

AN ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

BY
ERNST A. WENK
THOMAS V. HALATYN

VOLUME 1

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

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THOMAS V. HALATYN

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BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AND
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TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

OCTOBER 1974

RESEARCH CENTER
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D
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VOLUME 1 OF THE REPORT ON GRANT 74-NI-99-0011G TO THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The intent of this study is twofold: First, the authors attempt to present in a clear and well organized fashion the results of an extensive data collection effort on information regarding a most important offender group: the Youthful Offender. Special care is given to providing information on positive factors or characteristics of this offender group that can be utilized by the correctional practitioner in his efforts of rehabilitation and reintegration. The information on negative factors is expected to contribute to our knowledge and will hopefully lead to improved and early attention to the many imminent needs with which a great number of our youth grow up that cripple their social development. Second, the data presented is intended to provide a substantial resource for the correctional theorist that can be of value to his understanding of the crime phenomenon and assist him in formulating hypotheses that deserve future scientific attention. The discussion and interpretation of the data by the authors is by far not exhaustive and

the reader is encouraged to use the data on his own to explore in more depth some of the areas of his interest.

The views and interpretations expressed by the authors reflect their own and not the views, interpretations, and policies of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration which funded the study, nor the views, interpretations, and policies of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the California Youth Authority, or the California State University at Sacramento, School of Social Work, which agencies collaborated in this study.

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In addition to the thanks due to the many unnamed contributors, special appreciation is expressed to Allen Breed, Director of the California Youth Authority, Raymond Procunier, Director of the California Department of Corrections, the former Director Walter Dunbar,

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Dr. Lawrence Bennett, Chief of Research, California Department of Corrections, and Dr. Keith Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Youth Authority, and some of their staffs, made substantial contributions to the work presented here.

Finally, the authors would like to thank Dr. Don M. Gottfredson, former Director of the Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and presently Dean of the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, for his support of this work and the many significant contributions he made. Important assistance was also given by Dr. Robert L. Emrich, Dr. Marcus Neithercutt, and Dr. Peter Venezia from the NCCD Research Center staff, and by Eugene Doleschal, Director of the NCCD Information Center, and Armine Dikijian, Librarian of the NCCD Library, and their staffs. Max Zeigler and Jeffrey Houghten were primarily responsible for the

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Special thanks are due to Dean Jesse McClure from the School of Social Work, California State University, Sacramento, for allowing the reproduction of these volumes as teaching material for courses in the corrections sequence and research sequence. It is the authors' hope that the information presented in these volumes will indeed be valuable to the academic instructor and correctional researcher as well as to the correctional planner and practitioner.

Davis, California
October, 1974

Ernst A. Wenk
Thomas V. Halatyn

PREFACE

This is Volume 1 of the report to LEAA on grant 74-NI-99-0011G. Entitled "An Analysis of Classification Factors for Young Adult Offenders," this project attempts to provide extensive descriptive data on 4,146 California Youth Authority parolees which might assist the understanding of the youthful offender by giving information on offender characteristics that may be related to parole success. Such an undertaking was envisioned as a prerequisite step toward typological descriptions of youthful offenders that may have the potential to ultimately influence the treatment and rehabilitation of the young law breaker. Although this last statement cannot be based on conclusive results of such an undertaking, the descriptive results of this project may have certain implications towards such a goal.

This project was initially assumed to be a multi-chapter effort. As the project progressed, it became readily apparent that the extensiveness of the reported data was far too great to be condensed into a single final report. This was particularly evident in regard to the attempts by the authors to present clearly

relationships of the data elements to parole outcome as well as to provide some comparative data for all classification factors discussed. An alternative method of presentation was thus required. Since each previously designated chapter was in itself a comprehensive effort, it was decided that each classification topic should be presented as an individual part of the entire project. The use of separate volumes necessitated that certain supplementary information such as information sources and variable items had to be presented as projectwide information in most volumes. Presently the results of this project are reported in nine volumes entitled as follows:

<u>Volume</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Background of the Study and Statistical Description of the Total Study Population
2	Intelligence Factors
3	Race Factors
4	Alcohol, Drug, and Opiate Factors
5	Psychological, Psychiatric, Educational, and Social Factors
6	Violence Factors
7	Offenders Against Persons
8	Offenders Against Property
9	Parole Issues, Parole Outcome, Parole Prediction, and Admission Status

Volume 1 gives a narrative introduction to the entire project and provides comparative data for the entire study population on most of the 195 variables utilized in this study. Most volumes are divided into two parts: (1) A basic introduction to previous research findings and issues of each topic of classification; and (2) Descriptive statistics for the designated subgroups of each classification topic.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART ONE	
I. THE AGENCY IN WHICH THE STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT	2
II. THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING: THE RECEPTION GUIDANCE CENTER, DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION, TRACY, CALIFORNIA	9
III. THE TESTING PROGRAM AT THE RECEPTION GUIDANCE CENTER, DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION	18
The Testing Unit	18
Testing Program for the Primary Group	19
Testing Program for the Intermediate and Advanced Groups	22
IV. STUDY POPULATION	24
V. VARIABLES	25
General Information on Variables	25
Information Sources	26
List of Variables and Definitions Used	26
1. Individual Case History Factors	27
2. Intelligence Factors	32
3. Academic Factors	33
4. Vocational Factors	35
5. Personality Factors	36
6. Psychiatric Factors	38
7. Offense Related Factors including Violence Information and Parole Follow-up	42
8. Initial Institutional Programing	46

	Page
VI. CLASSIFICATION AND GROUNDED THEORY: SOME CONCEPTUAL ISSUES	47
The Relationship of Classification to Theoretical Explanation in Criminology	49
Classification Strategies and Theoretical Development	52
Models and the Competition of Criminal Classification	56
Conclusion and a Cautionary Remark	65
VII. CLASSIFICATION AND GROUNDED THEORY: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY	66
Applied Aspects of Classification	67
Applied Aspects of Grounded Theory	71
Techniques of Data Description and Analysis	75
PART TWO	
VIII. INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION	89
1. General Social Background Factors	89
2. Specific Problem Factors	96
a) Problems related to drugs, alcohol, and other intoxicants	97
b) Problems related to escape and sexual problems	102
c) Problems related to mental health and psychiatric concerns	105
IX. INTELLIGENCE FACTORS	110
X. ACADEMIC FACTORS	114
XI. VOCATIONAL FACTORS	121
XII. PERSONALITY FACTORS	126
1. Personality Test Results	126
2. Parole Prediction Results based on Personality Tests	130

	Page
XIII. PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS	134
XIV. OFFENSE RELATED FACTORS INCLUDING VIOLENCE INFORMATION AND PAROLE FOLLOW-UP	145
XV. INITIAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMING	155
REFERENCES	161
APPENDIX A	167

T A B L E S

	Page
1 Total Study Population Summary of Results of Intelligence Testing	114
2 Total Study Population Summary Academic Achievement	119
3 Total Study Population Occupational History	125
4 Total Study Population Primary Interest for Vocational Training	125
5 Total Study Population Counselor's Recommendation for Training	125
6 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Reasons for Referral	135
7 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Summary of Psychiatric Diagnosis	143
8 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Present Symptoms Found During Psychiatric Evaluation	144
9 Total Study Population Counselor's Transfer Recommendation	157
10 Total Study Population California Youth Authority Board Order for Transfer	158

FIGURES

TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

	Page
1 Commitment Court	90
2 Admission Status	90
3 Race	90
4 Marital Status	92
5 Number of Children	92
6 Living Arrangement	93
7 Marital Status of Natural Parents	94
8 Death of Parents	94
9 Military Disciplinary Action	95
10 Military Discharge	96
11 History of Alcohol Misuse	97
12 Alcohol as Factor in Crime	97
13 History of Drug Misuse	99
14 Drugs as Factor in Crime	99
15 History of Opiate Use	100
16 Opiate as Factor in Crime	100
17 History of Marijuana Use	101
18 History of Glue Sniffing	101
19 History of Escape	102
20 History of Rape	102
21 History of Sexual Deviations	104
22 History of Homosexual Acts	104

	Page
23 History of Suicide Attempts	106
24 History of Brain Damage	107
25 History of Epilepsy	107
26 History of Neurosis	108
27 History of Psychosis	108
28 History of Personality Trait Disturbance	109
29 History of Personality Pattern Disturbance	109
30 History of Sociopathic Personality Disturbance	109
31 Intelligence Classification	111
32 Results of Intelligence Testing	113
33 Test Results of the California Achievement Test Battery (CATB)	114
34 Test Results of the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB)	115
35 Grade Completed, Grade Achieved, and Age Left School	116
36 Age Left School	117
37 Academic Training Potential I	120
38 Academic Training Potential II	120
39 Staff Recommendation for Academic Training	120
40 Vocational Training Potential Woodshop Instructor's Rating	122
41 Vocational Training Potential Metalshop Instructor's Rating	122
42 Vocational Training Potential Counselor's Rating	122
43 Vocational Training Potential II	122

	Page
44 Length of Work Experience	123
45 Staff Recommendation for Vocational Training	124
46 Union Status	124
47 Occupational Disabilities	124
48 CPI Profile of the Total Study Population	126
49 MMPI Profile of the Total Study Population	128
50 CPI Prediction	131
51 MMPI Prediction	131
52 Results of Parole Prediction by CPI Equation	132
53 Results of Parole Prediction by MMPI Equation	132
54 Summary of Results of Parole Outcome Prediction with the CPI and MMPI	133
55 Summary of Results of Parole Prediction by CPI and MMPI Equations	133
56 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Diagnosis of Treatment Motivation	137
57 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Recommendation for Group Counseling	137
58 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Diagnosis of Violence Potential	137
59 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Recommendation for Academic/Vocational Training	137
60 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Prior Mental Health Care	138
61 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Acute Brain Disorders	139

	Page
62 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Chronic Brain Syndrome	139
63 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Affective Reactions	139
64 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Schizophrenic Reactions	139
65 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Psychoneurotic Reactions	140
66 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Personality Pattern Disturbance	140
67 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Personality Trait Disturbance	141
68 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Sociopathic Personality Disturbance	141
69 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Transient Situational Personality Disturbance	142
70 Psychiatrically Evaluated Wards N = 511 Summary Psychiatric Diagnosis	142
71 Admission Offense	146
72 Violation Offense	147
73 Admission Offense Summary	147
74 Violation Offense Summary	147
75 CYA History of Violence	148
76 Caseworker's Estimation of Violence Potential	148
77 History of Violence	149
78 History of Carrying Weapons	149
79 Admission Offense Partners	150
80 CYA Parolee Partners	150
81 Individual Violence in Admission Offense	151

	Page
82	Weapon Used by Individual 152
83	Group Violence in Admission Offense 153
84	Weapons Used by Group 153
85	Economic Loss by Victim 154
86	Type of Parole Removal 155
87	Custodial Evaluation for Institutional Adjustment 156
88	Staff Recommendation for Group Counseling 157
89	Staff Recommendation for Work Assignment 157
90	Staff Recommendation for Psychotherapy 157
91	Summary of Low Risk and High Risk Groups in regard to Parole Performance 160

PART ONE
THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

I. THE AGENCY IN WHICH THE STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT:
THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

The California Youth Authority was created by the state legislature in 1941 with a correctional philosophy that substituted individualized treatment for retributive punishment. The legislative intent, as expressed in section 1700 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code, was to protect society more effectively by utilizing training and treatment methods to rehabilitate young lawbreakers. This philosophy has guided the Department since its establishment.

In 1942 the Youth Authority was given responsibility for California's three juvenile correctional institutions. Today, the C.Y.A. operates three reception centers, seven schools, five camps, over forty parole field offices, and a comprehensive community services program. In 1969 nearly 21,000 youngsters were under its jurisdiction. Some 6,300 were being held in Youth Authority institutions (schools, camps, reception centers), while slightly over 14,600 were on parole from the Youth Authority. About 3,900 state employees work in the Youth Authority

in professional, administrative, and maintenance capacities. The budget for the C.Y.A. was \$54,843,000 in 1969. Today the Department administers a budget in excess of \$100 million.

The organization of the Youth Authority is provided for by state law. The intent of the lawmakers was clearly to provide a unified state-wide approach to the control of delinquency. Now a department of the state's Health and Welfare Agency, the Youth Authority was made a part of that agency by order of the Governor in 1966 and by law in 1968. The state's Welfare and Institutions Code contains the legal provisions for the Youth Authority.

A *Youth Authority Board* was created along with the establishment of the Department in 1941. The Board was given responsibility for assignment of wards to appropriate rehabilitative programs, approval of time and conditions of parole, and consideration of parole revocation and discharge. The Youth Authority Board consists of eight members, at least one of whom must be a woman, who devote full-time to its work. Board members are appointed by the Governor and serve staggered four-year terms. The qualifications for appointment are stated in the code, which requires that persons serving on the Board should have "... a broad background in and ability for appraisal of youthful law offenders and delinquents,

the circumstances of delinquency for which committed, and the evolution of the individual's progress towards reformation." The Board is assisted by seven Hearing Representatives.

The *Director of the Youth Authority*, who is administrative head of the Department as well as chairman of the Youth Authority Board, is also appointed by the Governor for a four-year term. Mr. Allen F. Breed, a career member of the Youth Authority, is the present Director.

Section 1731.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code defines the *clients of the California Youth Authority* and describes the persons over whom the Authority has control. The code provides that:

After certification to the Governor a court may refer to the Authority any person convicted of a public offense who comes within all of the following descriptions:

- (a) Is found to be less than 21 years of age at the time of apprehension;
- (b) Is not sentenced to death, imprisonment for 90 days or less, or the payment of a fine, or after having been directed to pay a fine defaults in the payment thereof, and is subject to imprisonment for more than 90 days under the judgment;
- (c) Is not granted probation; or
- (d) Was granted probation and probation is revoked and terminated.

Youths under 21 years of age but older than 18 may, for certain offenses, be tried in a juvenile or an adult

court, and either court may assign a convicted youth to the Youth Authority. According to the commentary of the California Codes, the history of the Youth Corrections Authority Act and later amendments to it indicate that the legislature intended that all persons coming within the provisions of the Code should ultimately be referred to the Authority (People v. Walker, 1947, 82 CA end Ed. 196).

In 1943 the state legislature recognized that, to be effective, delinquency prevention efforts must be concentrated at the local level and the state has been moving in this direction since that time. However, the most marked shift in program emphasis from the state to the local level occurred in 1965, along with a similarly dramatic shift from a solely institutional program to one with a significant community corrections component. Since 1965 the Youth Authority has experimented with a number of new programs designed to accomplish the desired shift. Two merit special attention here. The first, the county Probation Subsidy program, has already demonstrated an admirable record of accomplishment. The second, the Youth Services Bureaus program, although just getting organized, seems likely to develop into a very productive program.

The *Probation Subsidy* program has been a key

responsibility of the Department since 1965. Probation subsidy, enacted by the state legislature in 1965, is designed to encourage counties to reduce commitments to state correctional agencies by retaining more offenders in improved rehabilitative programs in the community. County participation in the subsidy program is voluntary and probation departments are encouraged to develop innovative programs of their own. The subsidy program applies to both adult and youthful offenders and state-wide coordination is provided by the Youth Authority. Participating counties receive financial reimbursement commensurate with the degree of reductions in state commitments they achieve. Funds to pay for the county level programs are derived from savings to the state resulting from the decrease in numbers of offenders requiring state institutional care.

In the first two fiscal years, with thirty-six counties participating, the counties earned \$9,823,625 by reducing expected commitments by 2,416 cases. Actual cost to the state, however, was less than the counties' full entitlement because some counties did not re-invest their maximum earnings into improving probation services. The cost to the state in the first two fiscal years of probation subsidy was \$5,706,227. Since it would have cost more than 15 million dollars to provide institutional

care for those retained in community programs, the state saved a total of \$9,793,213.)

During 1968-69 some forty-one counties participated in the program. C.Y.A. officials claim that the Probation Subsidy program is the chief reason that C.Y.A. institutional populations declined slightly in both 1968 and 1969 while arrests and commitments continued to increase. More youngsters are being placed on probation in their communities and more trained professionals are available to help them than in the past. Decreases in institutional population pressures also have enabled the Department of the Youth Authority to defer expensive construction of new facilities beyond the five-year projections of institutional bed needs. For fiscal as well as rehabilitative reasons the Probation Subsidy program has been declared an outstanding success.

A second program designed to increase local contributions to and participation in delinquency prevention and youth rehabilitation is the *Youth Services Bureaus* program. In July 1968 the legislature passed the Youth Services Bureaus Act, which provided for the establishment of pilot delinquency prevention services to reduce the incidence of delinquency in selected target areas. The program was designed to enable public and private agencies to pool their resources and to develop innovative

programs to divert young people from the juvenile justice system. The Youth Service Bureau was to be a place in the community to which delinquent and delinquency-prone young people could be referred by parents, law enforcement officers, school personnel, or others. The bureaus were to offer or provide for a wide range of services reflecting the coordination and integration of important public and private prevention resources in the community.

Both state and federal funds were made available for the project and nine pilot bureaus were established. The Youth Authority's first-year January 1970 report to the legislature on the status of this program noted that both public and private organizations have become involved in the work of the pilot Youth Services Bureaus. The bureaus have been able to initiate coordination of youth services, to identify available resources and resource needs, and to serve as vehicles for interaction among people interested in delinquency prevention. Multipurpose youth centers, job placement centers, and youth counseling services have been established. Preliminary evaluations are favorable and indicate that, for the most part, the project has been highly successful. Plans are now underway for the establishment of Youth Services Bureaus in communities throughout the state.

The Probation Subsidy and Youth Services Bureaus programs represent the two primary Departmental efforts to eliminate the unnecessary institutionalization of young people committed to its care. There still remain, however, some 6,300 youths in C.Y.A. institutions. For the care and rehabilitation of these young people the Youth Authority has sought to develop innovative programs that would increase the effectiveness of institutional stays and thereby reduce recidivism among those released. The reception guidance center with good diagnostic facilities is one such program.

II. THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING: THE RECEPTION GUIDANCE CENTER DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION, TRACY, CALIFORNIA

In 1964 and 1965, when the basic data for the present study were collected, the California Youth Authority operated two reception guidance centers--one at Perkins near Sacramento for the northern counties and one at Norwalk near Los Angeles for the southern counties. Older wards committed to the CYA were received and processed under an interagency agreement at the Reception Guidance Center, Deuel Vocational Institution (RGC-DVI), one of three reception guidance centers operated by the California Department of

Corrections.¹ The RGC-DVI, where the testing and most of the data collection for the present study took place, has the capacity to house approximately 300 men in single cells. Testing rooms, testing shops, and offices for correctional counselors, psychologists, and medical consultants provided the setting for diagnostic work with CYA wards undertaken during the initial phase of institutionalization.

In 1964-65 the average stay in the RGC-DVI was approximately six weeks. Wards were processed in weekly classes, the first week being devoted entirely to intellectual, academic, vocational, and psychological assessment. The second and third weeks were programed for vocational testing and gave most wards an opportunity to demonstrate their vocational skills and aptitudes during one week in the wood shop and another week in the metal shop. During the fourth week the caseworker conducted a social evaluation of each ward. During the fifth week the case was completed and a comprehensive case summary was created. With this material each ward

¹This interagency agreement between the California Youth Authority and the California Department of Corrections has been drastically changed since 1964-1965, substantially reducing the number of CYA wards housed in CDC institutions. In 1965 there were 1,536 CYA wards housed in CDC institutions, while in 1972 this number was reduced to 61. Diagnostic services for CYA admissions are now almost fully carried out in CYA diagnostic facilities.

was seen by the California Youth Authority Board at the end of the sixth week. During this meeting the Board discussed institutional programing with each ward, made final disposition of the case, and issued transfer orders. The diagnostic report assembled during the Reception Guidance Center stay was one of the major sources of information to aid the Board in its decision making for institutional programing. This report, the Cumulative Case Summary, consisted of the following sections.

Section I

Cumulative Summary

YOUTH AUTHORITY
CUMULATIVE CASE SUMMARY
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Commitment Name:	Aliases:
Y.A. No.:	Birthplace:
Age Committed:	Race:
Date Committed:	Offense
Date Received:	Sec. & Code:
County:	Weapon:
Case #:	Exp. Juris.:
Judge:	
Court:	
District Attorney:	
Defense Attorney:	
Plea:	
Partners:	

Section II

Report on Offense Committed

Offense:
Facts: Quotes from Probation Officer's Report
Quotes from additional information with source of information identified
Inmate version: (Inmate's description of the incident written during the RGC stay)

Section III
Transcript of Prior Record

Date: Offense: Action Taken and Disposition:

Section IV
Case Summary

Time in state before offense: Age 1st arrest:
Type of inst. 1st commitment: 1st commitment: Escapes:
Reason for 1st commitment:

Education: Age left school:
Claimed grade:
Measured grade:
Verified:
Intelligence level:

Parents: Occupation: Address:

Family Arrest History:

Inmate's Residential Pattern:

Juvenile Crime History:

Marriages: No: Age: Date: Place: Outcome:

- 1.
- 2.

Not legalized

- 1.
- 2.

Children Age: Residing: Support: Anc.:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
-

Military History: Branch of Service: Serial No.: Verif.:
Date entered: at: High Rank:
Date discharged: at: Type of disch.:
Disciplinary
Military specialities:
Disability: Claim No.: Overseas Duty:

Occupation: Primary: Length Exp.: SS No.: Verif.:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
-

Union status: Occupational disability:

Religion: Preference: Current Wife's: Parents':

Financial Status: Cond. wife and family:

Liquor:

Narcotics: None Heroin Other Opiate Addict User
 Suspect Marijuana

First used in: Rate of use: per

Comments:

Section V

Social Evaluation by the Case Worker

The social evaluation usually begins with a description of some of the inmate's personal characteristics, his appearance, and his general attitude. This introductory paragraph describes any defects the ward may possess, any psychiatric or other medical history, or any unusual experience in his background such as attempted suicide, assaultive behavior, or escape from an institution.

The next paragraph reports on the ward's family background. For this information, questionnaires filled out by Youth Authority personnel or probation officers' reports are used in conjunction with statements made by the inmate during the interview. It covers such factors as his relationship to his parents, his role within the family structure, and the lifestyle of the family.

Following this description of family background, the development of the social maladjustment leading to incarceration is described, with an attempt to shed light on the earliest symptoms of maladjustment and the social dynamics of the situation in which the individual's difficulties emerged. Also included is a short review of the delinquent pattern indicating the reason for the inmate's first arrest and the various

actions taken by local authorities in response to his adjustment difficulties. If applicable, a brief resumé of early institutional training and parole performance is included here.

The next part of the social summary usually describes any military experience the individual may have had, followed by a statement concerning his marital status and, if married, his adjustment to marriage.

The present offense is then described in detail, with an attempt to identify the motivation for the crime and the attitude of the ward toward the offense in terms of conventional feelings such as remorse, indifference, or resentment of institutional commitment. If partners were involved in the offense, relationships to partners are described in detail and the individual's residence at time of commitment is indicated.

The final part of the report describes the individual's current adjustment to institutionalization and his plans to utilize the programs offered during his stay with the California Youth Authority. The social evaluation concludes with a diagnostic summary of the case, briefly outlining a tentative release program.

Section VI

Vocational Evaluation by the Case Worker

The vocational evaluation begins with a report of

the individual's educational history and an attempt to assess his present attitude toward improving his educational skills while institutionalized.

The second part of the report describes his prior employment history and any vocational training he may have received, either during employment or while attending an educational institution.

The third part of the vocational evaluation presents the psychometric results of testing conducted at the Reception Guidance Center and summarizes the reports of the two diagnostic vocational shop instructors. It also describes the individual's future plans for employment and comments on the practicality and appropriateness of these plans.

Section VII

Recommendations of the Case Worker

Following the social and vocational evaluations are the recommendations of the caseworker for transfer to a particular institution, specific recommendations for trade training and academic programs available at that institution, and comments on the benefits to the individual expected from the recommended program. Also included are recommendations for participation in group counseling or other rehabilitative programs offered in the institution.

Section VIII
Psychiatric and Psychological Evaluation

A psychiatric and psychological evaluation was provided on approximately 15 percent of the intakes. For such a report there must be a special referral--an order from the CYA Board or a request by staff, parole agent, or the ward himself. The reasons for referral to a psychiatrist or psychologist vary greatly; for example: suspicious behavior, possible adjustment difficulties, the nature of the offense (e.g., all assaultive crimes), violence in the offense, history of aberrant sexual behavior, history of former psychiatric treatment, or any other major problems, such as narcotics, alcohol, or other self-destructive behavior.

Psychiatric and psychological evaluations are usually addressed to the particular questions raised in the request for evaluation and include a diagnostic label, using the nomenclature of the American Psychiatric Association.

Section IX
Custodial Evaluation

This section offers a brief evaluation by security personnel of the institutional management problems presented by the individual.

Section X
Staff Recommendations

This page summarizes recommendations deriving from a staff conference and provides recommendation summaries on the following items.

1. Recommendation for transfer:
2. Evaluation of violence-proneness:
3. Recommendation for custody (security) level:
4. Recommendation to further verify certain information:
5. Brief comments on social factors:
6. Brief comments on medical factors:
7. Brief comments on dental factors:
8. Brief comments on psychiatric factors:
9. Brief comments on psychological factors:
10. Recommendations for educational programing:
11. Recommendations for vocational programing:
12. Recommendations for work assignment:
13. Recommendations for recreation:
14. Recommendations for counseling:
15. Brief comment on religious (affiliation) program:
16. Summary of release planning:
17. Summary statement of coordinated staff planning:

During the sixth week of an individual's stay at the Reception Guidance Center the California Youth Authority Board considers the case for his transfer and decides upon the time interval during which the case will be reviewed. Aiding in their decision-making is the information in the Cumulative Case Summary and a more extensive file compiled by the RGC-DVI staff containing additional documents. The individual is seen in person and can communicate freely with the Board in regard to the decision made about him at the end of the Reception Guidance Center stay and the beginning of his institutional training program.

III. THE TESTING PROGRAM AT THE RECEPTION GUIDANCE CENTER, DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION

THE TESTING UNIT

During the period when the data for this study were collected the testing unit at the RGC-DVI was supervised by the senior author, a clinical psychologist. The objective of the unit was to compile meaningful test data on each inmate for purposes of diagnosis, counseling, guidance in institutional programing, and research. The various tests, administered during the first week by trained inmate proctors under the supervision of clinical psychologists, produced the following:

1. An assessment of the level of academic functioning;
2. An estimate of vocational aptitudes;
3. An estimate of the level of intellectual functioning; and
4. Assessments of personality and psychopathology.

Most tests were administered to wards in groups.

Additional tests were administered to individuals by the clinical psychologists and psychological consultants as needed.

All those in the weekly class were administered the reading vocabulary section of the California Achievement Test (CAT) battery,² Junior High School level, as a screening device. Individuals who scored below the sixth grade on this test were assigned to the primary testing group, while those scoring about the sixth grade were assigned to intermediate and advanced testing groups. Each classification was rechecked for accuracy as more test results became available. The testing program was somewhat different for each group because of the reading difficulties of the primary group.

TESTING PROGRAM FOR THE PRIMARY GROUP

Academic Assessment

The primary group was tested with the elementary battery of the California Achievement Test. Individuals who scored very low on this battery were administered the primary battery of the California Achievement Test. In this way classifying an individual as illiterate was avoided in most cases since each inmate received grade placement scores in reading vocabulary, reading comprehension, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic fundamentals, mechanics of English and spelling, and equivalents of the total academic functioning level.

²Cronbach, L. J. Essentials of psychological testing (2nd ed.). New York: Harper and Row, 1960, p. 469.

Testing for Vocational Aptitude

Together with the intermediate and advanced levels, the primary group was administered the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB).³ This testing was administered weekly by staff of the California Department of Employment. The GATB provided scores for vocational counseling by the correctional counselor and diagnostic shop instructors on General Intelligence, Verbal Aptitude, Numerical Aptitude, Spatial Aptitude, Perceptual Aptitude, Clerical Aptitude, Motor Coordination, Finger Dexterity, and Manual Dexterity.

Intellectual Assessment

The primary groups were administered the California Short Form Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM), the Revised Beta examination, the Raven Progressive Matrices (1956),⁴ which yields an index of intellectual capacity believed to be fairly independent of cultural background or education, and another "culture-fair" intelligence test, the D-48 or Domino test.⁵

³U. S. Employment Service. Guide to the use of the General Aptitude Test Battery: Section III: Development. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1962.

⁴Burke, H. R. Raven's progressive matrices: A review and critical evaluation. Journal of Genetic Psychology, 1968, 93, 199-228.

⁵Gough, H. G., and Domino, M. The D-48 Test as a measurement of general ability among grade school children. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1963, 27(4), 344-349.

Individuals in this group who functioned at a very low level of intelligence were individually tested by a clinical psychologist and given the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)⁶ in order to determine whether they were functioning at the mentally defective level. For those who were judged to be mentally defective, a special assessment report was prepared by the psychologist.

Assessment of Personality and Psychopathology Factors

Because of the difficulty of some of the items on the California Psychological Inventory (CPI)⁷ and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI),⁸ these tests were not administered to the primary group. Exceptions were made in special cases where the items were read to an individual who, although academically retarded, was otherwise able to comprehend the test items. Special referral cases were individually tested by clinical psychologists, using such tests as the Rorschach, Tafeln

⁶Wechsler, D. The measurement and appraisal of adult intelligence (4th ed.). Baltimore: Williams and Wilkens, 1958.

⁷Gough, H. G. The California Psychological Inventory. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1957, 21, 359.

⁸Hathaway, S. R. MMPI: Professional use by professional people. American Psychologist, 1964, 19, 204-210.

"Z", Sentence Completion Test, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), the Goldstein-Scherrer Test for organicity, the Tree Test, and others.

TESTING PROGRAM FOR THE INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED GROUPS

Academic Assessment

This group was administered the Junior High or advanced battery of the California Achievement Test, giving the grade equivalents for the factors mentioned above.

Testing for Vocational Aptitude

The intermediate and advanced groups also took the General Aptitude Test Battery, administered by the staff of the California Department of Employment.

Intellectual Assessment

The intermediate and advanced groups also were administered the Raven Progressive Matrices and the D-48, as relatively "culture-fair" tests, and the California Short Form Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM). The CTMM yields an IQ equivalent for a language portion and a non-language portion in addition to the combined I.Q. equivalent. These two groups were also administered the Army General Classification Test (AGCT)⁹ which gives, in

⁹Karpinos, B. G. Mental test failures. In S. Tax (ed.) The draft, a handbook of facts and alternatives. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967, 35-49.

addition to the total IQ, a percentile reading for Verbal Achievement, Numerical Reasoning, and Spatial Achievement. Individual testing with the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) was administered by psychologists as needed for diagnostic purposes.

Personality Assessment

The intermediate and advanced groups were administered the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).

The Shipley-Hartford Scale was administered to this group as a measurement of the intellectual capacity for conceptual thinking. Also, as in the primary group, individual testing by psychologists was carried out according to diagnostic needs, using a variety of personality and projective tests.

To assess maturity level, the Interpersonal Personality Inventory was administered to the intermediate and advanced groups.¹⁰

¹⁰Ballard, K. B., Jr., et al. Interpersonal Personality Inventory Manual. Sacramento: California Department of Corrections, Research Division, 1966.

IV. STUDY POPULATION

The study population included 4,146 male California Youth Authority wards, or almost all those received at the Deuel Vocational Institution Reception Guidance Center during 1964 and 1965. Individual cases were eliminated from the study population for any of the following reasons:

1. Failure to meet minimum requirements for completeness of data led to exclusion from the study. Cases with any one of the following information items missing were excluded: reception date, crime code for admission offense, date of release, or parole follow-up information.
2. Cases not released to a program of parole supervision were excluded. Discharges, individuals transferred from the California Youth Authority and made inmates of the Department of Corrections during institutionalization, and those who escaped while institutionalized were excluded.
3. Individuals committed more than one time during the two-year study period were included in the study only once. Multiple records were excluded under the following rules:
 - a. The most complete record was retained.
 - b. In case of multiple complete records the earliest admission was retained in the study population.

V. VARIABLES

GENERAL INFORMATION ON VARIABLES

Data on over two hundred variables were collected for each ward. Since many of the variables did not apply to all individuals, the following statistics reflect the data for only the appropriate individual or group of individuals. For instance, only 511 persons or 12.3 per cent of the total study population received a psychiatric examination; therefore the statistics on psychiatric variables refer only to these 511 individuals. Similarly, only 3,103 individuals or 74.8 per cent of the study population were administered the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), and 3,128 individuals or 75.4 per cent of the study population were given the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Slightly over one thousand persons were not given this test because they either did not meet the minimum academic requirement of a sixth-grade reading level or they happened to be in a weekly cohort when serious fog conditions practically closed down institutional programs for security reasons and made only minimal testing possible. Other information is not available because of changes in the testing battery; e.g., the D-48 was initiated after the study was in progress and for this

reason is available on only about 65 per cent of the study population. These limitations must be kept in mind when the statistical descriptions provided in this study are considered. Such limitations will be further defined in the discussion of the various data elements.

INFORMATION SOURCES

The 195 variables selected for presentation in this report were collected from the following sources:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Pre-RGC-DVI case file | CF |
| 2. RGC-DVI case file | |
| 3. Testing program at RGC-DVI | T |
| 4. Caseworker's information sheet | IS |
| 5. Cumulative Case Summary | CS |
| 6. Psychiatric and Psychological Reports | P |
| 7. CYA Board decisions | B |
| 8. CYA Research Division (parole follow-up) | RD |
| 9. Computer computations | CC |

LIST OF VARIABLES AND DEFINITIONS USED

While the following list of variables collected is complete, the text in subsequent reports will only selectively present and comment on these variables. The objective of the report is to highlight the most significant characteristics and data elements as they relate to the topics discussed. Complete data on all

variables are available from the author upon request.

An important feature of the present report is the organization of the information within eight conceptually defined categories:

1. Individual Case History Factors
2. Intelligence Factors
3. Academic Factors
4. Vocational Factors
5. Personality Factors
6. Psychiatric and Psychological Factors
7. Admission Offense and Parole Behavior Factors
8. Initial Institutional Program Factors

1. INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY FACTORS

RACE

001, CF*

White
Mexican
Black
Other

MARITAL STATUS

002, CS

No information
Single
Married
Divorced
Divorced, re-married
Separated
Common-law
Widower

*The number denotes the variable number as shown on the computer print-outs; the letters denote the source of the information.

CONTINUED

1 OF 5

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 005, CS

LIVING ARRANGEMENT PRIOR TO ADMISSION 006, CS

No information
Wife/girl-friend
Natural parents
Relatives
Foster parents
Friends, fixed
Alone, fixed
Alone, not fixed
Group Home
Other

MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS 007, CS

No information
Never married
Married
Divorced
Divorced, re-married
Separated
Common-law
Widowed

DEATH OF PARENTS 015, CS

Father dead
Mother dead
Both dead
Both living

COMMITMENT COURT 003, CS

Juvenile
Superior
Municipal
Justice

ADMISSION STATUS 004, CS

First admission
First return
Second +
Readmission after discharge

WEIGHT 010, CS

HEIGHT 011, CS

AGE AT RECEPTION 012, CC
AGE AT RELEASE 013, CC
TIME IN INSTITUTION 014, CC
MILITARY DISCIPLINARY ACTION 018, CS

No information
Honorable
General, honorable conditions
Dishonorable, etc.
Medical
Other
No service

HISTORY OF ALCOHOL MISUSE 008, IS

None or unknown
Moderate drinking problem
Moderate problem, affecting inmate's social functioning periodically. This would indicate that the individual has either one or more arrests where drinking was implied, or was dismissed from work for reasons involving alcohol usage, or experiences occasional friction in his immediate social environment because of drinking, or there is other evidence of alcohol impairing this individual's functioning at times.
Severe drinking problem
Severe problem, affecting inmate's social functioning consistently.

ALCOHOL AS FACTOR IN CRIME 009, IS

None
Present crime
Past crimes only

HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE 016, IS

None
Isolated
Insignificant history of isolated experimentation
Moderate
Moderate involvement with drugs on more than an experimental basis.

Severe

Severe involvement over extended periods with an established habit or addiction.

