

Female Juvenile Offenders: Services in Texas



Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

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Research & Statistics Division
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Acknowledgements

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Female Juvenile Offenders: Services in Texas

Introduction: The National Picture

The nationwide picture of female juvenile delinquency is disturbing yet clear. Even though females are less likely to violate the law and enter the juvenile justice system than males, disproportionate growth in female juvenile crime has occurred (Poe-Yamagata & Butts 1996).

National statistics demonstrate that females are entering the juvenile justice system at substantially higher rates than their male counterparts. In a study released by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the number of arrests involving juvenile females increased by 23% during the period 1989 to 1993, whereas the number of arrests involving juvenile males increased by 11% (Poe-Yamagata & Butts 1996, 1). Moreover, between 1981 and 1997, the violent crime index arrest rate for females increased by 103% compared to only 27% for males (Acoca 1999).

Not only are more females entering the juvenile justice system and for more violent crimes, but they have a higher representation of ethnic minorities and are younger in age than previous females in the system (*Guiding Principles* 1998).

The Adolescent Female Offender: Characteristics and Development

Adolescence is a dramatic time of change for both females and males. For females, the teen years are a time when physical changes and emotional and psychological challenges collide. Females begin to separate from their families, assert their own identities, identify with their peers, redefine relationships with nurturing adults, explore their sexuality, develop their own moral and ethical

sense and prepare for the responsibilities and challenges of adulthood.

In order for females to develop in a healthy manner, the following needs must be met: physical safety and healthy physical development; trust, love, respect and validation from caring adults; positive female role models; safety to explore sexuality; belongingness; and a sense of competency and worth (*Guiding Principles* 1998).

According to some researchers, one of the most significant contributors to delinquent behavior is a loss of self-esteem. Society sends mixed messages about the worth and role of women which in turn affects the self-esteem and confidence level of females. The literature documents a drop in self-esteem and lowered confidence among many teen females (*Guiding Principles* 1998). "For many young women, finding an effective solution to a negative self-image may be the key to making improvements in her harmful or destructive behavior" (Maniglia 1998).

Relationships in young females' lives are critical during this time. Some believe that "without a close adult, and without confidence in her own judgment or abilities, she may be more likely to turn to her peers for support and validation" (*Guiding Principles* 1998). In addition to a relationship with a positive adult, school success, spiritual connectedness or a family environment with low levels of stress may mitigate the loss of self-esteem (Maniglia 1998).

The female delinquent is subject to a host of risk factors that defeat the protective factors in her life. And research shows that significantly different risk factors exist for

females and males (Obeidallah and Earls 1999).

The typical female offender is a 14 to 16 year old ethnic minority who lives in a poor, high-crime neighborhood. She has poor academic performance and is a victim of physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse.¹ She has used or abused drugs and alcohol, and her medical and mental health needs have gone unmet. She sees life as oppressive and lacks hope (*Guiding Principles* 1998). Her family is fragmented, and she has been subjected to a wide range of stressors at home, including death, instability and incarceration of a parent (Acoca 1999).

Females and the Juvenile Justice System: Solutions for Treatment

Obviously, the developmental pathway of females is unique. Their entrance into the juvenile justice system is unique. Prior to 1960, though, little attention was given to female delinquents.

Critics of the juvenile justice system have long argued that females are treated differently than males within the system. They claim that discrepancies in the reporting and processing of female status offenses and delinquent acts exist. For instance, females are arrested at higher rates for status offenses than males (Maniglia 1998). Moreover, some argue that delinquent females are victims—of abuse at home, of discrimination upon entrance into the system and of neglect once inside the system (Eggers 1998).

¹One of the most widespread risk factors is abuse—an estimated 70% of female delinquents have a history of sex abuse (*Guiding Principles* 1998). Oftentimes, before they even become offenders, these females have been victims of some form of abuse.

In addition, females' needs are not being met in the current system. Females are often placed in facilities and programs designed for males, which are ill prepared to address the unique problems females more commonly face, such as pregnancy, depression, eating disorders and suicide, thus preventing effective treatment (Eggers 1998).

As a result of these discriminatory and ineffective practices, many practitioners and scholars argue that alternative programming is warranted. In fact, national efforts to address the needs of female offenders have been made through recent legislation and funding (Maniglia 1998). According to OJJDP in 1998, at least 23 states have directed attention to this issue. Along with this increased attention, a research base describing the development of females has also been compiled (*Guiding Principles* 1998).

The present consensus in the female offender literature is a trend toward gender-specific programming, "a comprehensive approach to female delinquency rooted in the experience of females," in order to address the unique needs of the increasing female delinquent population (*Guiding Principles* 1998). These programs are comprehensive in that they provide females with a continuum of services ranging from prevention to intervention to treatment and aftercare. These programs are also gender-specific in that they attempt to assist females in positive female development and account for the developmental needs of females. Gender-specific programs put female adolescent theory into juvenile justice practice (*Guiding Principles* 1998).

The State of Affairs in Texas

National statistics show a clear increase in female delinquency, especially violent offenses. Statistics in Texas reveal a similar pattern. According to statistics from the Texas Department of Public Safety, female juvenile arrests increased by 35.5% compared to 12.0% for males in the period 1990 to 2000.² Moreover, during the period 1990 to 2000, total female referrals to juvenile probation departments increased by 36.8% compared to 8.4% by males.³ In Texas, the most dramatic difference between female and male referrals was for felony (violent) offenses.⁴ Female juveniles were referred to probation departments 2,817 times for felony offenses in 1990; however, in 2000, the number jumped 28.1% to 3,609. In contrast, males referred for felony offenses decreased by 30.4% during the same period.⁵ During 2000, ethnic females constituted a majority (60%) of those referred in Texas compared to comprising 52% of the juvenile population in the same year.

In 2000, the average female referred to a juvenile probation department in Texas was 14½ years old. Forty percent of these females were Anglo, 37% were Hispanic, and 22% were African American. Over half of all females were referred for a misdemeanor offense with CINS offenses coming in second (37.8%). The most frequently referred offense was runaway; 26.4% of the females were referred for this offense. Misdemeanor theft and assault came in second and third with 15.1% and 9.2%, respectively.

²Data were extracted from the Texas Crime Reports for the years 1990 thru 2000.

³Data were extracted from the Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Activity Reports for the years 1990 thru 2000.

⁴Referrals by offense type were based on the juvenile's alleged offense at the time of the referral, not the disposition offense.

⁵ Although males were increasingly referred for felony offenses from 1990 to 1993, a steady decline occurred thereafter.

In short, juvenile female referrals have increased over time in Texas, especially for felony offenses. This trend is consistent with the increase in female delinquency nationally. The data are clear in that females represent an increasingly larger proportion of the juvenile justice system in Texas. What needs do they present while in the system? What services are offered to them? Are the available services effective and accessible?

An Analysis: Female Juvenile Offenders and Services in Texas

It is with this backdrop in mind that this analysis of Texas female juvenile offenders was undertaken. The following questions were examined:

- ❑ Are national trends regarding the involvement of female juvenile offenders mirrored in Texas?
- ❑ What needs do the females in the juvenile justice system in Texas have?
- ❑ What services are provided for them?
- ❑ How effective and accessible are these services?
- ❑ Are females receiving gender-specific services that target their unique developmental needs?

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the current availability and appropriateness of services for female juvenile offenders in Texas. A work group consisting of employees from the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) developed the survey instrument used in this study. The instrument addressed several facets of female services in Texas, including need levels, provision, effectiveness and accessibility. It examined the needs of females across a wide variety of categories, including

emotional and physical health, behavioral problems and self-enhancement needs. It also contained questions regarding the provision of services for males and females and those designed specifically for females. Additionally, the respondents were asked to rate the services regarding their availability on a four-point scale. The instrument posed the question whether access was more difficult for males or females or no difference existed. General opinion questions, both closed-ended and open-ended, concerning the quality and accessibility of services for females were included as well.⁶

The TYC targeted contract service providers and TYC staff, including caseworkers, parole officers, quality assurance specialists, contract specialists, psychologists and supervisors. The TJPC targeted local juvenile probation departments. Surveys were distributed to all juvenile probation departments in the state of Texas in January 2001. Of the 167 departments in Texas, 123 chief juvenile probation officers (or their designees) returned their surveys to the TJPC, thus representing a 74% response rate. These departments represented 91% of the females in the juvenile justice population in Texas in 2000. Six of the seven largest juvenile populated counties in Texas were included in this report.⁷ In 2000, these six counties comprised 47.1% of the total juvenile population in Texas and 43.8% of the total number of referrals statewide. Moreover, these six counties comprised 43.9% of the female referrals in 2000. The findings presented here are based on the

survey responses given by the 123 departments.⁸

Departments were categorized into one of three categories (small, medium or large) based on the number of referrals they had in 1999. Small departments received up to 999 referrals, medium departments received more than 1000 but less than 3000, and large departments received 3000 or more referrals. Included in this sample are 103 small departments, 13 medium departments and 7 large departments. (For a list of the departments included in this study and their size, see the table in Appendix B.)

The analysis first examined the level of need reported by each department. If a need was present, the provision of a service for that need was also observed. If services were provided to meet that need, then the perceived effectiveness of that service was explored. Finally, if a need was present in the department, perceived difficulty of accessing that service was examined.

The types of needs that females possess were varied and many. However, to facilitate discussion of these needs, four large categories of needs were created: emotional health, physical health, behavioral and self-enhancement. The emotional health category included such needs as mental health, mental retardation, chemical dependency and therapeutic shelters because they all impact an individual's overall emotional well being. The physical health category contained needs like female health education, women's health services, teen pregnancy and eating disorders because they all relate to or have consequences for one's physical condition. The behavioral need category covered

⁶A copy of the survey instrument is located in Appendix A.

