	7.1
Oakland	25	13.5
Ottawa	2	1.1
Saginaw	5	2.8
St. Clair	5	2.8
School Craft	1	.6
Wayne	58	31.8
Detroit RC	19	10.4
Total	182	100.0

Table B27
Length of Institutionalization

Released By No. Of Months	Number	Percentage
Less than one	2	1.1
One	5	2.8
Two	7	3.9
Three	14	7.7
Four	19	10.4
Five	45	24.6
Six	35	19.2
Seven	20	11.0
Eight	11	6.0
Nine	11	6.0
Ten	4	2.2
Eleven	3	1.7
Twelve	3	1.7
Thirteen	1	.6
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	182	100.0

APPENDIX C

"PROBATIONED" MALE TRAINEE DATA

APPENDIX D

"PROBATIONED" FEMALE TRAINEE DATA

NOTE: Percentages have been rounded off.

Table D1

Age Based on Year of Birth Subtracted from
Date of "Probation" Grant

Age	Number	Percentage
17	1	7.1
18	5	35.7
19	5	35.7
20	2	14.4
21	<u>1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D2

Race

Race	Number	Percentage
White	5	35.7
Negro	<u>9</u>	<u>64.3</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table C3

Nativity

Birth Place	Number	Percentage
Michigan (all from Detroit)	34	81.0
Out-of-State	7	16.6
Foreign	<u>1</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Total	42	100.0

Table C4

Source of Out-Of-State Trainees

State	Number	Percentage
Alabama	1	14.3
Georgia	1	14.3
Louisiana	1	14.3
Mississippi	2	28.5
Texas	1	14.3
West Virginia	<u>1</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Total	7	100.0

Table C5

Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Protestant	21	50.0
Catholic	9	21.4
Other	3	7.1
None	7	16.7
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	42	100.0

Table D6
Education Completed

Grades Completed	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	1	7.1
H.S. 1-2	3	21.4
H.S. 3-4	9	64.4
College 1-2	<u>1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D7
Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
None	7	50.0
Housewife	1	7.1
Clerk	4	28.6
Student	<u>2</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D8
Marital Status

All but one of the sample, 92.9%, were single and never before married. Of the never before married group, 6 (46.2%) had children born out of wedlock. Of the group that had children, 5 (83.3%) had one child; 1 (16.7%) had two children. Trainees were 15, 16, and 17 years old at time of their childbirths, with 2 trainees at each age and one age unknown (but before age 18).

Table D9

Amount of Time in State Before Status Grant

Time	Number	Percentage
11 years-up	5	35.7
Life	<u>9</u>	<u>64.3</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D10

Use of Drugs

Degree of Usage	Number	Percentage
None	5	35.7
Use of habit forming drugs	6	42.9
Mildly addicted	2	14.3
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D11

Use of Alcohol

Thirteen of the group (92.9%) denied any significant use of alcohol; no information was available to allow a finding of use for the fourteenth subject in the sample.

Table C12
Parental Home Broken

Age At Which Home Broken	Number	Percentage
Home not broken	21	50.0
Before age 3	9	21.5
Before age 6	1	2.4
Before age 9	2	4.8
Before age 12	3	7.1
Before age 16	3	7.1
After age 16	<u>3</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	42	100.0

Table C13
Age at First Attention of Authorities

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 10	9	21.5
10-12	1	2.4
13-14	2	4.8
15-16	3	7.1
17-18	3	7.1
19-20	3	7.1
No Previous Attention	<u>21</u>	<u>50.0</u>
Total	42	100.0

Table C14
Juvenile Correctional History

Type of History	Number	Percentage
None	40	95.2
Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Total	42	100.0

Table C15

Previous Adult Probation Terms

All but one, 97.6%, had no previous record of adult probation. The one having received adult probation had only one period of probation.

Table C16

Previous Jail Terms

None had received any previous jail terms.

Table C17

Previous Prison Terms

None had received any previous prison terms.

Table C18

Total Time in Correctional Institutions

All but one, 97.6%, had no previous time in correctional institutions. The one having spent time in an institution, as a ward of the court requiring special care, remained there less than one year.

Table C19

History of Escapes

None had any record of escape.