Opiates or marijuana are excluded here. Marked only if inmate has history of using:

- a. stimulant drugs, such as cocaine or Benzedrine;
- b. barbiturates (sleeping pills), for instance, Amytal, Barbitol, Luminal, Nembutal, Pentothal, Phenobarbital, Tuonal, Seconal, "Blue Angels," "Goof Balls," "Pink Ladies," "Yellow Jackets."

DRUGS AS FACTOR IN CRIME 017, IS

None

Present crime

Past crimes only

HISTORY OF OPIATE USE 019, IS

None

Isolated

Insignificant history of isolated experimentation.

Moderate

Moderate involvement with opiates on more than an experimental basis.

Severe

Severe involvement with established habit or addiction.

The following are the common opiates: Heroin, Codeine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Methadone, Metopon, Morphine, Laudanum, Pantopon, Paregoric.

OPIATES AS FACTOR IN CRIME 020, IS

None

Present crime

Past crimes only

HISTORY OF MARIJUANA USE 022, IS

HISTORY OF GLUE SNIFFING 023, IS

HISTORY OF ESCAPE

025, IS

None

From minimum security

Any history of escape without force or AWOL from a correctional or rehabilitation installation. This includes escapes while under military jurisdiction, if at the time in a disciplinary program.

From maximum security

Any escape or escape attempt from a secured place implying breakout behavior. Also included here are escapes or escape attempts with force from an unsecured place, such as forcing supervisory personnel to turn over cars, etc.

HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

024, IS

None

Infrequent gestures

Any individual who has threatened suicide at one time or another. Also, individuals who have in their background one suicidal gesture of a superficial nature.

Frequent gestures

Individuals who have threatened suicide repeatedly or inflicted upon themselves injuries of a superficial nature.

Serious attempts

All individuals who have a history of one or more suicidal attempts resulting in self-injury needing medical intervention. Also, cases in which the nature of the attempt (hanging, drowning, taking pills, etc.) indicates a severe suicidal crisis.

HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTS

027, IS

None

Isolated

Repeated

Pattern

HISTORY OF SEXUAL DEVIATIONS	030, IS
<i>None</i>	
<i>Isolated</i>	
<i>Repeated</i>	
HISTORY OF RAPE	033, IS
Any history of rape in which there are indications that force was used, although conviction may be for a lesser crime than forcible rape.	
HISTORY OF PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE	026, IS
HISTORY OF PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE	034, IS
HISTORY OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	029, IS
HISTORY OF NEUROSIS	031, IS
HISTORY OF PSYCHOSIS	028, IS
HISTORY OF BRAIN DAMAGE	032, IS
HISTORY OF EPILEPSY	035, IS

2. INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST

<i>Total IQ</i>	036, T
<i>Verbal Percentage Rank</i>	037, T
<i>Numerical Percentage Rank</i>	038, T
<i>Spatial Percentage Rank</i>	039, T

CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY

<i>Average IQ</i>	040, T
<i>Language IQ</i>	041, T
<i>Non-language IQ</i>	042, T

D-48

<i>Raw Score</i>	043, T
------------------	--------

RAVEN MATRICES

<i>Raw Score</i>	044, T
------------------	--------

SHIPLEY HARTFORD

Conceptual Quotient 045, F
Language Raw Score 046, FF
Abstract Raw Score 047, FF

INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION BY
CLINICAL STAFF

048, P

Mental Defective
Borderline
Dull normal
Normal
Bright normal
Superior
Very superior

3. ACADEMIC FACTORS

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST BATTERY

Reading Vocabulary 049, F
Reading Comprehension 050, FF
Reading Average 051, FF
Arithmetic Reasoning 052, FF
Arithmetic Fundamentals 053, FF
Arithmetic Average 054, FF
Language Mechanics 055, FF
Language Spelling 056, FF
Language Average 057, FF
Total Grade Placement 058, F

GRADE CLAIMED 068, CS

GRADE ACHIEVED 069, T

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT INDEX I 070, CC

*Difference between claimed grade
and achieved grade*

This index represents the academic
achievement test result compared
to the reported grade completed by
the person.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT INDEX II 071, CC

*Difference between expected grade
and achieved grade*

An arbitrary decision was made to
create this score. It was decided

that no expectation of grade achieved could be made for those classified as mentally defective and individuals so classified have no value for the item. Those classified as borderline were expected to achieve the 4th grade level; those classified as dull normal the 6th grade level; those with average and above intelligence classifications were expected to achieve the 12th grade level.

Intelligence Classification	Expected Grade Placement on the California Achievement Test Battery
Mental Defective	0
Borderline Defective	4th grade
Dull Normal	8th grade
Average and above	12th grade

Each person was given a score = achieved grade - expected grade. Most scores are minus scores. The greater the minus value the greater is the academic retardation as measured against the above standards.

ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL I CASEWORKER'S RATING 072, IS

Motivated
Not motivated

ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL II CASEWORKER'S RECOMMENDATION 073, CS

No information
Motivated
Not motivated
Ineligible
High School diploma

STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC TRAINING 074, CS

None, no information
Yes

AGE LEFT SCHOOL 077, CS

GRADE CLAIMED

075, CS

Frequency count by full grade

4. VOCATIONAL FACTORS

GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY

<i>General intelligence</i>	059, T
<i>Verbal aptitude</i>	060, T
<i>Numerical aptitude</i>	061, T
<i>Spatial aptitude</i>	062, T
<i>Perceptual aptitude</i>	063, T
<i>Clerical aptitude</i>	064, T
<i>Motor coordination</i>	065, T
<i>Finger dexterity</i>	066, T
<i>Manual dexterity</i>	067, T

VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL:
WOOD SHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING

078, IS

Motivated
Unmotivated

VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL:
METAL SHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING

079, IS

Motivated
Unmotivated

VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL:
COUNSELOR'S RATING

080, IS

Motivated
Unmotivated

VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL:
CASEWORKER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

081, CS

No information
Motivated
Unmotivated
Ineligible
High School diploma

STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

083, CS

None or no information
Yes

OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITIES 085, CS

No information
Yes
No

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY 086, CS

By trade

UNION STATUS 084, CS

LENGTH OF WORK EXPERIENCE 082, CS

None
0-6 months
6-12 months
12-18 months
18-24 months
24+ months
Sporadic
No information

PRIMARY AREA OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING 088, CS

By trade

COUNSELOR'S RECOMMENDATION FOR TRAINING 087, CS

By trade

5. PERSONALITY FACTORS

CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY

<i>Dominance</i>	Do	089, T
<i>Capacity for status</i>	Cs	090, T
<i>Sociability</i>	Sy	091, T
<i>Social presence</i>	Sp	092, T
<i>Self-acceptance</i>	Sa	093, T
<i>Sense of well-being</i>	Wb	094, T
<i>Responsibility</i>	Re	095, T
<i>Socialization</i>	So	096, T
<i>Self-control</i>	Sc	097, T
<i>Tolerance</i>	To	098, T
<i>Good impression</i>	Gi	099, T
<i>Communality</i>	Cm	100, T
<i>Achievement via conformance</i>	Ac	101, T
<i>Achievement via independence</i>	Ai	102, T
<i>Intellectual efficiency</i>	Ie	103, T
<i>Psychological-mindedness</i>	Py	104, T
<i>Flexibility</i>	Fx	105, T
<i>Femininity</i>	Fe	106, T

MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY

<i>Lie Score</i>	L	108, T
<i>Validity Score</i>	F	109, T
<i>Correction Score</i>	K	110, T
<i>Hypochondriasis</i>	Hs	111, T
<i>Depression</i>	D	112, T
<i>Hysteria</i>	Hy	113, T
<i>Psychopathic deviate</i>	Pd	114, T
<i>Masculinity-femininity</i>	Mf	115, T
<i>Paranoia</i>	Pa	116, T
<i>Psychasthenia</i>	Pt	117, T
<i>Schizophrenia</i>	Sc	118, T
<i>Hypomania</i>	Ma	119, T
<i>Social introversion</i>	Si	120, T

INTERPERSONAL PERSONALITY INVENTORY 122, T

Maturity Level

PREDICTION USING PERSONALITY TEST DATA

Prediction scores were computed as described in: H. G. Gough, E. A. Wenk, and V. V. Rozyko, "Parole Outcome as Predicted from the CPI, the MMPI, and a Base Expectancy Table," Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 70(6):432-441, 1965.

1. CPI equation:

$$\text{Success} = 45.078 - .353 \text{ SP} - .182 \text{ Sa} + .532 \text{ So} + .224 \text{ Sc}$$
2. MMPI equation:

$$\text{Success} = 66.363 - .081 \text{ F} + .065 \text{ K} - .055 \text{ Pd} - .168 \text{ Mf} - .456 \text{ Ma}$$

For the CPI equation the cut-off point for failures was set at 48 and below; for the MMPI equation the point was set at 49 and below.

CPI EQUATION 107, CC

CPI EQUATION
Frequencies 123, CC

APPLIED CPI PREDICTION

127, CC

Hits

*Correct success predictions
(true positives)*

*Correct failure predictions
(true negatives)*

Misses

*Incorrect success predictions
(false positives)*

*Incorrect failure predictions
(false negatives)*

MMPI EQUATION

121, CC

MMPI EQUATION

Frequencies

124, CC

APPLIED MMPI PREDICTION

128, CC

Hits

*Correct success predictions
(true positives)*

*Correct failure predictions
(true negatives)*

Misses

*Incorrect success predictions
(false positives)*

*Incorrect failure predictions
(false negatives)*

6. PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS

REASONS FOR REFERRAL

129, P

CYA Board order

Parole Agent request

Staff referral

Nature of crime

Treatment history

Prior mental illness

Sexual problem

Suicide potential

Epilepsy

Organicity

Violence potential

Intellectual assessment

Assaultive behavior

Training
Treatment need
Adjustment
Transfer
Early release
Self-referral
Other

HISTORY OF PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE 135, P

None
Hospital
Private doctor
Mental health
Corrections
Other
Combination
No information

DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS 137, P

Drug poisoning
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME 140, P

Specified
Unspecified
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF AFFECTIVE REACTIONS 143, P

Depressive
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS 146, P

Simple type
Paranoid type
Acute undifferentiated
Chronic undifferentiated
Schizo-affective type
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS 138, P

Anxiety reaction
Obsessive-compulsive reaction
Unspecified
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONALITY PATTERN
DISTURBANCE 141, P

Inadequate personality
Schizoid personality
Paranoid personality
Unspecified
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONALITY TRAIT
DISTURBANCE 144, P

Emotionally unstable personality
Passive-aggressive personality
Compulsive personality
Unspecified
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY
DISTURBANCE 147, P

Antisocial reaction
Dyssocial reaction
Sexual deviation
Not a mentally disordered sex offender
Unspecified
Other, none

DIAGNOSIS OF TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL
PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE 139, P

Adult situation
Adolescent
Other, none

PRESENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS 145, P

Delusions
Hallucinations
Thought distortion
Stupor
Reality distortion
Remission
No information

PRESENT SYMPTOMS - GENERAL 148, P

Depression
Guilt
Anxiety
Apathy
Hostility
Insecurity
Suspiciousness
Dependency

SUMMARY PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS	142, P
<i>Brain disorders</i>	
<i>Psychotic</i>	
<i>Neurotic</i>	
<i>Pattern disturbance</i>	
<i>Trait disturbance</i>	
<i>Personality disturbance</i>	
<i>Transient disturbance</i>	
<i>None</i>	
DIAGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION	130, P
<i>No motivation</i>	
<i>Motivated</i>	
<i>No information</i>	
DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	132, P
<i>No violence potential</i>	
<i>Moderate violence potential</i>	
<i>Severe violence potential</i>	
<i>No information</i>	
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	134, P
<i>Suicide potential</i>	
<i>Alcohol/drugs</i>	
<i>Under threat</i>	
<i>Against family</i>	
<i>Mental illness</i>	
<i>Other</i>	
<i>None</i>	
RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY	136, P
RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING	131, P
RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/ VOCATIONAL TRAINING	133, P

7. OFFENSE RELATED FACTORS INCLUDING VIOLENCE
INFORMATION AND PAROLE FOLLOW-UP

ADMISSION OFFENSE

169, CS

Homicide
Negligent manslaughter
Robbery
Assault
Burglary
Theft
Vehicle theft
Forgery
Forcible rape
Statutory rape
Other sex offenses
Narcotics offenses
Alcohol offenses
Other
Parole violation

ADMISSION OFFENSE SUMMARY

173, CS

Person offenses
Property offenses
Other

VIOLATION OFFENSE

170, CS

Homicide
Negligent manslaughter
Robbery
Assault
Burglary
Theft
Vehicle theft
Forgery
Forcible rape
Statutory rape
Other sex offenses
Narcotics offenses
Alcohol offenses
Other
Parole violation

VIOLATION OFFENSE SUMMARY

174, CS

Person offenses
Property offenses
Other

HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

176, IS

No history of violence

CYA wards with no known history of violent acting-out (not restricted to criminal violence).

History of aggressive crimes but no violence evident

CYA wards who had participated in crimes of violence or crimes of an aggressive nature (such as murder, voluntary manslaughter, robbery, attempted robbery, assault, attempted assault, mayhem, forcible rape, attempted rape, resisting arrest, kidnapping, etc.), but the individual played a passive role (such as lookout or driver of get-away car, etc.) during commission of the crime.

In this category are also cases in which threat was implied, either verbally or by exposing of weapons or objects used as weapons. The most important criterion is that no actual physical assault or harm was rendered upon the victim directly by the subject although many situations were potentially dangerous.

Persons who discharged a gun, although it may not have been aimed at another person, or struck a victim, although admittedly doing no harm, were excluded from this category and entered in the category below. In some cases where violence occurred during the commission of an offense, the violence was due to actions by partners or other persons involved.

History of violent acting-out

CYA wards with a known history of actual physical violence. In this classification are individuals who at any time and under any circumstances (not just criminal pursuits) demonstrated physical acting-out behavior that threatened or harmed victims.

The outcome of the violent conduct (for instance, whether or not an assault on another person resulted in death or in no physical harm) is immaterial to this classification. The only criterion for inclusion in this category was whether or not such an assault ever took place. Also included in this category are rape cases where force was used and other crimes where violence was a part, regardless of the legal label under which the person was convicted.

HISTORY OF CARRYING WEAPONS	177, CS
ADMISSION OFFENSE PARTNERS	175, CS
CYA PAROLEE PARTNERS	178, CS
INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	179, CS

None
Threat, no weapon
Threat, weapon present
Minor injury
Major injury
Death
No information

WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL	182, CS
---------------------------	---------

None
Tcy gun
Unloaded gun
Loaded gun
Gun, unspecified
Knife, etc.
Other
No information

GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE IF PARTNERS	180, CS
--	---------

None
Threat, no weapon
Threat, weapon present
Minor injury
Major injury
Death
No information

WEAPONS USED BY GROUP IF PARTNERS 183, CS

None
Toy gun
Unloaded gun
Loaded gun
Gun, unspecified
Knife, etc.
Other
No information

ECONOMIC LOSS BY VICTIM 181, CS

None
<\$1
\$1 - \$5
\$5 - \$20
\$20 - \$100
\$100 - \$500
\$500 - \$1,000
\$1,000 - \$5,000
>\$5,000

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING BY VICTIM 184, CS

None known
Treatment
Hospitalization

HISTORY OF VIOLENCE - CYA RATING 171, CS

None
Moderate
Serious

CASEWORKER'S ESTIMATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL 172, CS

Least
Mild
Moderate
Serious
Greatest

TYPE OF PAROLE REMOVAL 185, RD

Revocations
Bad discharges
Other

STATUS OF OFF-SUSPENSE PAROLE REMOVAL 186, RD

Absconders
Technical violators
Violation, no incarceration
Violation, incarceration

8. INITIAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMING

COUNSELOR'S TRANSFER RECOMMENDATION	187, CS
CYA BOARD ORDER FOR TRANSFER	188, CS
CYA BOARD ORDER FOR PROGRAM (MONTHS TO NEXT HEARING)	189, CS
CUSTODIAL EVALUATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT	190, CS
<i>No information</i>	
<i>Good prognosis</i>	
<i>Poor prognosis</i>	
STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR SPECIAL HOUSING	193, CS
STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR WORK ASSIGNMENT	194, CS
STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING	192, CS
STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY	195, CS

VI. CLASSIFICATION AND GROUNDED THEORY: SOME CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

The quest for an all-inclusive typology by which criminal behavior can be predicted or explained has long intrigued the field of criminology. Offenders may be classified on the basis of their criminal behavior patterns or careers as well as a number of other typological assumptions. Roebuck (1967) indicates that attempts at classification and explanation of criminal behavior must be directed toward the discovery and analysis of particular behavior patterns. Although this seems obvious enough, it will become increasingly apparent as this discussion proceeds that, like many other aspects within criminology, there are serious difficulties involved in developing criminal typologies.

Before the issues of classification and a subsequent delineation of the approaches to classifying criminal offenders can be discussed, several basic questions must be answered. First of all, a most essential problem surrounds the definition of "classification."

Webster (1970) defines classification as the "...

systematic arrangement in groups or categories according to established criteria." Although the term classification has been used almost interchangeably with taxonomy or typology, it is useful to define these terms in relation to "set" theory.

Assuming that a method of classification divides a group of individuals according to specified criteria, the general procedure of classification must typically satisfy several requirements. Basically, these are: (1) no subset is empty; (2) the intersection of the subsets is empty, i.e., subsets have no common elements; and (3) the union of all subsets is the total groups (all subsets summed equal the set). An example can best define these prerequisites: the division of offenders into two groups composed of adult and juvenile individuals. To fulfill the stated requirements, this classification must parallel the guidelines by assuring that: (1) "adult" and "juvenile" are clearly defined, and each group must comprise a defined subgroup; (2) the intersection of both groups is empty, i.e., no offenders are at the same time adult and juveniles; (3) the sum of both subsets (adults and juveniles) equals the total original set, providing that the entire group is divisible by the dichotomous definition. Although the above provides a "pure" example of classification, it nevertheless

is generally applicable to many studies in criminological research. The literature on the logic of classification is extensive and authors such as Barton (1955), Hempel (1965), Lazarsfeld and Barton (1951), and McKinney (1966) provide excellent reviews of the topic.

In classifying juvenile offenders, no information need be given as to why such individuals commit offenses, nor is information necessarily provided about the effects of the offenses. Generally speaking, classification does not provide information as to why the elements of the subset occur or why they have specific characteristics. Therefore, as an issue of controversy, the relationship between classification and the development of theoretical explanation in criminology needs to be expanded.

The Relationship of Classification to Theoretical Explanation in Criminology

Recent years have brought an increased impetus to thinking about classification systems and typologies of criminals and delinquents. As in other fields, scientific progress in the field of corrections depends upon reducing through conceptualization the infinite variety of problems to defined sets of problems that can be studied by scientific methods. Research efforts have required either "... the development of an etiology of

criminal and delinquent behavior or a charting, in organized fashion, of the signs, symptoms, or dynamics of patterns covering the universe of offenders" (Warren, 1970). This "either-or" explanation tends to simplify a basic disagreement regarding the classification-theory relationship. For example, it has been claimed that classifications, though not "directly" permitting explanations, do lead to the formation of useful theories (Opp, 1973). Partially confronting this view has been the contention that existing classifications have not promoted the formulation of useful empirical theories (Blalock, 1969). One could go on to ask whether in criminology one should deal with explanations or rather with descriptions. Indeed, this issue must rest upon the type of problem surveyed and its implications.

Gibbons (1965) indicates that the construction of a criminal typology must consider not only the presumed function of the classification system but the assumptions it is based on as well. According to Gibbons, typologies have two primary functions--as a method of constructing etiological types, or as a means of providing diagnostic treatment types. The value of the classification cannot therefore be separated from how well it fulfills its described function.

The criterion of utility can be expressed as a

hypothetical research situation. For example, the re-organization of correctional institutions for the purpose of achieving some behavioral change of inmates must rest upon an understanding of the influence of the facility upon the individuals incarcerated. Such problems cannot be solved by descriptions or classifications, since even knowing how inmates and staff behave does not necessarily answer the inquiry as to the effect of facility structure upon institutional or post-release behavior.

Some researchers contend that classification has explanatory value beyond its designed function. Opp (1973) states that it is not justified to presume that all classifications cannot lead to the formation of useful theories. Thus, the following hypothesis could be formulated: if phenomena have been classified, there is a higher probability to find explanations for these phenomena than there would be without such a classification. In such approaches, classification strategies may be generally related to theoretical formulation in criminology. As Bottoms (1973) notes, "classification in criminology is, like the use of prediction techniques, certainly not an end in itself, but very much a tool, or a means to an end." Hood and Sparks (1970) point out that one of the main reasons why those concerned with the explanation of criminal behavior have turned to

typologies is due to the great difficulty of generating a viable general theory to explain all criminal behavior.

A chief source of justification for the increased use of typologies seems to have followed from the recognized inability of general theories, e.g., culture conflict, social class conflict, delinquent subculture, etc., to provide compelling explanations of criminal behavior. Most such attempts, in the words of one author, "endeavor to explain too much and therefore actually explain too little" (Roebuck, 1967). Such a criticism fits well with the expressed need for more "behaviorally accurate" definitions of behavior. Eysenck and Eysenck (1970) note "by paying attention to differences within the criminal group in respect to psychoticism, extraversion, and neuroticism...we should be able to get much better differences between controls and homogeneous groups of criminals...." Although the search for a single theory of crime may be a futile exercise, it has been often concluded that breaking crime into more homogeneous units is desirable nevertheless (Sutherland, 1939; Eysenck and Eysenck, 1970).

Classification Strategies and Theoretical Development

Assuming that typologies can contribute to the construction of theory, it is essential to specify methods of classifying offenders and their respective

relationship to criminological explanation. Ferdinand (1966) defines two kinds of typology, the empirical and the ideal. Empirical classification is defined as the most obvious simple patterns of distinction which seek to chart actual patterns displayed by specific kinds of individuals. This form provides raw material from which theories might be constructed. Ideal typologies are defined in terms of utilizing a particular theory a priori as a means of classification. Their main value lies in their ability to support explanations that appear in behavior. While the ideal model suggests that there are as many ideal typologies as there are theories of behavior, the empirical form lacks a theoretical basis.

Ferdinand suggests that a third kind of typology entitled synthetic typology could strengthen the weaknesses of each. He defines this form as "the ultimate goal of all who are interested in crime and delinquency." Although such a conclusion may not be justified, attempts to advance theoretical explanation via classification strategies have been viewed as a worthwhile goal (McClintock and Avison, 1964).

The discovery of theory from data, i.e., grounded theory, is a major task confronting sociology today (Glaser and Strauss, 1968). Although derived from different assumptions than the typological systems of

Ferdinand, grounded theory is roughly similar to empirical typology. This approach, according to Glaser and Strauss, consists of analyzing data and working outwards to generalize explanations through the systematic or "theoretical sampling" of the data. Although grounded theory may indicate a theoretical formulation, it must be further tested with other data bases, since it is not deduced from logical assumptions. Unfortunately, the basic weakness of the grounded theory approach is that since the mind of the investigator is not a *tabula rasa*, it is uncertain how strongly preconceptions might affect the theory derived (Rex, 1961; Bottoms, 1973).

An example of the application of grounded theory to the classification-theory discussion is provided by Megargee (1966). During his research, Megargee noted that in previous studies of murderers (e.g., Weiss, et al., 1960), MMPI profiles seemed to distinguish two broad personality types. The researcher titled these undercontrolled (few inhibitions) and overcontrolled (overly inhibited) types. To substantiate his findings, Megargee then applied his finding to an additional sample and confirmed his findings. A subsequent study by Blackburn (1971) found the two-personality definition of violence to be overly simplified and Bottoms (1973) suggests that this was due to inadequate use of the

grounded theory model.

Although "predictive classifications" have been developed for criminological purposes in determining parole success, ~~violence~~ violence potential, escape risk, etc., such typologies are really "artificially derived classifications" which generally have more relevance to decision making than to theory building (Bottoms, 1973). Prediction methods as such have many methodological problems, but their complexity disallows their inclusion in this discussion.

An additional variety of typologies has been derived from the area of reformative treatment. Unlike the explanation of crime or the prediction of behavior, the treatment of offenders differs slightly in its prime assumption regarding classification. As Hood and Sparks (1970) state, "what is wanted for treatment purposes is a typology which separates offenders whose treatment needs are different; and such a typology may be utterly useless for explanatory purposes,...." It should be noted that the explanation of behavior is a peripheral rather than a primary goal of development treatment classifications, although theory can evolve from such typologies.

Sparks (1968) states that treatment classification: (1) should be valid, i.e., that it should separate offenders whose treatment needs are different; (2) the

offender typology should apply to the majority of offenders for whom the treatment choices may be applied; (3) the typologies should be as rich in types as possible, thus utilizing trial and error as its basis for demonstration; (4) the typologies should be easily and reliably identified; and (5) the reliability of typologies should be assessed. Some of these requirements differ from the explanatory aspect where practical considerations are not of prime importance.

Models and the Competition of Criminal Classification

Essentially, classification techniques span three areas of concern in criminology: causal-explanation, treatment, and prediction. Each of these areas in turn has a primary goal. Respectively, these are explanation-prevention, rehabilitation, and decision making. Although this seems to imply that each is mutually exclusive, it is more realistic to assume that much overlap typifies the use of different typologies. For example, it is not uncommon to find a classification method designed to distinguish between potential delinquents applied to determine success in treatment as diagnostic and treatment aids as, for example, in the use of such instruments as the Jesness Scale and the Socialization Scale of the California Psychological Inventory.

According to Roebuck (1967), criminal typologies

may be roughly divided into four camps, although there is certainly some overlapping among them: (a) legalistic approach; (b) physical-constitutional-hereditary approach; (c) psychological-psychiatric approach; and (d) sociological approach.

The legalistic approach holds that criminology is obligated to function from the base of statutory and judicial definitions of criminal acts. The criminal is defined in terms of his intent and act, e.g., a robber is one who has been convicted of robbery. Legal classifications represent the earliest and most commonly used categories in dealing with the criminal offender.

The constitutional approach is derived largely from heredity and disease. Various combinations of morphological, physiological, and mental characteristics are apparent in such typological attempts, e.g., physical trait deviation, physical trait inferiority, endocrine malfunction, somatotype and temperament, malstructure of nervous system, disharmonies of physical growth, unregulated bodily functions, epilepsy, etc. Criminality is viewed as the result of indirect hereditary predisposition or the impact of environment upon defective or abnormal organisms.

The psychological-psychiatric approach holds that criminal typologies should be delineated in terms of

different motivational patterns arising out of personality structure and various psychological states or disabilities. Explanation of delinquent and criminal behavior is viewed in terms of personality disorders and neurotic mechanisms by psychoanalysts, psychiatrists, and clinical psychologists. Trait disorders and neurotic mechanisms stem from mental conflicts and guilt reactions. The primary assumption is that criminals are emotionally deficient in some way.

The sociological approach centers on a classification schema which regards criminal behavior as a product of social interaction and culture. Crime is viewed as a social phenomenon; therefore, criminals must be classified in accordance with their social orientation and in accordance with the values and cultural definitions in the social world in which they live. The sociologists' offender categories refer to role behavior in specific types of situations of more or less enduring response and not to types of personality organization. Historically, sociologists have been more interested in the relationships of the social characteristics of age, sex, race, nativity, social class, and ethnic subculture than in the construction of typologies (Roebuck, 1967).

While the preceding frames of reference are somewhat different, all four share a common assumption.

Regardless of typological approach, the criminal act per se is initially the cardinal focus of attention. The legal act has implications towards defining the "criminal constitution" and thus helps distinguish habitual and occasional criminals from the populace at large. In this manner, the latter three approaches often approximate the legal classification although their presumed intention is to extend the legal definition (Roebuck, 1967).

The foregoing does not assume that these approaches to classification are complementary; on the contrary, many criminal typologies are highly competitive. For example, behavioral scientists generally reject the legalistic approach due to its inadequate consideration of human motivation, individual differences, group behavior, and social deviancy. The legalists counter that the behavioral scientist offers little more than a hodgepodge of conflicting theories. In many cases legal norms seem to provide more clarity than the behavioral classifications, although by so doing the relationship between "criminal" and "deviant" behavior is often neglected. Further, the legalist may only study the adjudicated offender which often restricts the generalization of the classification.

The conflict, however, does not end with the

basic disagreements between the behaviorists and legalists. Behaviorists themselves disagree on many classification issues. Sociologists dismiss the biological determination of behavior while sociologists and psychologists both condemn the concept of hereditary predisposition. Sociologists claim that the psychological approach underestimates the importance of situational and cultural factors, while psychologists criticize the sociologist for his inability to explain and classify crime as learned behavior. Others, most notably Martin and Fitzpatrick (1964), maintain that only an eclectic or interdisciplinary approach can do justice to the dynamics of criminal behavior, although the researchers maintain that the psychogenic-sociogenic rift complicates the construction of a more holistic typology.

A more critical controversy surrounding the development and application of criminal typologies centers around the question of whether classifications are justified at all. The dangers of stigmatization and labeling are problems which generally must be considered in any attempt to develop a criminal taxonomy. Szasz (1961) and Menninger, et al. (1963) criticize the presumed need to classify individuals in general. At issue here is the contention that science cannot presently generate enough data to adequately classify individuals.

This criticism is partially unjustified; however, considering that classification generally precludes explanation, this disclaimer is not so much a comment on the method of deriving typologies but rather their potential misuse. Of prime issue here is the premature application of classification before the approach in question has been validated in terms of accuracy and/or theoretical relevance.

In another attempt to define typological assignments, Grant (1961) describes six general approaches to classification: (1) Psychiatrically oriented approaches as exemplified by Jenkins and Hewitt, 1944; Redl, 1956; Erikson, 1950; Aichorn, 1935; Bloch and Flynn, 1956; Argyle, 1961; the Illinois State Training School for Boys Treatment Committee, 1953; the California Youth Authority Standard Nomenclature Committee, 1958; and Cormier, et al., 1959. (2) Social theory approaches as exemplified by Schrag, 1944; Sykes, 1958; and social class typologies as represented by Miller, 1959. (3) Behavioral, offense, or conformity-nonconformity studies as represented by Gibbons and Garrity, 1958; Ohlin, 1951; Reckless, 1950; and Lejins, 1954. (4) Social perception and interpersonal interaction-- such as those of Gough and Peterson, 1952; Peterson, Quay, and Cameron, 1959; and Sullivan, Grant, and Grant,

1956. (5) Cognitive understanding as summarized by Venezia, 1968. (6) Empirically derived prediction-classification methods as exemplified by Mannheim and Wilkins, 1955; Gottfredson and Beverly, 1962; Glaser, 1962; Babst, et al., 1968; Gottfredson, et al., 1963; and Fildes and Gottfredson, 1972.

The approaches as defined by Roebuck (1967) and Grant (1961) indicate the diversity of criminal typologies although it remains unclear how much of this variety might be due to "academic polarization." It is often indicated that more robust explanations and/or theories of human behavior might evolve if behaviorists would stop criticizing and learn to synthesize. This basic scientific issue is no less important to the formulation of multi-discipline criminal typologies which, according to Roebuck (1967), has been discouraged because of criminologists who "...delight in the destruction of each other's theories." Cooperative research could work not only to lead to the pooling of findings but also to the development of new frames of reference.

Although plausible, such an optimistic fusion between schools of behaviorism will remain little more than an ideal vision unless the various forms of analysis which characterize the various camps can be themselves integrated. For example, some sociologists (e.g., Cohen,

Ohlin, Parsons, Merton) posit stress-strain situations as determinants of delinquent behavior via subcultural memberships. On the other hand, psychologists are in a position to assess such hypotheses on the individual level and, therefore, provide validating evidence of many such sociological explanations (the same would be true for the societal or group validation of psychological explanations). Thus, the fusion of "macro" and "micro" perspectives could improve the explanation and classification of offender types, although again it is presently impossible to determine how problematic the issues of differential theoretical explanation are as related to communication between these disciplines. The degree to which different behavioral disciplines can agree upon common constructs will eventually determine the degree to which they can collaborate.

One attempt which sought to demonstrate the communality between typologies was undertaken by Warren (1971). In an attempt to develop a "common" taxonomy, Warren attempted to show that there is considerable communality in various classification systems. The researcher developed a cross-classification of sixteen different offender typologies to see to what extent consensus existed. It was noted that there is considerable common ground, out of which a "synthetic" taxonomy of

six subtypes has been suggested. Warren identified these subtypes as: (1) asocial; (2) conformist; (3) antisocial manipulative; (4) neurotic; (5) subcultural identifier; and (6) situational. Although the researcher concludes that this "synthesis" could logically culminate in a simplified taxonomy with almost immediate applied significance, other authors have disagreed with this view. As Sparks (1968) had remarked earlier, "It is difficult to see why it should be thought desirable apart from an a priori belief--or a desperate hope--that this 'integration' will turn out to be useful for treatment purposes." Similarly, Bottoms (1973) states that like all typologies, Warren's common taxonomy, although innovative and ambitious, must await the sobering test of validation and the assessment of interaction effects, e.g., persons times settings.

In regard to classification (particularly treatment typologies), the issue of complexity is a difficult problem. Palmer (1971) indicates the treatment typology is complicated by at least four very broad interacting variables: type of program, type of treatment environment or setting, type of client, and type of staff worker. Sparks (1968) and King, et al. (1971) further admit that treatment typologies are at a "very primitive stage." Börjeson (1968) proposes a complex processual

model which would make classification, in the author's view, "more realistic."

Conclusion and a Cautionary Remark

"Sociologists continue to accuse psychological typologists of taking insufficient cognizance of environmental factors; psychologists continue to accuse sociological typologists of having insufficient regard for intra-psychic factors. Nevertheless, it is now possible to find investigators who are attempting to theoretically link the sociological, psychological, and situational variables which are all relevant to a completely satisfactory taxonomy."

(Warren, 1971)

All classification schemes are not equally valuable for all purposes. Some have more direct treatment implications than others; some are more helpful in generating testable hypotheses, while others may facilitate various types of decision making. Classification systems are needed for control, enunciation of probable etiology, and the demonstration of treatment effectiveness. All of these issues should be addressed, but not without an awareness of the great inherent complexity. The greatest truth regarding classification has and can be spoken as a cautionary remark. The New Testament stresses the "uniqueness and worth of each human creature," which in turn is based upon the Judaic tradition of recognizing man as a whole person. With this realization, it is imperative to note that any classification will certainly

fail to capture the individuality of man and may very well distort the wholeness of man. Unless we retain the self-awareness of this problem, the advantage gained through classification may not outweigh the loss to the individual.

VII. CLASSIFICATION AND GROUNDED THEORY: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The foregoing discussion has provided a basic introduction to several issues of classification in criminology. It is the purpose of this section to discuss those aspects of the previous narrative more thoroughly which have relevance to the description and interpretation of the data collected on the present study population, which is comprised of 4,146 California Youth Authority wards. Particular emphasis will be given to those aspects of the previous narrative which are relevant to the descriptive and interpretive manner by which the present data were classified and analyzed. There are two issues which have significant methodological implications to the study of the present data base: classification and grounded theory. Techniques of classification provide a number of ways by which the data base can be organized for analysis. Grounded theory, on the other hand, provides several methodological techniques by which

descriptive data can be observed and hypotheses confirmed or formulated. As stated earlier, the primary purpose of this study was not to infer theoretical explanation but rather to provide a thorough description of the data. Before the issues of classification and grounded theory are integrated in terms of their reciprocal implications to this study, each will be discussed separately.

Applied Aspects of Classification

Individual offenders may be classified on the basis of their criminal careers, criminal pattern categories, including *modi operandi*, and psychological and social characteristics. The present authors contend that classification can provide the basis by which criminal behavior patterns can be linked to social and personal background factors. In this study they use parole outcome as the primary criterion of criminal behavior. Criminal behavior pattern must be studied in the individual case; however, in order to form useful classifications, it must be demonstrated that a sizable group of offenders who engage in the same type of crime share personality and social background factors.