⁷The seven largest departments in Texas include: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Tarrant and Travis counties. Hidalgo County did not participate in the study. However, according to the methodology used to categorize departments in this study, Nueces County was considered large.

⁸A list of the responding departments included in this analysis is located in Appendix B.

problems such as chronic runaway and truancy, suicide prevention, violence/aggression and gang intervention because these are needs that manifest themselves as actions taken by individuals. The self-enhancement category encompassed needs like self-esteem enhancement, positive relationships, family support, parenting, abuse counseling, vocational training, mentoring and assertiveness because they all relate to improving one's overall self.

In order to concisely illustrate the needs of females, percentages of need for each category surveyed were collapsed into

one of five ranges (0%, 1-24%, 25-49%, 50-74%, and 75+%).

This report is divided into five sections. The first four sections present analyses of particular categories of needs exhibited by females in the juvenile justice system. These sections include the following: emotional health needs, physical health needs, behavioral needs and self-enhancement needs. The final section addresses comments from local juvenile probation departments regarding various issues associated with the provision of services for females.

Appendix C presents the results of the analysis for each need category by department size.

**Female Emotional Health Needs & Services
Among Texas Juvenile Probation Departments**

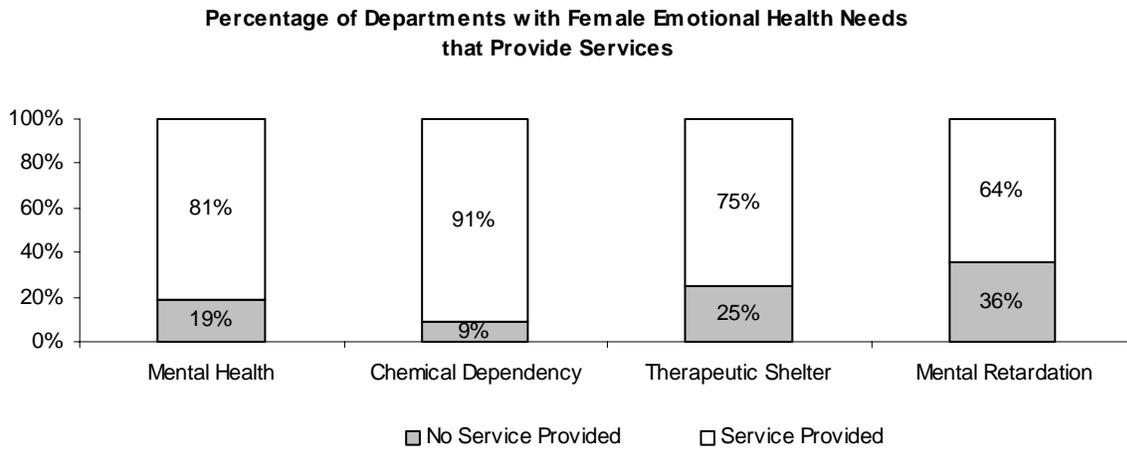
47 departments reported that at least 50% of females served had a chemical dependency need

Number of Departments Reporting Females with Emotional Health Needs						
	% of Females with Need					Total Departments Reporting
	0%	1%-24%	25%-49%	50%-74%	75%+	
Mental Health	12	40	41	14	16	123
Chemical Dependency	7	32	36	28	19	122
Therapeutic Shelter	31	59	21	9	3	123
Mental Retardation	46	74	3	0	0	123

- ✓ A majority of the departments responded that the females they served had some level of need in each emotional health category.
 - 94% of all departments reported females with chemical dependency needs.
 - 90% of all departments reported females with mental health needs.
 - 75% of all departments reported females with therapeutic shelter needs.
 - 63% of all departments reported females with mental retardation needs.
- ✓ 39% of departments reported that at least half of the females they served had chemical dependency needs.
- ✓ 24% of all departments expressed that at least half of the females they served had mental health needs.
- ✓ Mental retardation was the least frequently occurring female emotional health need.
- ✓ Small departments were more likely to have females with no emotional health needs.⁹

⁹ See Appendix C for results by department size.

Many departments provided emotional health services to females; few provided gender-specific services



- ✓ Not all departments with females who needed emotional health services provided those services.¹⁰
 - Chemical dependency, the most common emotional health need among females, was most likely to be provided by the departments; 91% of departments provided chemical dependency services.
 - Mental retardation services were the least likely to be provided; 64% of departments provided mental retardation services.
 - All seven large departments provided chemical dependency and mental health services.

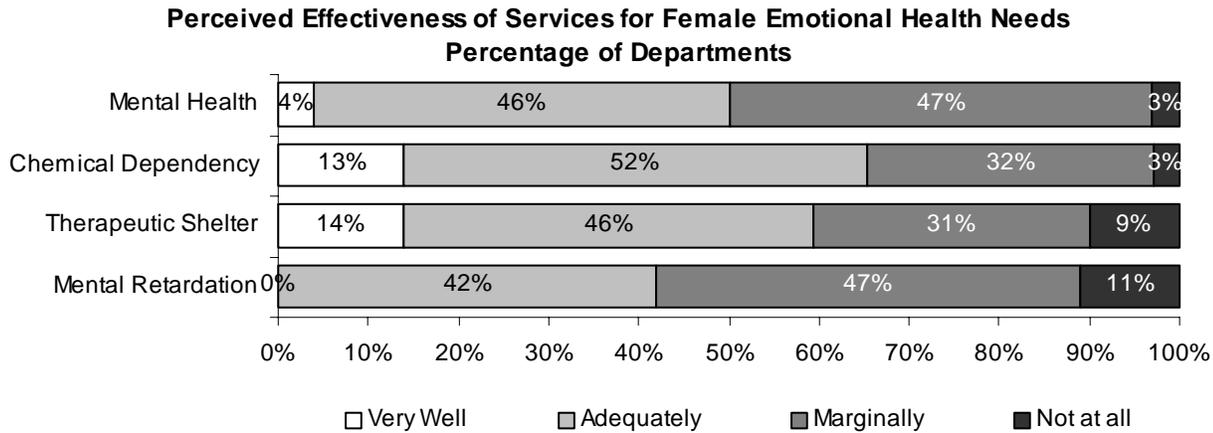
- ✓ Few departments with emotional health services provided gender-specific programming for females.¹¹
 - Therapeutic shelter services were the most likely to be specifically designed for females, with 22% of departments reporting gender-specific programming.
 - 14% of departments with chemical dependency services reported having gender-specific services for females.
 - 8% of departments with mental health services reported having gender-specific services for females.
 - 2% of departments with mental retardation services reported having gender-specific services for females.

- ✓ If a department offered any emotional health services, both males and females were allowed in the program, i.e. no department excluded juveniles from emotional health services based on gender.

¹⁰ Departments can provide these services directly or through contracts with private providers.

¹¹See tables in Appendix C for all gender-specific figures.

Mental health and mental retardation services were perceived to not adequately address female needs in many departments



- ✓ 58% of departments serving females with mental retardation needs did not think those needs were adequately met by available services.
 - 11% of departments indicated the available mental retardation services did not address female needs at all.
- ✓ 50% of departments did not believe the needs of females were at least adequately met by available mental health services.
- ✓ 9% of departments said that available therapeutic shelter services did not satisfy female needs at all.
- ✓ 65% of departments expressed that their services for chemical dependency addressed the needs of females adequately or very well.
- ✓ Few departments believed any of their emotional health services addressed the needs of females very well.

Many departments reported that therapeutic shelters were more difficult to access for females than males

Perceived Difficulty in Accessibility of Services for Emotional Health Needs			
	% of Departments		
	No Difference	More Difficult for Females	More Difficult for Males
Mental Health	88%	11%	1%
Chemical Dependency	64%	34%	2%
Therapeutic Shelter	58%	41%	1%
Mental Retardation	88%	12%	0%

- ✓ The majority of the departments serving females with emotional health needs found no difference in the accessibility of emotional health services for females and males.
- ✓ 41% of departments stated that therapeutic shelter services were more difficult to access for females than males.
- ✓ 34% of the departments indicated that access to chemical dependency services was more difficult for females than males.
- ✓ Across all emotional health needs, less than 2% of departments believed accessing these services was more difficult for males.
- ✓ Access to mental health, mental retardation and chemical dependency services was seen as more difficult for females in the seven largest departments than in the small and medium departments.