Table C20
Present Offense

Offense	Number	Percentage
Assault	1	2.4
Robbery	2	4.8
Drugs	12	28.6
Burglary	12	28.6
Larceny	4	9.4
Auto Theft	6	14.3
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing	3	7.1
Miscellaneous (Weapons)	2	4.8
Total	42	100.0

Table C21

Types of Offenses Committed in the Past

Types of Offenses N=42	Number Who Committed Type	Percentage Of N
Sex	2	4.8
Drugs	6	14.3
Burglary	4	9.5
Larceny	2	4.8
Auto Theft	5	11.9
Malicious Destruction	1	2.4
Miscellaneous	14	33.3
Looting (2--4.8%)		
Tampering with Motor Veh. (1--2.4%)		
Weapons offenses (3--7.1%)		
Alcohol and/or traffic (8--19.1%)		
Juvenile Offenses	12	28.6
None	15	35.7

Table C22

Trainees Who Committed Different Types of Offenses in Past

Number of Different Types Of Offenses Committed	Number of Trainees	Percentage
No Prior Offenses	15	35.6
One	17	40.5
Two	6	14.3
Three	1	2.4
Four	1	2.4
Five	2	4.8
Total	42	100.0

Table D12
Parental Home Broken

Age At Which Home Broken	Number	Percentage
Home not broken	5	35.7
Before age 3	1	7.1
Before age 6	4	28.6
Before age 9	2	14.3
Before age 12	0	0.0
Before age 16	<u>2</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D13
Age at First Attention of Authorities

Age	Number	Percentage
13-14	3	21.4
15-16	3	21.4
17-18	5	35.8
19-20	2	14.3
21-	<u>1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D14
Juvenile Correctional History

Type of History	Number	Percentage
None	12	85.8
Probation	1	7.1
Commitment & Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	14	100.0

Table D15

Previous Adult Probation Terms

All but one of the group, 92.9%, had no record of a previous adult probation. The single person having an adult probation record had been placed on probation once.

Table D16

Previous Jail Terms

None of the group had received any previous jail terms.

Table D17

Previous Prison Terms

None of the group had received any previous prison terms.

Table D18

Total Time in Correctional Institutions

All but one of the group, 92.9%, had no previous time in correctional institutions. The one having been institutionalized remained there less than one year.

Table D19

History of Escapes

None had any record of escape.

Table D20
Present Offense

Offense	Number	Percentage
Drugs	6	42.9
Burglary	1	7.1
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing	2	14.3
Fraud	3	21.4
Miscellaneous (weapons)	2	14.3
Total	14	100.0

Table D21
Types of Offenses Committed in the Past

Types of Offenses	N=14	Number Who Committed Type	Percentage of N
Sex		1	7.1
Drugs		4	28.6
Larceny		2	14.3
Miscellaneous		4	28.6
Weapons offenses (1--7.1%)			
Alcohol and/or traffic (3--21.4%)			
Juvenile Offenses		6	42.9
None		4	28.6

Table D22

Trainees Who Committed Different Types
of Offenses in Past

Number of Different Types Of Offenses Committed	Number of Trainees	Percentage
No Prior Offenses	4	28.6
One	7	50.0
Two	1	7.1
Three	<u>2</u>	<u>14.3</u>
Total	14	100.0

APPENDIX E

COMPOSITE "PROBATIONED" TRAINEE DATA

APPENDIX E

COMPOSITE "PROBATIONED" TRAINEE DATA

NOTE: Percentages have been rounded off.

Table E1

Age

Age	Number	Percentage
17	5	8.9
18	22	39.3
19	18	32.1
20	9	16.1
21	<u>2</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E2

Race

Race	Number	Percentage
White	21	37.5
Negro	34	60.7
Mexican	<u>1</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E3

Nativity

Birth Place	Number	Percentage
Michigan (all from Detroit)	43	76.8
Out-of-State	11	19.6
Foreign	<u>2</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E4

Source of Out-of-State Trainees

State	Number	Percentage
Alabama	1	9.1
Arkansas	1	9.1
Georgia	1	9.1
Illinois	1	9.1
Louisiana	1	9.1
Mississippi	2	18.2
Texas	2	18.2
West Virginia	<u>2</u>	<u>18.2</u>
Total	11	100.0

Table E5

Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Protestant	32	57.1
Catholic	12	21.4
Other	3	5.4
None	7	12.5
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E6