The following dimensions are suggested by Roebuck (1967) as homogeneous units by which offenders can be classified: (a) offense pattern; (b) *modi operandi*; (c) social attributes; (d) personality type; (e) self-

concept; (f) attitudes; and (g) situations. Roebuck's range of dimensions are not generally similar to the typological dimensions which the present investigators have applied. This study has subdivided the present data base along the following categories: (a) offense; (b) intelligence; (c) race; (d) alcohol and other drugs; (e) psychological and psychiatric factors; and (f) violence factors. It is apparent that such classifications cut across only three of Roebuck's dimensions: offense, social attributes, and personality type, although this research has certain implications towards the other dimensions as well. Section V of this report provides a list of the 195 variable items available for study in this project and shows how they were organized into classification dimension to be used in this study.

Roebuck further defines study areas which are considered essential for constructing homogeneous typologies. Basically, these areas are: (1) delinquent and/or criminal career; (2) family background; (3) developmental history in the family; (4) developmental history in the community; (5) reference group orientation and identification; (6) attitudes; (7) developmental history, physical; (8) developmental history, personal. Although the present study makes no attempt to approximate Roebuck's dimensions of

classification, it is nevertheless important to specify those information areas which are significant sources for this study. Generally, the present data base thus far developed offers little in relation to family background, family and community developmental history, or offender attitudes. On the other hand, personal developmental information such as intelligence test scores, personality profiles, information on the offender's delinquent career, physical history, and reference group orientation information is relatively well represented. Like most general order variables derived from legal sources, the data base as it exists today does not achieve the depth of developmental understanding, e.g., family conflict information, family cohesion, parent attitude, etc., which Roebuck defines as important to his "dimensional analysis," although such information is available to the project in narrative form from the cumulative case summaries.

Considering that duplication of any "ideal" typology is presently not feasible, the limits to classification were defined in this study by the nature of the data base. This should not imply that information derived from legal sources is not of great importance, but rather suggests that fewer behavior oriented classifications are possible. For example, consider the

implications of the cumulative summary, which is a standard information source for this study, providing 50 of the 195 variable items collected on the study population. As noted in Section II of this report, the cumulative case summary provides some developmental information in the social evaluation by the case worker. Difficulty arises, however, when we seek to classify each offender on the basis of any defined developmental cue. The problem of commonality of assessment procedures between case workers indicates that no universal item of information is collected on all offenders. This difficulty prevents the building of a developmental typology based upon behavioral indices. In a very real sense, this issue is quite similar to the conceptual difficulty of developing behavior relevant classifications beyond the legal definition since in most studies which use legal records, it is often true that behavioral and/or developmental information is lacking.

To understand further why in addition to the above-mentioned restraints the present dimensions of classification were chosen, one must consider an essential goal of this study. Rather than seeking to develop treatment, predictive, or etiological typologies, the present investigators define this effort as an exploratory venture in which the primary goal is one of quantitative

description and comparison.

An additional goal of the study is to generate comparative data which might ultimately lead to improving treatment and/or parole outcome. When such applied aspects are considered, it becomes important to define not only the present investigators' definition of exploration but also an explanation of the applied method of deriving relationships. To further understand both of these issues, the assumptions as well as the methodological techniques of grounded theory must be considered.

Applied Aspects of Grounded Theory

Recalling that grounded theory, according to Glaser and Strauss (1968), was previously defined as "... analyzing data and working outwards to generalize explanations through the systematic or theoretical sampling of the data," it becomes apparent that such a process is methodologically relevant to this study. However, rather than assuming that the process of working outward from the data will result in the necessary formulation of theoretical explanation, the present investigators assume only that grounded theory can provide the methodological assumptions around which the data comparative efforts can proceed. In this manner, although theoretical formulation is generally an important goal of research,

it is more accurate to state that the methodological procedures of grounded theory are of primary importance here. To attempt theoretical explanations would have been beyond the scope of this study. Glaser and Strauss (1968) define grounded theory as "...purposefully discovering theory through social research," which is somewhat different from the descriptive basis of this study.

The theoretical implications of this project are more in line with that of Merton (1949) who defines "serendipity" as the unanticipated, anomalous, and strategic finding giving rise to new hypotheses. This definition is quite similar to the process by which the present investigators have proceeded with this project's descriptive and comparative tasks that open up a wealth of exploratory implications for the reader as well.

The comparative aspects of this project are important because of the general properties and relations between categories that may emerge from the various forms of classification. For example, comparing groups of offenders classified in terms of their intelligence levels, i.e., mental defective, borderline, dull normal, average, bright normal, superior, very superior, with their respective average success on parole can have further implications providing the relationship noted seems roughly linear between the two variables.

The primary value of grounded theory to this study, then, lies in the manner in which data are analyzed and relationships and potential hypotheses noted. The cross-tabulation of any two variables can provide potential leads by which hypotheses can be generated providing that the investigator can maintain a sensitivity to the implications of noted relationships. As Glaser and Strauss (1968) remark, "When quantitative data are reported in verificational and descriptive studies, typically each association is given in table form with a technically exact discussion of it; and then the statement is qualified by tentative statements and alternative explanations or interpretations." Also, Glaser and Strauss note that direction and magnitude of detected relationships are important to the further elaboration of the association, since, providing that a relationship is found, the reader may verify such a finding for himself. Many of these methodological procedures were integrated into this project, including proportions, frequencies, comparative direction and magnitude, as well as methods of facilitating visual comparison.

Grounded theory also provides important implications towards determining the statistical significance of noted relationships between any two variables. For this project the percentage deviation from an overall offender

population parole success rate is the primary variable of comparison. Although percentage difference can indicate relationships, this method has its real limitations in determining accurately such associations. As our efforts are primarily descriptive in nature, the application of statistical tests of significance was not regarded as essential but rather beyond the parameter of our study. As Glaser and Strauss (1968) state, "Statistical tests of significance of an association between variables are not necessary when the discovered associations between indices are used for suggesting hypotheses." Since this study could be also defined as a survey analysis, "...this process (tests of significance) should be relaxed for all survey analysis" (Selvin, 1957). Selvin further questions whether such tests are appropriate with survey data, since the statistical assumptions necessary to use them cannot be met with such data. To use percentage differences as the primary method of displaying associations was considered sufficient for the exploration of suggested relationships. This method of data presentation could lead to suggesting hypotheses from the inspection of these data and thus would fulfill one of the expectations of the project.

Techniques of Data Description and Analysis

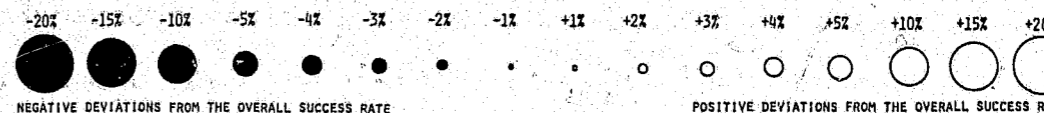
Having outlined the methodological assumptions around which this study was designed, it is important to describe the format by which data are presented and the methodology by which relationships are noted and discussed throughout the reports of the project.

Of great descriptive importance is the criterion of parole success, which is the primary variable for comparison between classification subgroups. Recalling that a primary purpose of this project was to present classification data and their relationship to parole success or failure, the following technique was developed to present such data.

The relationship between the category of any variable item and parole success will be expressed by a symbol denoting deviation from the overall average success rate. Included with most per cent success (%S) figures of any population subgroup will be a circular figure designed to express graphically both magnitude and direction of the deviation from the overall offender population parole success rate of 60.9% for the 4,146 youthful offenders followed on parole over a 15-month period. This procedure is quite in accordance with the suggestion of Glaser and Strauss. The following symbols will be used throughout most reports of this project:

CONTINUED

2 OF 5



As noted, solid circles will symbolize parole success rates below the overall success rate of 60.9%, while empty circles will denote success rates above the overall rate. Also, the magnitude or size of the figure will approximate the deviation in terms of percentage point difference from the total success rate.

While this explanation may suffice to understand the information presented in Volume 1 which does not contain comparative tables, it seems appropriate to briefly discuss the procedure adopted for all subsequent volumes that contain standard sets of comparative tables. The remainder of this section will explain the organization of the comparative tables as presented in Volumes 2 through 9 to familiarize the reader of this volume with the total design of the study report. It is also important to keep in mind that in addition to the standard sets of comparative tables and the narrative presentation of the findings, liberal use of graphic presentation is made in all volumes to facilitate visual summarization of the extensive numerical information.

Before turning to an exemplary table which will demonstrate the process by which a relationship between an independent variable or two independent variables and the dependent variable (parole outcome) can be detected, several other tabular guides should be discussed.

The table below is an actual summary table extracted from Volume 2 on Intelligence Factors, in which the seven Wechsler intelligence classification categories are presented as the horizontal axis and the second variable of interest (in this case, race) is presented as the vertical axis. In addition to the specific classification categories discussed in each volume and presented as the horizontal axis, each standard set of comparative tables contains also in the first column the data on the total study population as a point of reference when examining the comparative data. This column, which gives the total study population figure, does not contain the circular symbols in order to leave a clearer and exclusive view of the comparative data on the specific classification categories discussed.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RACE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
WHITE	N 2212 53.4% 60.9% A	4 17.4% 75.0% B	29 22.8% 51.7% ●	334 33.4% 56.0% ●	1354 55.6% 60.6% ●	394 88.5% 65.0% ○	74 92.5% 68.9% ○	9 100.0% 77.8% ○
MEXICAN-AMERICAN	N 772 18.6% 61.1% A	6 26.1% 50.0% B	22 17.3% 68.2% ○	258 25.8% 60.5% ○	458 18.8% 61.6% ○	21 4.7% 66.7% ○	2 2.5% 100.0% ○	
BLACK	N 1076 25.0% 60.3% A	12 52.2% 75.0% ○	75 59.1% 65.3% ○	389 38.9% 60.4% ○	576 23.7% 60.2% ○	21 4.7% 38.1% ●	1 1.3% 0.0% ○	
OTHER	N 80 1.9% 63.8% A	1 4.3% 100.0% B	1 0.8% 100.0% ○	19 1.9% 73.7% ○	46 1.9% 58.7% ○	9 2.0% 55.6% ○	3 3.8% 66.7% ○	

Reference point A has been identified to provide explanation of data results for the cross-classification of two variable items (in this case, the number of the total study population who are Caucasian). From top to bottom within A, it can be noted that the first figure refers to the total number of cases which fall within that category, while the second figure indicates the percentage of that category within this column. The third figure reports the percentage of the subgroup which was successful on parole (%S) 15 months after release. The difference between this figure and the total success rate is often figuratively displayed, using circular symbols, although it can be noted that not every category contains a symbol of parole success deviation. When no symbol is displayed in the comparative tables, it is usually due to one of three reasons: (1) the deviation symbol has been provided elsewhere, as in the case of the total study population data that are presented without exception in Volume 1: Background of the Study and Statistical Description of the Total Study Population; (2) there are too few cases (less than 10) in the category to justify the use of the symbol; or (3) there is no appreciable deviation (less than one per cent) from the overall parole success rate. Thus, when ten or fewer cases are reported in any category, there will not be an accompanying symbol

as exemplified in B. It is important to note that in those cases where a sizable deviation symbol is found, one has to check the frequency (N) of that subgroup. For example, reference point C identifies a case where, upon initial scanning, there appears to be a sizable negative deviation from the overall success rate. However, one should also be cognizant of the fact that the category in question contains only 21 cases. In such situations the figurative display must be interpreted with caution so as not to be misled by the symbol alone. At times when deviations of substantial magnitude occur and the N is small, the value or importance of such information should be weighed with the frequency in mind.

To provide an example of how a relationship can be noted between one or two variables of interest and the criterion (parole success), an actual table from Volume 2 on Intelligence Factors has been selected to provide exemplary evidence of how associations can be noted by using the process of figurative display. The table below shows the relationship between the seven Wechsler intelligence classifications (horizontal axis), total amount of work experience (vertical axis), and parole success for the study population.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 459 11.5% 58.8%	1 5.0% 100.0%	15 12.1% 46.7%	108 11.2% 52.8%	278 11.8% 59.7%	47 10.9% 68.1%	6 8.0% 83.3%	
0 - 6 MONTHS	N 1466 36.7% 59.5%	10 50.0% 50.0%	39 31.5% 53.8%	311 32.4% 57.6%	890 37.7% 59.7%	171 39.8% 57.3%	34 45.3% 79.4%	4 44.4% 100.0%
6 - 12 MONTHS	N 725 18.1% 65.2%	2 10.0% 100.0%	27 21.8% 74.1%	190 19.8% 66.3%	398 16.9% 64.3%	88 20.5% 69.3%	13 17.3% 46.2%	3 33.3% 33.3%
12 - 18 MONTHS	N 314 7.9% 59.9%		7 5.6% 71.4%	76 7.9% 59.2%	191 8.1% 57.6%	33 7.7% 66.7%	6 8.0% 83.3%	1 11.1% 100.0%
18 - 24 MONTHS	N 138 3.5% 63.8%	1 5.0% 100.0%	4 3.2% 50.0%	26 2.7% 65.4%	91 3.9% 61.5%	13 5.0% 76.9%	3 4.0% 66.7%	
24 MONTHS AND OVER	N 433 10.8% 66.3%	4 20.0% 75.0%	15 12.1% 80.0%	121 12.6% 62.8%	254 10.8% 65.7%	30 7.0% 70.0%	7 9.3% 85.7%	1 11.1% 100.0%

Recalling that solid circles denote parole success below the overall success rate while empty circles symbolize deviations above the total success rate, several one and two variable relationships can be noted. First of all within the borderline and dull normal intelligence subgroups there appears to be some relationship with work experience. Scanning these two subgroups vertically indicates that the parole success rate improves with the amount of work experience; also this association seems to imply that the transition from negative to positive deviation from the success rate of the entire study group takes place between zero to six months category and six to twelve months category. This relationship seems to diminish for the average and bright normal groups, although

some degree of association is still apparent.

Another relationship of interest involves the interaction of amount of work experience, intelligence classification, and parole outcome. For example, offenders with work experience of six months or less seem to display a relationship between parole success and intelligence. It appears as intelligence increases for these experience groups so does their percentage of parole success. It certainly is quite apparent from this table that individuals who are handicapped in both their employment history and their intelligence show a relatively high recidivism rate.

Although this table was selected for the purpose of demonstrating an example of how to note relationships, it is important to clarify the limitations of such findings. As Glaser and Strauss suggest, such a figurative display allows the reader to verify findings for himself while noting proportions, N's, comparative direction of relationships, and magnitude of deviations. However, unlike the assumptions of grounded theory, this study will offer few tentative statements or alternative explanations for any noted relationships. The vast number of tables and figures of this project disallows an "in-depth" discussion of either the directionality of a relationship or its extraneous and/or spurious implications.

For example, it is uncertain as to whether the noted relationships are due to any causal order, e.g., work experience causing improved parole success, intelligence causing parole success, or whether other variables of importance are involved. Generally, this project will refrain from conferring meaning on a relationship as well as suggesting hypotheses which, although plausible, are generally beyond the descriptive implications of the study design. Such implications should generally await the more precise verification of correlational procedures and inferential techniques before directionality can be determined from such data.

The relevance of these findings to rehabilitation and treatment is also unclear since until the etiological implications of these findings can be sorted out, no conclusive statement can be made regarding either the explanation or treatment of criminal behavior.

The ability to scrutinize the data is of primary importance to extracting relationships among variables. "The reader must have a perspective that will help him see relevant data and abstract significant categories from his examination of the data" (Glaser and Strauss, 1968). Grounded theory again provides the basis by which the data analysis can proceed in systematic fashion, recalling that the reader must retain an openness to

noting relationships. The table below provides examples of how a table can be scrutinized not only in relation to the dominant implications of the parole success deviation figures but in terms of simple proportional analyses of two independent variables. The following table which is also extracted from Volume 2 presents intelligence classification groups as the horizontal axis and individual violence in the admission offense as the vertical axis.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 2900 72.5% 58.5%	15 75.0% 66.7%	87 70.2% 59.8%	685 71.2% 56.2%	1704 72.2% 58.7%	335 77.9% 60.9%	56 74.7% 66.1%	6 66.7% 66.7%
THREAT NO WEAPON	N 122 3.1% 63.9%	1 5.0% 100.0%	4 3.2% 100.0%	35 3.6% 54.3%	72 3.1% 63.9%	8 1.9% 75.0%	2 2.7% 100.0%	
THREAT WITH WEAPON	N 309 7.6% 71.1%	2 10.0% 100.0%	16 12.9% 56.3%	76 7.9% 65.8%	162 6.9% 72.2%	36 8.4% 77.8%	9 12.0% 88.9%	1 11.1% 100.0%
MINOR INJURIES	N 393 9.8% 68.2%		9 7.3% 66.7%	108 11.2% 69.4%	250 10.6% 67.2%	23 5.3% 73.9%	2 2.7% 100.0%	
MAJOR INJURIES	N 107 2.7% 68.2%		3 2.4% 100.0%	25 2.6% 72.0%	64 2.7% 67.2%	12 2.8% 58.3%	1 1.3% 0.0%	
DEATH	N 36 0.9% 72.2%			4 0.4% 75.0%	23 1.0% 69.6%	5 1.2% 80.0%	2 2.7% 100.0%	1 11.1% 100.0%

Excluding temporarily the figures of parole success deviation from our consideration, it is interesting to note the distribution of violence in the admission offense as contrasted with each intelligence subgroup. For example, within the average intelligence group it can be noted that 72 per cent of this group did not threaten or actually commit a violent act, 3 per cent threatened their victim, 7 per cent threatened their victim with a weapon,

etc. When contrasting these findings with other intelligence subgroups it can be noted that these proportions are generally similar across all intelligence groups.

Another proportional analysis which can be applied to this table is not as straightforward since, unlike the previous example, no percentage figures are provided in the tables. This analysis consists of a comparison of the distribution of intelligence groups for each violent category. These percentage figures have been inserted for demonstration purposes as numbers outside each category. For example, the "none" distribution indicates that of those who did not threaten or commit a violent act 3 per cent were of borderline intelligence, 23 per cent were of dull normal intelligence, 59 per cent were of average intelligence, and 12 per cent were of bright normal intelligence. When comparing these proportions across all violent groups, it appears that these proportions are relatively constant, indicating that the individuals of average intelligence account for 54 to 64 per cent of violent behavior across all violent categories. The insertion of the additional percentage figures should imply that, (1) the tabular display of data is not all inclusive, in that certain potential relationships must be extracted by the computations of the reader; and (2) the number of possible relationships are usually

more extensive than the typical table can present. Again, a sensitivity to manipulating descriptive data may help derive relationships which might otherwise remain hidden. The use of imagination in looking at such data may provide for the reader additional findings which the present investigators have neither the time nor the personnel to extract.

Other than the comparative proportional implications of the independent variables in the table above, brief mention should be made of the dependent variable (parole success). Since the visual display of success deviation from the overall success rate is still the primary variable of comparison, this table should also be analyzed on the basis of this criterion. The most noteworthy finding when viewing the entire range of deviation figures is that there seems to be a "clustering" effect of parole success deviations. It appears that CYA wards of below average intelligence, who are assessed as using no threat or threat without actual violence, generally have a below average success rate. This finding is quite in contrast with wards with average or above average intelligence who were assessed as using a more serious threat or actual violence in their admission offense but who display parole success rates above that of the total group. This "clustering" effect could be

due to any number of explanations, the delineation of which is beyond the scope of this project.

Summarily, grounded theory provides the methodological basis by which data derived from the process of cross-classification can be examined. In so doing, it must be remembered that such a process is partially limited by the priorities of data assessment chosen by the study's investigators. The present investigators have determined that parole success is the most important variable of comparison, considering the primary goals of this project. This does not presume, however, that other forms of proportional analysis are not possible with the tables presented in the various project reports. Each reader's preconceptions regarding the data will partially determine the extensiveness to which the data are analyzed, considering that no investigator approaches reality as a *tabula rasa*. The present investigators have provided several examples of how the present data are generally assessed throughout the reports of this project as well as providing examples of how the data can be independently analyzed. Undoubtedly, there are methods of tabular analysis which go beyond the methodological techniques of grounded theory, many of which might glean many other interpretations from the same data. It is therefore true to present this study as a report and a challenge.

The investigators here have presented their results according to their own presumptive organization of the data. In so doing, other possible interpretations are missed; and, considering the size and extensiveness of the data base, the examination of alternate techniques of analysis will be most important to its optimal use.

PART TWO
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

Part two of this volume presents the statistical information on the total study population as contained in the computer printout exhibited in Appendix A. The presentation and brief discussion follow the same organization as used for the computer printout, but make extensive use of graphic presentations. This method of presentation, together with a brief explanatory text, was felt to be most useful to the correctional practitioner as well as the student of correctional issues and policies.

As mentioned earlier, part two of Volume 1 is exclusively concerned with descriptive statistics of one group. Subsequent volumes will deal with comparisons between several groups and therefore they will follow a different basic design. The data will be presented and discussed within the following subsections:

VIII Individual Case History Information; IX Intelligence Factors; X Academic Factors; XI Vocational Factors; XII Personality Factors; XIII Psychiatric Factors; XIV Offense Related Factors including Violence Information and Parole Follow-up; XV Initial Institutional Programing.

VIII. INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION

1. General Social Background Factors

Most of the admissions to the Reception Guidance Center were committed by Superior Courts (80.7%). Figure 1 shows that their success rate was slightly better than average and substantially better than the success rate of the Juvenile Court and Justice Court commitments.

The latter group may include a younger group of offenders and also, in all probability, a high proportion of offenders against property. Admission status is depicted in Figure 2.

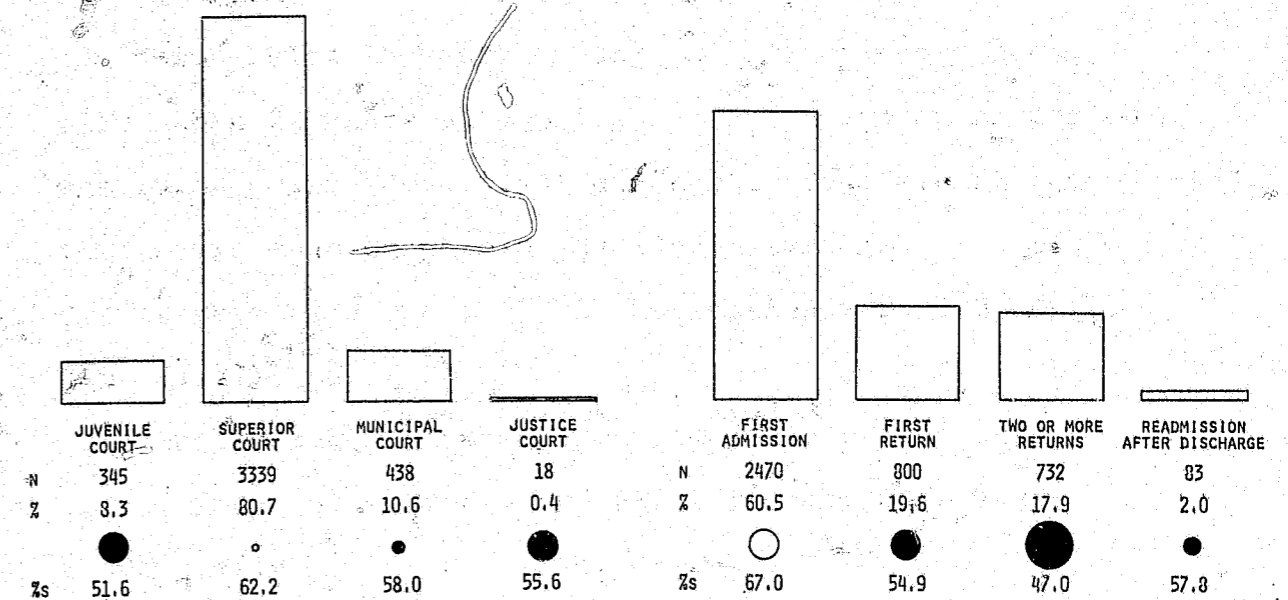


FIGURE 1
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
COMMITMENT COURT

FIGURE 2
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ADMISSION STATUS

The racial composition of the study population follows closely the distribution of all commitments to the California Youth Authority during 1964 and 1965.

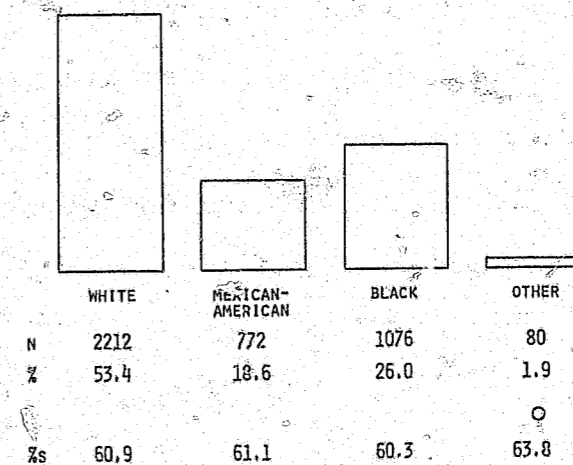


FIGURE 3
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
RACE

The range of age for all wards committed to the California Youth Authority is from 8 to 23 years. The age range of the older group, which is the subject of this study, is from 16 to 23, with only 2.3% of the admission below 18 years of age and only one per cent older than 21 years of age. The average age at reception was 19.44 years (SD = 0.94) and the average age at the time of release on parole was 20.24 years (SD = 0.99). The average time spent in an institution was 9.23 months (SD = 4.77).

The average measures for weight and height were 149.67 lbs. (SD = 20.64) and 68.33 inches (SD = 2.85), respectively.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 give information on marital status, the number of children acknowledged, and the living arrangement the wards maintained before their arrests. Divorced wards and wards maintaining common-law relationships have a lower success rate than married wards, wards who are separated from their spouses, and wards who are not married. Wards who have more than one child have a higher success rate than wards with no children or only one child. The latter group shows the lowest success rate that is slightly below the

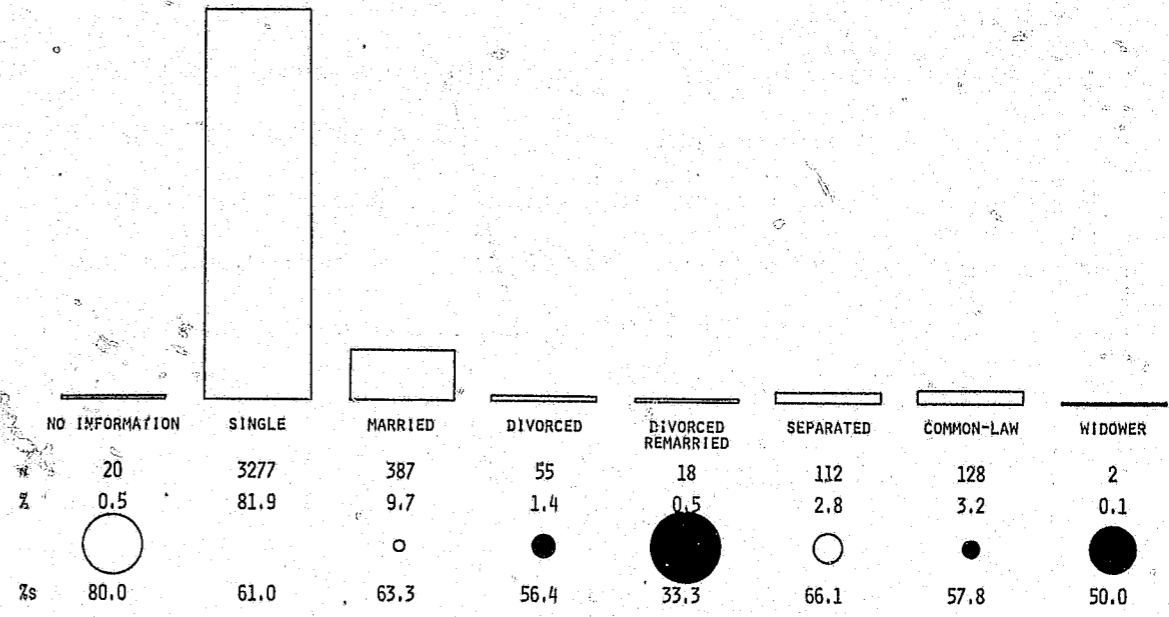


FIGURE 4
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
MARITAL STATUS

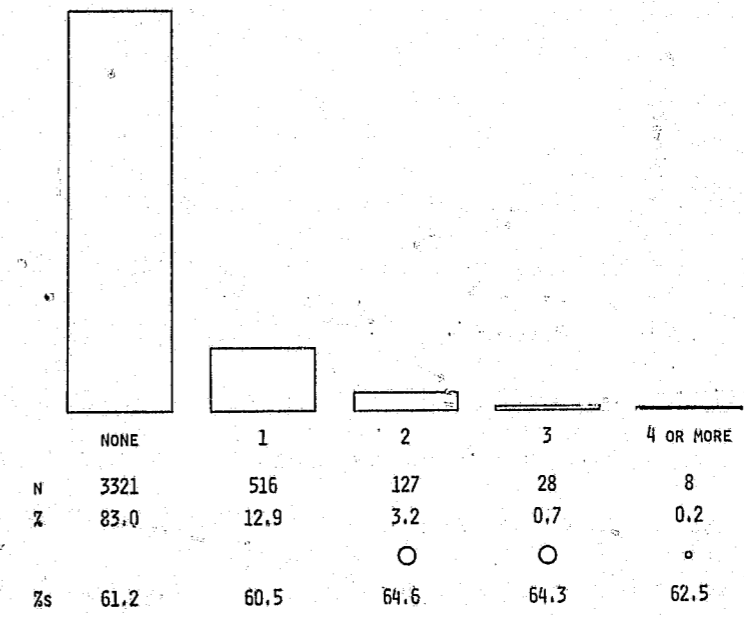
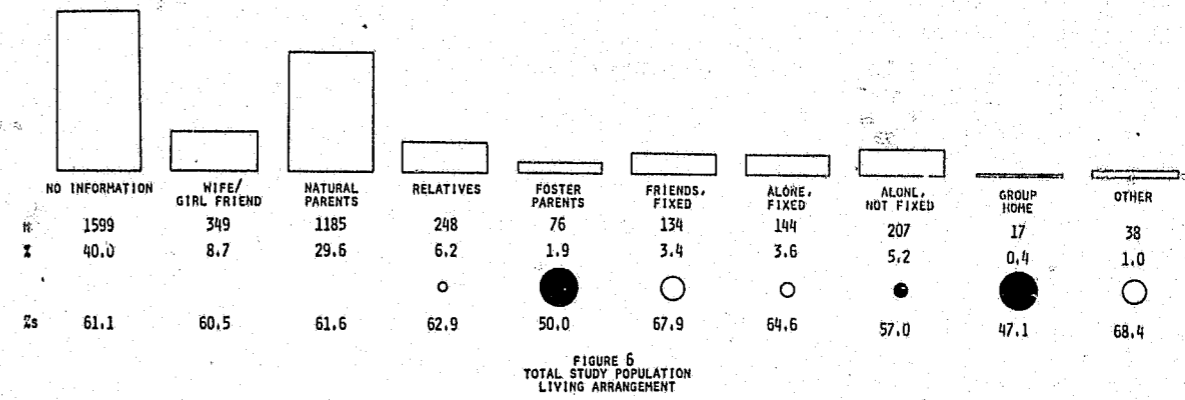


FIGURE 5
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
NUMBER OF CHILDREN

average of the total group. As can be seen from Figure 6, wards who resided in foster homes, group homes, or were floaters had less success on parole than wards who maintained a more fixed living arrangement either alone or with parents, friends, or relatives.



An attempt was made to get information on their parental home to find out whether or not the home was broken by either marital difficulties of the parents or through death of one or both parents. Figure 7 shows that the marital status of the parents produced no appreciable difference in the success rate of the wards, while the success rate was markedly low for wards who lost both parents through death.

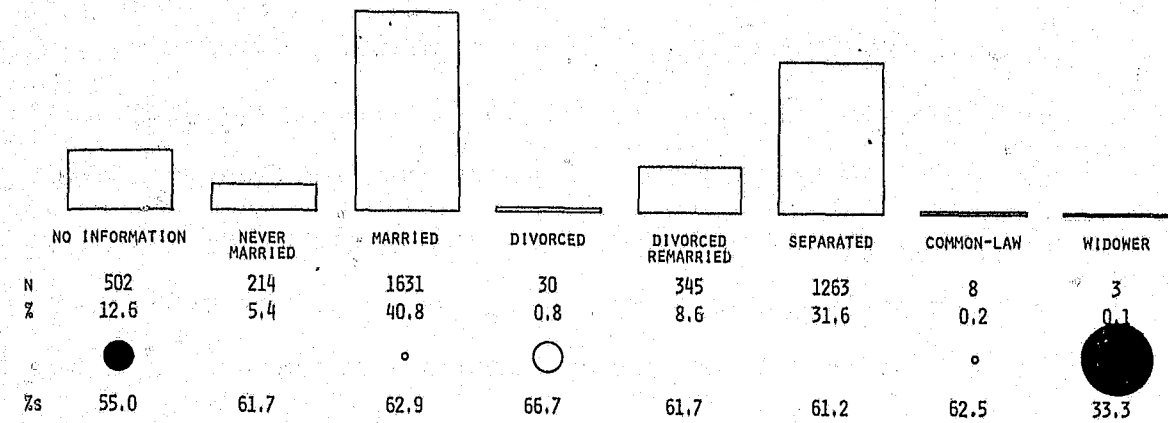


FIGURE 7
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS

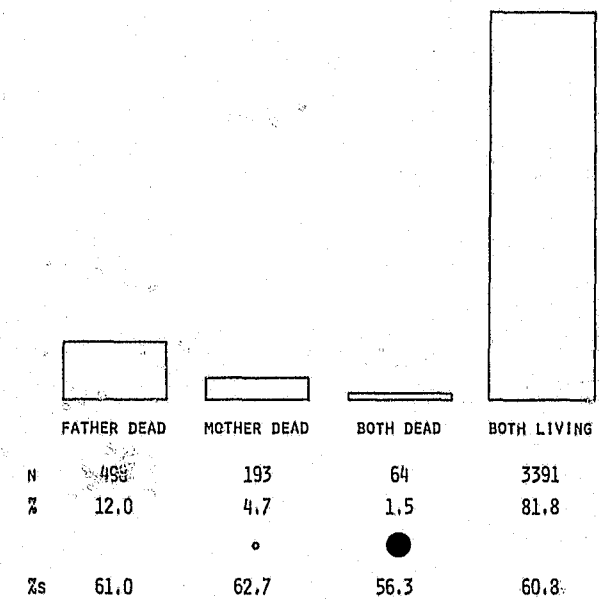


FIGURE 8
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
DEATH OF PARENTS

Approximately 12% of the wards had some military service experience. This group had a generally higher success rate than the wards with no military service

history except for wards that had an honorable discharge and a general discharge under honorable conditions. Figure 9 shows that disciplinary actions taken in the military against the wards do not reflect in lower success rates. Measured against the overall success rate of all wards in the study population, wards with a history of military service were more successful on parole regardless of whether or not they had disciplinary actions taken against them while in the service.

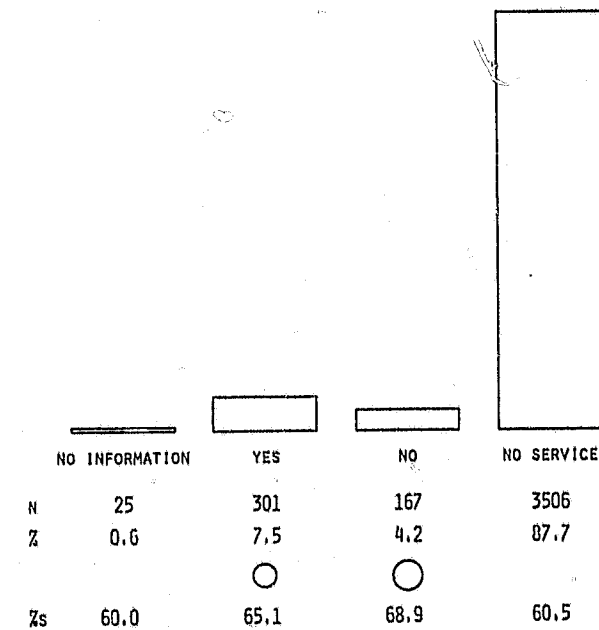


FIGURE 9
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
MILITARY DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Wards that served in the Armed Forces were generally older than the wards that had no service experience and this age difference may account for some of the differences in parole success.