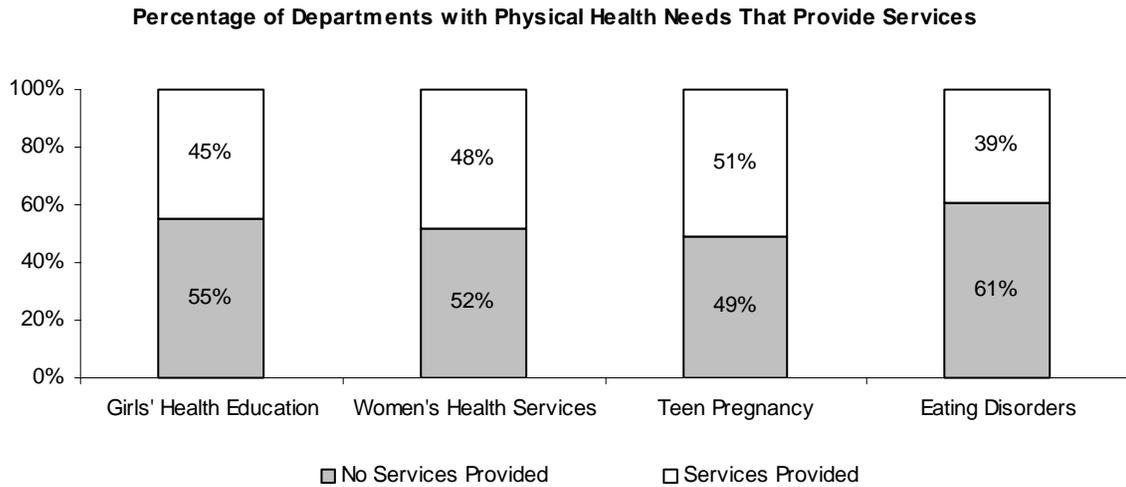
**Female Physical Health Needs & Services
Among Texas Juvenile Probation Departments**

20 departments reported that over 50% of females referred needed teen pregnancy services

Number of Departments Reporting Females with Physical Health Needs						
	% of Females with Need					Total Departments Reporting
	0%	1%-24%	25%-49%	50%-74%	75%+	
Girls' Health Education	27	21	20	16	39	123
Women's Health Services	30	31	21	16	23	121
Teen Pregnancy	23	62	18	14	6	123
Eating Disorders	64	52	0	4	0	120

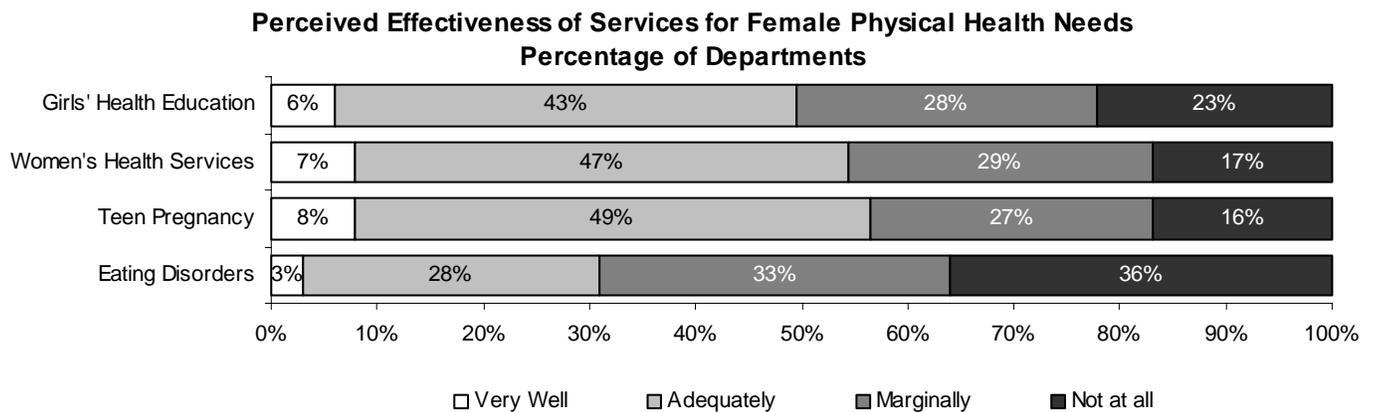
- ✓ In all need categories except eating disorders, a majority of the departments responded that the females they served had some level of need in each physical health category.
 - 81% of all departments reported females with teen pregnancy needs.
 - 78% of all departments indicated females with girls' health education needs.
 - 75% of all departments reported females with women's health services needs.
- ✓ 45% of departments stated that at least half of the females they served had health education needs.
- ✓ 32% of departments expressed that at least half of the females they served had a need for women's health services.
- ✓ 16% of all departments believed that at least half of the females they served had a need for teen pregnancy services.
- ✓ Eating disorder was the least frequently reported female physical health need.
- ✓ Small departments accounted for almost all of the departments reporting no females with needs in the physical health categories.

Many departments did not provide services for female physical health needs



- ✓ Many departments with females who needed physical health services did not provide those services.
 - Health education, the most common physical health need among females, was provided in 45% of departments that had females with needs for this service.
- ✓ Females with physical health needs were much less likely to receive services than were females with emotional health needs.
- ✓ 3 departments offered services for eating disorders that were available to females only.

36% of departments reported that available services did not address female eating disorder needs at all



- ✓ With the exception of eating disorder services, the majority of the departments serving females with physical health needs indicated that the physical health services they provided adequately or more than adequately addressed the needs of females in these areas.
- ✓ 43% of departments serving females in need of teen pregnancy services did not think the needs of the females were at least adequately met by available services.
 - 16% of departments stated that available teen pregnancy services did not address female needs at all.
- ✓ While only 47% of departments indicated females with eating disorders, a large majority of these departments (69%) reported available services did not adequately meet existing needs.
- ✓ Large departments believed that available programs were adequately meeting girls' health education, women's health and teen pregnancy needs more often than small departments.
- ✓ Less than 10% of departments expressed that their physical health services addressed the needs of females very well.

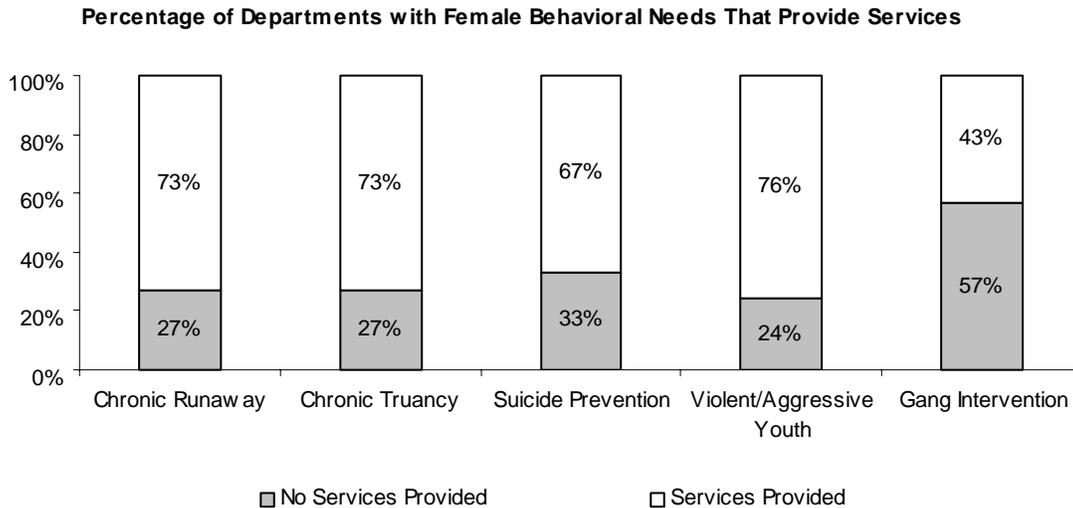
**Female Behavioral Needs & Services
Among Texas Juvenile Probation Departments**

Truancy and runaway needs for females were common to the majority of reporting departments

Number of Departments Reporting Females with Behavioral Needs						
	% of Females with Need					Total Departments Reporting
	0%	1%-24%	25%-49%	50%-74%	75%+	
Chronic Runaway	16	40	30	20	17	123
Chronic Truancy	13	34	34	26	16	123
Suicide Prevention	26	75	17	2	2	122
Violent/Aggressive Youth	17	82	15	8	1	123
Gang Intervention	39	62	16	2	3	122

- ✓ A majority of the departments responded that the females they served had some level of need in each behavioral category.
 - 89% of all departments reported females with truancy needs.
 - 87% of all departments reported females with runaway needs.
 - 86% of all departments reported females with violence/aggression needs.
 - 79% of all departments reported females with suicide prevention needs.
 - 68% of all departments reported females with gang intervention needs.
- ✓ 34% of all departments indicated that at least half of the females they served had a need for truancy services.
- ✓ 30% of all departments expressed that at least half of the females they served had a need for runaway services.
- ✓ Most departments stated that less than one quarter of the females they served had needs for suicide prevention, violence/aggression and gang intervention services.
- ✓ Only 21 departments indicated that 25% or more of the females they served had problems with gangs.
- ✓ Small departments accounted for almost all of the departments reporting no females with behavioral needs.

73% of departments with female truancy and runaway needs provided services to meet those needs

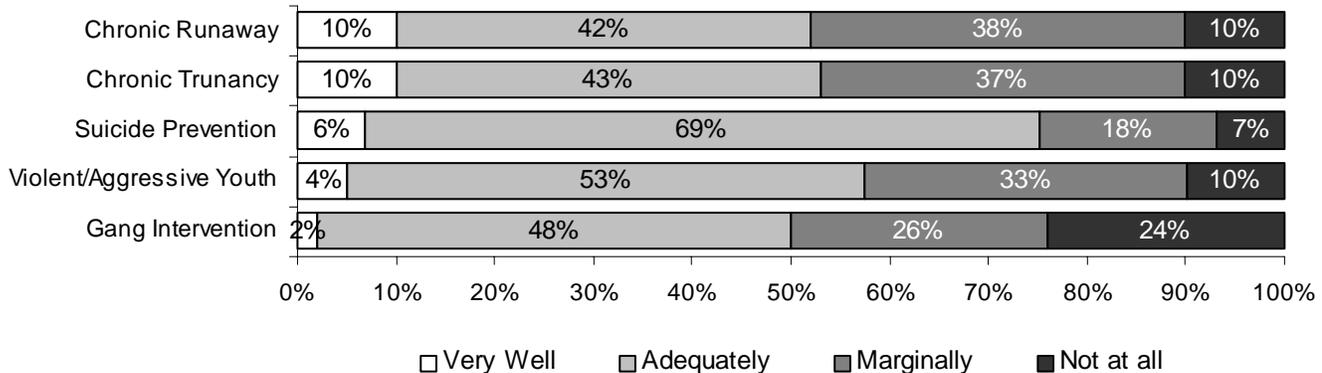


- ✓ Services for the most common behavioral needs, chronic runaway and chronic truancy, were provided by 73% of departments.
- ✓ Not all departments that reported females with behavioral needs provided behavioral services.
 - 43% of departments that reported females with gang intervention needs provide services for this need.
- ✓ Behavioral services were offered for both males and females in almost every category. However, few departments provided services specifically for females.
 - Services for violence/aggression were the most likely to be designed specifically for females with 9% of departments offering gender-specific services.
 - 6% of departments with runaway services indicated having gender-specific services for females.
 - 3% of departments with truancy services reported having gender-specific services for females.
 - 2% of departments with suicide prevention services revealed having gender-specific services for females.
 - 0% of departments with gang intervention services reported having gender-specific services for females.