Education Completed

Grades Completed	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	1	1.8
7-8	3	5.4
H.S. 1-2	16	28.6
H.S. 3-4	32	57.1
College 1-2	<u>4</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	56	100.0

5-11-1953

Table E7
Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Common Labor	8	14.3
Skilled Trade	4	7.1
Own Business	1	1.8
Clerk	6	10.7
Housewife	1	1.8
Student	20	35.7
None	<u>16</u>	<u>28.6</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E8
Marital Status

Status	Number	Percentage
Married	1	1.8
Single	<u>55</u>	<u>98.2</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E9
Parenthood*

Parenthood	Number	Percentage
Fathers	5	8.9
Mothers	6	10.7
Non-parents	<u>45</u>	<u>80.4</u>
Total	56	100.0

*All parenthood occurred out of wedlock.

Table E10

Amount of Time in State Before Status Grant

Time	Number	Percentage
7 months-1 year	1	1.8
2-3 years	0	0.0
4-6 years	1	1.8
7-10 years	1	1.8
11 years-up	11	19.6
Life	<u>42</u>	<u>75.0</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E11

Use of Drugs

Degree of Usage	Number	Percentage
None	28	50.0
Use of habit forming drugs	25	44.6
Mildly addicted	2	3.6
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E12

Use of Alcohol

Fifty-five of the group, 98.2%, denied any significant use of alcohol. No information was available to allow a finding of use for the remaining member of the sample.

Table E13
Parental Home Broken

Age At Which Home Broken	Number	Percentage
Home not broken	26	46.4
Before age 3	10	17.9
Before age 6	5	8.9
Before age 9	4	7.1
Before age 12	3	5.4
Before age 16	5	8.9
After age 16	<u>3</u>	<u>5.4</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E14
Age at First Attention of Authorities

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 10	9	16.1
10-12	1	1.8
13-14	5	8.9
15-16	6	10.7
17-18	8	14.3
19-20	5	8.9
21	1	1.8
No Previous Attention	<u>21</u>	<u>37.5</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E15
Juvenile Correctional History

Type of History	Number	Percentage
None	52	92.8
Probation	3	5.4
Commitment & Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E16
Previous Adult Probation Terms

Times Probationed	Number	Percentage
None	54	96.4
Once	<u>2</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E17
Previous Jail Terms

None had received any previous jail terms.
--

Table E18
Previous Prison Terms

None had received any previous prison terms.
--

Table E19
Total Time in Correctional Institutions

Amount of Time	Number	Percentage
None	54	96.4
Less than one year	<u>2</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E20
History of Escapes

None had any record of escape.

Table E21
Present Offense

Offense	Number	Percentage
Assault	1	1.8
Robbery	2	3.6
Drugs	18	32.2
Burglary	13	23.2
Larceny	4	7.1
Auto Theft	6	10.7
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing	5	8.9
Fraud	3	5.4
Miscellaneous (Weapons)	<u>4</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Total	56	100.0

Table E22

Types of Offenses Committed in the Past

Types of Offenses	N=56	Number Who Committed Type	Percentage of N
Sex		3	5.4
Drugs		10	17.9
Burglary		4	7.1
Larceny		4	7.1
Auto Theft		5	8.9
Malicious Destruction		1	1.8
Miscellaneous		18	32.1
(Looting (2--3.6%)			
Tampering with a Motor Veh.			
(1--1.8%)			
Weapons Offenses			
(4--7.1%)			
Alcohol and/or Traffic			
(11--19.6%)			
Juvenile Offenses		18	32.1
None		19	33.9

Table E23

Trainees Who Committed Different Types of Offenses in
Past

Number of Different Types of Offenses Committed	Number of Trainees	Percentage
No Prior Offenses	19	33.9
One	24	42.8
Two	7	12.5
Three	3	5.4
Four	1	1.8
Five	2	3.6
Total	56	100.0

APPENDIX F

COMPOSITE TRAINEE DATA

APPENDIX F

COMPOSITE TRAINEE DATA

NOTE: Percentages have been rounded off.