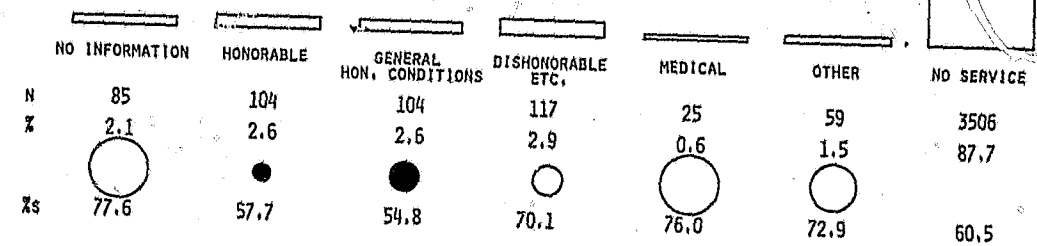


FIGURE 10
TOTAL STAFF POPULATION
MILITARY DISCHARGE

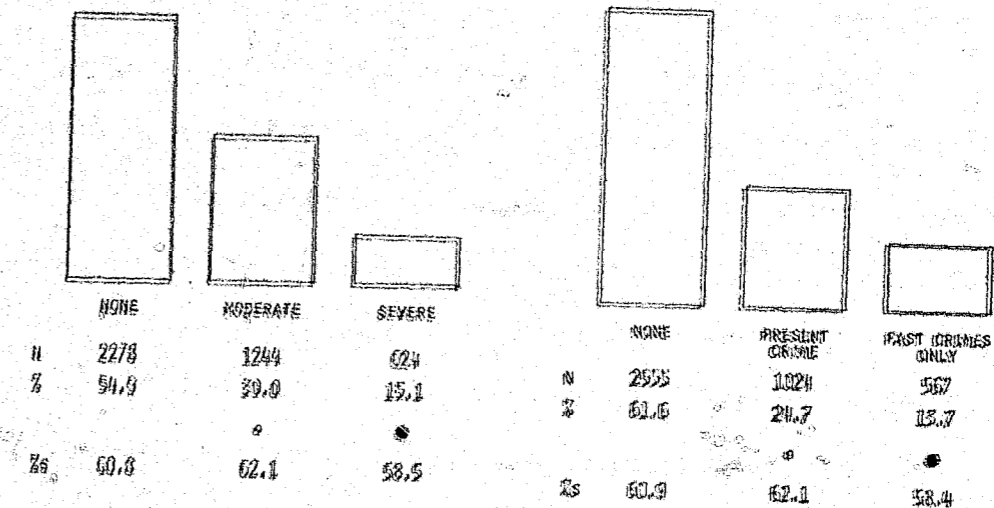
2. Specific Problem Factors

During the clinical study by the case worker, specific problem areas were particularly investigated. Case workers were, as a rule, well trained in case-work techniques, had considerable clinical experience, and worked under well-supervised conditions. The following problem areas were selected in collaboration with the case workers to receive in-depth attention. The information was coded by each case worker on each case at the time of the dictation of the final clinical case summary during the fourth week of each ward's stay at the Reception Guidance Center. Information coded had its origin

in former clinical files requested and received by the Center, in former official probation or parole files, or from facts which came to light during the present clinical interviews.

a) Problems related to drugs, alcohol, and other intoxicants.

Figures 11 and 12 depict how alcohol misuse relates to parole outcome and how alcohol was a factor in the present admission offense or a factor in past offenses only.



Misuse of alcohol is expressed in two categories. Moderate misuse is defined as alcohol misuse that affects a person in his social functioning periodically. Such a person may have one or more arrests where drinking was

a definite factor or it may imply that he was dismissed from work for reasons involving alcohol usage. In any event, the persons in this category experience occasional friction in their immediate social environment because of drinking or show evidence that alcohol was impairing their functioning at times.

Severe misuse indicates an alcohol problem that consistently affects the functioning of the persons in this category. Individuals in this group could be called alcoholics or in immediate danger of becoming alcoholics. It can be seen that the categories show slight differences on parole performance. More important perhaps is the fact that close to one half of this youthful offender population shows evidence of alcohol abuse.

The relationship of drinking to the crimes committed is shown in Figure 12. One fourth of all Admission Offenses were committed under the influence of alcohol. This would indicate that alcohol is a serious contributing factor in crime, even in this relatively youthful offender group. A more detailed discussion of the factor alcohol will be presented in a later volume. We would like to note, however, that alcohol is not a constant factor that has the same meaning for all offenses or groups of offenders as

is frequently assumed, but rather that alcohol represents an intoxicant drug that has differential meaning under various circumstances. As an example, in our sample, robbers that drink are poorer risks on parole than robbers that have no history of drinking, while burglars that drink show a reversed pattern that makes them better risks than their burglar peers that do not drink.

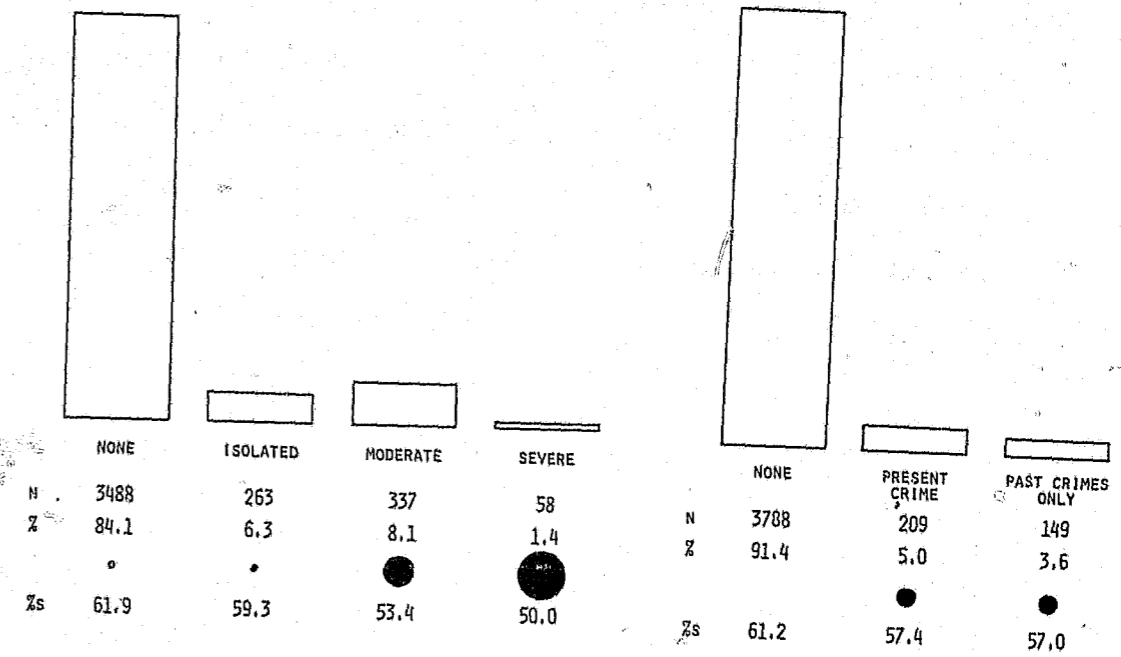
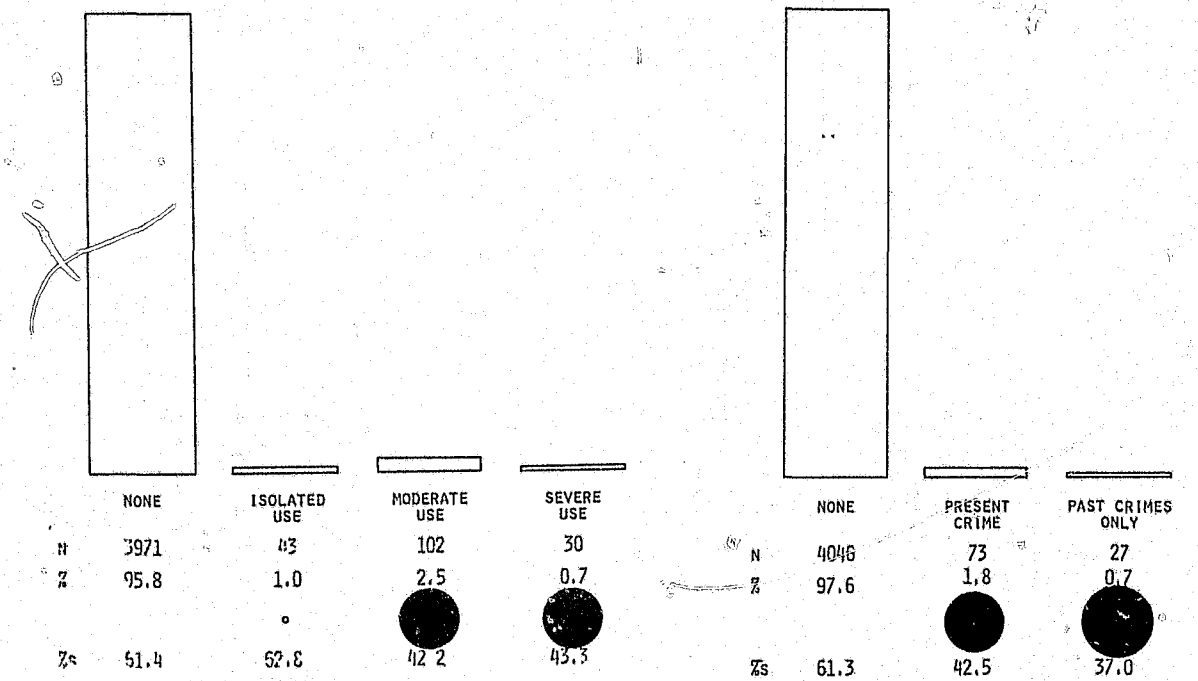


FIGURE 13
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE

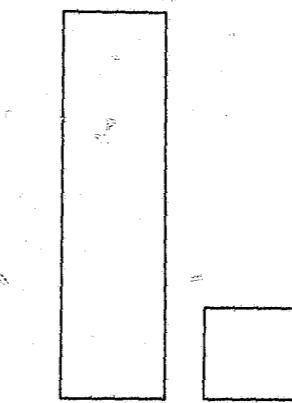
FIGURE 14
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
DRUGS AS FACTOR IN CRIME

History of drug misuse is shown in Figure 13. It is clear from this figure that the nearly 10% of the study population that have a history of moderate to severe misuse of drugs have a dramatic drop in the parole success rate. Drugs reported in this category were primarily of

two major types: Stimulants (amphetamines, cocaine) and Depressants (barbiturates). The severity of involvement is divided into three categories. Isolated experimentation means a one-time experimentation with a particular drug or different drugs. Moderate use implies a history of usage that goes beyond the experimentation, and severe drug misuse means severe involvement with drugs over extended periods of time and evidence of an established dependency, habit, or addiction to drugs. Please note that opiates, use of marijuana, and glue sniffing are not included in these categories. Figure 14 shows that 8.6% of the study population committed offenses where drugs played a significant role in the admission offense or in past offenses.

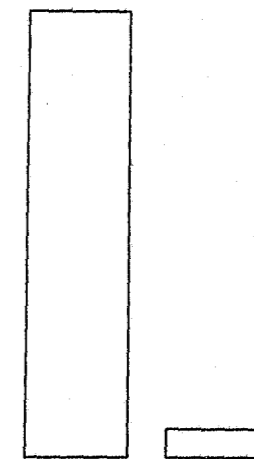


A relatively small group of our offenders had a history of opiate use (3.2% in the moderate and severe category), but this group showed a remarkable drop in parole success, as Figure 15 clearly indicates. When opiates were a factor in either the admission offense or in past offenses, the risk on parole for such offenders is similarly relatively high. This is quite in contrast to wards who had a history of smoking marijuana (19.3% of the total study population) and wards who had a history of glue sniffing. Both of these groups have a slight decrease in parole success that appears insignificant.



	NONE	YES
N	3345	801
%	80.7	19.3
%s	61.3	59.2

FIGURE 17
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF MARIJUANA USE



	NONE	YES
N	3890	256
%	93.8	6.2
%s	61.0	58.6

FIGURE 18
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF GLUE SNIFFING

b) Problems related to escape and sexual problems.

A history of escape, either from a minimum security facility or a maximum security facility, was found to be indicative of a state of general instability that is also dramatically reflected in the parole success rate. While wards who escaped from a camp situation or as outside trustees from a secure institution showed a very low parole success rate of 47.9%, that parole rate dropped to an exceptionally low 39.5% for the group that fled a correctional facility by force. As these two groups represent 14.7% of the total population, this variable appears to be a good candidate for prediction of parole outcome.

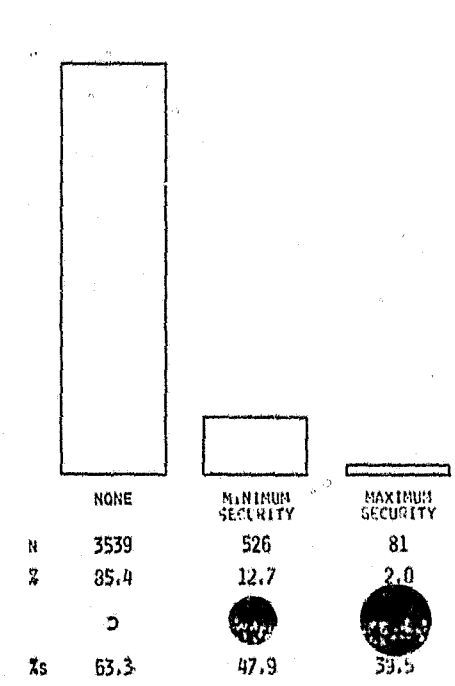


FIGURE 19

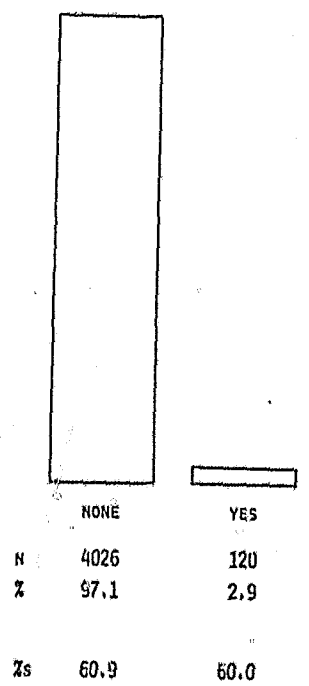


FIGURE 20
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF RAPE

Sexual problems seem not very common according to Figures 20, 21, and 22. A history of forcible rape is found in 2.9% of the total study population and parole success rates seem unaffected by this factor. History of sexual deviations include behavior such as incest, child molesting, voyeurism, bestiality, necrophilia, transvestism, exhibitionism, and fetishism. The relatively high success rate of repeated sexual deviant behavior may be a reflection of the general rejection of such offenders in correctional institutions where often child molesters and other such sexual deviants are treated as outcasts and often ridiculed and rejected. The experience of such a hostile climate in correctional settings may provide a strong incentive not to recidivate. Figure 22 shows that only 3.3% of the total study population had a history of isolated homosexual experiences that were more than the common adolescent behavior during puberty. This group, although relatively small, has a very low parole success rate that may point to the general inadequacy of this group. It is suspected that a large portion of this group were at one time or another victims of homosexual attacks in youth training schools.

The category denoting repeated behavior of a homosexual nature includes individuals who engage in such acts, often for secondary gains, both inside and outside

the institutional setting. Also, individuals who orient themselves in the institutional setting towards homosexual outlets and respond on the outside primarily in a heterosexual manner are included in this group.

In the last category that contains only 15 individuals, persons are included who refer to themselves as being homosexually oriented. They maintain that their only sexual satisfaction is obtained through homosexual relationships.

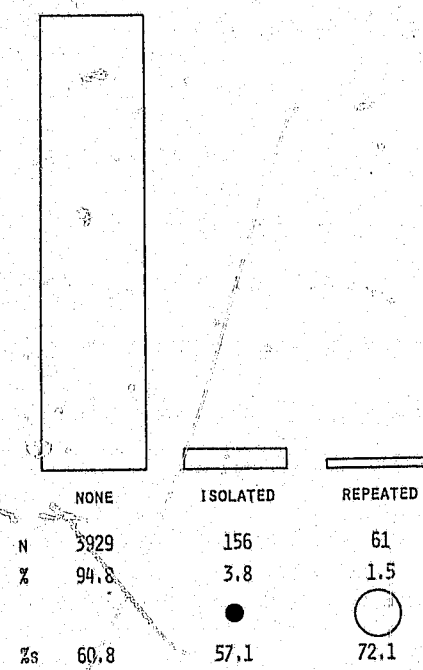


FIGURE 21
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF SEXUAL DEVIATIONS

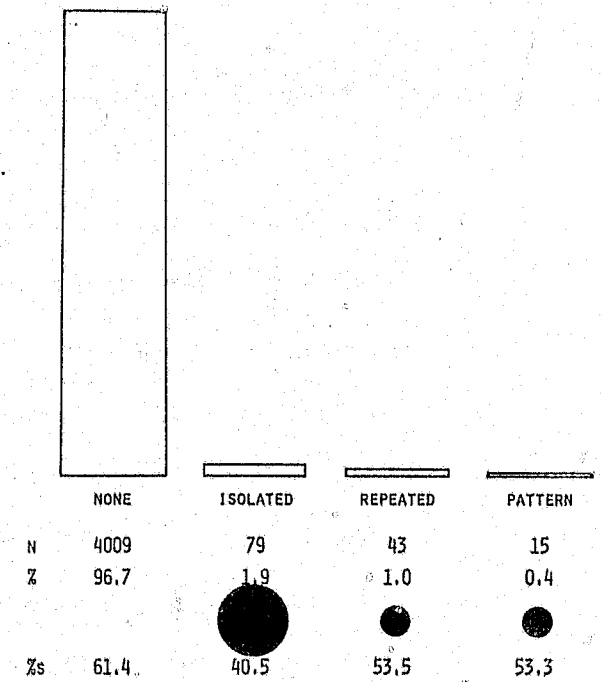


FIGURE 22
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTS

These data refute in some way the contention that correctional facilities are plagued by multiple and extensive homosexual problems. While occasional homosexual incidents are a disturbing factor in many institutional settings and at times lead to serious victimizations, these problems appear to be generally overestimated. Remembering that more than one third of our admissions had previous institutional experiences, less than 4% of all admissions had homosexual experiences worth mentioning or recording.

c) Problems related to mental health
and psychiatric concerns.

This section presents information on factors that are known to the case worker implying problems that are more directly related to psychiatric concerns. The data summarize the results of the search through clinical files and official documents for information in regard to these clinical concerns. They also reflect knowledge the case worker gained during the interviews with the ward. The figures depict therefore the total knowledge of the case worker of mental health related factors at the time he was preparing his clinical summary of each case.

A relatively small group of individuals exhibited in the past suicidal gestures. However, regardless of

the seriousness of the gestures, the parole rates of all these individuals are markedly negatively affected. The group that showed infrequent gestures in the past includes individuals who threatened suicide as well as individuals who carried out suicidal gestures of a superficial nature. The group that showed more frequent gestures is different only in that its members had a history of several gestures that included superficial injuries to themselves that needed no medical attention. Only ten individuals had a history of serious suicide attempts that led to injuries needing medical attention, such as sutures, etc., or was of a serious nature that could have led to death, such as attempts at hanging, drowning, or taking large doses of drugs.

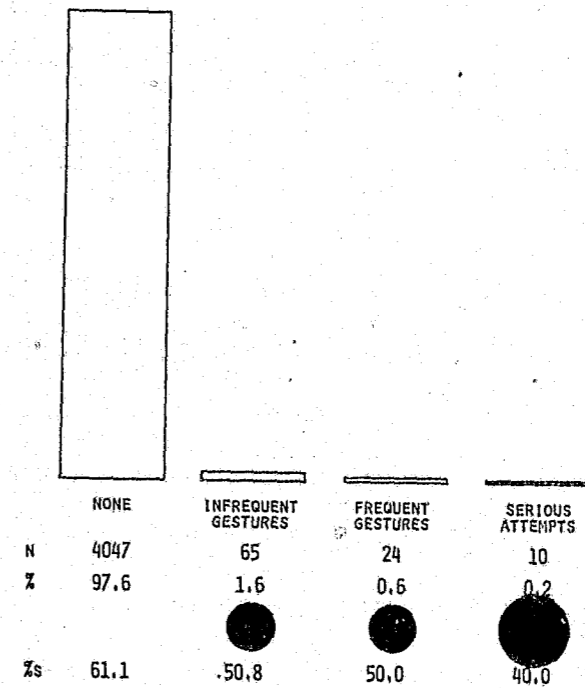


FIGURE 23
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

Twenty-one persons had a history of epilepsy which does not seem to affect parole behavior. Twenty-eight individuals showed a history of brain damage that seems to have a negative influence on parole outcome.

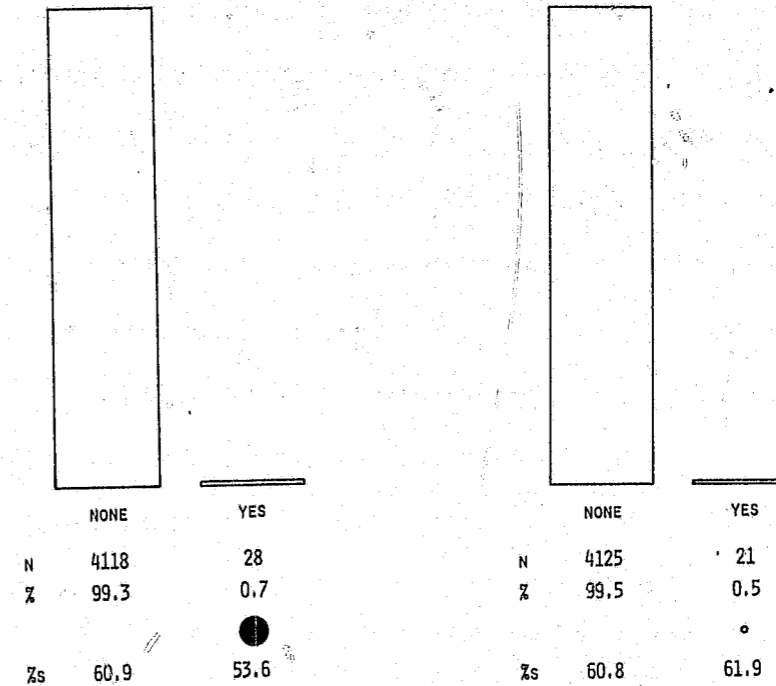


FIGURE 24
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF BRAIN DAMAGE

FIGURE 25
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF EPILEPSY

The rest of the information in this section shows the incidence of diagnosed psychiatric illnesses and disorders. Slightly over one per cent of the total study population had a history of neurosis. Their parole success rate is dramatically different from that of the group with a history of psychosis. The latter shows a parole success rate that is nearly identical to the average

of the total study population, while the former shows a strong decrease in parole success. A possible explanation would be that psychosis in remission does not represent a liability in regard to criminal behavior and in cases where psychosis may recur, these individuals are more likely to be treated by mental health facilities. In contrast, neuroticism may have a direct relationship to the criminal behavior exhibited and this symptomatic behavior that is criminal, though it could be neurotic in nature, is less tolerated and dealt with through the criminal justice system. The acting out neurotic, therefore, is more likely to be treated as a criminal. Because of his relatively good reality contact it is difficult to get psychiatric support on the one hand and tolerant treatment from law enforcement on the other.

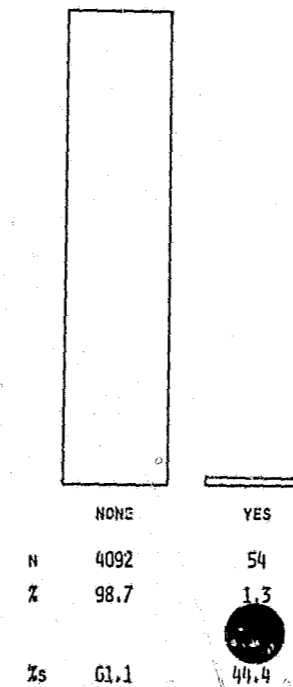


FIGURE 26
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF NEUROSIS

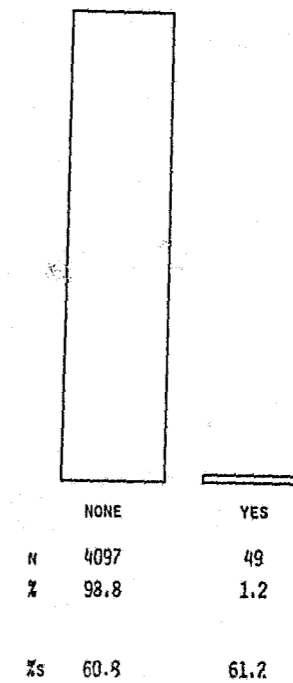
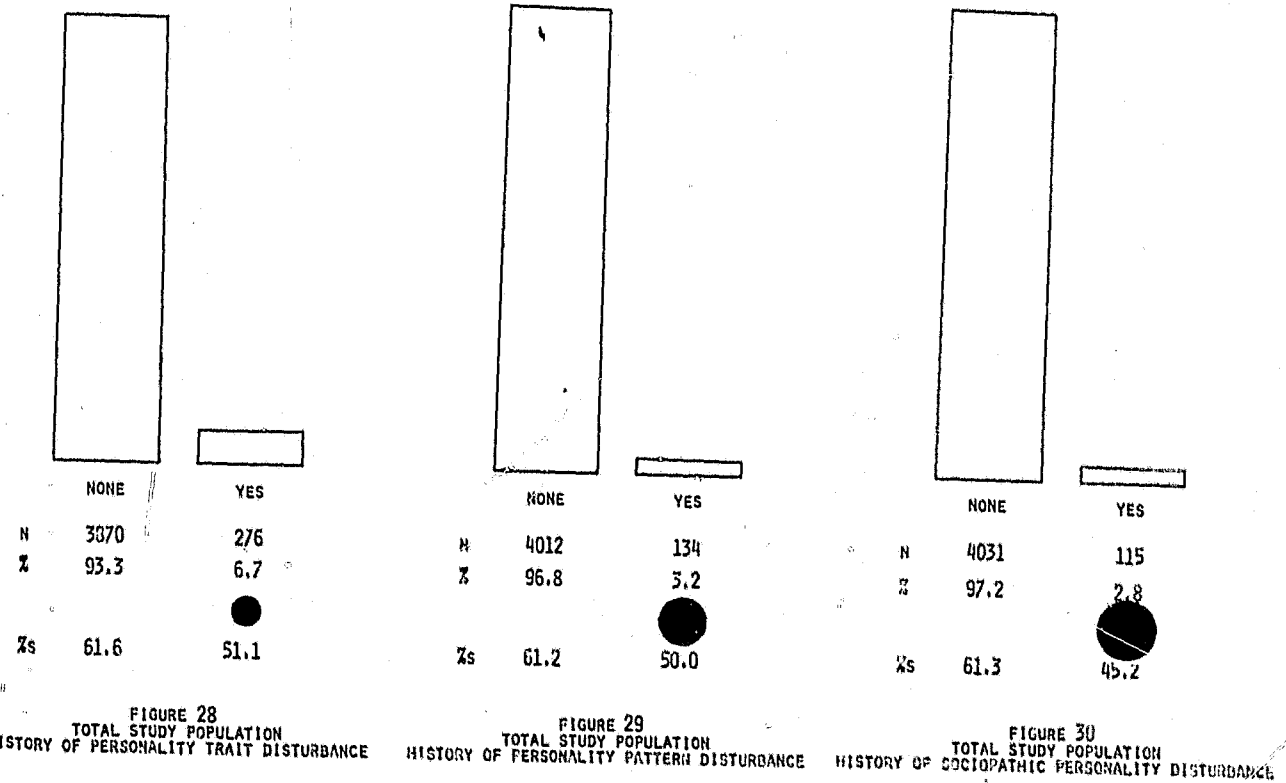


FIGURE 27
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF PSYCHOSIS

An interesting observation can be made by analyzing Figures 28, 29, and 30 that depict groups that have a history of personality trait disturbance, personality pattern disturbance, and sociopathic personality disturbance, respectively. The low parole success rates for all three of these groups follow the general psychiatric assumption that while sociopathic disturbances have the most pessimistic prognosis in regard to changing criminal acting out behavior, pattern disturbances are regarded as more serious than trait disturbances. The parole success rates for these groups found in our study roughly support this assumption. They are 45.2%, 50.0%, and 51.1%, respectively.



The presentation of psychiatric information in this section is designed to provide an overview of the problems represented in this kind of youthful offender group. Detailed information from the psychiatric examinations of individuals referred for diagnosis during the Reception Guidance Center stay will be presented in subsection XIII. The above information makes it clear that our population of youthful offenders is remarkably free of individuals with histories of mental illness (2.5%). The incidence of personality disturbances is somewhat greater, but even this group comprises only one-eighth of the total group.

IX. INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

The Army General Classification Test (AGCT) and the California Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM) were the principal intelligence tests used. The General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), the results of which are reported in the following section, also provided a measure of intelligence in the G-score that represents presumably a measure of general intelligence. Only individuals who scored above the sixth grade on the California Achievement Test Battery (CATB) were given the AGCT. This is

reflected in the lower N in Figure 3 and Table 1. Most of the wards were given the CTMM; however, total I.Q. was not computed for individuals who did not complete the language portion because of illiteracy.

Two tests administered over part of the two-year period when these data were collected were presumably culture-fair tests that did not require reading skills. For these two tests, the D-48 or Domino Test and the Raven Progressive Matrices, only raw scores are available. The Shipley Hartford Conceptual Quotient is a score that indicates the relationship between verbal skills and abstract thinking aptitude. The lower the conceptual quotient the more impairment in abstractive

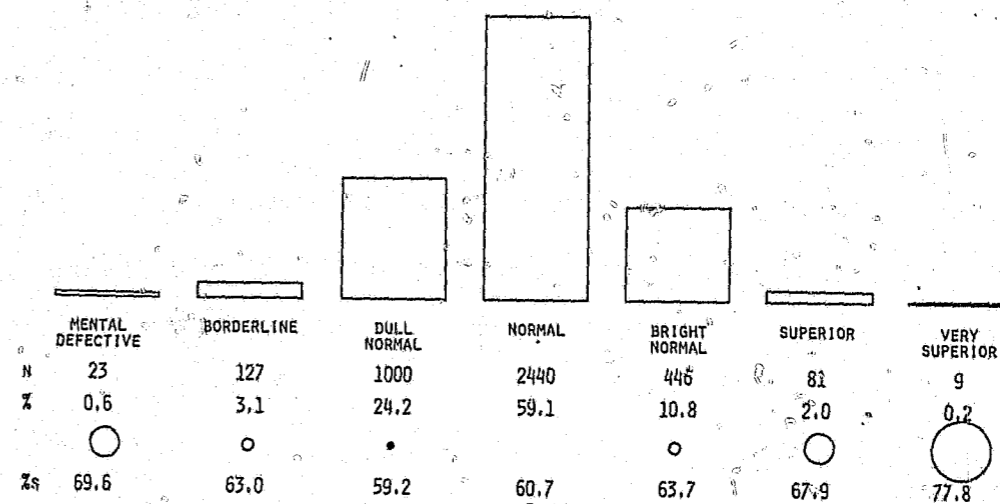
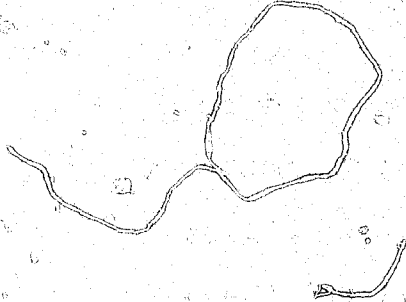


FIGURE 31
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION



thinking compared to the verbal ability of the person is indicated. This measure was computed only when a certain level of verbal ability was present that made such comparison valid. If such a level in verbal skills was not reached by an individual, his C.Q. was not computed. This procedure explains the discrepancy in N, as shown in Table 1, which gives the Shipley Hartford data.

Each ward was classified into one of the Wechsler intelligence categories by the clinical psychologist who was supervising the testing program. Wards who scored on the group tests in the mental defective range were given the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. They were classified as mental defectives only if they scored in the mental defective range in this individually administered test. The results of this classification procedure are depicted in Figure 31. Generally, the distribution follows the normal curve with slight overrepresentation in the below average category, dull normal. The distribution refutes some of the claims made that delinquent populations are composed mainly of retarded or borderline defective individuals. This rigorous classification procedure produced results that suggest that the distribution on the intelligence factor approximates distributions found in

nondelinquent groups drawn from similar social groups.

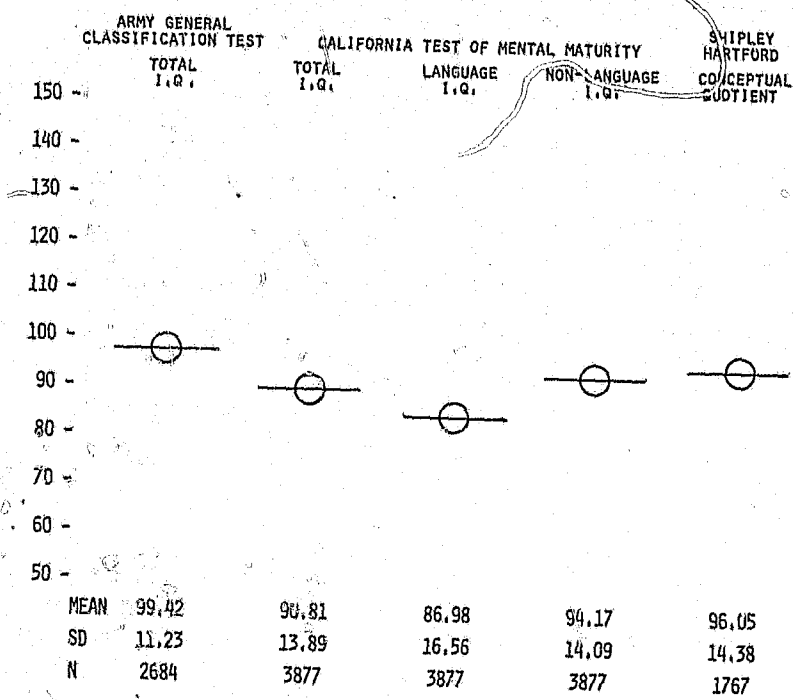


FIGURE 32
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
RESULTS OF INTELLIGENCE TESTING

It is evident from Figure 32 that the mean scores on the tests used are in the average range, with the exception of the Language I.Q. on the CTMM that is in the dull normal range. This does not necessarily indicate a deficiency in intellectual ability, but rather a deficiency in reading skills. This factor is frequently associated with delinquent groups having greater reading disabilities than comparable groups of nondelinquents. A summary of the results of the intelligence testing is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INTELLIGENCE TESTING

TESTS		N	MEAN	SD
ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST	TOTAL I.Q.	2684	99.42	11.23
	VERBAL % RANK		48.80	21.25
	NUMERICAL % RANK		56.08	25.83
	SPATIAL % RANK		54.10	24.64
CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY	TOTAL I.Q.	3865	90.81	13.89
	LANGUAGE I.Q.		86.98	16.56
	NON-LANGUAGE I.Q.		94.17	14.09
D-48	RAW SCORE	2712	20.97	7.74
RAVEN MATRICES	RAW SCORE	3517	43.33	8.66
SHIPLEY HARTFORD	CONCEPTUAL QUOTIENT	1767	96.05	14.38
	LANGUAGE RAW SCORE	2767	23.75	5.45
	ABSTRACT RAW SCORE	2696	24.02	7.98

X. ACADEMIC FACTORS

The results of the academic achievement testing obtained by the California Achievement Test Battery are presented in Figure 33. These test results were available on 98% of all wards studied. It is apparent from

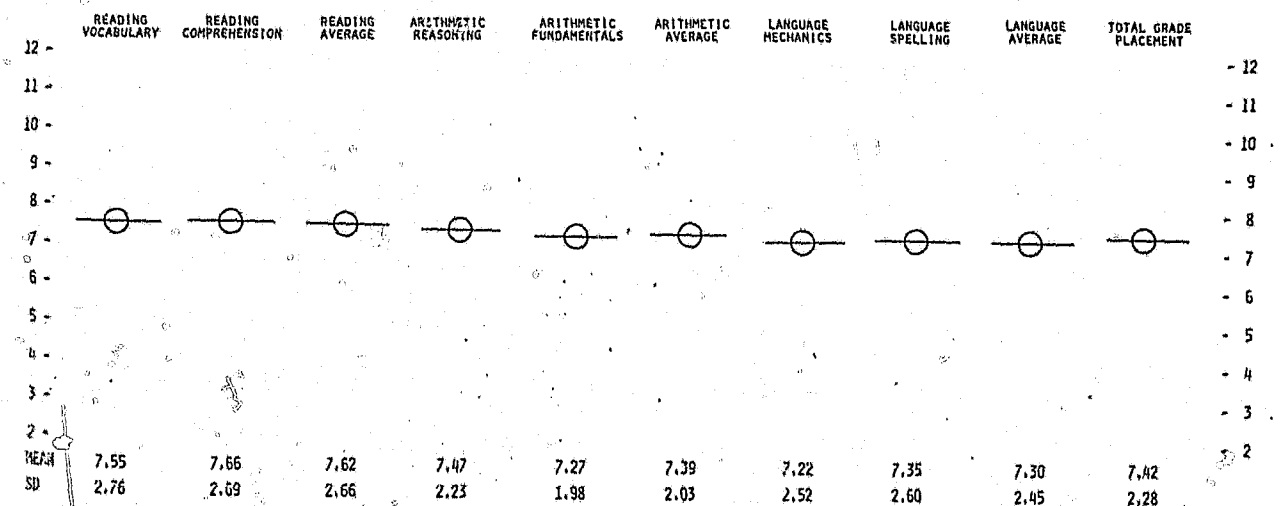


FIGURE 33
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
TEST RESULTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST BATTERY (CATB)
N = 4068

these data that the overall academic functioning level, as measured by the CATB, is at the seventh grade level, showing little fluctuation between the various academic subjects.