- ✓ With only one exception, large departments had the highest proportions of behavioral services provided across all needs, followed by medium departments and then small departments.
 - A larger proportion of small departments provided chronic truancy services than medium departments.

Existing truancy and runaway services for females were not seen as adequate by almost half of the departments

**Perceived Effectiveness of Services for Female Behavioral Needs
Percentage of Departments**



- ✓ Approximately half of the departments serving females in need of truancy and runaway services did not believe that the needs of females were being met at least adequately by available services.
- ✓ One third of the departments expressed that their services were only marginal for violent/very aggressive youth.
- ✓ One quarter of the departments believed that their gang intervention services did not address the needs of females at all.
- ✓ Three fourths of the departments serving females with suicide prevention needs thought their suicide prevention services addressed this need either very well or adequately.
- ✓ For most need categories, medium departments were more likely to report that their services met the needs of females with behavioral needs very well compared to small or large departments.
- ✓ 10% or less of the departments indicated that their behavioral services addressed the needs of females very well.

Most departments reported no difference between males and females in accessing behavioral services

Perceived Difficulty in Accessibility of Services for Behavioral Needs			
	% of Departments		
	No Difference	More Difficult for Females	More Difficult for Males
Chronic Runaway	84%	15%	1%
Chronic Truancy	85%	13%	2%
Suicide Prevention	90%	9%	1%
Violent/Aggressive Youth	62%	36%	2%
Gang Intervention	75%	22%	3%

- ✓ A large majority of the departments serving females with behavioral needs indicated no difference in the accessibility of these services for females or males.
- ✓ 36% of departments serving females with behavioral needs stated that services for violence/aggression were more difficult to access for females than males.
- ✓ More than one fifth of the departments found gang intervention services more difficult to access for females.
- ✓ Less than 3% of departments revealed that services were more difficult to access for males than females across all services for behavioral needs.
- ✓ Only small departments indicated that behavioral services were more difficult to access for males.

**Female Self-Enhancement Needs & Services
Among Texas Juvenile Probation Departments**

Self-esteem and relationship skills were the most commonly reported female needs by departments

Number of Departments Reporting Females with Self-Enhancement Needs						
	% of Females with Need					Total Departments Reporting
	0%	1%-24%	25%-49%	50%-74%	75%+	
Self-Esteem Enhancement	7	28	17	22	49	123
Positive Relationship Skills	14	22	16	23	47	122
Family Support Services	9	25	19	29	40	122
Female Mentoring	25	15	15	24	44	123
Vocational Training	29	34	23	14	22	122
Abuse Counseling	18	51	21	25	8	123
Parenting Training	13	53	22	13	22	123
Assertiveness Training	39	47	20	11	6	123

- ✓ A majority of the departments responded that the females they served had some level of need in each self-enhancement category.
 - 94% of all departments reported females with self-esteem enhancement needs.
 - 93% of all departments reported females with family support services needs.
 - 89% of all departments reported females with positive relationship skills needs.
 - 89% of all departments reported females with parenting training needs.
 - 85% of all departments reported females with abuse counseling needs.
 - 80% of all departments reported females with female mentoring needs.
 - 76% of all departments reported females with vocational training needs.
 - 68% of all departments reported females with assertiveness training needs.

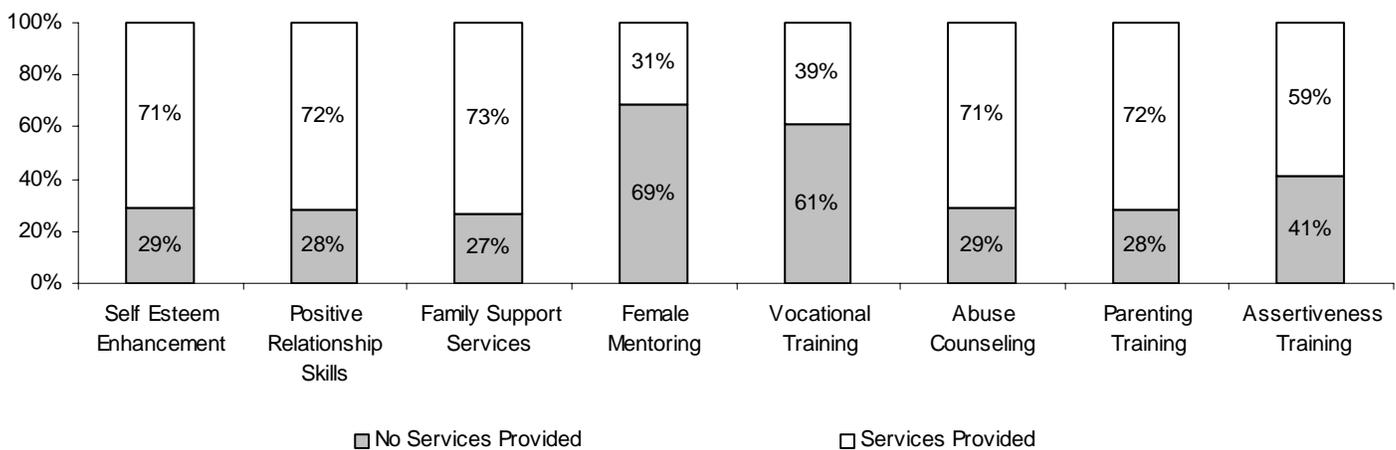
- ✓ Compared to other categories of need (e.g., emotional health, physical health and behavioral), more departments reported higher percentages of female self-enhancement need.

- ✓ Abuse counseling, parenting training and assertiveness training were the least frequently reported needs. Many departments indicated that less than a quarter of the females they served had these needs.

- ✓ Numerous departments indicated that more than three quarters of the females they served needed self-esteem enhancement, positive relationship skills, family support services or positive female mentoring.
- ✓ When no self-enhancement need was indicated, most often it was the response from a small department.

Mentoring and vocational training services for females were not available in many departments where the need existed

Percent of Departments with Female Self-Enhancement Needs that Provide Services

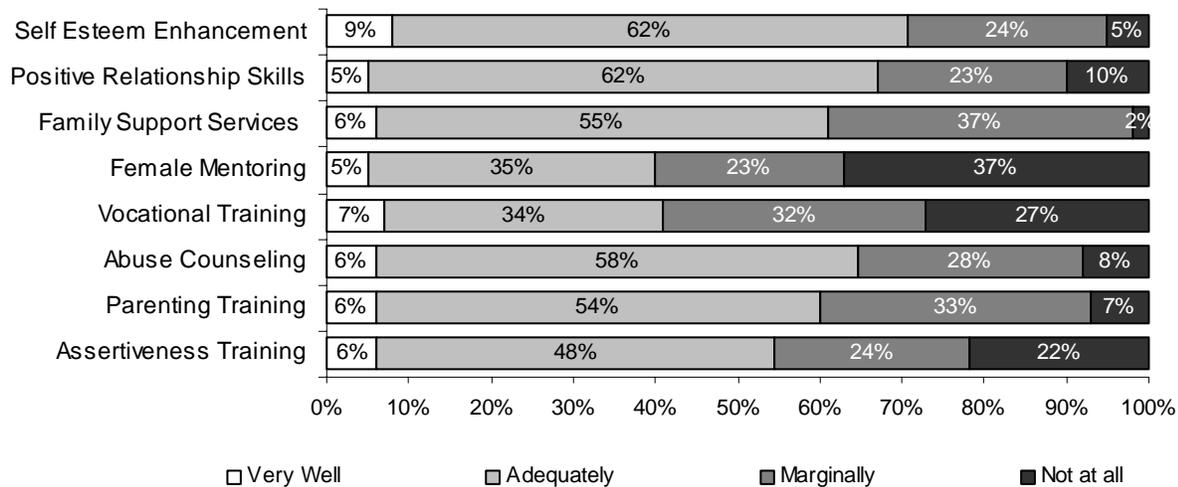


- ✓ Not all departments with females who needed self-esteem enhancement services provided them.
 - The service least likely to be provided was female mentoring; 31% of departments with that need provided this service.
 - Vocational training was available in only 39% of the departments where the need was present.
- ✓ More than 70% of departments provided services for the most common self-enhancement needs of self-esteem, family support services and positive relationship skills.
- ✓ With the exception of vocational training services, males and females were provided equal access to existing services across all self-enhancement needs, i.e. no department excluded juveniles from self-enhancement services based on gender.

- ✓ Few departments had self-enhancement services designed specifically for females although the numbers were generally higher for these needs than other categories of need.
 - Services for parenting training were the most likely to be designed specifically for females with 22% of departments offering gender-specific services.
 - Approximately 20% of departments with positive relationship skills, abuse counseling services or self-esteem enhancement services indicated having gender-specific services for females.
 - 13% of departments with vocational services indicated having gender-specific services for females.
 - 11% of departments with assertiveness training services indicated having gender-specific services for females.
 - 4% of departments with family support services indicated having gender-specific services for females.