Composition made up of:

Committed Youthful Trainees	182
"Probationed" Male Trainees	42
"Probationed" Female Trainees	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	238

Table F1

Age

Age	Number	Percentage
16	3	1.3
17	32	13.5
18	106	44.4
19	64	26.9
20	28	11.8
21	<u>5</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F2

Race

Race	Number	Percentage
White	144	60.5
Negro	88	37.0
Indian	2	.8
Mexican	3	1.3
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F3

Nativity

Birth Place	Number	Percentage
Michigan	188	78.9
Out-of-State	42	17.7
Foreign	4	1.7
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F4
Source of Out-of-State Trainees

State	Number	Percentage
Alabama	4	9.5
Arkansas	5	11.8
California	1	2.4
Florida	1	2.4
Georgia	4	9.5
Illinois	2	4.8
Kentucky	1	2.4
Louisiana	2	4.8
Mississippi	7	16.5
Missouri	2	4.8
New York	1	2.4
Ohio	2	4.8
Pennsylvania	3	7.1
Tennessee	2	4.8
Texas	2	4.8
West Virginia	2	4.8
Wisconsin	1	2.4
Total	42	100.0

Table F5
Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Protestant	153	64.3
Catholic	53	22.3
Mohammedan	2	.8
Other	4	1.7
None	22	9.2
Unknown	4	1.7
Total	238	100.0

Table F6
Education Completed

Grades Completed	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	1	.4
3-4	2	.8
5-6	4	1.7
7-8	39	16.4
H.S. 1-2	111	46.7
H.S. 3-4	75	31.5
College 1-2	<u>6</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F7
Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Common Labor	72	30.3
Farm Labor	2	.8
Skilled Trade	12	5.0
Own Business	1	.4
Clerk	12	5.0
Housewife	1	.4
Student	57	24.1
None	<u>81</u>	<u>34.0</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F8
Marital Status

Status	Number	Percentage
Single	234	98.3
Married	<u>4</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F9
Parenthood*

Parenthood	Number	Percentage
Fathers	5	2.1
Mothers	6	2.5
Non-parents	<u>227</u>	<u>95.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

*None of the married were parents.

Table F10
Time in State

Time	Number	Percentage
Less than 30 days	1	.4
7 months-1 year	3	1.3
2-3 years	6	2.5
4-6 years	4	1.7
7-10 years	7	2.9
11 years-up	32	13.5
Life	184	77.3
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F11
Use of Drugs

Degree of Usage	Number	Percentage
None	164	68.8
Use of habit forming drugs	67	28.2
Use of addicting drugs	1	.4
Mildly addicted	3	1.3
Unknown	<u>3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F12
Use of Alcohol

Degree of Usage	Number	Percentage
Not significant	214	89.9
Moderate with low tolerance	21	8.9
Alcoholic	2	.8
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F13
Parental Home Broken

Age At Which Home Broken	Number	Percentage
Home not broken	110	46.1
Before age 3	47	19.8
Before age 6	19	8.0
Before age 9	14	5.9
Before age 12	16	6.7
Before age 16	19	8.0
After age 16	<u>13</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F14
IQ Scores*

Score	Number	Percentage
70-79	6	3.3
80-89	16	8.8
90-99	53	29.1
100-109	62	34.1
110-119	37	20.3
120-129	4	2.2
Unknown	<u>4</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	182	100.0

*The IQ portion of the composite trainee is based solely on the data from the committee trainee. No IQ data were available on others.

Table F15
Average Grade Rating*

Grade	Number	Percentage
Second	3	1.7
Third	8	4.4
Fourth	20	11.0
Fifth	28	15.4
Sixth	24	13.2
Seventh	26	14.2
Eighth	21	11.5
Ninth	21	11.5
Tenth	8	4.4
Eleventh	12	6.6
Twelfth	1	.6
Unknown	<u>10</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Total	182	100.0

*The average grade rating portion of the composite trainee is based solely on the data from the committed trainee. No average grade rating data were available on other types of trainees.

Table F16
Age at First Attention of Authorities

Age	Number	Percentage
Under 10	15	6.3
10-12	17	7.1
13-14	45	18.9
15-16	63	26.6
17-18	57	24.0
19-20	17	7.1
21 & over	1	.4
No previous attention	21	8.8
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>.8</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F17
Juvenile Correctional History

Type of History	Number	Percentage
Probation	42	17.7
Commitment	13	5.5
Commitment & Probation	29	12.2
None	153	64.2
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F18
Previous Adult Probation Terms

Number of Probations	Number	Percentage
None	203	85.3
One	30	12.6
Two	4	1.7
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F19
Previous Jail Terms