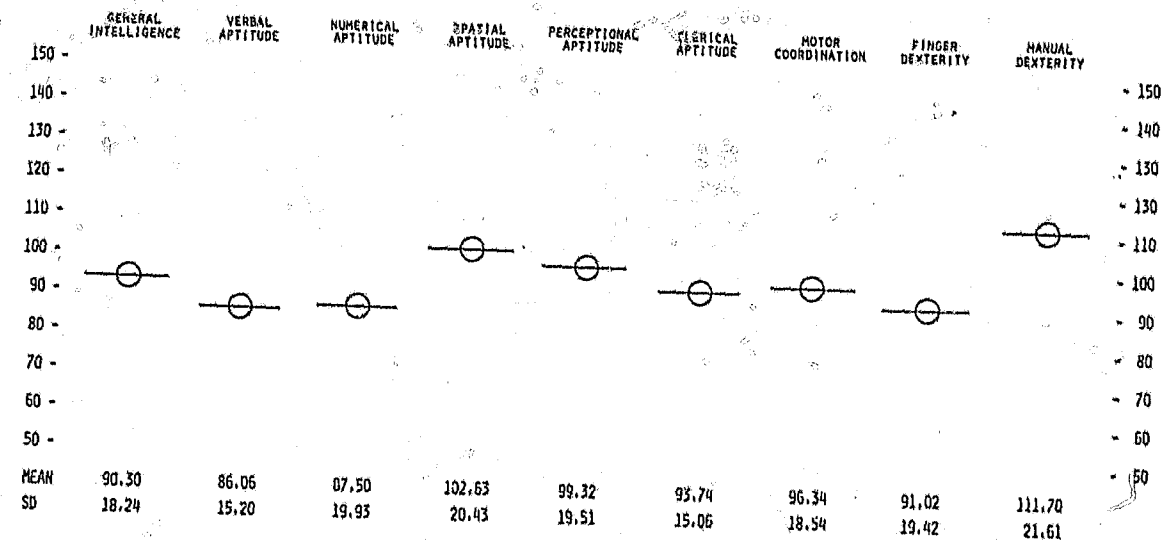


FIGURE 34
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
TEST RESULTS OF THE GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY (GATB)
N = 3000

Figure 34 gives the results of the General Aptitude Test Battery. This series of tests was administered by personnel of the California Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. Test results are available on 94 per cent of all wards studied. Although this test is primarily a vocational aptitude test, its results are presented here to underline the fact that the most outstanding disabilities this group of youthful offenders displayed were in the area of school related factors such

as reading skills and mathematical skills. It is demonstrated in the summary of the GATB results (Figure 34) that this group of over 4,000 youthful offenders shows average and above average aptitudes on all scales except verbal and numerical aptitude, which are highly dependent upon successful school experiences. This deficiency in academic success and its strong relationship to success on parole is impressively demonstrated in Figure 35.

GRADE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13*
GRADE COMPLETED													
H			3	5	21	38	94	323	685	1097	1051	706	45
X			0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.3	7.9	16.8	27.0	25.8	17.3	1.1
AS				47.0	42.9	37.9	39.5	60.4	59.4	60.1	62.5	62.0	75.0
GRADE ACHIEVED													
H	12	107	252	266	408	597	687	671	492	363	157	54	2
X	0.3	2.6	6.2	6.5	10.0	14.7	16.9	16.5	12.1	8.9	3.9	1.3	0.0
AS													
AGE LEFT SCHOOL													
H	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*
X						15	20	95	314	1126	1396	971	
AS													
GRADE													
X													
AS						46.2	45.0	56.8	59.9	60.1	60.2	65.6	

FIGURE 35
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
GRADE COMPLETED, GRADE ACHIEVED, AND AGE LEFT SCHOOL

The first line of data gives the distribution on grade completed by each ward. While the middle range from the seventh grade to the twelfth grade does not show any great fluctuation in the parole success rates, it is evident that persons who are in the three lowest grade

completed categories and persons in the highest category are poor risks and good risks on parole, respectively. When inspecting the categories depicting grade achieved during the CATB testing, it is again evident that wards who place in the three highest categories have a significantly higher parole success rate than the rest of the group achieving at the tenth grade or below. Again, this same theme is observable in the third line of data that depicts categories giving the age a ward had left his formal schooling. While the 33 wards who left school in the sixth or seventh grade had a success rate on parole of approximately 46%, the 971 wards who finished high school had a parole success rate of 65.5%, or a difference of close to 20%. These data make an impressive plea for further study of school related factors as they seem to affect youth and their propensity to become involved in delinquent and criminal behavior.

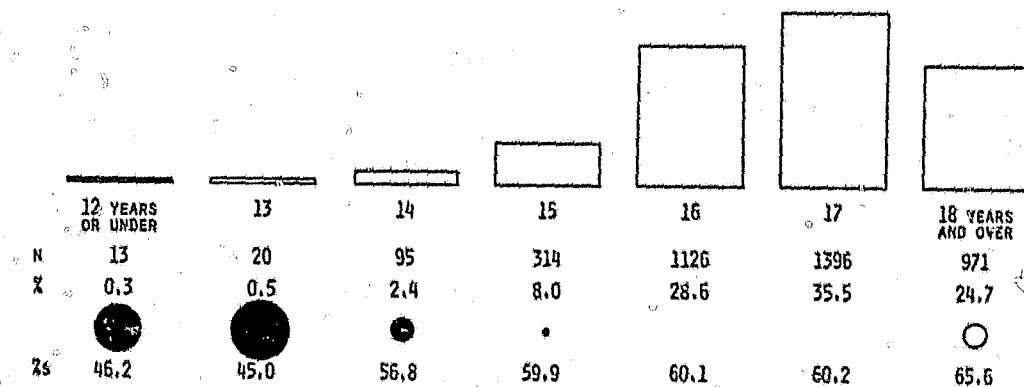


FIGURE 35
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
AGE LEFT SCHOOL

Age left school is once more presented in Figure 36 in a form that emphasizes the frequencies in each category and the relationship of these categories to parole outcome.

Table 2 gives a summary of the academic achievement information as well as the means and standard deviations on grade completed and grade achieved during the CATB testing. It also reports information on two indexes that were developed for the project to help in assessing academic retardation. The first one, academic disability, gives the average of the difference between the grade actually completed in school and the functioning level as measured by the CATB. The second gives an estimate of the academic retardation by setting the following expectations:

Intelligence Classification	Expected Grade Placement on the California Achievement Test Battery
Mental Defective	0
Borderline Defective	4th Grade
Dull Normal	8th Grade
Average and above	12th Grade

Each person was given a score = achieved grade minus expected grade. Most scores are minus scores. The greater the minus value, the greater is the academic retardation as measured against the above standards.

TABLE 2
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

	MEAN	SD
GRADE COMPLETED	10.17	1.44
GRADE ACHIEVED	7.42	2.28
ACADEMIC DISABILITY (BELOW GRADE COMPLETED)	-2.74	2.19
ESTIMATED ACADEMIC RETARDATION (BELOW EXPECTED GRADE)	-3.37	1.95

It can be seen from this table that the academic disability index score is -2.74 grades for the total study population, which indicates that on an average each ward in this study functioned approximately three grade levels below the grade he completed. The estimated academic retardation index reveals that on an average each ward functioned more than three grade levels below the arbitrarily set expectation, as described above. Again, the academic disability of this group is clearly evident, a disability that for certain subgroups is even more serious.

Figures 37 and 38 give information on ratings given by the case workers in regard to motivation for academic training while incarcerated. The results show that motivation of the ward to receive academic training makes him slightly a better risk on parole than the non-motivated individual and also that wards who obtained a high school diploma are on an average performing better on parole than wards who failed to obtain

a diploma. Figure 39 gives information on the staff recommendation for academic training. This recommendation is given by supervisory staff after review of the completed report by the case worker.

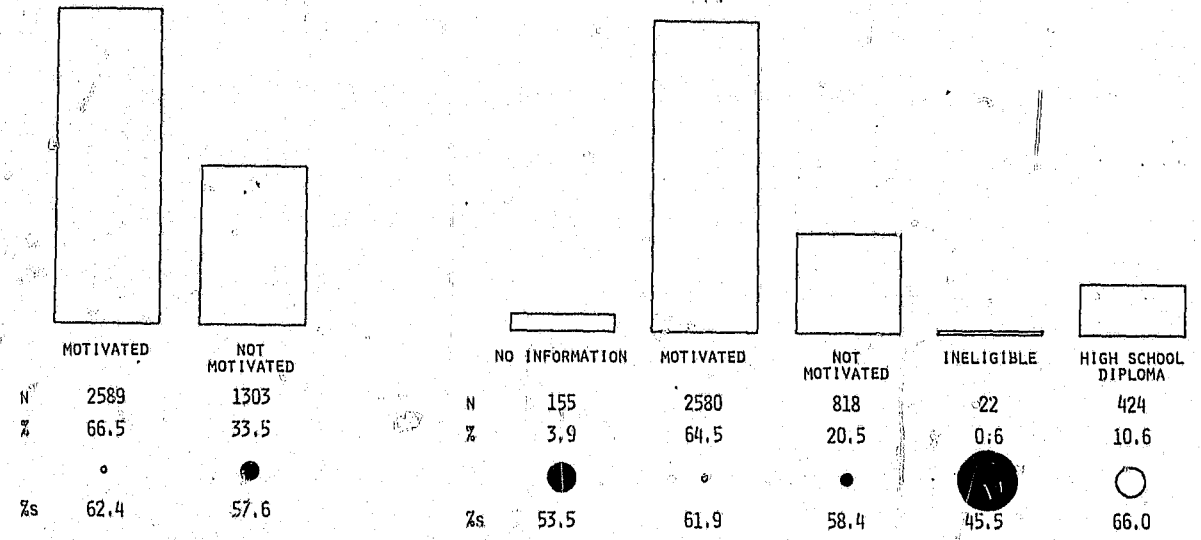


FIGURE 37
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL I

FIGURE 38
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL II

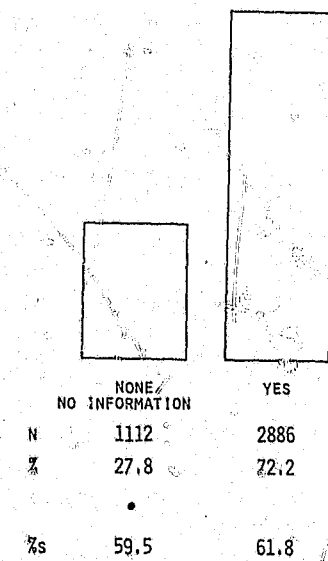


FIGURE 39
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC TRAINING

XI. VOCATIONAL FACTORS

In discussing vocational factors we should remember that the results on the General Aptitude Test Battery showed evidence that our study group possessed fairly good aptitudes for vocational pursuits. In spite of this potential, there is little evidence that vocational skills are developed. How much of this deficiency is attributable to the lack of school related skills that prevent these youth from entering training or work that leads to vocational skills is difficult to estimate. One can, however, easily assume that the lack of basic academic skills is at the root of or certainly aggravating this situation. The Reception Guidance Center program focused much attention on the assessment of vocational needs and carried out two related programs that tested small groups of wards during a one-week period. One program centered around wood related activities and another around metal related activities. The ratings on motivation for training made by the two instructors of these programs are shown in Figures 40 and 41, respectively, together with the results of a similar rating by the case worker, shown in Figures 42 and 43. The latter rating was solely based on an interview while the shop instructors based their ratings on an interview after several days of observation in the shops.

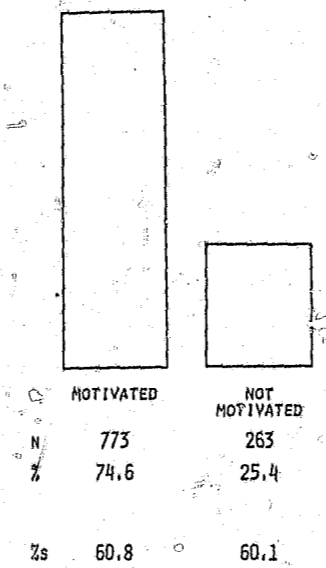


FIGURE 40
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
WOODSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING

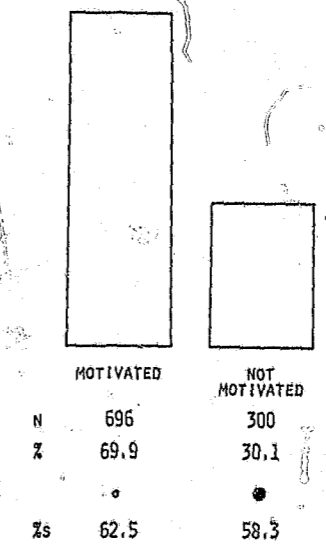


FIGURE 41
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
METALSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING

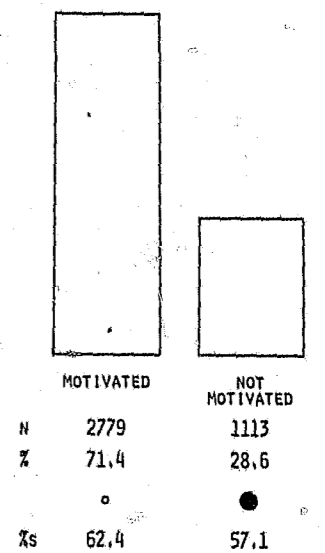


FIGURE 42
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
COUNSELOR'S RATING

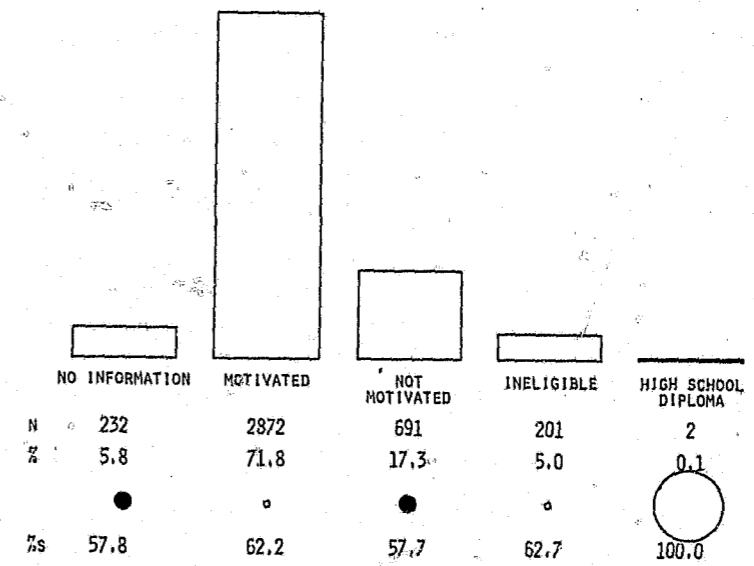


FIGURE 43
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL II

As can be expected from this age group, the working experience of the individuals is rather limited. Figure 44 gives the information by length of period of time worked.

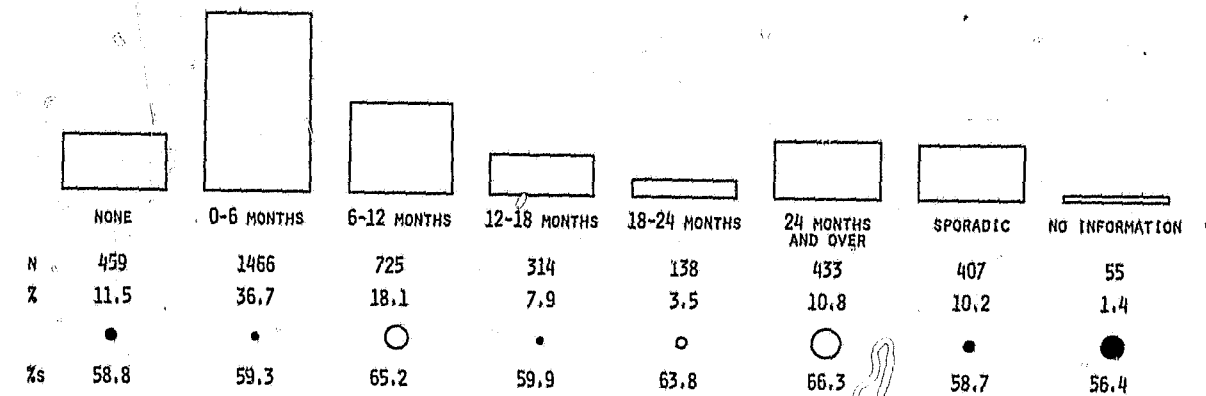
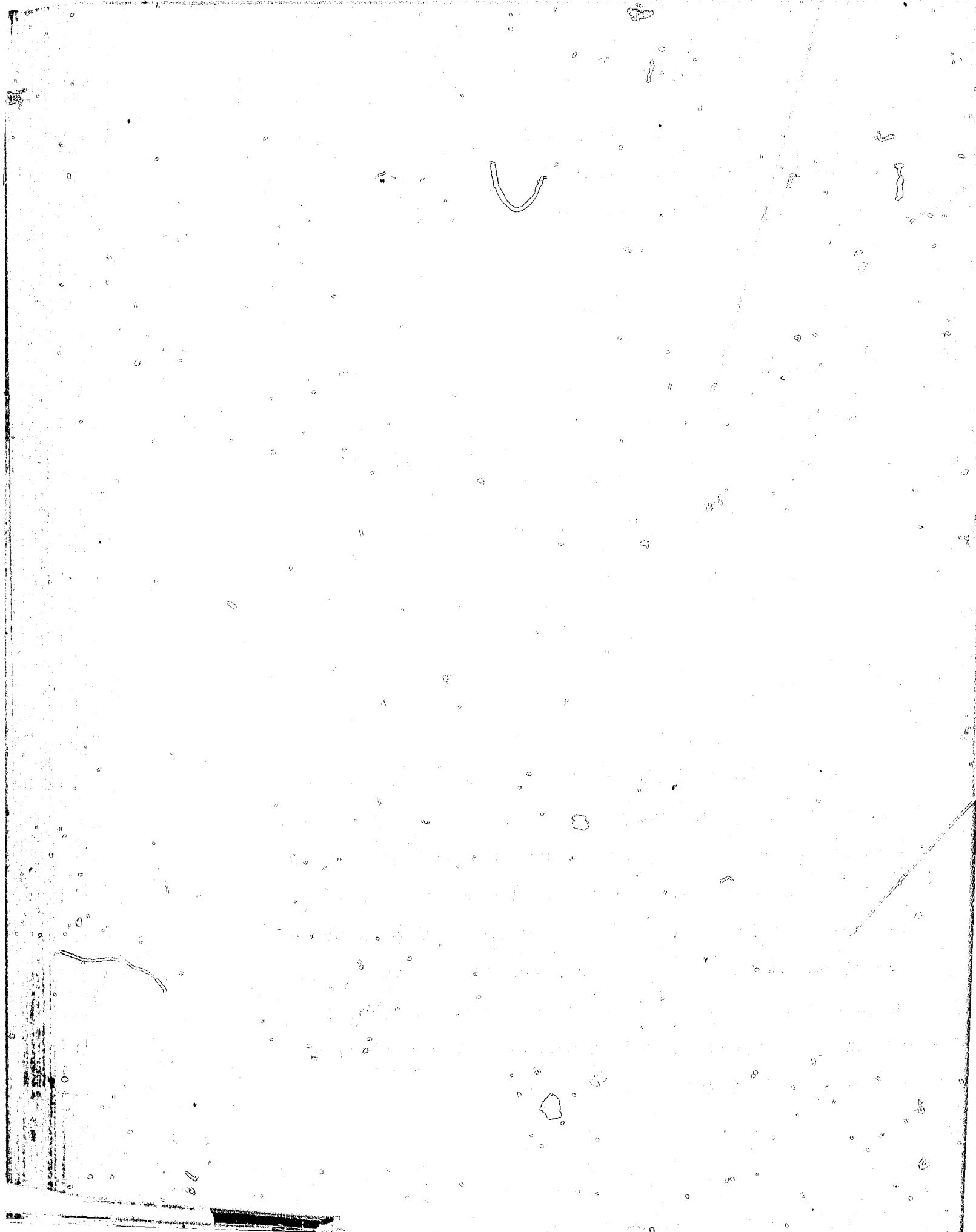


FIGURE 44
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE

Staff recommendations are depicted in Figure 45. Figure 46 shows that only 7.7% of all wards in the study held union membership. This group proved also to be a better risk on parole than wards who did not belong to any union, a fact that may underscore the importance of vocational skill and job stability. Occupational disabilities were present in 6% of the study population but did not appear to affect parole success rates, as can be seen in Figure 47.



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3 OF 5

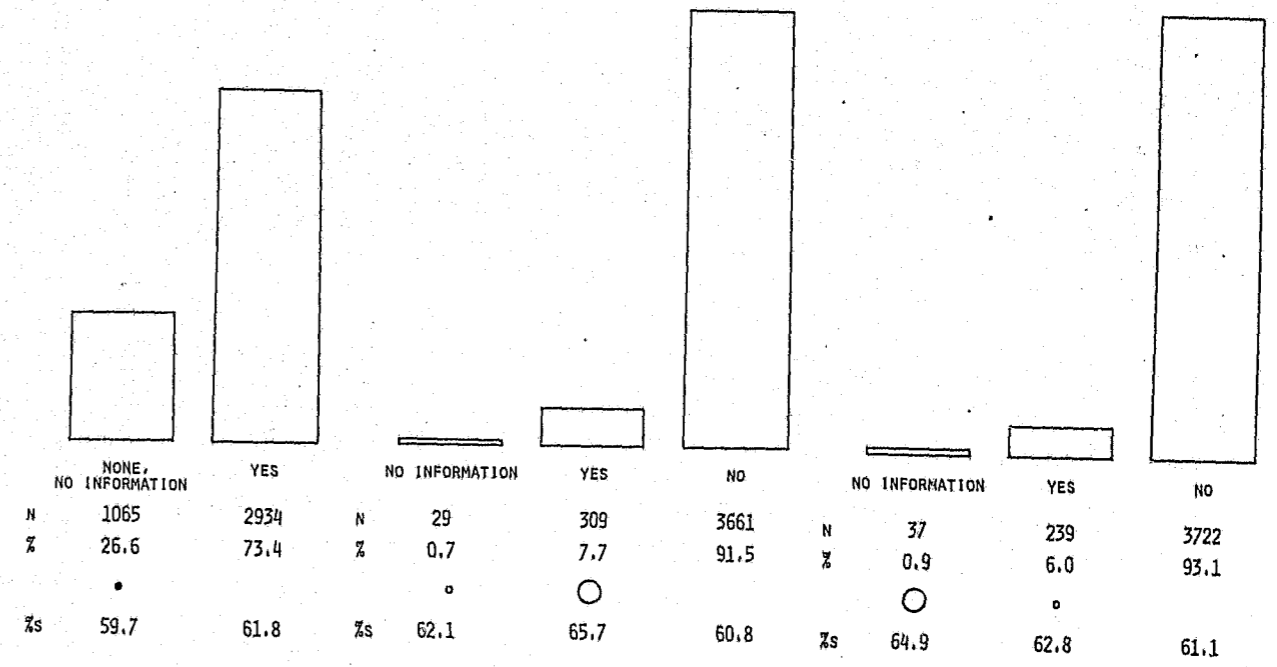


FIGURE 45
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

FIGURE 46
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
UNION STATUS

FIGURE 47
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITIES

Table 3 shows the distribution of the occupational history information. By far, the large majority of the youth (63.6%) had only experience as unskilled laborers. Tables 4 and 5 give information on the primary interest mentioned for vocational training and frequencies of the recommendations by the case worker for the different vocations that were taught in California Youth Authority institutions, the Deuel Vocational Institution, and the California Training Facility.

TABLE 3
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

TRADE	N	%	%s
CARPENTRY	21	0.5	76.2
CONSTRUCTION	26	0.7	73.1
ELECTRICAL	9	0.2	88.9
MASONRY	6	0.2	66.7
MILL AND CABINET	8	0.2	50.0
HOUSE PAINTING	42	1.1	59.5
PLASTERING	7	0.2	71.4
PLUMBING	3	0.1	0.0
REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	1	0.0	0.0
SHEET METAL	11	0.3	54.5
SKILLED TRADE	4	0.1	50.0
AIR MECHANICS	0	0.0	0.0
AUTO MECHANICS	36	0.9	72.2
BODY AND FENDER	16	0.4	43.8
HEAVY EQUIPMENT	28	0.7	60.7
GENERAL MECHANIC	14	0.4	57.1
T.V. & AIR	5	0.1	80.0
WELDING	27	0.7	63.0
MAINTENANCE	82	2.1	65.9
INDUSTRIES	0	0.0	0.0
LANDSCAPING	209	5.2	58.9
WAREHOUSE TRAINING	33	0.8	66.7
UNSKILLED	2543	63.6	60.7
BAKING	5	0.1	60.0
COOKING	89	2.2	64.0
CULINARY ARTS	3	0.1	100.0
FOOD SERVICES	4	0.1	100.0
MEAT CUTTING	7	0.2	57.1
BARBERING	6	0.2	100.0
DRY CLEANING	13	0.3	61.5
SHOE REPAIR	7	0.2	57.1
UPHOLSTERY	12	0.3	58.3
ARTS AND CRAFTS	1	0.0	100.0
GRAPHIC ARTS	1	0.0	100.0
MECHANICAL DRAFTING	4	0.1	100.0
PRINTING	3	0.1	33.3
DEFERRED	0	0.0	0.0
NO INFORMATION	16	0.4	56.3
INSTITUTIONAL CONVENIENCE	0	0.0	0.0
REJECTS TRAINING	422	10.6	58.8
OTHER	276	6.9	64.1

TABLE 4
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
PRIMARY INTEREST FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

TRADE	N	%	%s
CARPENTRY	193	4.8	63.2
CONSTRUCTION	19	0.5	57.9
ELECTRICAL	155	3.9	65.2
MASONRY	99	2.5	56.6
MILL AND CABINET	74	1.9	63.5
HOUSE PAINTING	78	2.0	61.5
PLASTERING	56	1.4	57.1
PLUMBING	66	1.7	60.6
REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	39	1.0	71.8
SHEET METAL	31	0.8	61.3
SKILLED TRADE	19	0.5	89.5
AIR MECHANICS	19	0.5	63.2
AUTO MECHANICS	411	10.3	64.5
BODY AND FENDER	93	2.3	55.9
HEAVY EQUIPMENT	17	0.4	64.7
GENERAL MECHANICS	36	0.9	58.3
T.V. REPAIR	4	0.1	50.0
WELDING	281	7.0	65.8
MAINTENANCE	32	0.8	59.4
INDUSTRIES	1	0.0	100.0
LANDSCAPING	108	2.7	61.1
WAREHOUSE TRAINING	37	0.9	45.9
UNSKILLED	25	0.6	60.0
BAKING	43	1.1	67.4
COOKING	45	1.1	55.6
CULINARY ARTS	33	0.8	57.6
FOOD SERVICES	34	0.9	70.6
MEAT CUTTING	38	1.0	71.1
BARBERING	25	0.6	76.0
DRY CLEANING	42	1.1	71.4
SHOE REPAIR	48	1.2	66.7
UPHOLSTERY	106	2.7	63.2
ARTS AND CRAFTS	18	0.5	50.0
GRAPHIC ARTS	26	0.7	65.4
MECHANICAL DRAFTING	114	2.9	67.5
PRINTING	29	0.7	55.2
DEFERRED	18	0.5	55.6
NO INFORMATION	502	12.6	58.6
INSTITUTIONAL CONVENIENCE	1	0.0	0.0
REJECTS TRAINING	790	19.8	56.5
OTHER	194	4.9	61.9

TABLE 5
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
COUNSELOR'S RECOMMENDATION FOR TRAINING

TRADE	N	%	%s
CARPENTRY	183	4.6	65.6
CONSTRUCTION	8	0.2	62.5
ELECTRICAL	156	3.9	60.9
MASONRY	129	3.2	58.9
MILL AND CABINET	88	2.2	61.4
HOUSE PAINTING	85	2.1	57.6
PLASTERING	66	1.7	57.6
PLUMBING	61	1.5	59.0
REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	49	1.2	65.3
SHEET METAL	37	0.9	62.2
SKILLED TRADE	1	0.0	0.0
AIR MECHANICS	18	0.5	61.1
AUTO MECHANICS	417	10.4	64.0
BODY AND FENDER	100	2.5	54.0
HEAVY EQUIPMENT	21	0.5	57.1
GENERAL MECHANIC	37	0.9	62.2
T.V. REPAIR	0	0.0	0.0
WELDING	322	8.1	64.9
MAINTENANCE	38	1.0	63.2
INDUSTRIES	14	0.4	71.4
LANDSCAPING	126	3.2	59.5
WAREHOUSE TRAINING	43	1.1	51.2
UNSKILLED	7	0.2	71.4
BAKING	40	1.0	65.0
COOKING	29	0.7	62.1
CULINARY ARTS	62	1.6	61.3
FOOD SERVICES	55	1.4	60.0
MEAT CUTTING	38	1.0	71.1
BARBERING	4	0.1	75.0
DRY CLEANING	55	1.4	60.0
SHOE REPAIR	56	1.4	69.6
UPHOLSTERY	114	2.9	60.5
ARTS AND CRAFTS	31	0.8	64.5
GRAPHIC ARTS	35	0.9	71.4
MECHANICAL DRAFTING	134	3.4	68.7
PRINTING	28	0.7	53.6
DEFERRED	102	2.6	62.7
NO INFORMATION	29	0.7	44.8
INSTITUTIONAL CONVENIENCE	13	0.3	46.2
REJECTS TRAINING	989	24.7	59.4
OTHER	178	4.5	55.6

XII. PERSONALITY FACTORS

1. Personality Test Results

In this section the results of three personality tests will be presented without going into a review of the pertinent literature on this subject. Discussion of some of the studies bearing on the issues of personality testing, particularly as they relate to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), and the Interpersonal Personality Inventory (IPI), will follow in some of the other volumes. The purpose of this section is merely to present the findings on these three measures as they relate to the total study population. It is fortunate that the data on both the CPI and the MMPI are available on all wards who met the requirement of a sixth grade reading skill, which seems necessary to

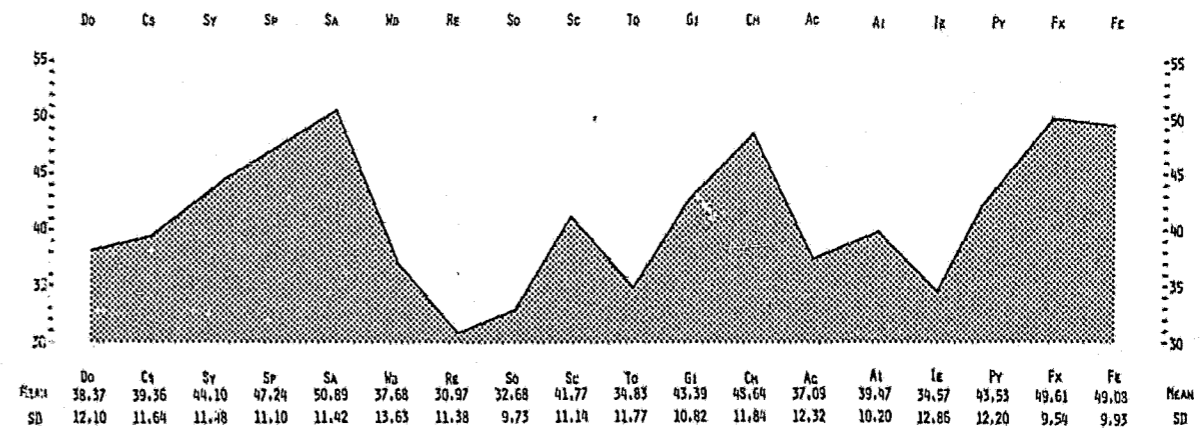


FIGURE 48
CPI PROFILE OF THE TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
N = 3103

comprehend the test items on these tests, and on some wards who functioned testwise below this level but could comprehend the items when presented to them by tape recording. The two tests make a valuable assessment of personality factors through measures of the nature and extent of possible psychological disturbance provided by the MMPI, and measures given by the CPI assessing the psychological and social strength and patterns of interpersonal behaviors.

The CPI profile shows relatively high scores on the six subscales Sp (social presence), Sa (self-acceptance), Gi (good impression), Cm (communality), Fx (flexibility), and Fe (femininity), indicating characteristics of social spontaneity, a fair degree of feelings of self-worth and satisfaction with one's own self, a desire to create a good impression, a tendency to respond in a conforming way to the test items, a relatively good capability to adapt in thinking and social behavior, and a general preference for an accommodating and low key social posture.

The six lowest scores are found on Wb (sense of well being), Re (responsibility), So (socialization), To (tolerance), Ac (achievement via conformance), and Ie (intellectual efficiency). This would characterize the group as lacking in a general sense of physical and

psychological well-being and lacking in seriousness of thought, well developed values, and dependability. Further, the group shows a great lack of maturity and social integration, often has friction with others, and shows little tolerance and acceptance of others. The group has also a generally low capacity to achieve in settings where conformance is required and shows indication that intellectual and personal resources are poorly utilized. The discussion of the various subgroups in the following volumes will use the results describing the total study group as a referent point. This standard will always be depicted by the dotted gray area representing the profile describing the CPI scores for the total study group. The results pertaining to the specific subgroup will be shown by a black profile line and the specific statistics that are presented in the lower part of the figures.