Services for self-enhancement needs were perceived to adequately address many of the needs of females in the majority of departments

Perceived Effectiveness of Services for Female Self-Enhancement Needs



- ✓ The majority of departments indicated that available services for parenting training, abuse counseling, family support, relationship skills and self-esteem enhancement addressed the needs of females at least adequately.
- ✓ Most departments reported that available services for vocational training and female mentoring did not at least adequately address the need.
 - 60% of departments believed that their female mentoring services were inadequate
 - 59% of departments stated that their female vocational training were inadequate
- ✓ Across all categories, less than 9% of departments believed that they had addressed self-enhancement needs very well.
- ✓ 71% of departments indicated that they provided self-esteem enhancement services very well or adequately, indicating that this area of service was seen as effective by the departments.

✓ 2% of departments did not address the family support needs of the females they served at all.

30% of the departments reported that vocational training services were more difficult to access for females than males

Perceived Difficulty in Accessibility of Services for Self-Enhancement Needs			
	% of Departments		
	No Difference	More Difficult for Females	More Difficult for Males
Self-Esteem Enhancement	84%	16%	0%
Positive Relationship Skills	86%	13%	1%
Family Support Services	91%	9%	0%
Female Mentoring ¹²	na	na	na
Vocational Training	67%	30%	3%
Abuse Counseling	75%	18%	7%
Parenting Training	74%	10%	16%
Assertiveness Training	83%	17%	0%

- ✓ The majority of the departments indicated no difference in the accessibility of self-enhancement services for females or males.
- ✓ 30% of departments found vocational training more difficult to access for females than males.
- ✓ No departments conveyed that self-esteem enhancement, family support services or assertiveness training were more difficult to access for males.
- ✓ 91% of the departments believed that no difference existed in accessing family support services.

¹² Comparable information for males was not surveyed.

- ✓ Only small departments indicated that family support services were more difficult to access for females whereas medium and large departments saw no difference in accessibility.
 - Almost 20% of small departments expressed that assertiveness training and abuse counseling services were more difficult to access for females than males.

- ✓ One third of large departments indicated that services for parenting training and abuse counseling were more difficult to access for males.

Opinions and Comments From Juvenile Justice Practitioners

Gender-specific programming has received widespread support in the national delinquency literature. Over 90% of the departments stated that they provided comprehensive assessment services for the youth referred to their programs. However, less than 5% indicated that they used different procedures for assessing the needs of the females than those of males. In fact, none of the large departments that responded to the survey have different assessment procedures for the two groups. Ninety-five percent of departmental staff received specialized training regarding the needs of females. Only three departments (3%) maintained specialized caseloads for the females served. The majority of the departments (71%) did not house males and females in separate facilities. However, of the 19 departments that did house them separately, 16 were small departments. These results, along with others referenced in previous sections, demonstrate the lack of female-specific services in the Texas juvenile probation system.

The problem of female offenders and their treatment provisions continues to be a problem faced by juvenile probation departments. In a comment from a long-time, local juvenile probation officer it

was expressed that the State of Texas has done little to improve the services available to youthful female offenders in the last 30 years. Although not all departments saw any problems in the area of female-specific services, most agreed that obstacles abound.

Among the barriers to providing services to delinquent females, several departments mentioned the limited number of service providers. Departments have experienced a lack of facilities of any kind for females, including detention, residential placement, emergency shelter and treatment. They have also encountered a lack of programs targeting females in areas such as chemical dependency, pregnancy and parenting, runaways, sexual abuse, mental health and vocational training. Moreover, departments have been faced with several male-only facilities. According to one department, “where [there] seems to be an abundance of proper residential placement programs, there are very few and limited programs for juvenile females. It has been frustrating.” Females with certain problems were more difficult to place in facilities. Runaways, pregnant teens, teen moms and females with particular sexual histories or orientations encountered obstacles trying to get into facilities. One department expressed the high price paid by this lack of service provision—“Because of the limited amount of services and facilities available to

females, a significant amount of females go untreated."

In addition to the limited number of service providers, many departments indicated that a lack of resources was a sizable barrier to providing services to females. These resources included funds, staff, training and other general resources. A lack of resources was especially true for several rural departments. "The problem is a lack of financial resources to insure the female gets the necessary long-term treatment and aftercare that would reinforce the skills and support needed to change," according to one department. Another department stated that it "has incurred many problems trying to provide needed services for females. The number one problem is a lack of adequate money for very specialized services."

Finally, the small number of females referred was a barrier several departments cited. According to one department, "...County has a low population and there are fewer referrals than in large population counties. There are many specialized programs for males outside of [the county] but fewer for females. The delinquent female referral rate is low, but when they are referred it is difficult to find specialized services." Another department claimed, "We usually don't supervise many females so it's hard to contract for gender-specific services with such low numbers." Small numbers of females also did not make it cost-effective to develop programs that are specifically targeted for females. The result of these small numbers of female referrals was a "complacent attitude," according to one department.

Of the departments who responded, most of them thought that different challenges existed for providing rehabilitation services to females than

males. The departments provided many examples of the ways in which females differed from males, which in turn affected service provision. Several departments responded that the emotional nature of females differs from males. Also, some departments commented that females are more challenging; possess complex, diverse, multi-faceted problems and issues; and struggle with sexual identity and abuse issues. Moreover, statements were made that females are more difficult to work with and oftentimes resist the help offered to them. Others argued that females are concerned about different matters than males and mature at different rates, both physically and psychologically. In fact, one department shared that it "would rather have 40 delinquent males to deal with than one delinquent female."

Conclusion

In sum, juvenile probation departments across the state of Texas served females with varying needs. However, their provision of service was almost always inadequate compared to need levels. Also, the majority of the respondents believed that their current services were adequate, and no difference in accessibility of these services for females and males existed.

In the emotional health category, chemical dependency and mental health needs were most prevalent. Provision of services by the departments was lower than the professed need, yet a sizable number of departments did provide chemical dependency services. Mental health and mental retardation services were perceived to not adequately address female needs in many departments. In the case of accessibility of services for males and females (and as with all other services), the majority of the departments believed that no difference existed. Still, several departments indicated that

services for chemical dependency and therapeutic shelters were more difficult to access for females than males.

The levels of physical health needs were slightly lower than the emotional need levels of females. Females' health education and women's health services appeared to be the most prevalent needs. Again, provision of services was lower than the needs presented. The largest category regarding perceived effectiveness was adequacy in meeting needs, but services not addressing the needs of females at all were higher than that of physical health, behavioral and some self-enhancement needs.

Chronic runaway and truancy were the most prevalent needs in the behavioral category. The majority of the departments provided services to address this category of need with the exception of gang intervention services. Very few departments believed their services met needs very well with most of them indicating adequate or marginal effectiveness. Again, although most departments expressed that no difference in accessibility existed, more than one third of them found services for violent/very aggressive females more difficult to access than for males.

Finally, self-enhancement needs appeared to be the most prevalent of any need category. Numerous

departments expressed that more than 75% of the females they served had self-enhancement needs. Provision of services for these needs was higher than in other categories, but female mentoring and vocational training were provided by a small number of departments. As a result, the perceived effectiveness of these two services was low—several departments indicated that their services did not meet this need at all. Again, most of the respondents said that their services for self-enhancement were adequate. The accessibility of these services did not differ for males or females in most instances, but approximately one third of the departments said that it was more difficult to access vocational training for females.

Clearly, some needs, such as female mentoring and vocational training, of females have been unmet using the present juvenile probation services offered to them. According to the departments, most of the services provided were only adequate in meeting the needs of females—very few departments addressed needs very well. Although overall accessibility may be offered as a reason for the lack of services for females, most of the departments did not believe that differences in accessibility of services for females and males existed. Their comments, though, illustrated a range of barriers to services for females that did not exist for males.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Survey Instrument

Organization _____ Contact _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ Email _____

<p>Please check all that apply:</p> <p>Type of Organization:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Probation Department</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Probation Contract Service Provider</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Part of TYC</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> TYC contract service provider</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain)</p>	<p>The questions below concern the needs of girls served by your organization. For each listed need please indicate: 1) Your estimate of the percentage of girls you serve that have the need listed on the left; 2) Whether you provide the service for boys and/or girls; 3) Whether the service is specifically designed for girls; 4) Your opinion of whether the available service(s) effectively address the need of girls for that service, and; 5) Whether the service is more difficult to access for girls or boys.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Services you provide:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Secure detention</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community supervision</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Residential treatment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outpatient treatment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (please explain)</p>	<p>Do you contract for services for girls?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Do you provide services for girls in-house?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Do you provide or contract for services for youth with this need?</p> <p>Are any services specifically designed for girls?</p> <p>In your opinion, how well does the available service(s) address the needs of girls for that service?</p> <p>In your experience, is it more difficult to access this service for girls or boys?</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please answer all five sections for each listed need.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>Enter %</p>	<p>Boys</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Very Well</p> <p>Adequately</p> <p>Marginally</p> <p>Not at all</p> <p>Girls</p> <p>Boys</p> <p>No Difference</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Do you have comments regarding specialized treatment needs of girls?

Please check one box for each line. If the question does not apply to your organization, please check "DK/N.A."

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	DK/N.A.
It is difficult to obtain appropriate contract services for the young women on our caseloads.						
We have difficulty obtaining appropriate staff training on gender-specific services for girls.						
Enhanced gender-specific services would benefit the girls on our caseloads.						
We do not currently have the resources required to provide enhanced gender-specific services.						
We currently serve too few girls to offer a full range of services for them.						
Overcrowding impacts my organization's ability to provide quality services for girls.						
Culturally sensitive and gender-specific approaches to rehabilitation are required for girls						

Has your organization encountered barriers to providing services for delinquent girls? If so, please describe them.