Number of Terms	Number	Percentage
None	180	75.6
One	34	14.4
Two	14	5.9
Three	7	2.9
Four	0	0.0
Five	2	.8
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>.4</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F20
Previous Prison Terms

Number of Terms	Number	Percentage
None	236	99.2
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>.8</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F21
Total Time in Correctional Institutions

Time	Number	Percentage
None	210	88.2
To one year	16	6.7
1-3 years	8	3.4
3-5 years	1	.4
Unknown	<u>3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F22
History of Escapes

Number of Escapes	Number	Percentage
None	219	92.0
One or more	<u>19</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Total	238	100.0

Table F23
Present Offense

Offense	Number	Percentage
Homicide	1	.4
Kidnapping	1	.4
Sex	5	2.1
Assault	25	10.5
Robbery	17	7.1
Drugs	29	12.2
Burglary	78	32.7
Larceny	18	7.6
Auto Theft	37	15.6
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing	16	6.7
Fraud	3	1.3
Malicious Destruction	3	1.3
Miscellaneous (Weapons)	5	2.1
Total	238	100.0

Table F24
Types of Offenses Committed in the Past

Types of Offenses	N=238	Number Who Committed Type	Percentage of N
Sex		19	8.0
Assault		37	15.6
Attempted Suicide		3	1.3
Robbery		14	5.9
Drugs		34	14.3
Burglary		71	29.8
Larceny		59	24.8
Auto Theft		57	24.0
Forgery, Uttering & Publishing		24	10.1
Malicious Destruction		20	8.4
Miscellaneous		106	44.5
Looting (2--.8%)			
Shoplifting (13--5.5%)			
Tampering with Motor Veh. (2--.8%)			
Weapons Offenses (7--2.9%)			
Alcohol and/or Traffic (82--34.5%)			
Correctional Offenses		24	10.1
Violation of Parole (5--2.1%)			
Violation of Probation (19--8%)			
Juvenile Offenses		85	35.7
None		36	15.1
Unknown		2	.8

Table F25

Trainees Who Committed Different Types of Offenses in Past

Number of Different Types of Offenses Committed	Number of Trainees	Percentage
No Prior Offenses	36	15.1
One	61	25.6
Two	49	20.6
Three	35	14.7
Four	22	9.2
Five	14	5.9
Six	9	3.8
Seven	6	2.5
Eight	3	1.3
Unknown	3	1.3
Total	238	100.0

Table F26
Court Jurisdictions Granting Trainee Status*

Court	Number	Percentage
Alcona	2	1.1
Alger	1	.6
Alpena	1	.6
Clare	4	2.2
Eaton	3	1.7
Genessee	21	11.4
Gogebic	1	.6
Ingham	1	.6
Iosco	1	.6
Jackson	2	1.1
Kent	4	2.2
Livingston	3	1.7
Marquette	4	2.2
Midland	3	1.7
Monroe	3	1.7
Muskegon	13	7.0
Oakland	25	13.6
Ottawa	2	1.1
Saginaw	5	2.8
St. Clare	5	2.8
Schoolcraft	1	.6
Wayne	58	31.7
Detroit R.C.	19	10.4
Total	182	100.0

*This part of the composite is based solely on data derived from the committed trainee.

APPENDIX G

CONVICTED YOUTH DATA

APPENDIX G

CONVICTED YOUTH DATA

Group: All convicted youth committed in Michigan during 1969.

Total Group Size: 1,105.

Total in Sample: 100.

Method of Sample: Took every eleventh individual listed on computer print out.

Table G1

Age

Age	Number and Percentage
17	5
18	20
19	39
20	<u>36</u>
Total	100

Table G2

Race

Race	Number and Percentage
White	48
Negro	51
Mexican	<u>1</u>
Total	100

Table G3

Nativity

Birth Place	Number and Percentage
Michigan	75
Out-of-State	24
Foreign	<u>1</u>
Total	100

Table G4

Source of Out-of-State Convicted Youths

State	Number	Percentage
Alabama	5	20.8
Arizona	1	4.2
Arkansas	3	12.5
Florida	2	8.3
Illinois	2	8.3
Kentucky	2	8.3
Louisiana	1	4.2
Mississippi	1	4.2
Missouri	1	4.2
North Carolina	1	4.2
Ohio	2	8.3
Tennessee	2	8.3
Virginia	<u>1</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	24	100.0