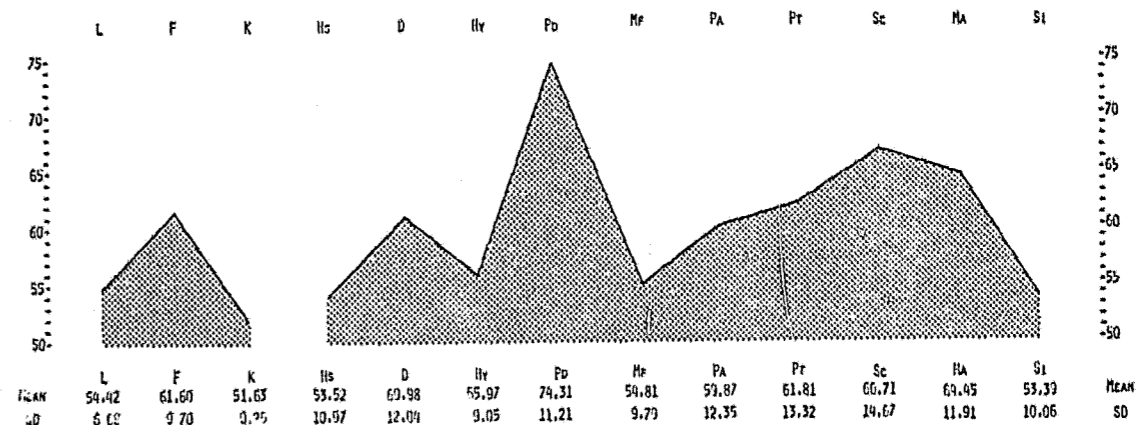


FIGURE 99
CPI PROFILE OF THE TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
N = 310*

Figure 49 gives the test results on the MMPI for the total study population. Again, these results will serve as a standard used to view in subsequent volumes specific subgroups in comparison to the total study population.

The MMPI profile depicting the results for the total study population describes this group as relatively unhappy, having poor morale and generally lacking hope about the future. The high scores on the Psychopathic Deviate scale (Pd) point to notable difficulties in social adjustment and reflect their histories of delinquency and antisocial behavior in general. The results on the Pa (paranoia), Pt (psychasthenia), Sc (schizophrenia), and Ma (hypomania) scales suggest that the group is generally suspicious, has a high degree of anxiety, and shows thought patterns that are often found in persons who are psychiatrically disturbed. Also, they seem easily distractable and prone to excessive acting out behavior that lacks rationality, but is rather based on impulses and moods.

The total study population obtained a raw score average of 44.88 on the Interpersonal Personality Inventory, with a standard deviation of 8.98.

2. Parole Prediction Results based on
Personality Tests.

All information presented on prediction is based on work carried out in 1964 and published in 1965 (Gough, Wenk, Rozytko, 1965). The equations developed on the CPI (Success = $45.078 - .353 Sp - .182 Sa + .532 So + .244 Sc$) and the MMPI (Success = $66.363 - .081F + .065K - .055 Pd - .168 Mf - .456 Ma$) were applied to the total study population and all subgroups. Base Expectancy (BE) scores were not available for this work as the BE formula was changed during the study period.

These equations for parole prediction were developed in an effort to increase the clinical utility of prediction instruments and to retain flexibility in individual assessments over time. BE techniques lack flexibility because they are based on background factors in the individual's history that cannot be altered. Prediction instruments based on personality tests allow the changing of prediction scores and allow the reassessment of probability values when the test is reapplied and change between test administrations is noted. Prediction based on personality assessment has therefore a desirable feature in this maintained flexibility, in

addition to the possible greater utility because of the clinically meaningful potential of the CPI and MMPI equations. The results of the application of these equations are presented in some detail as these data may be of great interest to many readers.

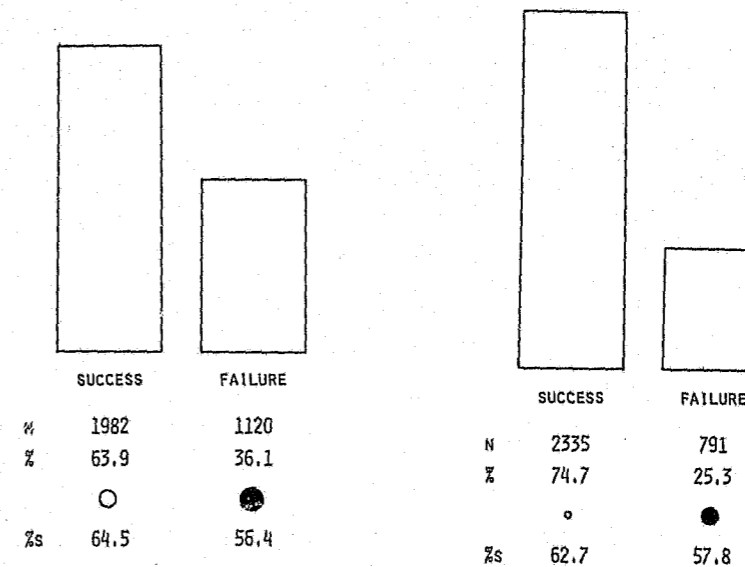


FIGURE 50
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
CPI PREDICTION

FIGURE 51
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
MMPI PREDICTION

The identified subgroups of predicted parole violators and persons predicted to succeed on parole are depicted in Figure 50 for the CPI equation and in Figure 51 for the MMPI equation. The detailed breakdown into cells that gives information on the exact results of this prediction procedure as applied to the total group is shown in Figures 52 and 53.

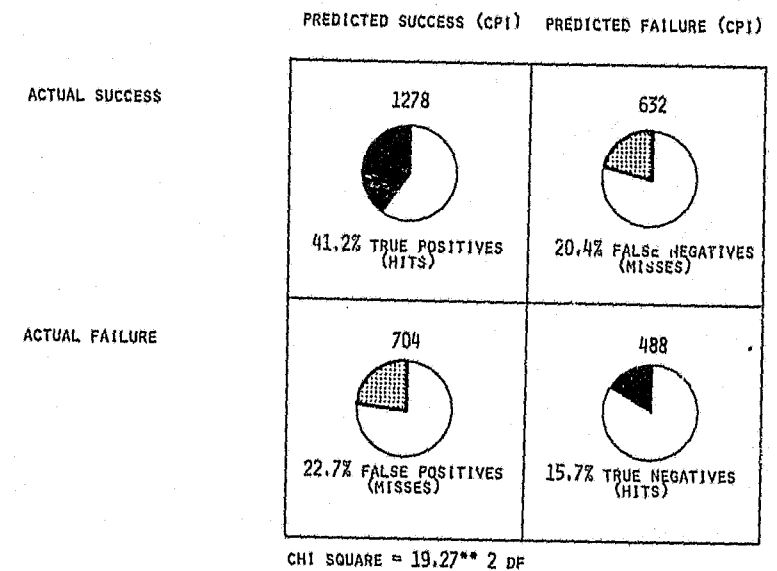


FIGURE 52
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
RESULTS OF PAROLE PREDICTION BY CPI EQUATION

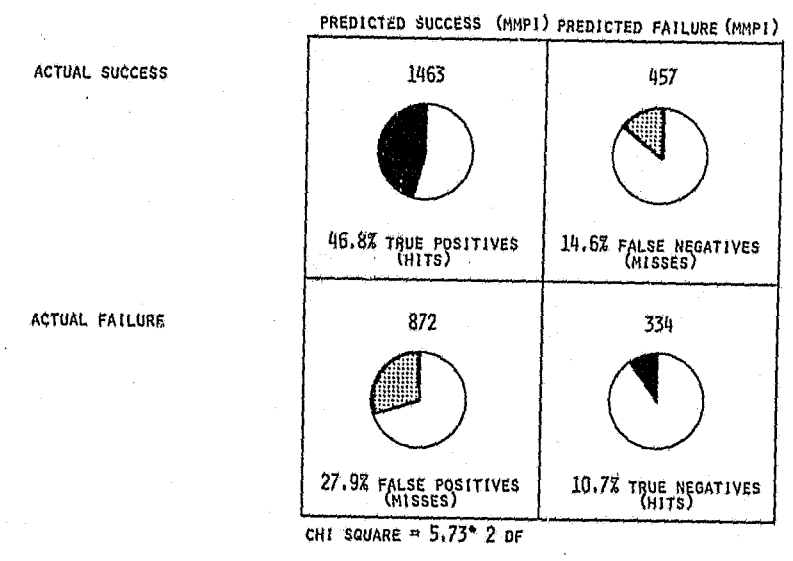
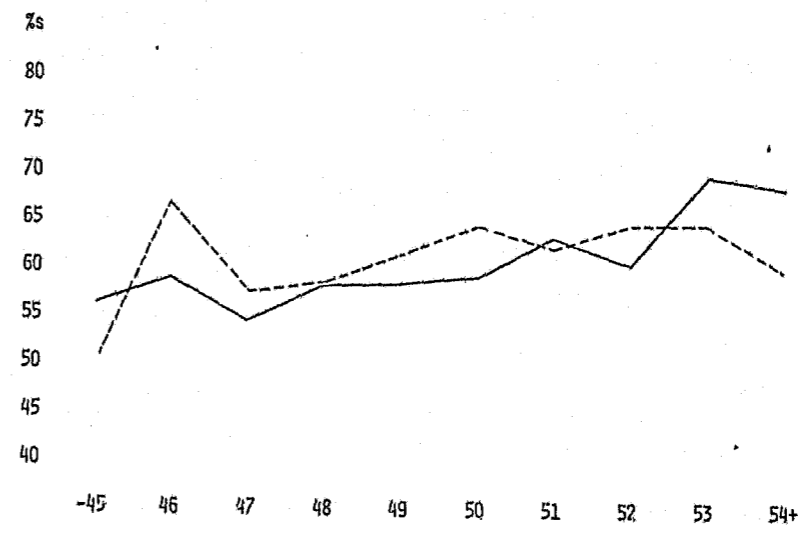


FIGURE 53
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
RESULTS OF PAROLE PREDICTION BY MMPI EQUATION



	-45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54+
CPI N	618	182	211	246	273	232	207	219	200	714
MMPI N	119	95	163	261	338	382	412	405	371	580

— CPI MEAN = 49.82 SD = 4.98 --- MMPI MEAN = 50.91 SD = 3.03

FIGURE 54
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PAROLE OUTCOME PREDICTION
WITH THE CPI AND MMPI

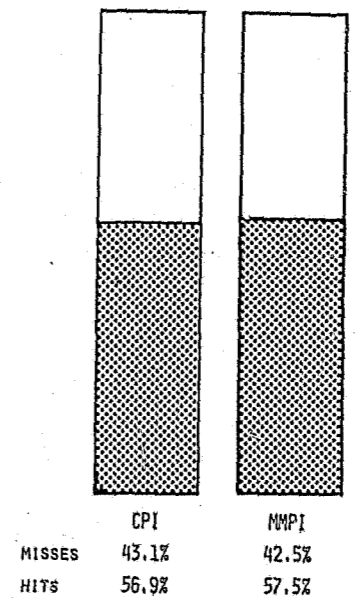


FIGURE 55
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PAROLE PREDICTION BY
CPI AND MMPI EQUATIONS

A summary of the prediction results is given in Figure 54 where the relationship between the score on the equations and parole outcome is shown. Figure 55 gives a comparison of the ratios of hits and misses for the two equations.

It may appear that the prediction efforts showed only modest success and that the accuracy figures are not overly impressive. The results of these efforts seem to suggest little utility, particularly when one compares these results with the accuracy of an undifferentiated prediction that all parolees will succeed, a "chance" prediction that will be correct for 60.9% of the cases. Such comparison, however, seems inappropriate as an undifferentiated prediction is only a quasi prediction that has no utility in practical application. True prediction statements, however, have potential use in case work management, even though the accuracy may be less than desirable. Further efforts on improving the prediction equations may give us a method of prediction that may have sufficient accuracy, flexibility, and clinical meaning to be of service to the case worker.

XIII. PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS

This section deals exclusively with a subpopulation that was identified to be in need of psychiatric evaluation. As psychiatric services were limited, only

individuals specifically referred for such evaluation were psychiatrically examined. This subpopulation consists of 511 individuals (12.3% of the total study population) who were referred by case workers, custodial staff, administrative staff, California Youth Authority Board members, etc., for various reasons, as shown in Table 6. Self-referral by wards was a reason for psychiatric examination in seven instances.

TABLE 6
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
REASONS FOR REFERRAL

REASONS FOR REFERRAL	N	% OF EXAMINED GROUP	% OF TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	%s
NONE	3	0.6	0.1	66.7
BOARD ORDER	81	15.9	2.0	51.9
P.A. REQUEST	15	2.9	0.4	46.7
STAFF REFERRAL	114	22.3	2.7	53.5
NATURE OF CRIME	186	36.4	4.5	67.7
TREATMENT HISTORY	11	2.2	0.3	63.6
PRIOR MENTAL ILLNESS	60	11.7	1.4	56.7
SEXUAL PROBLEM	115	22.5	2.8	62.6
NARCOTICS PROBLEM	8	1.6	0.2	75.0
ALCOHOL PROBLEM	6	1.2	0.1	100.0
suicide POTENTIAL	27	5.3	0.7	51.9
EPILEPSY	7	1.4	0.2	57.1
ORGANICITY	27	5.3	0.7	59.3
VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	242	47.4	5.8	62.8
INTELLECTUAL ASSESSMENT	8	1.6	0.2	50.0
ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR	24	4.7	0.6	54.2
TRAINING	2	0.4	0.0	50.0
TREATMENT NEED	29	5.7	0.7	51.7
ADJUSTMENT IN INSTITUTION	9	1.8	0.2	77.8
TRANSFER	29	5.7	0.7	69.0
EARLY RELEASE	5	1.0	0.1	40.0
SELF-REFERRAL	7	1.4	0.2	85.7
OTHER	8	1.6	0.2	62.5

It should be noted that reasons mentioned for referral may be several for a particular individual. The data presented below concern only this group and diagnostic labels and symptoms diagnosed are only describing

this selected group and do not imply that the other 87.7% not psychiatrically examined is free of psychiatric disorders. It can be reasonably assumed, however, that most individuals with psychiatric liabilities were screened out for examination through the referral procedures.

Figure 56 shows the psychiatrist's assessment of the ward's motivation for treatment. As with all other factors in this section, they are reported only when specifically mentioned in the psychiatric report. If the psychiatrist is silent on a particular issue or his statement is vague, the "no information" category is used. As Figure 56 indicates, any statement by the psychiatrist in regard to treatment motivation is related to individuals who are relatively poor parole risks. In fact, individuals who appear motivated for treatment to the psychiatrist seem particularly vulnerable to parole failure. It should be noted that no information is available that would shed light on the subsequent program of the persons examined and therefore we do not know whether or not they received treatment and, if they did, what kind.

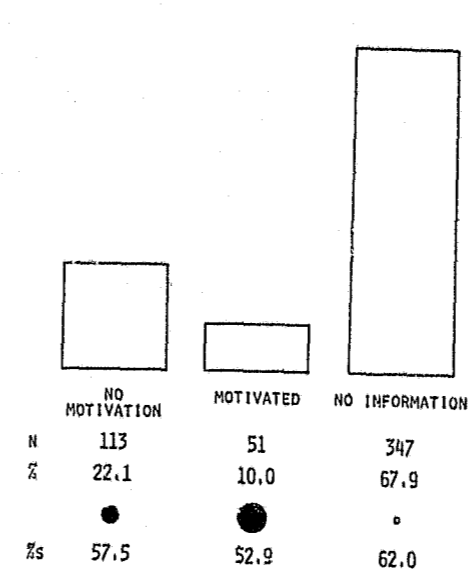


FIGURE 56
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
DIAGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION

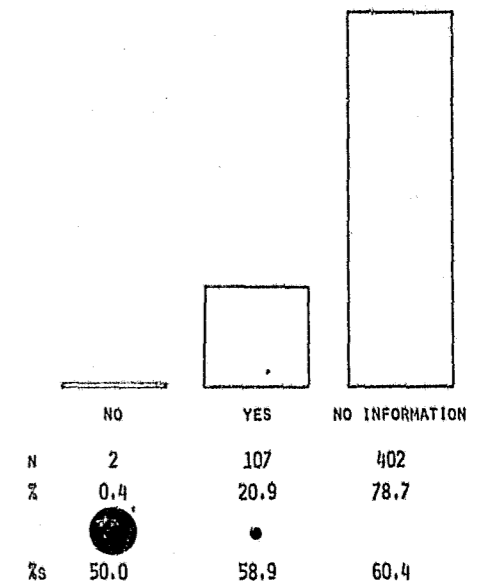


FIGURE 57
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING

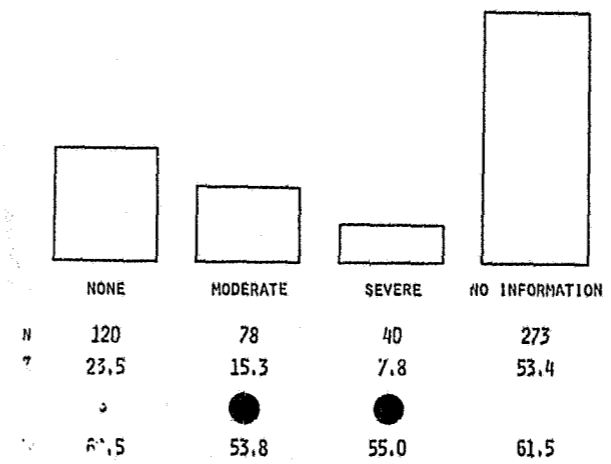


FIGURE 58
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

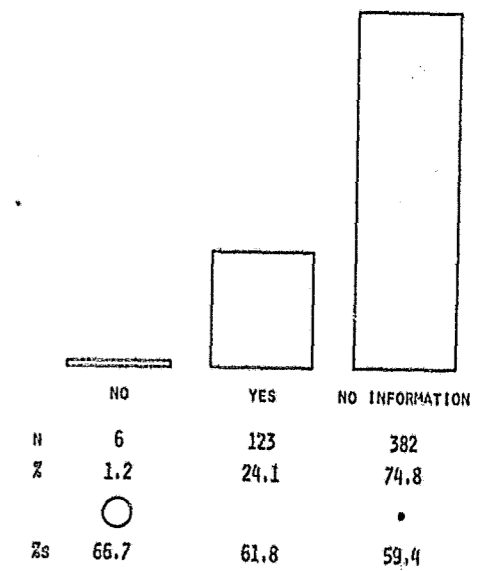


FIGURE 59
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Figure 57 gives information on the psychiatrist's recommendation for group counseling and Figure 58 shows the number of individuals who were diagnosed as having moderate and severe violence potential. Recommendations for academic and vocational training are summarized in Figure 59.

The history of prior mental health care of this group is described in Figure 60.

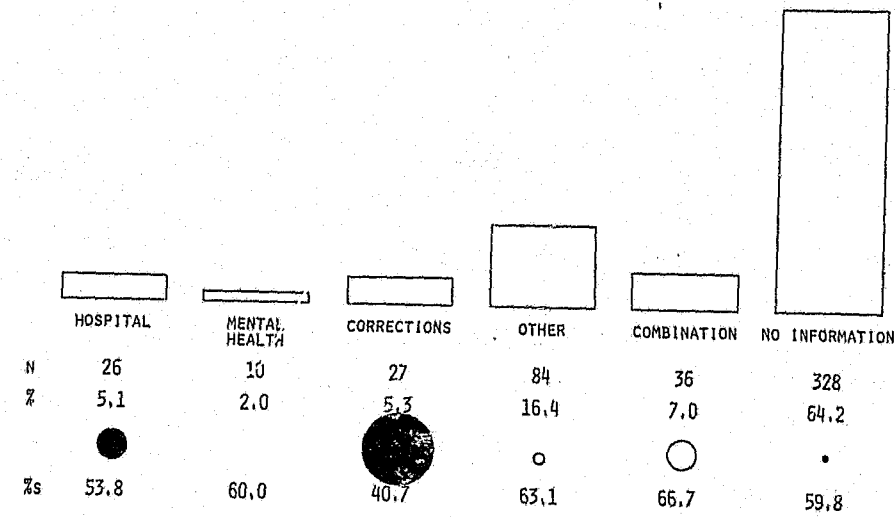


FIGURE 60
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE

The diagnostic labels attached to the wards examined are presented in Figures 61 through 69 by psychiatric categories in use then and recommended by the American Psychiatric Association. Figure 70 gives a summary of the frequencies related to these categories. This

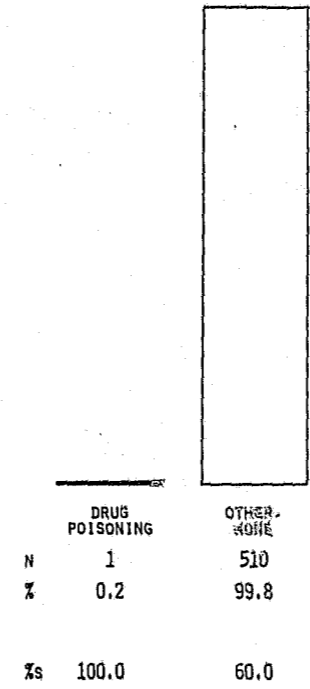


FIGURE 61
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS

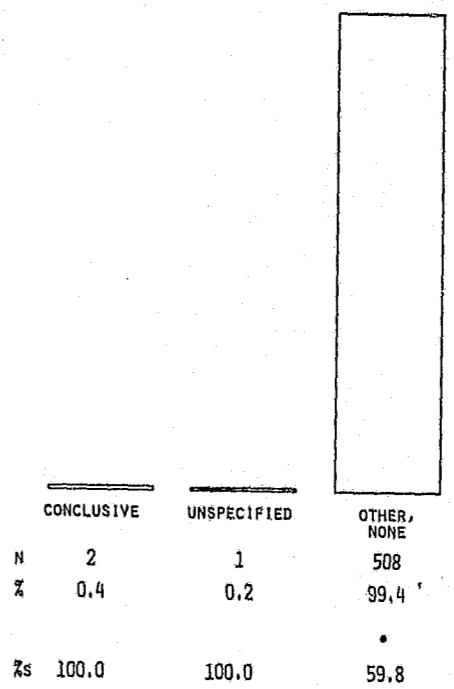


FIGURE 62
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME

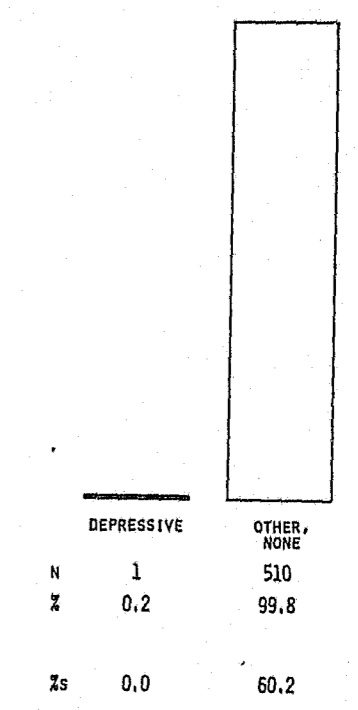


FIGURE 63
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
AFFECTIVE REACTIONS

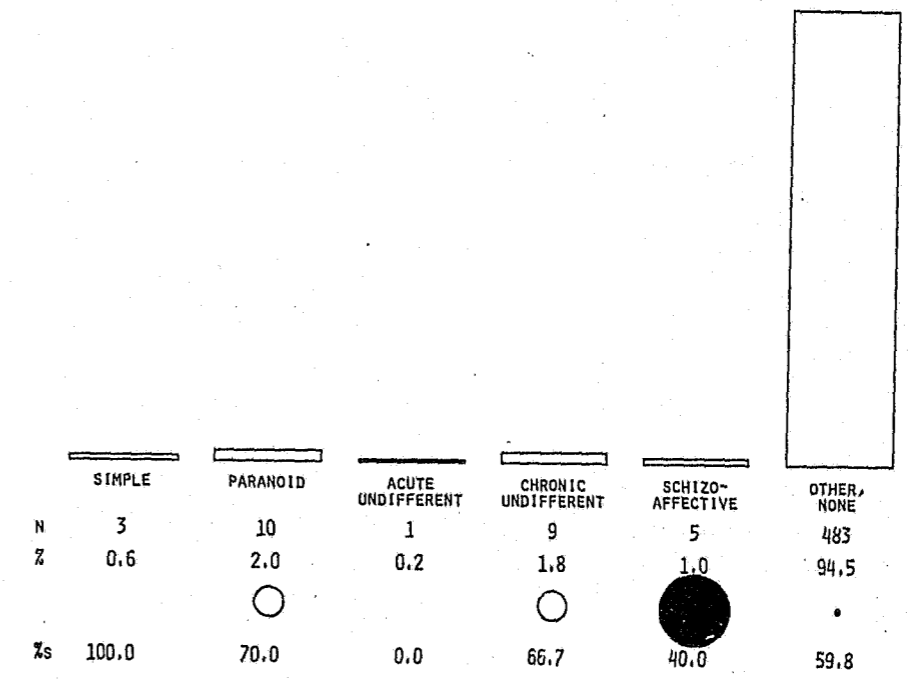


FIGURE 64
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS

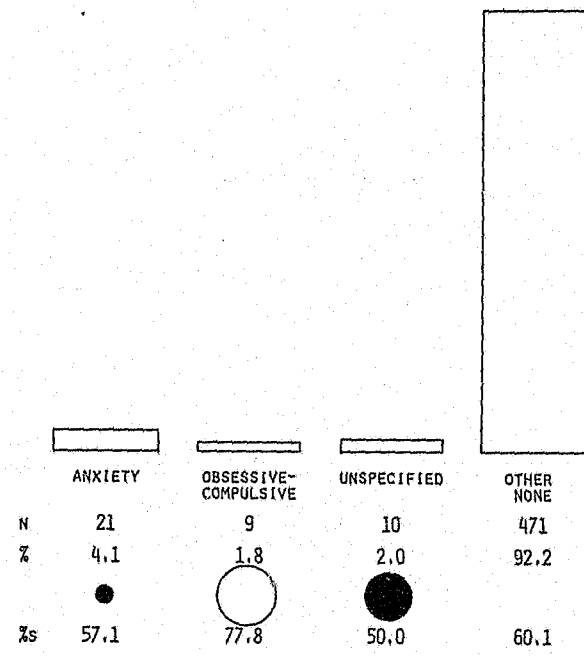


FIGURE 65
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS

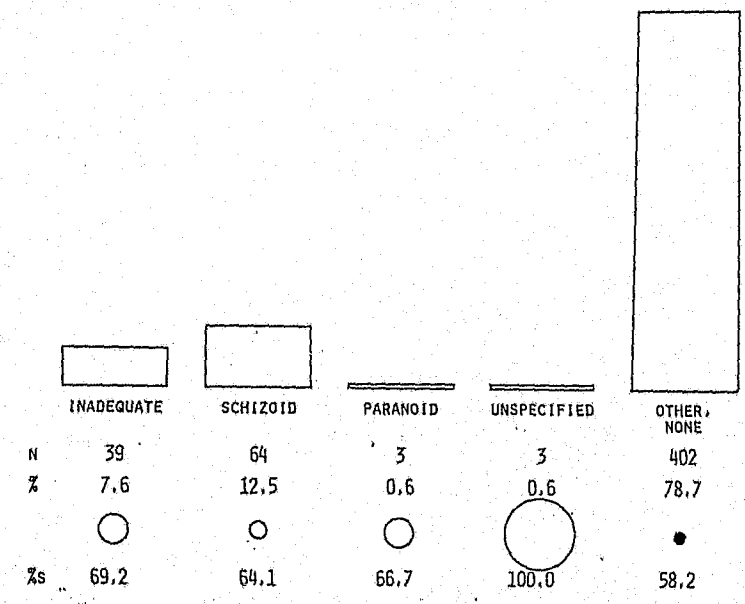


FIGURE 66
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE

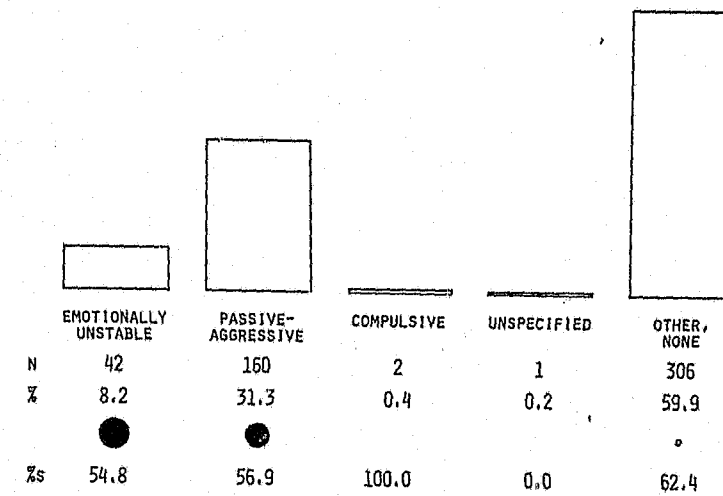


FIGURE 67
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE

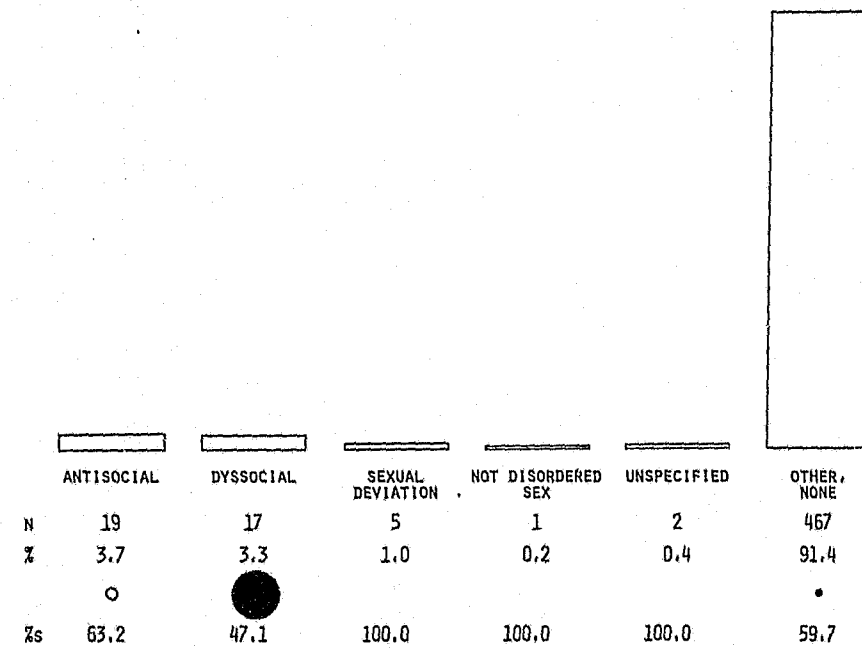


FIGURE 68
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE

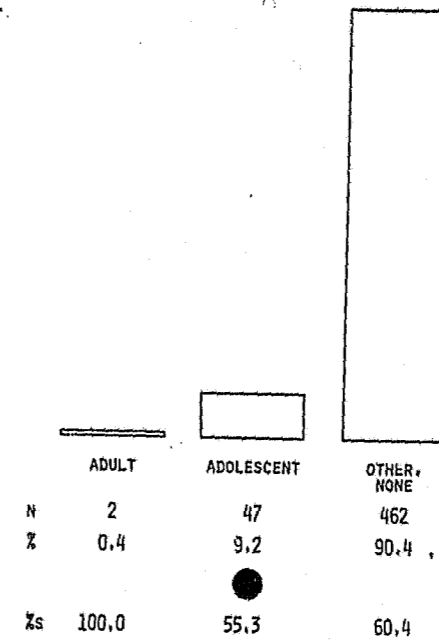


FIGURE 69
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE

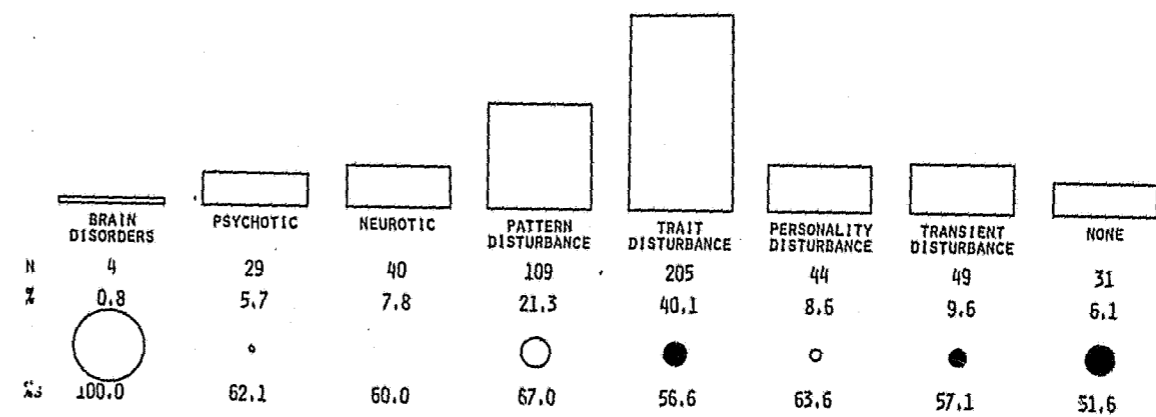


FIGURE 70
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
SUMMARY PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS

information is also presented in detail in Table 7 which gives, in addition to the percentage found for each diagnostic label in relation to the examined group (N = 511), the appropriate percentages as they relate to the total study population (N = 4,146).

TABLE 7
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES

	N	% OF EXAMINED GROUP	% OF TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	%s
ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS				
DRUG POISONING	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME				
CONCLUSIVE	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
UNSPECIFIED	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
AFFECTIVE REACTIONS				
DEPRESSIVE	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS				
SIMPLE	3	0.6	0.1	100.0
PARANOID	10	2.0	0.2	70.0
ACUTE UNDIFFERENTIATED	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
CHRONIC UNDIFFERENTIATED	9	1.8	0.2	66.7
SCHIZO-AFFECTIVE	5	1.0	0.1	40.0
PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS				
ANXIETY	21	4.1	0.5	57.1
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE	9	1.8	0.2	77.8
UNSPECIFIED	10	2.0	0.2	50.0
PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE				
INADEQUATE	39	7.6	0.9	69.2
SCHIZOID	64	12.5	1.5	64.1
PARANOID	3	0.6	0.1	66.7
UNSPECIFIED	3	0.6	0.1	100.0
PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE				
EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE	42	8.2	1.0	54.8
PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE	160	31.3	3.9	56.9
IMPULSIVE	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
UNSPECIFIED	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE				
ANTISOCIAL	19	3.7	0.5	63.2
DYSSOCIAL	17	3.3	0.4	47.1
SEXUAL DEVIATION	5	1.0	0.1	100.0
NOT DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
UNSPECIFIED	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
TRANSITIONAL SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE				
ADULT SITUATIONAL	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
ADOLESCENT SITUATIONAL	47	9.2	1.1	55.3

Symptoms found to be present during the examination are summarized in Table 8 and related in percentages to the examined as well as to the total study group.

TABLE 8
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
PRESENT SYMPTOMS FOUND DURING PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

	N	% OF EXAMINED GROUP	% OF TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	%s
DELUSIONS	4	0.8	0.1	25.0
HALLUCINATIONS	3	0.6	0.1	66.7
THOUGHT DISTORTIONS	4	0.8	0.1	25.0
REALITY DISTORTIONS	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
REMISSION	11	2.2	0.3	72.7
DEPRESSION	115	22.5	2.8	60.0
GUILTY	27	5.3	0.7	51.9
ANXIETY	117	22.9	2.8	56.4
APATHY	3	0.6	0.1	66.7
HOSTILITY	36	7.0	0.9	58.3
INSECURITY	6	1.2	0.1	66.7
SUSPICIOUSNESS	25	4.9	0.6	68.0
DEPENDENCY	131	25.6	3.2	54.2

From these data it is apparent that the incidence of psychiatric illness among the youthful offenders studied is rather infrequent. Psychosis was found in only .6% of the total study group. The incidences for the other psychiatric categories are as follows: neurotic disorders .9%; personality pattern disturbances 2.6%; personality trait disturbances 4.9%; sociopathic personality disturbances 1%; and transitional situational personality disturbances 1.1%. Considering the rigorous screening procedures employed to channel all suspect individuals toward a psychiatric evaluation, one has to conclude that serious psychiatric disturbances are largely absent from such delinquent populations where

serious psychiatric symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, thought distortions, and reality distortions are rare indeed. On the other hand, dependency, anxiety, and depression appear to be quite common in this delinquent population, with the first two showing also a fairly strong relationship to parole outcome.