Are the challenges of providing rehabilitation services different for girls than boys? Help us understand.

Please check one box for each line. If the question does not apply to your organization or if you are not sure how to answer please mark "N.A." (Not Applicable)

	Yes	No	N.A.
We provide comprehensive assessment services for youth referred to our program(s).			
We use different procedures for assessing the needs of young women than young men.			
Our staff receives specialized training regarding needs of the young women.			
We maintain specialized caseloads for the young women we serve.			
We house males and females in separate facilities.			
Therapy services on sensitive issues is provided in a female only context.			
We provide males and female with equal opportunities for vocational programs.			

We welcome and invite your comments!

Appendix B
List of Departments in Sample by Size

Departments in Sample by Size

Department	Size	Department	Size
Andrews	Small	Kendall	Small
Angelina	Small	Kerr	Small
Atascosa	Small	Kleberg	Small
Austin	Small	Lamar	Small
Bandera	Small	Lavaca	Small
Bastrop	Small	Leon	Small
Bexar	Large	Liberty	Small
Bowie	Small	Lubbock	Medium
Brazoria	Medium	Lynn	Small
Brazos	Medium	Madison	Small
Brewster	Small	Mason	Small
Brooks	Small	Maverick	Small
Brown	Small	McCulloch	Small
Burnet	Small	McLennan	Medium
Caldwell	Small	Medina	Small
Cameron	Medium	Midland	Small
Cass	Small	Milam	Small
Chambers	Small	Montague	Small
Cherokee	Small	Montgomery	Medium
Collin	Medium	Moore	Small
Comal	Small	Nacogdoches	Small
Comanche	Small	Nolan	Small
Cooke	Small	Nueces	Large
Coryell	Small	Ochiltree	Small
Crane	Small	Orange	Small
Culberson	Small	Palo Pinto	Small
Dallam	Small	Panola	Small
Dallas	Large	Parker	Small
Dawson	Small	Pecos	Small
Deaf Smith	Small	Polk	Small
Denton	Medium	Randall	Small
Dewitt	Small	Reagan	Small
Ector	Small	Red River	Small
El Paso	Large	Reeves	Small
Ellis	Small	Refugio	Small
Fannin	Small	Rockwall	Small
Fort Bend	Medium	Rusk	Small
Gaines	Small	San Patricio	Small
Galveston	Medium	Shelby	Small
Garza	Small	Smith	Medium
Goliad	Small	Somervell	Small
Gray	Small	Starr	Small
Grayson	Small	Sutton	Small
Grimes	Small	Tarrant	Large
Guadalupe	Small	Taylor	Small
Hale	Small	Terry	Small
Harris	Large	Titus	Small
Harrison	Small	Tom Green	Medium
Haskell	Small	Travis	Large
Hays	Small	Tyler	Small
Henderson	Small	Upshur	Small
Hill	Small	Val Verde	Small
Hood	Small	Van Zandt	Small
Hopkins	Small	Walker	Small
Howard	Small	Ward	Small
Hunt	Small	Wharton	Small
Hutchinson	Small	Wheeler	Small
Jackson	Small	Wilbarger	Small
Jasper	Small	Willacy	Small
Jefferson	Medium	Wise	Small
Jones	Small	Zapata	Small

Kaufman	Small		
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Appendix C

Results by Department Size

Level of Female Emotional Health Needs

Department Size	Percentage Range											
	0%		1-24%		25-54%		55-74%		75%+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mental Health												
Small	12	11.7%	36	35.0%	31	30.1%	13	12.6%	11	10.7%	103	83.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	7	5.7%
Total	12	9.8%	40	32.5%	41	33.3%	14	11.4%	16	13.0%	123	100.0%
Chemical Dependency												
Small	7	6.9%	29	28.4%	32	31.4%	23	22.5%	11	10.8%	102	83.6%
Medium	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%	13	10.7%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	7	5.7%
Total	7	5.7%	32	26.2%	36	29.5%	28	23.0%	19	15.6%	122	100.0%
Therapeutic Shelter												
Small	27	26.2%	52	50.5%	16	15.5%	5	4.9%	3	2.9%	103	83.7%
Medium	3	23.1%	3	23.1%	3	23.1%	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	13	10.6%
Large	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	31	25.2%	59	48.0%	21	17.1%	9	7.3%	3	2.4%	123	100.0%
Mental Retardation												
Small	43	41.7%	58	56.3%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	103	83.7%
Medium	3	23.1%	10	76.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	46	37.4%	74	60.2%	3	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	123	100.0%

Provision of Services for Female Emotional Health Needs

Department Size	Category of Provision									
	Yes		No		Total		Female Specific			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Y	%	N	%
Mental Health										
Small	70	77.8%	20	22.2%	90	81.8%	3	42.9%	64	82.1%
Medium	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	11.4%	1	14.3%	10	12.8%
Large	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	6.4%	3	42.9%	4	5.1%
Total	89	80.9%	21	19.1%	110	100.0%	7	100.0%	78	100.0%
Chemical Dependency										
Small	85	90.4%	9	9.6%	94	82.5%	9	64.3%	72	83.7%
Medium	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	11.4%	3	21.4%	9	10.5%
Large	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	6.1%	2	14.3%	5	5.8%
Total	104	91.2%	10	8.8%	114	100.0%	14	100.0%	86	100.0%
Therapeutic Shelter										
Small	52	73.2%	19	26.8%	71	81.6%	8	57.1%	42	85.7%
Medium	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10	11.5%	4	28.6%	3	6.1%
Large	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.9%	2	14.3%	4	8.2%
Total	65	74.7%	22	25.3%	87	100.0%	14	100.0%	49	100.0%
Mental Retardation										
Small	36	61.0%	23	39.0%	59	78.7%	0	0.0%	35	79.5%
Medium	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9	12.0%	0	0.0%	5	11.4%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	9.3%	1	100.0%	4	9.1%
Total	48	64.0%	27	36.0%	75	100.0%	1	100.0%	44	100.0%

Effectiveness of Services for Females with Emotional Health Needs

Department Size	Level of Effectiveness									
	Very Well		Adequately		Marginally		Not At All		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mental Health										
Small	0	0.0%	39	48.1%	40	49.4%	2	2.5%	81	81.0%
Medium	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	3	25.0%	1	8.3%	12	12.0%
Large	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	7	7.0%
Total	4	4.0%	46	46.0%	47	47.0%	3	3.0%	100	100.0%
Chemical Dependency										
Small	11	12.0%	49	53.3%	30	32.6%	2	2.2%	92	83.6%
Medium	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	10.0%
Large	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	6.4%
Total	15	13.6%	57	51.8%	35	31.8%	3	2.7%	110	100.0%
Therapeutic Shelter										
Small	6	10.0%	29	48.3%	19	31.7%	6	10.0%	60	81.1%
Medium	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	8	10.8%
Large	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	8.1%
Total	10	13.5%	34	45.9%	23	31.1%	7	9.5%	74	100.0%
Mental Retardation										
Small	0	0.0%	20	41.7%	24	50.0%	4	8.3%	48	77.4%
Medium	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	2	25.0%	8	12.9%
Large	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%	6	9.7%
Total	0	0.0%	26	41.9%	29	46.8%	7	11.3%	62	100.0%

Accessibility of Services for Females with Emotional Health Needs

Department Size	More Difficult For							
	Females		Males		No Difference		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mental Health								
Small	9	11.1%	0	0.0%	72	88.9%	81	80.2%
Medium	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	100.0%	13	12.9%
Large	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	7	6.9%
Total	11	10.9%	1	1.0%	89	88.1%	101	100.0%
Chemical Dependency								
Small	29	32.2%	1	1.1%	60	66.7%	90	81.8%
Medium	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	10	76.9%	13	11.8%
Large	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	7	6.4%
Total	37	33.6%	2	1.8%	71	64.5%	110	100.0%
Therapeutic Shelter								
Small	24	38.1%	1	1.6%	38	60.3%	63	80.8%
Medium	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	9	11.5%
Large	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	6	7.7%
Total	32	41.0%	1	1.3%	45	57.7%	78	100.0%
Mental Retardation								
Small	5	9.8%	0	0.0%	46	90.2%	51	77.3%
Medium	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	8	88.9%	9	13.6%
Large	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	6	9.1%
Total	8	12.1%	0	0.0%	58	87.9%	66	100.0%

Level of Female Physical Health Needs

Department Size	Percentage Range											
	0%		1-24%		25-54%		55-74%		75%+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Girls' Health Education												
Small	25	24.3%	17	16.5%	15	14.6%	16	15.5%	30	29.1%	103	83.7%
Medium	1	7.7%	3	23.1%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	6	46.2%	13	10.6%
Large	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	7	5.7%
Total	27	22.0%	21	17.1%	20	16.3%	16	13.0%	39	31.7%	123	100.0%
Women's Health Services												
Small	28	27.7%	28	27.7%	15	14.9%	13	12.9%	17	16.8%	101	83.5%
Medium	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	4	30.8%	1	7.7%	4	30.8%	13	10.7%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	7	5.8%
Total	30	24.8%	31	25.6%	21	17.4%	16	13.2%	23	19.0%	121	100.0%
Teen Pregnancy												
Small	23	22.3%	52	50.5%	10	9.7%	13	12.6%	5	4.9%	103	83.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	7	53.8%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	23	18.7%	62	50.4%	18	14.6%	14	11.4%	6	4.9%	123	100.0%
Eating Disorders												
Small	60	60.0%	37	37.0%	0	0.0%	3	3.0%	0	0.0%	100	83.3%
Medium	3	23.1%	9	69.2%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	10.8%
Large	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	5.8%
Total	64	53.3%	52	43.3%	0	0.0%	4	3.3%	0	0.0%	120	100.0%