Table G5

Religion

Religion	Number and Percentage
Protestant	61
Catholic	24
None	<u>15</u>
Total	100

Table G6
Education Completed

Grades Completed	Number and Percentage
3-4	2
5-6	1
7-8	14
H.S. 1-2	48
H.S. 3-4	34
College 1-2	<u>1</u>
Total	100

Table G7
Occupation

Occupation	Number and Percentage
None	3
Common Labor	82
Skilled Trade	9
Clerk	2
Student	<u>4</u>
Total	100

Table G8
Marital Status

Status	Number and Percentage
Single	89
Married	8
Divorced	1
Separated	<u>2</u>
Total	100

Table G9

Amount of Time in State Before Conviction

Time	Number and Percentage
Less than 30 days	1
1-6 months	1
7 months-1 year	2
2-3 years	3
4-6 years	2
7-10 years	2
11 years-up	13
Life	72
Unknown	4
Total	100

Table G10

Use of Drugs

Degree of Usage	Number and Percentage
None	59
Use of habit forming drugs	15
Occasional use of addicting drugs	4
Mildly addicted	8
Severely addicted	3
Unknown	11
Total	100

Table G11

Use of Alcohol

Degree of Usage	Number and Percentage
Not significant	46
Moderate with a low tolerance	35
Alcoholic	8
Unknown	11
Total	100

Table G12
Parental Home Broken

Age At Which Home Broken	Number and Percentage
Home not broken	40
Before age 3	20
Before age 6	7
Before age 9	7
Before age 12	5
Before age 16	10
After age 16	5
Unknown	6
Total	100

Table G13
IQ Scores

Score	Number and Percentage
50-59	1
60-69	3
70-79	15
80-89	27
90-99	23
100-109	16
110-119	11
120-129	3
Unknown	1
Total	100

Table G14
Average Grade Rating

Grade	Number and Percentage
Illiterate	4
Second	1
Third	7
Fourth	7
Fifth	13
Sixth	22
Seventh	13
Eighth	16
Ninth	6
Tenth	6
Eleventh	1
Twelfth	0
Unknown	4
Total	100

Table G15
Age at First Attention of Authorities

Age	Number and Percentage
Under 10	2
10-12	15
13-14	21
15-16	34
17-18	22
19-20	3
Unknown	3
Total	100

Table G16
Juvenile Correctional History

Type of History	Number and Percentage
Probation	14
Commitment	11
Commitment & Probation	30
None	<u>45</u>
Total	100

Table G17
Previous Adult Probation Terms

Number of Terms	Number and Percentage
None	56
One	37
Two	6
Unknown	<u>1</u>
Total	100

Table G18
Previous Jail Terms

Number of Terms	Number and Percentage
None	50
One	28
Two	8
Three	7
Four	4
Five or more	1
Unknown	<u>2</u>
Total	100

Table G18
Previous Prison Terms

Number of Terms	Number and Percentage
None	89
One	<u>11</u>
Total	100

Table G19
Total Time in Correctional Institutions

Time	Number and Percentage
None	37
To 1 year	37
1-3 years	20
3-5 years	1
5-10 years	1
Unknown	<u>4</u>
Total	100

Table G20
History of Escapes

Number of Escapes	Number and Percentage
None	81
One or more	<u>19</u>
Total	100

Table G21
Present Offense

Offense	Number and Percentage
Homicide	5
Sex	4
Assault	12
Robbery	9
Drugs	4
Arson	2
Burglary	17
Larceny	19
Auto Theft	18
Forgery, Uttering and Publishing	3
Malicious Destruction	1
Miscellaneous (weapons)	2
Correctional Offenses (escapes)	<u>4</u>
Total	100

Table G22
Court Jurisdiction Convicting

Court	Number and Percentage
Allegan	1
Berrien	4
Branch	1
Calhoun	2
Cass	1
Clare	1
Genessee	8
Gladwin	1
Grand Traverse	1
Ingham	5
Ionia	3
Jackson	3
Kalamazoo	1
Kent	1
Leelanau	1
Lenawee	2
Macomb	3
Monroe	1
Muskegon	1
Oakland	7
St. Clair	3
Shiawassee	1
Tuscola	2
Van Buren	1
Washtenaw	4
Wayne	10
Detroit R.C.	<u>31</u>
Total	100

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