XIV. OFFENSE RELATED FACTORS INCLUDING VIOLENCE INFORMATION AND PAROLE FOLLOW-UP

This section will focus on offense specific data, with particular attention given to violence committed and weapons used during the commission of the offenses. The types of offenses committed that led to the institutionalizations are summarized in Figure 71. As is commonly found in studies of adult criminal offenders, individuals who offend against persons are much better risks on parole in regard to recidivism per se than persons who engage in property offenses. Examples of the former would include wards committed for Robbery and Assault, showing parole success rates of 70.3% and 71.7% , respectively, and examples of the latter would be wards committed for Vehicle Theft and Forgery, showing parole success rates of 53.4% and 52.7%, respectively. A noteworthy exception is the low success rate for individuals committed for homicide. Contrary to expectations, this group performed poorly on parole.

This small group shows a great deal of variation in parole success rate when subdivided according to ethnic background (8 Whites, 37.5%; 5 Mexican-Americans, 80%; and 5 Blacks, 60%). A further discussion of this finding will be presented in Volume 7, Offenses Against Persons. When inspecting the data given for persons committed for narcotic offenses, one should bear in mind that this group includes not only the user but the seller of narcotics. The group contains a complex mix of persons, offenses, and motives and therefore cannot be regarded as an offense specific group.

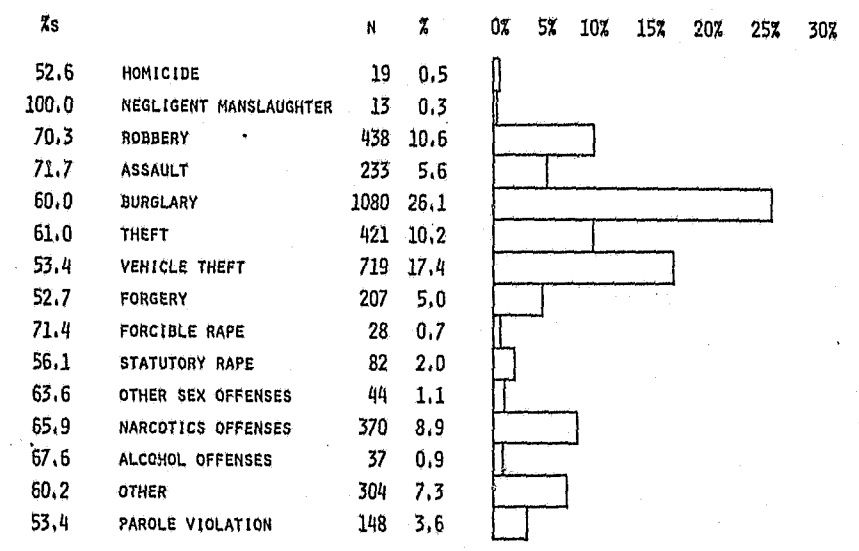


FIGURE 71
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ADMISSION OFFENSE

Figure 72 gives the identical information for the Parole Violation Offenses. In both figures the data are presented in conformance with the offense categories as developed by the Uniform Parole Reports collected and

published by the Research Center of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Such categorization makes comparison with adult offender population variables collected by the Uniform Parole Reports possible.

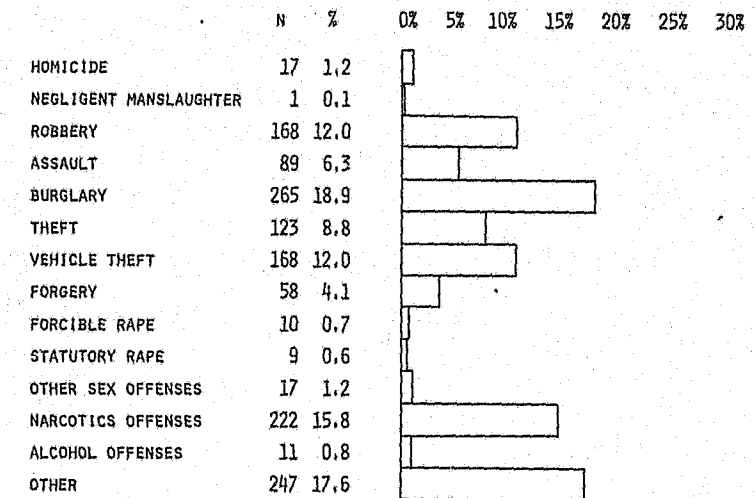


FIGURE 72
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
VIOLATION OFFENSE

A summary of both admission offenses and parole violation offenses is given in Figures 73 and 74.

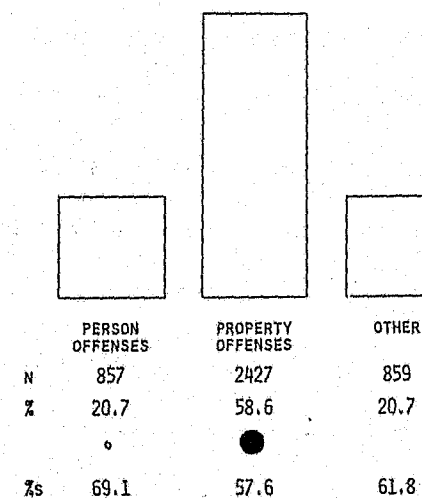


FIGURE 73
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ADMISSION OFFENSE SUMMARY

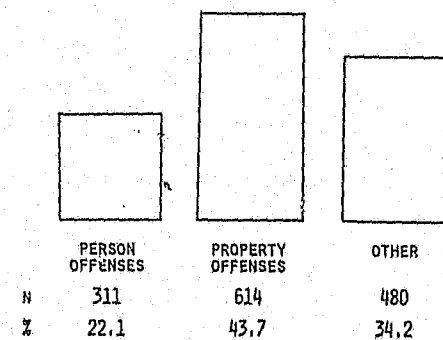
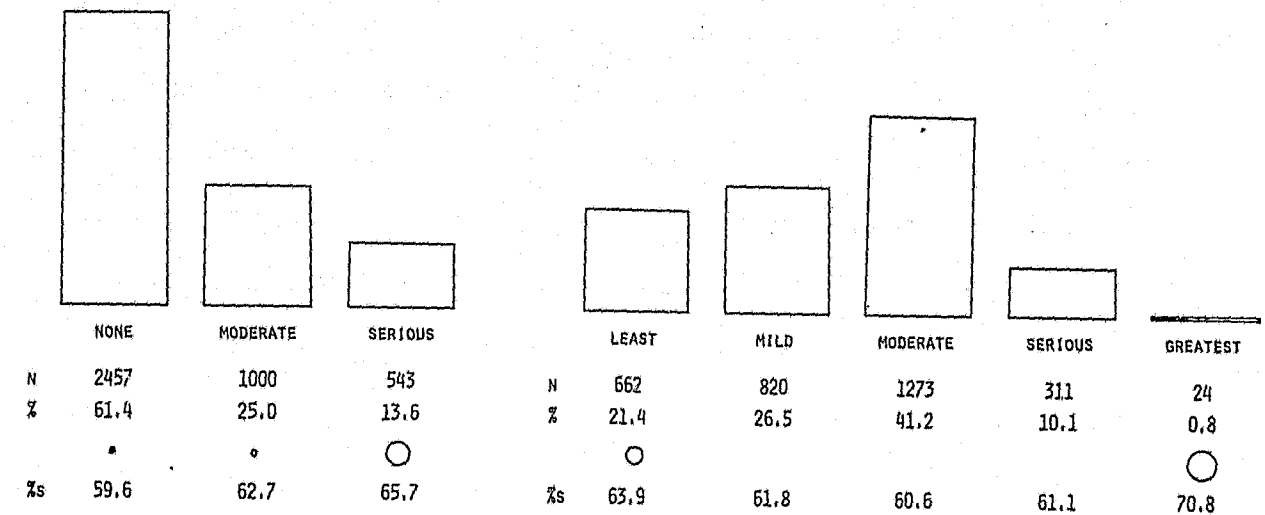


FIGURE 74
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
VIOLATION OFFENSE SUMMARY

Figure 75 provides data on the case worker's rating of the severity of violence known in the background of each ward, and Figure 76 gives the case worker's estimate of each ward's violence potential.



The next classification, as exhibited in Figure 77, was attempted in an effort to get data on the history of actual violence on each ward by expanding the definition of violence to include violence that may not necessarily be criminal. The category on aggressive crimes without violence includes cases where aggression was shown by threat with or without a weapon, where violence may have been committed by crime partners, etc., but where the ward classified in this category

did not actually physically assault or harm anyone. In contrast, the category "violence" includes persons who physically acted out. The outcome of the assault was regarded as immaterial by defining violence as physical assault that could consist, e.g., of the discharge of a firearm aimed at the victim or aimed into the sky, or any other assault perpetrated against a person. Rape cases were included in this category if force was used, regardless of the legal label given the offense. Non-criminal assault was also a reason that led to inclusion in this category.

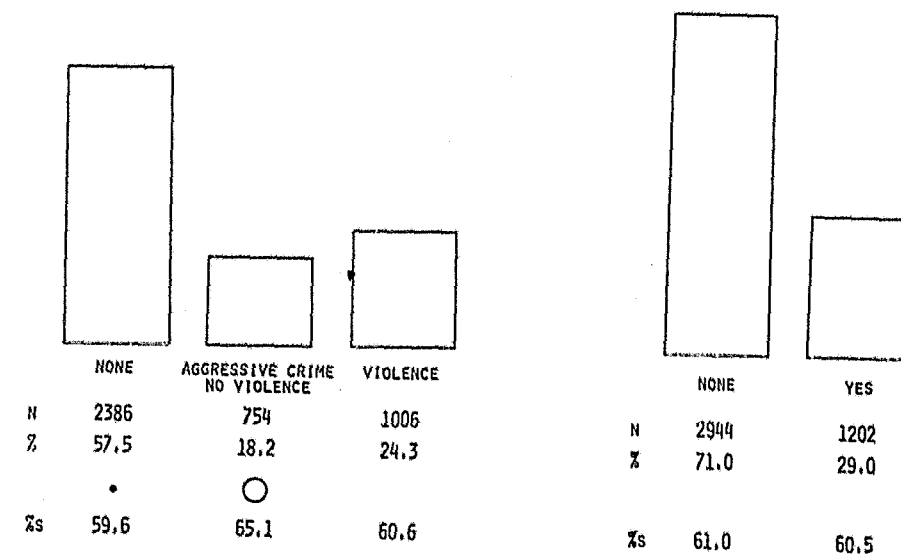


FIGURE 77
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

FIGURE 78
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF CARRYING WEAPONS

Figure 78 gives information on the history of carrying weapons. This category contains only individuals who have carried weapons or objects that were clearly meant to be used for offensive or defensive purposes. Weapons used for hunting or sports were not recorded. As can be seen, nearly 30% of the total study population had a history of carrying weapons for illegal purposes, either to commit crimes or use them in gang activities, or for self-defense in a hostile environment.

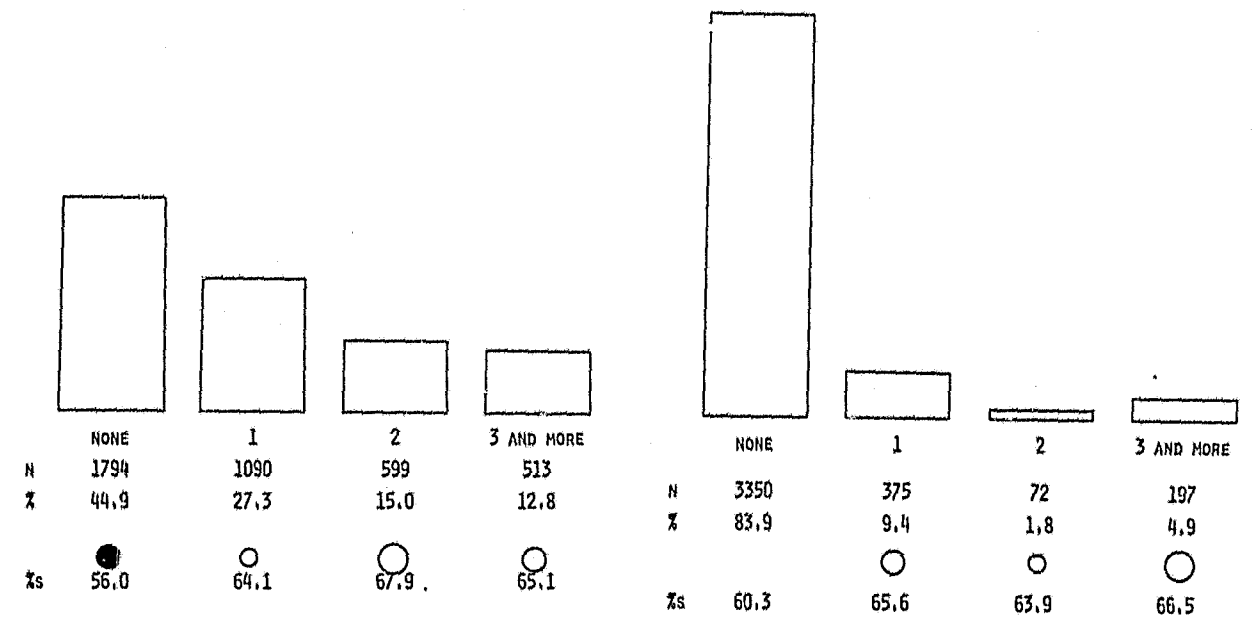


Figure 79 shows that partners were part of the admission offense in more than half of the crimes committed by this group. In one third of these cases, the

partner or partners were under parole status by the CYA. As can be seen in Figure 80, parole outcome for wards who had crime partners was generally better than for wards who had no crime partners.

The frequency and kind of individual violence committed during the Admission Offense is presented in Figure 81.

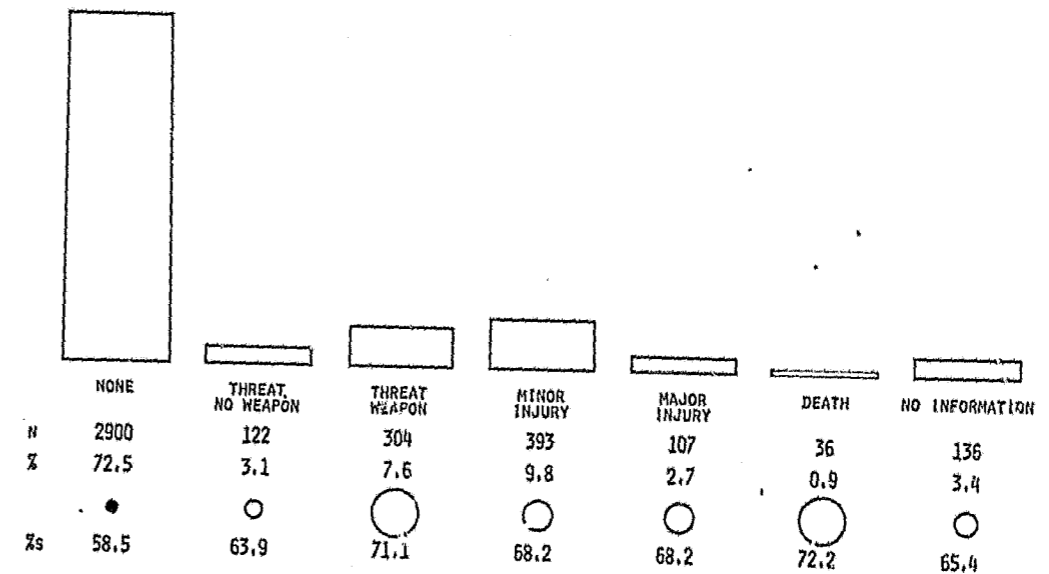


FIGURE 81
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE

While only 6% of the wards were admitted with a legal label that implied violence, such as convictions for assault, battery, and manslaughter, an analysis of the behavior displayed during the commission of the admission offense revealed that in actuality 24.1% of

the total study population committed violent or aggressive acts that range from threat without a weapon to inflicting major injuries that led to death in 36 cases. In more than half of these admission offenses in which violence or aggression was displayed by the individual wards, some kind of weapon was used that in most cases happened to be a firearm. Figure 82 gives the breakdown by type of weapon.

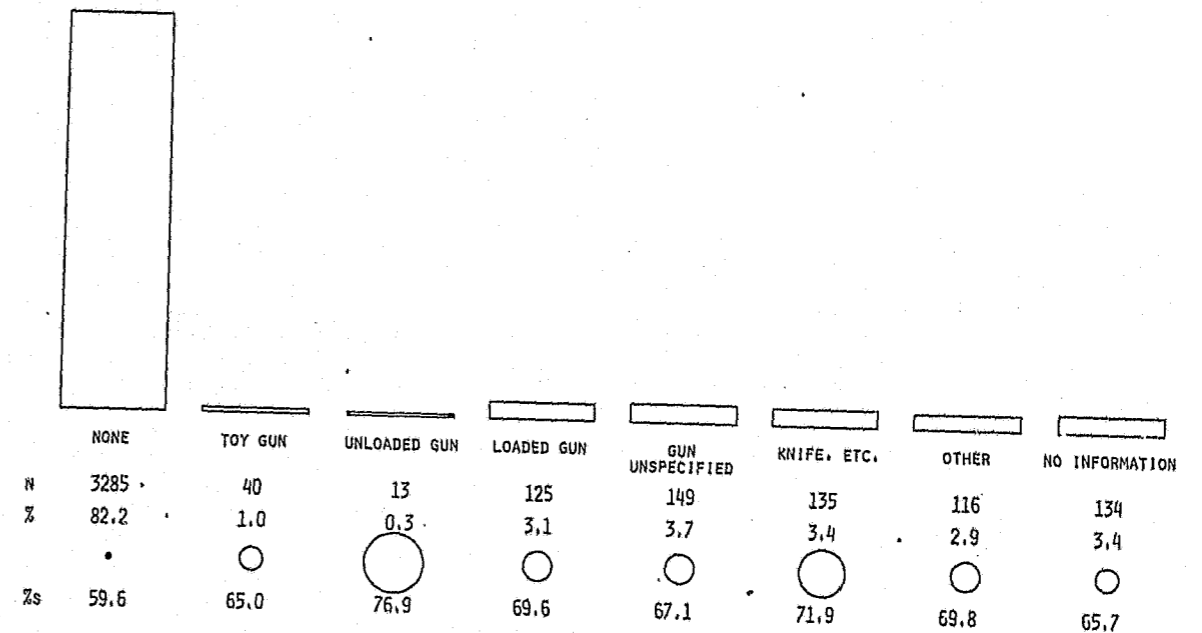


FIGURE 82
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL

In order to learn about violence committed by partners, data were collected under the same definitions as above but relative to partner committed violence and use of weapons. This information is presented in Figures 83 and 84.

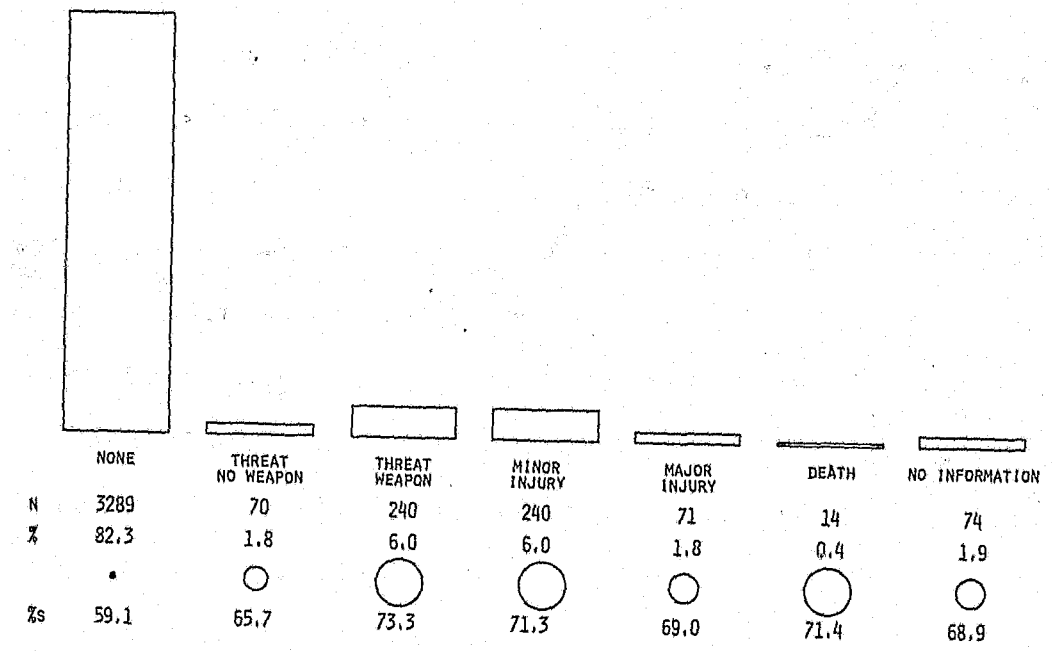


FIGURE 83
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE

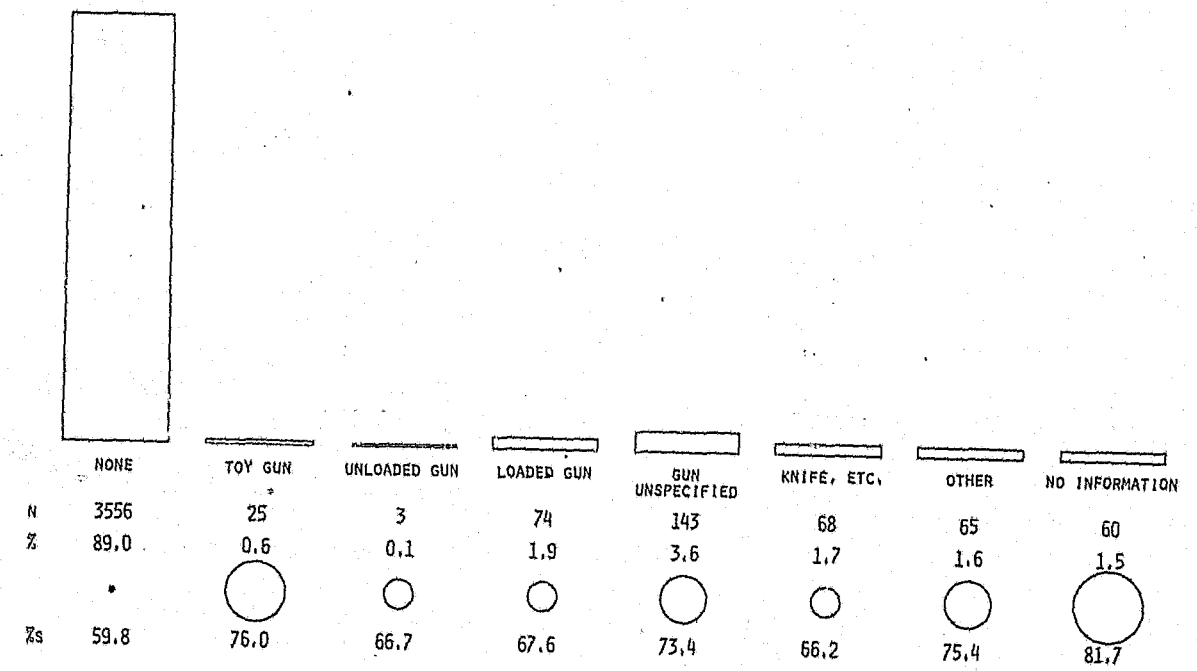
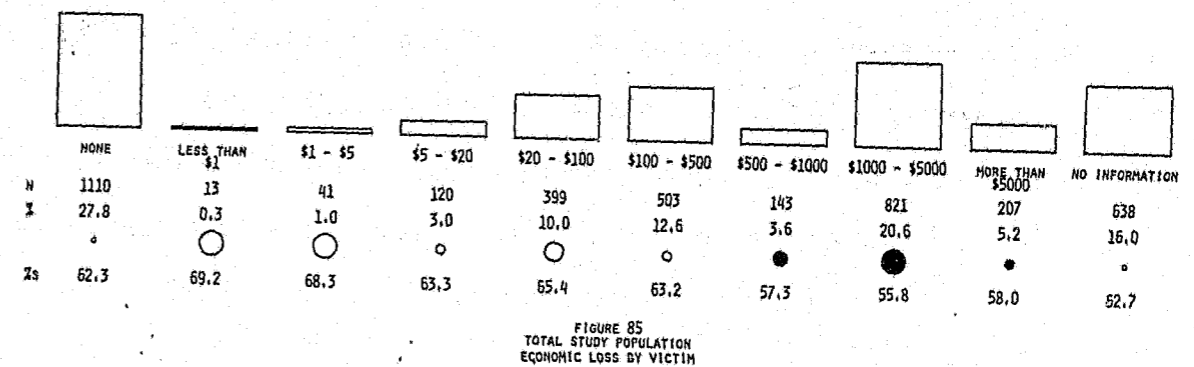


FIGURE 84
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
WEAPONS USED BY GROUP

It is clear from these data that persons who commit aggression and violence against persons have a relatively good parole success rate. This is also true for individuals who commit criminal acts in groups of two or more. These findings, which are consistently reported in the literature, suggest that offenders who strike out against others and offenders who have companions in crime are psychologically and socially relatively better functioning than persons who commit property offenses and are pursuing their criminal activities "in solo."



The loss incurred by the victims is depicted in Figure 85. It should be noted that the relatively high frequency in the category \$1,000-\$5,000 loss is a reflection of the fact that all vehicle thefts were recorded in this category. The low parole success rate in this group is consistent with the general finding that car thieves are poor risks on parole.

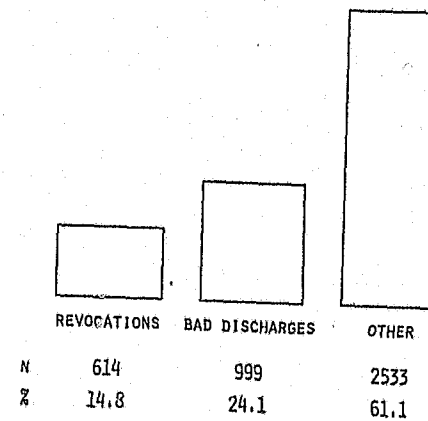


FIGURE 86
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
TYPE OF PAROLE REMOVAL

Figure 86 gives the breakdown by type of parole removal. Revocations and return to the California Youth Authority was imposed on 14.8% of the wards released on parole, while 24.1% received bad discharges from the CYA that were necessitated in most cases by incarceration in either adult correctional state facilities or county jails following further criminal behavior.

XV. INITIAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMING

This last section of part two gives some information on some of the recommendations and decisions made by staff of the Reception Guidance Center and the CYA Parole Board at the conclusion of the diagnostic study of each ward and before the transfer of the ward to an institution for a program of rehabilitation. Figure 87 gives a summary of the evaluation made by custodial

staff in regard to the prognosis for the institutional adjustment. Only 17.1% of the wards were assessed as encountering potential difficulties during incarceration.

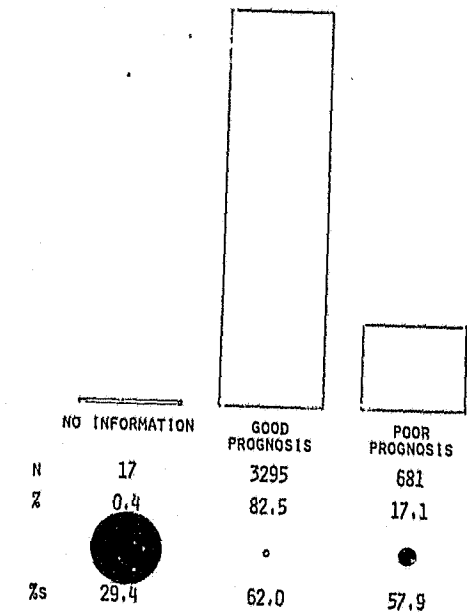


FIGURE 87
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
CUSTODIAL EVALUATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

Custodial staff also recommended that 31 wards be housed in the Adjustment Center and recommended against camp placement for 360 wards. Adjustment Center placement was in most cases recommended as a protective measure for wards who were likely to be victimized by more aggressive wards. It was only infrequently recommended as a control or restraint measure for aggressive wards that victimized others.

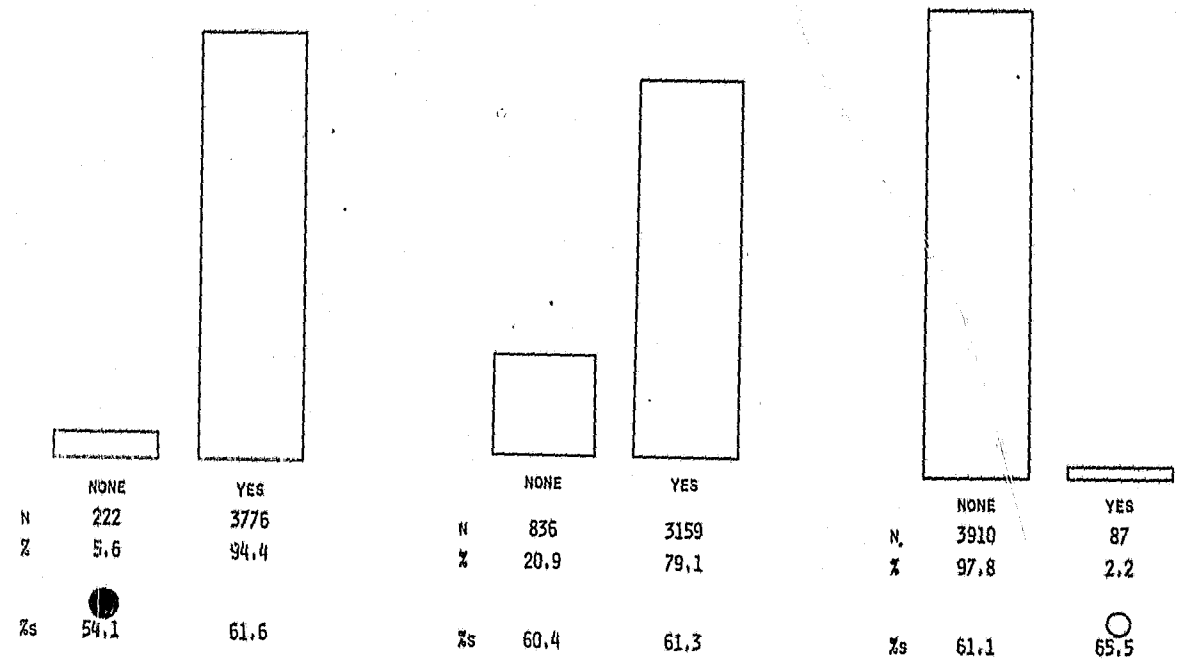


FIGURE 88 TOTAL STUDY POPULATION STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING
 FIGURE 89 TOTAL STUDY POPULATION STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR WORK ASSIGNMENT
 FIGURE 90 TOTAL STUDY POPULATION STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY

Staff recommendations for group counseling, work assignment, and psychotherapy are summarized in Figures 88, 89, and 90.

TABLE 9 TOTAL STUDY POPULATION COUNSELOR'S TRANSFER RECOMMENDATION

	N	%	Zs
IMMEDIATE PAROLE	117	2.9	69.2
EARLY PAROLE	3	0.1	66.7
PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY	202	5.1	52.0
YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL	1349	33.9	62.0
CAMPS			
UNSPECIFIED	838	21.1	64.2
DEN LOMOND	1	0.0	100.0
MT. BULLION	1	0.0	0.0
PINE GROVE	3	0.1	0.0
DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION	651	16.4	59.8
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY, VACAVILLE	28	0.7	64.3
CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY, SOLEDAD	760	19.1	58.3
CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER	12	0.3	16.7
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE	6	0.2	66.7
COUNTY JAIL	3	0.1	33.3

Table 9 summarizes the counselor's transfer recommendations. Immediate parole was recommended by the case workers for 117 wards, but that recommendation was not supported by the CYA Parole Board, as can be seen in Table 10. The fact that these 117 wards had a relatively good parole success rate (69.2%) speaks well for the clinical judgment of the case workers.

TABLE 10
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD ORDER FOR TRANSFER

	N	%	%s
IMMEDIATE PAROLE	2	0.0	50.0
EARLY PAROLE	1	0.0	100.0
PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY	220	5.3	54.1
YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL	1113	26.9	65.0
CAMPS			
UNSPECIFIED	2	0.0	50.0
BEN LOMOND	235	5.7	65.5
MT. BULLION	240	5.8	67.1
PINE GROVE	255	6.2	64.3
WASHINGTON RIDGE	329	8.0	58.1
DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION	754	18.3	57
SAN QUENTIN	1	0.0	100
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY VACAVILLE	25	0.6	44.0
CORRECTIONAL TRAINING FACILITY, SOLEDAD	877	21.2	57.9
CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER	18	0.4	44.4
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE	3	0.1	66.7
CONTINUED	29	0.7	69.0
COUNTY JAIL	27	0.7	48.1

It is interesting to note in Table 10 the differences in parole success rates that exist among the various forestry camps. Particularly the relatively low parole success rate for Camp Washington Ridge is noteworthy as most camp assignments are made rather arbitrarily, assigning similar kinds of wards to each camp. Perhaps the social climate at this camp was at the time negatively

influencing the rehabilitation process and is responsible for this difference. Our data do not give us information that would shed more light on this fact. Transfers to the California Medical Facility include primarily psychologically disturbed individuals and transfer to the California Rehabilitation Center of persons with drug abuse problems. The low parole success rate can be expected for these groups. Equally understandable is the low parole success rate for the wards transferred to the Preston School of Industry, as this group is comprised of the youngest and most immature wards in this study. Transfers to county jails were ordered for 27 wards, primarily because of pending court trials for other criminal charges that may or may not be directly related to the admission to the California Youth Authority.

As mentioned earlier, one feature included in the standard computer printout giving the statistical description of any definable subpopulation is the ranking by the parole success rate of all subgroups that contain at least 100 individuals. Figure 91 gives this information for the two extreme ends: the low risk groups and the high risk groups. The cut-off points for inclusion in this summary were arbitrarily set at 70% and above for the low risk groups, and at 50% and below for the high risk groups. The low risk groups are primarily offenders against persons who were involved in situations that were violent or potentially violent. The two high risk groups of

relatively large proportion are offenders with a history of recidivism and/or escape from a minimum security facility.

VARIABLE	SUBCATEGORY	N	%	PAROLE PERFORMANCE																
				25	100%	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	700%	800%	900%	1000%						
LOW RISK GROUPS	WEAPONS USED BY GROUP	GUN - UNSPECIFIED	143	3.6	73.4															
	GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	THREAT WITH WEAPON	240	6.0	73.3															
	WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL	KNIFE, ETC.	135	3.4	71.9															
	ADMISSION OFFENSE	ASSAULT	235	5.6	71.7															
	GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	MINOR INJURIES	240	6.0	71.3															
	INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	THREAT WITH WEAPON	304	7.6	71.1															
	CYA BOARD ORDER FOR PROGRAM	11 MONTHS PROGRAM	110	2.8	70.9															
	ADMISSION OFFENSE	ROBBERY	438	10.6	70.3															
MILITARY DISCHARGE	DISHONORABLE, ETC.	117	2.9	70.1																
HIGH RISK GROUPS	HISTORY OF PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE	YES	134	3.2	50.0															
	HISTORY OF ESCAPE	FROM MINIMUM SECURITY	526	12.7	47.9															
	ADMISSION STATUS	2 AND MORE RETURNS TO CYA	732	17.9	47.0															
	HISTORY OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	YES	115	2.8	45.2															
	HISTORY OF OPIATE USE	YES, MODERATE USE	102	2.5	42.2															

FIGURE 91
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF LOW RISK AND HIGH RISK GROUPS IN REGARD TO
PAROLE PERFORMANCE

The data presented in this volume describe in some detail factors, facts, and characteristics associated with the 4,146 wards studied. The more important elements of this information will be presented again in different form and different context in the following volumes when various issues in classification will be discussed in more detail. Throughout this report the data on the total study population will maintain their significance as they provide a base for comparison that is used consistently as a point of reference.

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APPENDIX A

This appendix provides a facsimile of the original computer printouts produced under grant No. 73-N1-0008G. The statistical description provided with this computer routine can be inexpensively produced for any definable subpopulation. There are basically two kinds of data: 1) data giving frequencies and per cent of group or subgroup in regard to the total population. This information also provides the per cent success (%S) of each variable subcategory, a feature that is considered potentially useful for correctional practitioners as well as correctional planners and researchers; 2) data giving means and standard deviations on various academic, vocational, and psychological tests and other variables, i.e., age, weight, height, etc.