Provision of Services for Female Physical Health Needs

Department Size	Category of Provision									
	Yes		No		Total		Female Specific			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Y	%	N	%
Girls' Health Education										
Small	29	40.3%	43	59.7%	72	80.9%				
Medium	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	11	12.4%				
Large	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6	6.7%				
Total	40	44.9%	49	55.1%	89	100.0%				
Women's Health Services										
Small	30	42.9%	40	57.1%	70	80.5%				
Medium	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10	11.5%				
Large	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	8.0%				
Total	42	48.3%	45	51.7%	87	100.0%				
Teen Pregnancy										
Small	36	47.4%	40	52.6%	76	80.0%				
Medium	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12	12.6%				
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	7.4%				
Total	48	50.5%	47	49.5%	95	100.0%				
Eating Disorders										
Small	13	36.1%	23	63.9%	36	70.6%	1	33.3%	11	68.8%
Medium	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9	17.6%	0	0.0%	3	18.8%
Large	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6	11.8%	2	66.7%	2	12.5%
Total	20	39.2%	31	60.8%	51	100.0%	3	100.0%	16	100.0%

Effectiveness of Services for Females with Physical Health Needs

Department Size	Level of Effectiveness									
	Very Well		Adequately		Marginally		Not At All		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Girls' Health Education										
Small	1	1.9%	22	42.3%	18	34.6%	11	21.2%	52	77.6%
Medium	2	20.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	10	14.9%
Large	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5	7.5%
Total	4	6.0%	29	43.3%	19	28.4%	15	22.4%	67	100.0%
Women's Health Services										
Small	1	2.0%	24	47.1%	17	33.3%	9	17.6%	51	77.3%
Medium	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	9	13.6%
Large	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6	9.1%
Total	5	7.6%	31	47.0%	19	28.8%	11	16.7%	66	100.0%
Teen Pregnancy										
Small	2	3.3%	30	49.2%	19	31.1%	10	16.4%	61	78.2%
Medium	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	10	12.8%
Large	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	9.0%
Total	6	7.7%	38	48.7%	21	26.9%	13	16.7%	78	100.0%
Eating Disorders										
Small	0	0.0%	9	37.5%	6	25.0%	9	37.5%	24	66.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	19.4%
Large	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	5	13.9%
Total	1	2.8%	10	27.8%	12	33.3%	13	36.1%	36	100.0%

Accessibility of Services for Females with Physical Health Needs*								
Department Size	More Difficult For							
	Females		Males		No Difference		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eating Disorders								
Small	3	11.5%	1	3.8%	22	84.6%	26	66.7%
Medium	3	37.5%	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	8	20.5%
Large	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	12.8%
Total	6	15.4%	4	10.3%	29	74.4%	39	100.0%

*Comparable data for the following physical health needs were unavailable: girls' health education, women's health services and teen pregnancy.

Level of Female Behavioral Needs

Department Size	Percentage Range											
	0%		1-24%		25-54%		55-74%		75%+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chronic Runaway												
Small	16	15.5%	37	35.9%	23	22.3%	15	14.6%	12	11.7%	103	83.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	5	38.5%	2	15.4%	4	30.8%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	7	5.7%
Total	16	13.0%	40	32.5%	30	24.4%	20	16.3%	17	13.8%	123	100.0%
Chronic Truancy												
Small	13	12.6%	32	31.1%	28	27.2%	19	18.4%	11	10.7%	103	83.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	4	30.8%	5	38.5%	3	23.1%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	7	5.7%
Total	13	10.6%	34	27.6%	34	27.6%	26	21.1%	16	13.0%	123	100.0%
Suicide Prevention												
Small	25	24.5%	63	61.8%	10	9.8%	2	2.0%	2	2.0%	102	83.6%
Medium	1	7.7%	9	69.2%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	10.7%
Large	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	26	21.3%	75	61.5%	17	13.9%	2	1.6%	2	1.6%	122	100.0%
Violent/ Aggressive Youth												
Small	17	16.5%	70	68.0%	9	8.7%	6	5.8%	1	1.0%	103	83.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	9	69.2%	3	23.1%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	17	13.8%	82	66.7%	15	12.2%	8	6.5%	1	0.8%	123	100.0%
Gang Intervention												
Small	37	36.3%	51	50.0%	11	10.8%	1	1.0%	2	2.0%	102	83.6%
Medium	2	15.4%	10	76.9%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	10.7%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	7	5.7%
Total	39	32.0%	62	50.8%	16	13.1%	2	1.6%	3	2.5%	122	100.0%

Provision of Services for Female Behavioral Needs

Department Size	Category of Provision									
	Yes		No		Total		Female Specific			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Y	%	N	%
Chronic Runaway										
Small	59	71.1%	24	28.9%	83	80.6%	2	50.0%	52	78.8%
Medium	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	13	12.6%	1	25.0%	9	13.6%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	6.8%	1	25.0%	5	7.6%
Total	75	72.8%	28	27.2%	103	100.0%	4	100.0%	66	100.0%
Chronic Truancy										
Small	62	72.1%	24	27.9%	86	81.1%	1	50.0%	58	80.6%
Medium	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13	12.3%	1	50.0%	8	11.1%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	6.6%	0	0.0%	6	8.3%
Total	77	72.6%	29	27.4%	106	100.0%	2	100.0%	72	100.0%
Suicide Prevention										
Small	46	63.0%	27	37.0%	73	80.2%	0	0.0%	44	75.9%
Medium	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	12.1%	1	100.0%	8	13.8%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	7.7%	0	0.0%	6	10.3%
Total	61	67.0%	30	33.0%	91	100.0%	1	100.0%	58	100.0%
Violent/ Aggressive Youth										
Small	61	73.5%	22	26.5%	83	80.6%	4	57.1%	55	79.7%
Medium	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	13	12.6%	1	14.3%	10	14.5%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	6.8%	2	28.6%	4	5.8%
Total	78	75.7%	25	24.3%	103	100.0%	7	100.0%	69	100.0%
Gang Intervention										
Small	23	39.0%	36	61.0%	59	77.6%	0	0.0%	21	67.7%
Medium	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	13.2%	0	0.0%	5	16.1%
Large	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	9.2%	0	0.0%	5	16.1%
Total	33	43.4%	43	56.6%	76	100.0%	0	0.0%	31	100.0%

Effectiveness of Services for Females with Behavioral Needs

Department Size	Level of Effectiveness									
	Very Well		Adequately		Marginally		Not At All		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chronic Runaway										
Small	4	5.6%	33	45.8%	27	37.5%	8	11.1%	72	80.9%
Medium	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	1	9.1%	11	12.4%
Large	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.7%
Total	9	10.1%	37	41.6%	34	38.2%	9	10.1%	89	100.0%
Chronic Truancy										
Small	3	4.1%	34	46.6%	28	38.4%	8	11.0%	73	80.2%
Medium	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%	11	12.1%
Large	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	7.7%
Total	9	9.9%	39	42.9%	34	37.4%	9	9.9%	91	100.0%
Suicide Prevention										
Small	1	1.6%	45	72.6%	13	21.0%	3	4.8%	62	80.5%
Medium	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	8	10.4%
Large	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	7	9.1%
Total	5	6.5%	53	68.8%	14	18.2%	5	6.5%	77	100.0%
Violent/ Aggressive Youth										
Small	2	2.8%	40	56.3%	21	29.6%	8	11.3%	71	79.8%
Medium	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%	0	0.0%	11	12.4%
Large	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	7	7.9%
Total	4	4.5%	47	52.8%	29	32.6%	9	10.1%	89	100.0%
Gang Intervention										
Small	1	2.6%	19	48.7%	9	23.1%	10	25.6%	39	72.2%
Medium	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	2	25.0%	8	14.8%
Large	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	7	13.0%
Total	1	1.9%	26	48.1%	14	25.9%	13	24.1%	54	100.0%

Accessibility of Services for Females with Behavioral Needs

Department Size	More Difficult For							
	Females		Males		No Difference		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chronic Runaway								
Small	10	13.7%	1	1.4%	62	84.9%	73	80.2%
Medium	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	10	83.3%	12	13.2%
Large	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	6	6.6%
Total	14	15.4%	1	1.1%	76	83.5%	91	100.0%
Chronic Truancy								
Small	8	10.5%	2	2.6%	66	86.8%	76	80.0%
Medium	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	9	75.0%	12	12.6%
Large	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	7	7.4%
Total	12	12.6%	2	2.1%	81	85.3%	95	100.0%
Suicide Prevention								
Small	6	9.7%	1	1.6%	55	88.7%	62	77.5%
Medium	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	10	90.9%	11	13.8%
Large	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	8.8%
Total	7	8.8%	1	1.3%	72	90.0%	80	100.0%
Violent/ Aggressive Youth								
Small	24	33.3%	2	2.8%	46	63.9%	72	78.3%
Medium	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	8	61.5%	13	14.1%
Large	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	7	7.6%
Total	33	35.9%	2	2.2%	57	62.0%	92	100.0%
Gang Intervention								
Small	10	23.3%	2	4.7%	31	72.1%	43	72.9%
Medium	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	7	77.8%	9	15.3%
Large	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	7	11.9%
Total	13	22.0%	2	3.4%	44	74.6%	59	100.0%

Level of Female Self-Enhancement Needs

Department Size	Percentage Range											
	0%		1-24%		25-54%		55-74%		75%+		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self-Esteem Enhancement												
Small	6	5.8%	27	26.2%	16	15.5%	18	17.5%	36	35.0%	103	83.7%
Medium	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	9	69.2%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	7	5.7%
Total	7	5.7%	28	22.8%	17	13.8%	22	17.9%	49	39.8%	123	100.0%
Positive Relationship Skills												
Small	12	11.8%	20	19.6%	14	13.7%	20	19.6%	36	35.3%	102	83.6%
Medium	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	8	61.5%	13	10.7%
Large	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	7	5.7%
Total	14	11.5%	22	18.0%	16	13.1%	23	18.9%	47	38.5%	122	100.0%
Family Support Services												
Small	6	5.9%	25	24.5%	17	16.7%	24	23.5%	30	29.4%	102	83.6%
Medium	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%	8	61.5%	13	10.7%
Large	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	7	5.7%
Total	9	7.4%	25	20.5%	19	15.6%	29	23.8%	40	32.8%	122	100.0%
Female Mentoring												
Small	23	22.3%	13	12.6%	13	12.6%	17	16.5%	37	35.9%	103	83.7%
Medium	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	4	30.8%	5	38.5%	13	10.6%
Large	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	7	5.7%
Total	25	20.3%	15	12.2%	15	12.2%	24	19.5%	44	35.8%	123	100.0%
Vocational Training												
Small	27	26.5%	26	25.5%	18	17.6%	11	10.8%	20	19.6%	102	83.6%
Medium	2	15.4%	4	30.8%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	2	15.4%	13	10.7%
Large	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	29	23.8%	34	27.9%	23	18.9%	14	11.5%	22	18.0%	122	100.0%
Abuse Counseling												
Small	17	16.5%	48	46.6%	15	14.6%	19	18.4%	4	3.9%	103	83.7%
Medium	1	7.7%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	4	30.8%	3	23.1%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	7	5.7%
Total	18	14.6%	51	41.5%	21	17.1%	25	20.3%	8	6.5%	123	100.0%
Parenting Training												
Small	13	12.6%	42	40.8%	18	17.5%	11	10.7%	19	18.4%	103	83.7%
Medium	0	0.0%	7	53.8%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	7	5.7%
Total	13	10.6%	53	43.1%	22	17.9%	13	10.6%	22	17.9%	123	100.0%
Assertiveness Training												
Small	38	36.9%	38	36.9%	14	13.6%	9	8.7%	4	3.9%	103	83.7%
Medium	1	7.7%	6	46.2%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%	13	10.6%
Large	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	7	5.7%
Total	39	31.7%	47	38.2%	20	16.3%	11	8.9%	6	4.9%	123	100.0%

Provision of Services for Female Self-Enhancement Needs

Department Size	Category of Provision									
	Yes		No		Total		Girl Specific			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Y	%	N	%
Self-Esteem Enhancement										
Small	65	69.1%	29	30.9%	94	83.9%	7	50.0%	55	87.3%
Medium	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	9.8%	4	28.6%	6	9.5%
Large	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	6.3%	3	21.4%	2	3.2%
Total	80	71.4%	32	28.6%	112	100.0%	14	100.0%	63	100.0%
Positive Relationship Skills										
Small	59	69.4%	26	30.6%	85	83.3%	8	57.1%	48	87.3%
Medium	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	10.8%	3	21.4%	4	7.3%
Large	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.9%	3	21.4%	3	5.5%
Total	73	71.6%	29	28.4%	102	100.0%	14	100.0%	55	100.0%
Family Support Services										
Small	67	70.5%	28	29.5%	95	84.8%	1	33.3%	64	83.1%
Medium	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	9.8%	1	33.3%	8	10.4%
Large	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.4%	1	33.3%	5	6.5%
Total	82	73.2%	30	26.8%	112	100.0%	3	100.0%	77	100.0%
Female Mentoring										
Small	18	24.7%	55	75.3%	73	81.1%				
Medium	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11	12.2%				
Large	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.7%				
Total	28	31.1%	62	68.9%	90	100.0%				
Vocational Training										
Small	21	30.0%	49	70.0%	70	79.5%	2	50.0%	17	60.7%
Medium	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11	12.5%	1	25.0%	5	17.9%
Large	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	8.0%	1	25.0%	6	21.4%
Total	34	38.6%	54	61.4%	88	100.0%	4	100.0%	28	100.0%
Abuse Counseling										
Small	55	67.9%	26	32.1%	81	81.8%	8	61.5%	45	83.3%
Medium	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	11.1%	2	15.4%	6	11.1%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	7.1%	3	23.1%	3	5.6%
Total	70	70.7%	29	29.3%	99	100.0%	13	100.0%	54	100.0%
Parenting Training										
Small	60	70.6%	25	29.4%	85	81.7%	9	56.3%	50	89.3%
Medium	9	75.0%	3	25.0%	12	11.5%	4	25.0%	4	7.1%
Large	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	6.7%	3	18.8%	2	3.6%
Total	75	72.1%	29	27.9%	104	100.0%	16	100.0%	56	100.0%
Assertiveness Training										
Small	32	51.6%	30	48.4%	62	77.5%	1	20.0%	30	75.0%

Medium	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	13.8%	1	20.0%	8	20.0%
Large	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	8.8%	3	60.0%	2	5.0%
Total	47	58.8%	33	41.3%	80	100.0%	5	100.0%	40	100.0%

Effectiveness of Services for Females with Self Enhancement Needs

Department Size	Level of Effectiveness									
	Very Well		Adequately		Marginally		Not At All		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self-Esteem Enhancement										
Small	4	5.0%	54	67.5%	18	22.5%	4	5.0%	80	84.2%
Medium	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	9	9.5%
Large	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	6.3%
Total	8	8.4%	59	62.1%	23	24.2%	5	5.3%	95	100.0%
Positive Relationship Skills										
Small	3	4.2%	44	62.0%	17	23.9%	7	9.9%	71	81.6%
Medium	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	10	11.5%
Large	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6	6.9%
Total	4	4.6%	54	62.1%	20	23.0%	9	10.3%	87	100.0%
Family Support Services										
Small	3	3.8%	43	53.8%	32	40.0%	2	2.5%	80	84.2%
Medium	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	9.5%
Large	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.3%
Total	6	6.3%	52	54.7%	35	36.8%	2	2.1%	95	100.0%
Female Mentoring										
Small	0	0.0%	16	39.0%	9	22.0%	16	39.0%	41	71.9%
Medium	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	10	17.5%
Large	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	10.5%
Total	3	5.3%	20	35.1%	13	22.8%	21	36.8%	57	100.0%
Vocational Training										
Small	2	4.5%	14	31.8%	14	31.8%	14	31.8%	44	74.6%
Medium	0	0.0%	5	62.5%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	8	13.6%
Large	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	7	11.9%
Total	4	6.8%	20	33.9%	19	32.2%	16	27.1%	59	100.0%
Abuse Counseling										
Small	2	2.9%	43	63.2%	17	25.0%	6	8.8%	68	81.0%
Medium	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	1	11.1%	9	10.7%
Large	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	7	8.3%
Total	5	6.0%	49	58.3%	23	27.4%	7	8.3%	84	100.0%
Parenting Training										
Small	3	4.1%	41	56.2%	25	34.2%	4	5.5%	73	81.1%
Medium	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	2	20.0%	10	11.1%
Large	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	7	7.8%
Total	5	5.6%	49	54.4%	30	33.3%	6	6.7%	90	100.0%

Assertiveness Training										
Small	2	3.8%	27	51.9%	11	21.2%	12	23.1%	52	76.5%
Medium	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	9	13.2%
Large	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	7	10.3%
Total	4	5.9%	33	48.5%	16	23.5%	15	22.1%	68	100.0%

Accessibility of Services for Females with Self Enhancement Needs										
Department Size	More Difficult For									
	Females		Males		No Difference		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self-Esteem Enhancement										
Small	11	13.6%	0	0.0%	70	86.4%	81	82.7%		
Medium	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	7	63.6%	11	11.2%		
Large	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	6	6.1%		
Total	16	16.3%	0	0.0%	82	83.7%	98	100.0%		
Positive Relationship Skills										
Small	10	13.9%	1	1.4%	61	84.7%	72	81.8%		
Medium	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10	11.4%		
Large	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	6	6.8%		
Total	11	12.5%	1	1.1%	76	86.4%	88	100.0%		
Family Support Services										
Small	8	9.8%	0	0.0%	74	90.2%	82	83.7%		
Medium	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	10	10.2%		
Large	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	6	6.1%		
Total	9	9.2%	0	0.0%	89	90.8%	98	100.0%		
Female Mentoring										
Small										
Medium										
Large										
Total										
Vocational Training										
Small	13	27.7%	2	4.3%	32	68.1%	47	73.4%		
Medium	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	10	15.6%		
Large	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	7	10.9%		
Total	19	29.7%	2	3.1%	43	67.2%	64	100.0%		
Abuse Counseling										
Small	11	15.9%	2	2.9%	56	81.2%	69	79.3%		
Medium	3	27.3%	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	11	12.6%		
Large	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	7	8.0%		
Total	16	18.4%	6	6.9%	65	74.7%	87	100.0%		
Parenting Training										
Small	8	11.0%	7	9.6%	58	79.5%	73	79.3%		
Medium	1	8.3%	5	41.7%	6	50.0%	12	13.0%		

Large	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	7.6%
Total	9	9.8%	15	16.3%	68	73.9%	92	100.0%
Assertiveness Training								
Small	10	19.2%	0	0.0%	42	80.8%	52	74.3%
Medium	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	10	90.9%	11	15.7%
Large	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	7	10.0%
Total	12	17.1%	0	0.0%	58	82.9%	70	100.0%