An additional feature of the printouts is provided at the end of the printout of each set. Each variable subgroup that contains at least 100 individuals is ranked on per cent parole success (%S) and printed in this ranked order. This information is felt to be valuable when studying high or low risk groups of

offenders as well as for comparison purposes between all sizable subgroups. The above project produced these statistical descriptions for the following subpopulations in addition to the statistical description of the total study population exhibited here.

Classification
Factor

OVERALL GROUP

1. Total study population (N=4,146)

RACE

2. White (N=2,212)
3. Mexican-American (N=772)
4. Black (N=1,076)

INTELLIGENCE

5. Mental Defective (N=23)
6. Borderline Defective (N=127)
7. Dull Normal (N=1,000)
8. Average (N=2,437)
9. Bright Normal (N=446)
10. Superior (N=81)
11. Very Superior (N=9)

ADMISSION STATUS

12. First Admission to CYA (N=2,470)
13. First Return to CYA (N=800)
14. Second Return to CYA (N=381)
15. Third or more Returns to CYA (N=351)
16. First Re-admission after Discharge from CYA (N=144)

ALCOHOL

17. No Alcohol Problem (N=2,272)
18. Moderate Alcohol Problem (N=1,242)
19. Severe Alcohol Problem (N=624)

DRUGS

- 20. No History of Drug Use (N=3,488)
- 21. Light Involvement with Drugs (N=263)
- 22. Moderate Involvement with Drugs (N=337)
- 23. Severe Involvement with Drugs (N=58)

OPIATES

- 24. No History of Opiate Use (N=3,971)
- 25. Light Involvement with Opiates (N=43)
- 26. Moderate Involvement with Opiates (N=102)
- 27. Severe Involvement with Opiates (N=30)

MARIJUANA

- 28. No History of Marijuana Use (N=3,345)
- 29. History of Marijuana Use (N=801)

GLUE SNIFFING

- 30. No History of Glue Sniffing (N=3890)
- 31. History of Glue Sniffing (N=256)

PAROLE OUTCOME

- 32. Parole Successes (N=2,533)
- 33. Parole Failures (N=1,613)

CRIME PARTNERS

- 34. No Crime Partners (N=1,944)
- 35. Crime Partners (N=2,202)

MOTIVATION FOR TRAINING

- 36. Not Motivated for Training (N=1,113)
- 37. Motivated for Training (N=2,776)

MATURITY

- 38. Low Maturity Individuals (N=2,372)
- 39. High Maturity Individuals (N=809)

ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT

- 40. High Academic Achievement (N=4)
- 41. Moderate Academic Achievement (N=30)
- 42. Average Academic Achievement (N=1,496)
- 43. Low Academic Achievement (N=1,360)
- 44. Lowest Academic Achievement (N=1,149)

READING
DISABILITY

- 45. Reading Disability (N=350)
- 46. Reading Disability - White (N=141)
- 47. Reading Disability - Black (N=102)
- 48. Reading Disability - Mexican-American (N=100)

VIOLENCE

- 49. Violent Admission Offense (N=250)
- 50. Nonviolent Admission Offense (N=3,893)
- 51. Violent Parole Revocation Offense (N=104)
- 52. Nonviolent Parole Revocation Offense (N=1,301)
- 53. Actual Violence Committed during Admission Offense (N=962)
- 54. No Actual Violence Committed during Admission Offense (N=3,184)
- 55. Weapons Present during Admission Offense (N=578)
- 56. No Weapons Present during Admission Offense (N=3,568)
- 57. No History of Violence (N=2,385)
- 58. History of Aggressive Crimes but no Actual Violence Committed (N=754)
- 59. History of Violence (N=1,006)
- 60. History of Carrying Weapons (N=1,202)
- 61. No History of Carrying Weapons (N=2,944)
- 62. Psychiatric Diagnosis of Moderate Violence Potential (N=78)
- 63. Psychiatric Diagnosis of Severe Violence Potential (N=40)
- 64. No Alcohol, Threat without Weapon (N=57)
- 65. Alcohol, Threat without Weapon (N=65)
- 66. No Alcohol, Threat with Weapon (N=159)
- 67. Alcohol, Threat with Weapon (N=145)
- 68. No Alcohol, Minor Injuries to Victim (N=161)
- 69. Alcohol, Minor Injuries to Victim (N=232)
- 70. No Alcohol, Major Injuries or Death (N=50)
- 71. Alcohol, Major Injuries or Death (N=93)
- 72. No Alcohol, No Violence (N=1,735)
- 73. Alcohol, No Violence (N=1,449)

OFFENSES AGAINST
PERSONS

- 74. All Offenses against Persons (N=873)
- 75. Homicide (N=19)
- 76. Assault (N=211)
- 77. Resisting Arrest (N=20)
- 78. Robbery, Unspecified (N=101)
- 79. Robbery, 1st degree (N=177)
- 80. Robbery, 2nd degree (N=138)
- 81. Robbery, combined (N=438)
- 82. Robbery, White (N=198)
- 83. Robbery, Black (N=172)
- 84. Robbery, Mexican-American (N=61)
- 85. Robbery, Alcohol Problem (N=208)
- 86. Robbery, No Alcohol Problem (N=230)
- 87. Forcible Rape (N=18)
- 88. Statutory Rape (N=77)

OFFENSES AGAINST
PROPERTY

- 89. All Offenses against Property (N=2,400)
- 90. Auto Theft (N=676)
- 91. Burglary, Unspecified (N=195)
- 92. Burglary 1st degree (N=50)
- 93. Burglary, 2nd degree (N=813)
- 94. Burglary, combined (N=1,080)
- 95. Burglary, White (N=632)
- 96. Burglary, Black (N=250)
- 97. Burglary, Mexican-American (N=181)
- 98. Burglary, Alcohol Problem (N=499)
- 99. Burglary, No Alcohol Problem (N=581)
- 100. Grand Theft (N=198)
- 101. Petty Theft (N=150)
- 102. Forgery (N=156)
- 103. Check Offenses (N=41)
- 104. Possession of Marijuana (N=226)
- 105. Sale of Marijuana (N=61)
- 106. Possession of Narcotics (N=61)
- 107. Theft, White (N=236)
- 108. Theft, Black (N=126)
- 109. Theft, Mexican-American (N=53)
- 110. Escape (N=52)

CONTINUED

4 OF 5

GRANT NO. 73-NI-00086 FROM THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

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RESEARCH CENTER, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

AN ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR
YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

STATISTICAL DISCRIPTION
STUDY POPULATION

N = 4146
100.0% OF TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
60.9% SUCCESS ON PAROLE (PCT-S)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM	VARIABLE	PAGE	ITEM	VARIABLE	PAGE
I	INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION		047	ABSTRACT	4
001	RACE	1	048	INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION	4
002	MARITAL STATUS	1	III	ACADEMIC FACTORS	
003	COMMITMENT COURT	1		CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST BATTERY	
004	ADMISSION STATUS	1	049	READING VOCABULARY	5
005	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	1	050	READING COMPREHENSION	5
006	LIVING ARRANGEMENT	1	051	READING AVERAGE	5
007	MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS	1	052	ARITHMETIC REASONING	5
008	HISTORY OF ALCOHOL MISUSE	1	053	ARITHMETIC FUNDAMENTALS	5
009	ALCOHOL AS FACTOR IN CRIME	1	054	ARITHMETIC AVERAGE	5
010	WEIGHT	1	055	LANGUAGE MECHANICS	5
011	HEIGHT	1	056	LANGUAGE SPELLING	5
012	AGE AT RECEPTION	1	057	LANGUAGE AVERAGE	5
013	AGE AT RELEASE	1	058	TOTAL GRADE PLACEMENT	5
014	TIME IN INSTITUTION	1		GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY	
015	DEATH OF PARENTS	2	059	GENERAL INTELLIGENCE	5
016	HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE	2	060	VERBAL APTITUDE	5
017	DRUGS AS FACTOR IN CRIME	2	061	NUMERICAL APTITUDE	5
018	MILITARY DISCIPLINARY ACTION	2	062	SPATIAL APTITUDE	5
019	HISTORY OF OPIATE USE	2	063	PERCEPTIONAL APTITUDE	5
020	OPIATES AS FACTOR IN CRIME	2	064	CLERICAL APTITUDE	5
021	MILITARY DISCHARGE	2	065	MOTOR COORDINATION	5
022	HISTORY OF MARIJUANA USE	2	066	FINGER DEXTERITY	5
023	HISTORY OF GLUE SNIFFING	2	067	MANUAL DEXTERITY	5
024	HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS	2	068	GRADE CLAIMED	5
025	HISTORY OF ESCAPE	2	069	GRADE ACHIEVED	5
026	HISTORY OF PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE (PSYCHIATRIC LABELING)	2	070	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRADE CLAIMED AND GRADE ACHIEVED	5
027	HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTS	3	071	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRADE ACHIEVED AND GRADE EXPECTED	5
028	HISTORY OF PSYCHOSIS	3	072	ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL I	5
029	HISTORY OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	3	073	ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL II	5
030	HISTORY OF SEXUAL DEVIATIONS	3	074	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC TRAINING	5
031	HISTORY OF NEUROSI	3	075	GRADE CLAIMED	6
032	HISTORY OF BRAIN DAMAGE	3	076	GRADE ACHIEVED	6
033	HISTORY OF RAPE	3	077	AGE LEFT SCHOOL	6
034	HISTORY OF PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE	3	IV	VOCATIONAL FACTORS	
035	HISTORY OF EPILEPSY	3		VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL	
II	INTELLIGENCE FACTORS		078	WOODSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING	7
	ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST		079	VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL	
036	IQ	4		METALSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING	7
037	VERBAL	4	080	VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL	
038	NUMERICAL	4		COUNSELOR'S RATING	7
039	SPATIAL	4	081	VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL II	7
	CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY		082	LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE	7
040	AVERAGE IQ	4	083	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING	7
041	LANGUAGE IQ	4	084	UNION STATUS	7
042	NON-LANGUAGE IQ	4	085	OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITIES	7
043	D-48 RAW SCORE	4	086	OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY	8
044	RAVEN MATRICES	4	087	COUNSELORS'S RECOMMENDATION FOR TRAINING	8
	SHIPLEY HARTFORD		088	PRIMARY AREA OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST	8
045	CQ	4			
046	LANGUAGE	4			

ITEM	VARIABLE	PAGE	ITEM	VARIABLE	PAGE
V PERSONALITY FACTORS			PRESENT PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS		
	CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY		137	ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS	12
089	DOMINANCE (DD)	9	138	PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS	12
090	CAPACITY FOR STATUS (CS)	9	139	TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	12
091	SOCIABILITY (SY)	9	140	CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME	12
092	SOCIAL PRESENCE (SP)	9	141	PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE	12
093	SELF-ACCEPTANCE (SA)	9	142	SUMMARY DIAGNOSIS	12
094	SENSE OF WELL-BEING (WB)	9	143	AFFECTIVE REACTIONS	12
095	RESPONSIBILITY (RE)	9	144	PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE	12
096	SOCIALIZATION (SD)	9	145	PRESENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS	12
097	SELF-CONTROL (SC)	9	146	SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS	12
098	TOLERANCE (TO)	9	147	SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	12
099	GOOD IMPRESSION (GI)	9	148	PRESENT SYMPTOMS - GENERAL	12
100	COMMUNALITY (CH)	9	VII PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS - STUDY GROUP		
101	ACHIEVEMENT VIA CONFORMANCE (AC)	9	149	REASONS FOR REFERRAL	13
102	ACHIEVEMENT VIA INDEPENDENCE (AI)	9	150	DIAGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION	13
103	INTELLECTUAL EFFICIENCY (IE)	9	151	RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING	13
104	PSYCHOLOGICAL MINDENESS (PY)	9	152	DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	13
105	FLEXIBILITY (FX)	9	153	RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL TRAINING	13
106	FEMININITY (FE)	9	154	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	13
107	CPI EQUATION	9	155	PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE	13
108	MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY		156	RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY	13
109	LIE SCORE (L)	9	157	PRESENT PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS	
110	VALIDITY SCORE (F)	9	158	ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS	14
111	K SCORE (K)	9	159	PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS	14
112	HYPOCHONDRIASIS (HS)	9	160	TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	14
113	DEPRESSION (D)	9	161	CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME	14
114	HYSTERIA (HY)	9	162	PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE	14
115	PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIANCE (PD)	9	163	SUMMARY PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS	14
116	MASCULINITY/FEMININITY (M/F)	9	164	AFFECTIVE REACTIONS	14
117	PARANOIDIA (PA)	9	165	PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE	14
118	PSYCHASTHENIA (PT)	9	166	PRESENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS	14
119	SCHIZOPHRENIA (SC)	9	167	SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS	14
120	HYPOMANIA (MA)	9	168	SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	14
121	SOCIAL INTROVERSION (SI)	9		PRESENT SYMPTOMS - GENERAL	14
122	MMPI EQUATION	9	VIII OFFENSE SPECIFIC INFORMATION		
123	IPI MATURITY LEVEL	9	169	ADMISSION OFFENSE	15
124	CPI EQUATION	10	170	VIOLATION OFFENSE	15
125	MMPI EQUATION	10	171	CYA HISTORY OF VIOLENCE	15
126	CPI PREDICTION	10	172	CASEWORKER'S ESTIMATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	15
127	MMPI PREDICTION	10	173	ADMISSION OFFENSE SUMMARY	15
128	CPI PREDICTION	10	174	VIOLATION OFFENSE SUMMARY	15
	MMPI PREDICTION	10	175	ADMISSION OFFENSE PARTNERS	15
VI PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS - PERSONS EXAMINED ONLY			176	HISTORY OF VIOLENCE	15
129	REASONS FOR REFERRAL	11	177	HISTORY OF CARRYING WEAPONS	15
130	DIAGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION	11	178	CYA PAROLEE PARTNERS	15
131	RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING	11	179	INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	16
132	DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	11	180	GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	16
133	RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL TRAINING	11	181	ECONOMIC LOSS BY VICTIM	16
134	SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	11	182	WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL	16
135	PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE	11	183	WEAPONS USED BY GROUP	16
136	RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY	11			

ITEM	VARIABLE	PAGE
184	RATIO OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING BY VICTIM	16
185	TYPE OF PAROLE REMOVAL	16
186	STATUS OF OFF SUSPENSE PAROLE REMOVAL	16
IX INITIAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM INFORMATION		
187	COUNSELOR'S TRANSFER RECOMMENDATION	17
188	CYA BOARD ORDER FOR TRANSFER	17
189	CYA BOARD ORDER FOR PROGRAM	17
190	CUSTODIAL EVALUATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT	17
191	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	17
192	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING	17
193	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR SPECIAL HOUSING	17
194	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR WORK ASSIGNMENT	17
195	STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY	17

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION

PAGE 1

001 RACE
N = 4140 (99.9%) M = 6 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	2212	53.4	60.9	WHITE
2	772	18.6	61.1	MEXICAN
3	1076	26.0	60.3	BLACK
4+5	80	1.9	63.8	OTHER

002 MARITAL STATUS
N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	20	0.5	80.0	NO INFO
1	3277	81.9	61.0	SINGLE
2	387	9.7	63.3	MARRIED
3	55	1.4	56.4	DIVORCED
4	18	0.5	33.3	DIVORCED, RE=MARRIED
5	112	2.8	66.1	SEPARATED
6	128	3.2	57.8	COMMON-LAW
7	2	0.1	50.0	WIDOWER

003 COMMITMENT COURT
N = 4140 (99.9%) M = 6 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	345	8.3	51.6	JUVENILE
2	3339	80.7	62.2	SUPERIOR
3	438	10.6	58.0	MUNICIPAL
4	18	0.4	55.6	JUSTICE

004 ADMISSION STATUS
N = 4085 (98.5%) M = 61 (1.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	2470	60.5	67.0	1ST ADMISSION
2+3	800	19.6	54.9	1ST RETURN
4+	732	17.9	47.0	2ND +
0	83	2.0	57.8	READMISSION AFTER DISCHARGE

005 NUMBER OF CHILDREN
N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3321	83.0	61.2	
1	516	12.9	60.5	
2	127	3.2	64.6	
3	28	0.7	64.3	
4+	8	0.2	62.5	

006 LIVING ARRANGEMENT
N = 3997 (96.4%) M = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1599	40.0	61.1	NO INFO
1	349	8.7	60.5	WIFE/GIRL FRIEND
2	1185	29.6	61.6	NATURAL PARENTS
3	248	6.2	62.9	RELATIVES
4	76	1.9	50.0	FOSTER PARENTS
5	134	3.4	67.9	FRIENDS, FIXED
6	144	3.6	64.6	ALONE, FIXED
7	207	5.2	57.0	ALONE, NOT FIXED
8	17	0.4	47.1	GROUP HOME
9	38	1.0	68.4	OTHER

007 MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS
N = 3996 (96.4%) M = 150 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	502	12.6	55.0	NO INFO
1	214	5.4	61.7	NEVER MARRIED
2	1631	40.8	62.9	MARRIED
3	30	0.8	66.7	DIVORCED
4	345	8.6	61.7	DIVORCED, RE=MARRIED
5	1263	31.6	61.2	SEPARATED
6	8	0.2	62.5	COMMON-LAW
7	3	0.1	33.3	WIDOWER

008 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL MISUSE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2278	54.9	60.8	NONE
1	1244	30.0	62.1	MODERATE
2	624	15.1	58.5	SEVERE

009 ALCOHOL AS FACTOR IN CRIME
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2555	61.6	60.9	NONE
1+3	1024	24.7	62.1	PRESENT CRIME
2	567	13.7	58.4	PAST CRIMES ON

	010 HEIGHT	011 HEIGHT	012 AGE AT RECEPTION	013 AGE AT RELEASE	014 TIME IN INSTITUTION
MEAN	149.67	68.33	19.44	20.24	9.23
SD	20.64	2.85	0.94	0.99	4.77
N	4131 (99.6%)	4133 (99.7%)	4134 (99.7%)	4057 (97.9%)	4138 (99.8%)
MISSING	15 (0.4%)	13 (0.3%)	12 (0.3%)	89 (2.1%)	8 (0.2%)

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

015 DEATH OF PARENTS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	498	12.0	61.0	FATHER DEAD
2	193	4.7	62.7	MOTHER DEAD
3	64	1.5	56.3	BOTH DEAD
BLANK	3391	81.8	60.8	BOTH LIVING

016 HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3488	84.1	61.9	NONE
1	263	6.3	59.3	ISOLATED
2	337	8.1	53.4	MODERATE
3	58	1.4	50.0	SEVERE

017 DRUGS AS FACTOR IN CRIME
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3788	91.4	61.2	NONE
1,3	209	5.0	57.4	PRESENT CRIME
2	149	3.6	57.0	PAST CRIMES ONLY

018 MILITARY DISCIPLINARY ACTION
N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	25	0.6	60.0	NO INFO
1	301	7.5	65.1	YES
2	167	4.2	68.9	NO
9	3506	87.7	60.5	NO SERVICE

019 HISTORY OF OPIATE USE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3971	95.8	61.4	NONE
1	43	1.0	62.8	ISOLATED
2	102	2.5	42.2	MODERATE
3	30	0.7	43.3	SEVERE

020 OPIATES AS FACTOR IN CRIME
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4046	97.6	61.3	NONE
1,3	73	1.8	42.5	PRESENT CRIME
2	27	0.7	37.0	PAST CRIMES ONLY

021 MILITARY DISCHARGE
N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	85	2.1	77.6	NO INFO
1	104	2.6	57.7	HONORABLE
2	104	2.6	54.8	GENERAL, HONORABLE CONDITIONS
3,4,5	117	2.9	70.1	DISHONORABLE, ETC.
6	25	0.6	76.0	MEDICAL
7	59	1.5	72.9	OTHER
9	3506	87.7	60.5	NO SERVICE

022 HISTORY OF MARIJUANA USE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0,1	3345	80.7	61.3	NONE
2,3	801	19.3	59.2	YES

023 HISTORY OF GLUE SNIFFING
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0,2	3890	93.8	61.0	NONE
1,3	256	6.2	58.6	YES

024 HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4047	97.6	61.1	NONE
1	65	1.6	50.8	INFREQUENT GESTURES
2	24	0.6	50.0	FREQUENT GESTURES
3	10	0.2	40.0	SERIOUS ATTEMPTS

025 HISTORY OF ESCAPE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3539	85.4	63.3	NONE
1	526	12.7	47.9	MINIMUM SECURITY
2	81	2.0	39.5	MAXIMUM SECURITY

026 HISTORY OF PERSONALITY PATTERN
DISTURBANCE (PSYCHIATRIC LABELING)
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4012	96.8	61.2	NONE
1,2,3	134	3.2	50.0	YES

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

PAGE 3

027 HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTS
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 4009 96.7 61.4 NONE
 1 79 1.9 40.5 ISOLATED
 2 43 1.0 53.5 REPEATED
 3 15 0.4 53.3 PATTERN

028 HISTORY OF PSYCHOSIS
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 4097 98.8 60.8 NONE
 1,2,3 49 1.2 61.2 YES

029 HISTORY OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY
 DISTURBANCE
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 4031 97.2 61.3 NONE
 1,2,3 115 2.8 45.2 YES

030 HISTORY OF SEXUAL DEVIATIONS
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 3929 94.8 60.8 NONE
 1 156 3.8 57.1 ISOLATED
 2 61 1.5 72.1 REPEATED

031 HISTORY OF NEUROSIS
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 4092 98.7 61.1 NONE
 1,2,3 54 1.3 44.4 YES

032 HISTORY OF BRAIN DAMAGE
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0,2 4118 99.3 60.9 NONE
 1,3 28 0.7 53.6 YES

033 HISTORY OF RAPE
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 4026 97.1 60.9 NONE
 1 120 2.9 60.0 YES

034 HISTORY OF PERSONALITY TRAIT
 DISTURBANCE
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0 3870 93.3 61.6 NONE
 1,2,3 276 6.7 51.1 YES

035 HISTORY OF EPILEPSY
 N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)
 CODE FREQ PCT PCT-S
 0,1 4125 99.5 60.8 NONE
 2,3 21 0.5 61.9 YES

INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

PAGE 4

	ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST				CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY			D-48	
	036 IQ	037 VERBAL	038 NUMERICAL	039 SPATIAL	040 AVERAGE IQ	041 LANGUAGE IQ	042 NON-LANGUAGE IQ	043 RAW SCORE	
MEAN	99.42	48.80	56.08	54.10	90.81	86.98	94.17	20.97	
SD	11.23	21.25	25.83	24.64	13.89	16.56	14.09	7.74	
N	2684 (64.7%)	2679 (64.6%)	2682 (64.7%)	2683 (64.7%)	3865 (93.2%)	3867 (93.3%)	3877 (93.5%)	2712 (65.4%)	
MISSING	1462 (35.3%)	1467 (35.4%)	1464 (35.3%)	1463 (35.3%)	281 (6.8%)	279 (6.7%)	269 (6.5%)	1434 (34.6%)	
	RAVEN MATRICES		SHIPLEY HARTFORD		048 INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION				
	044 RAW SCORE	045 CQ	046 LANGUAGE	047 ABSTRACT	N = 4126 (99.5%) N = 20 (0.5%)				
MEAN	43.33	96.05	23.75	24.02	CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
SD	8.66	14.38	5.45	7.98	1	23	0.6	69.6	
N	3517 (84.8%)	1767 (42.6%)	2767 (66.7%)	2696 (65.0%)	2	127	3.1	63.0	
MISSING	629 (15.2%)	2379 (57.4%)	1379 (33.3%)	1450 (35.0%)	3	1000	24.2	59.2	
					4	2440	59.1	60.7	
					5	446	10.8	63.7	
					6	.81	2.0	67.9	
					7	9	0.2	77.8	

MENTAL DEFECTIVE
 BORDERLINE
 DULL NORMAL
 NORMAL
 BRIGHT NORMAL
 SUPERIOR
 VERY SUPERIOR

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST BATTERY

	049 READING VOCABULARY	050 READING COMPREHENSION	051 READING AVERAGE	052 ARITHMETIC REASONING	053 ARITHMETIC FUNDAMENTALS	054 ARITHMETIC AVERAGE	055 LANGUAGE MECHANICS	056 LANGUAGE SPELLING
MEAN	7.55	7.66	7.62	7.47	7.27	7.39	7.22	7.35
SD	2.76	2.69	2.66	2.23	1.98	2.03	2.52	2.60
N	4066 (98.1%)	4060 (97.9%)	4067 (98.1%)	4067 (98.1%)	4066 (98.1%)	4066 (98.1%)	4001 (96.5%)	3991 (96.3%)
MISSING	80 (1.9%)	86 (2.1%)	79 (1.9%)	79 (1.9%)	80 (1.9%)	80 (1.9%)	145 (3.5%)	155 (3.7%)

CATB

GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY

	057 LANGUAGE AVERAGE	058 TOTAL GRADE PLACEMENT	059 GENERAL INTELLIGENCE	060 VERBAL APTITUDE	061 NUMERICAL APTITUDE	062 SPATIAL APTITUDE	063 PERCEPTIONAL APTITUDE	064 CLERICAL APTITUDE
MEAN	7.30	7.42	90.30	86.06	87.50	102.63	99.32	93.74
SD	2.45	2.28	18.24	15.20	19.93	20.43	19.51	15.06
N	3998 (96.4%)	4068 (98.1%)	3888 (93.8%)	3875 (93.5%)	3887 (93.8%)	3887 (93.8%)	3885 (93.7%)	3887 (93.8%)
MISSING	148 (3.6%)	78 (1.9%)	258 (6.2%)	271 (6.5%)	259 (6.2%)	259 (6.2%)	261 (6.3%)	259 (6.2%)

GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY

	065 MOTOR COORDINATION	066 FINGER DEXTERITY	067 MANUAL DEXTERITY	068 GRADE CLAIMED	069 GRADE ACHIEVED	070 DIFFERENCE I	071 DIFFERENCE II
MEAN	96.34	91.02	111.70	10.17	7.42	2.74	-3.37
SD	18.54	19.42	21.61	1.44	2.28	2.19	1.95
N	3886 (93.7%)	3871 (93.4%)	3878 (93.5%)	4070 (98.2%)	4068 (98.1%)	4039 (97.4%)	4053 (97.8%)
MISSING	260 (6.3%)	275 (6.6%)	268 (6.5%)	76 (1.8%)	78 (1.9%)	107 (2.6%)	93 (2.2%)

DIFFERENCE I: GRADE CLAIMED - GRADE ACHIEVED
DIFFERENCE II: GRADE ACHIEVED - GRADE EXPECTED

072 ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL I				073 ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL II				074 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC TRAINING			
N = 3892 (93.9%) M = 254 (6.1%)				N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)				N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)			
CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
1-3	2589	66.5	62.4	0	155	3.9	53.5	0	1112	27.8	59.5
2-4	1303	33.5	57.6	1-3	2580	64.5	61.9	1	2886	72.2	61.8
				2-4	818	20.5	58.4				
				5	22	0.6	45.5				
				6	424	10.6	66.0				

ACADEMIC FACTORS (CONTINUED)

075 GRADE CLAIMED
N = 4070 (98.2%) M = 76 (1.8%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
1	0	0.0	0.0
2	0	0.0	0.0
3	3	0.1	0.0
4	5	0.1	40.0
5	21	0.5	42.9
6	38	0.9	57.9
7	94	2.3	59.6
8	323	7.9	60.4
9	685	16.8	59.4
10	1099	27.0	60.1
11	1051	25.8	62.5
12	706	17.3	62.0
13	40	1.0	75.0
14+	5	0.1	80.0

076 GRADE ACHIEVED
N = 4068 (98.1%) M = 78 (1.9%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
1	12	0.3	58.3
2	107	2.6	58.9
3	252	6.2	63.5
4	266	6.5	62.0
5	408	10.0	60.3
6	597	14.7	58.6
7	687	16.9	61.1
8	671	16.5	60.2
9	492	12.1	59.1
10	363	8.9	62.0
11	157	3.9	67.5
12	54	1.3	72.2
13	1	0.0	100.0
14+	1	0.0	100.0

077 AGE LEFT SCHOOL
N = 3935 (94.9%) M = 211 (5.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	YEARS OLD
12-	13	0.3	46.2	
13	20	0.5	45.0	
14	95	2.4	56.8	
15	314	8.0	59.9	
16	1126	28.6	60.1	
17	1396	35.5	60.2	
18+	971	24.7	65.6	

VOCATIONAL FACTORS

PAGE 7

078 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
WOODSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING
N = 1036 (25.0%) M = 3110 (75.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1-3	773	74.6	60.8	MOTIVATED
2-4	263	25.4	60.1	UNMOTIVATED

079 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
METALSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING
N = 996 (24.0%) M = 3150 (76.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1-3	696	69.9	62.5	MOTIVATED
2-4	300	30.1	58.3	UNMOTIVATED

080 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
COUNSELOR'S RATING
N = 3892 (93.9%) M = 254 (6.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1-3	2779	71.4	62.4	MOTIVATED
2-4	1113	28.6	57.1	UNMOTIVATED

081 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL II
N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	232	5.8	57.8	NO INFO
1-3	2872	71.8	62.2	MOTIVATED
2-4	691	17.3	57.7	UNMOTIVATED
5	201	5.0	62.7	INELIGIBLE
6	2	0.1	100.0	HS DIPLOMA

082 LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE
N = 3997 (96.4%) M = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	459	11.5	58.8	NONE
1	1466	36.7	59.3	0-6 MONTHS
2	725	18.1	65.2	6-12 MONTHS
3	314	7.9	59.9	12-18 MONTHS
4	138	3.5	63.8	18-24 MONTHS
5	433	10.8	66.3	24+ MONTHS
6	407	10.2	58.7	SPORADIC
9	55	1.4	56.4	NO INFO

083 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR
VOCATIONAL TRAINING
N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1065	26.6	59.7	NONE, NO INFO
1	2934	73.4	61.8	YES

084 UNION STATUS
N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	29	0.7	62.1	NO INFO
1	309	7.7	65.7	YES
2	3661	91.5	60.8	NO

085 OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITIES
N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	37	0.9	64.9	NO INFO
1	239	6.0	62.8	YES
2	3722	93.1	61.1	NO

7

086

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
12	21	0.5	76.2	CARPENTRY
14	26	0.7	73.1	CONSTRUCTION
18-22	9	0.2	88.9	ELECTRICAL
38	6	0.2	66.7	MASONRY
43	8	0.2	50.0	MILL & CABINET
47	42	1.1	59.5	HOUSE PAINTING
48	7	0.2	71.4	PLASTERING
49	3	0.1	0.0	PLUMBING
52	1	0.0	0.0	REFRIG & AIR COND
54	11	0.3	54.5	SHEET METAL
72	4	0.1	50.0	SKILLED TRADE
2-3	0	0.0	0.0	AIR MECHANICS
7	36	0.9	72.2	AUTO MECHANICS
6	16	0.4	43.8	BODY & FENDER
31	28	0.7	60.7	HEAVY EQUIPMENT
40-42-45	14	0.4	57.1	GENERAL MECHANIC
51	5	0.1	80.0	TV REPAIR
61	27	0.7	63.0	WELDING
10-35	82	2.1	65.9	MAINTENANCE
33	0	0.0	0.0	INDUSTRIES
1-24-36-44	209	5.2	58.9	LANDSCAPING
56-60	33	0.8	66.7	WAREHOUSE TRAIN
77	2543	63.6	60.7	UNSKILLED
3	5	0.1	60.0	BAKING
15	89	2.2	64.0	COOKING
16	3	0.1	100.0	CULINARY ARTS
26	4	0.1	100.0	FOOD SERVICES
39	7	0.2	57.1	HEAT CUTTING
9	6	0.2	100.0	BARBERING
17	13	0.3	61.5	DRY CLEANING
55	7	0.2	57.1	SHOE REPAIR
59	12	0.3	58.3	UPHOLSTERY
4	1	0.0	100.0	ARTS & CRAFTS
30	1	0.0	100.0	GRAPHIC ARTS
41	4	0.1	100.0	MECH DRAFTING
50	3	0.1	33.3	PRINTING
87	0	0.0	0.0	DEFERRED
88	16	0.4	56.3	NO INFO
99	0	0.0	0.0	INST CONVENIENCE
0	422	10.6	58.8	REJECTS TRAINING
	276	6.9	64.1	OTHER

087 COUNSELOR'S RECOMMENDATION FOR TRAINING 088

N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
12	183	4.6	65.6	CARPENTRY
14	8	0.2	62.5	CONSTRUCTION
18-22	156	3.9	60.9	ELECTRICAL
38	129	3.2	58.9	MASONRY
43	88	2.2	61.4	MILL & CABINET
47	85	2.1	57.6	HOUSE PAINTING
48	66	1.7	57.6	PLASTERING
49	61	1.5	59.0	PLUMBING
52	49	1.2	65.3	REFRIG & AIR COND
54	37	0.9	62.2	SHEET METAL
72	1	0.0	0.0	SKILLED TRADE
2-3	18	0.5	61.1	AIR MECHANICS
7	417	10.4	64.0	AUTO MECHANICS
6	100	2.5	54.0	BODY & FENDER
31	21	0.5	57.1	HEAVY EQUIPMENT
40-42-45	37	0.9	62.2	GENERAL MECHANIC
51	0	0.0	0.0	TV REPAIR
61	322	8.1	64.9	WELDING
10-35	38	1.0	63.2	MAINTENANCE
33	14	0.4	71.4	INDUSTRIES
1-24-36-44	126	3.2	59.5	LANDSCAPING
56-60	43	1.1	51.2	WAREHOUSE TRAIN
77	7	0.2	71.4	UNSKILLED
8	40	1.0	65.0	BAKING
15	29	0.7	62.1	COOKING
16	62	1.6	61.3	CULINARY ARTS
26	55	1.4	60.0	FOOD SERVICES
39	38	1.0	71.1	HEAT CUTTING
9	4	0.1	75.0	BARBERING
17	55	1.4	60.0	DRY CLEANING
55	56	1.4	69.6	SHOE REPAIR
59	114	2.9	60.5	UPHOLSTERY
4	31	0.8	64.5	ARTS & CRAFTS
30	35	0.9	71.4	GRAPHIC ARTS
41	134	3.4	68.7	MECH DRAFTING
50	28	0.7	53.6	PRINTING
87	102	2.6	62.7	DEFERRED
88	29	0.7	44.8	NO INFO
99	13	0.3	46.2	INST CONVENIENCE
0	989	24.7	59.4	REJECTS TRAINING
	178	4.5	55.6	OTHER

PRIMARY AREA OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST

N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
12	193	4.8	63.2	CARPENTRY
14	19	0.5	57.9	CONSTRUCTION
18-22	155	3.9	65.2	ELECTRICAL
38	99	2.5	56.6	MASONRY
43	74	1.9	63.5	MILL & CABINET
47	78	2.0	61.5	HOUSE PAINTING
48	56	1.4	57.1	PLASTERING
49	66	1.7	60.6	PLUMBING
52	39	1.0	71.8	REFRIG & AIR COND
54	31	0.8	61.3	SHEET METAL
72	19	0.5	89.5	SKILLED TRADE
2-3	19	0.5	63.2	AIR MECHANICS
7	411	10.3	64.5	AUTO MECHANICS
6	93	2.3	55.9	BODY & FENDER
31	17	0.4	64.7	HEAVY EQUIPMENT
40-42-45	36	0.9	58.3	GENERAL MECHANIC
51	4	0.1	50.0	TV REPAIR
61	281	7.0	65.8	WELDING
10-35	32	0.8	59.4	MAINTENANCE
33	1	0.0	100.0	INDUSTRIES
1-24-36-44	108	2.7	61.1	LANDSCAPING
56-60	37	0.9	45.9	WAREHOUSE TRAIN
77	25	0.6	60.0	UNSKILLED
8	43	1.1	67.4	BAKING
15	45	1.1	55.6	COOKING
16	33	0.8	57.6	CULINARY ARTS
26	34	0.9	70.6	FOOD SERVICES
39	38	1.0	71.1	HEAT CUTTING
9	25	0.6	76.0	BARBERING
17	42	1.1	71.4	DRY CLEANING
55	48	1.2	66.7	SHOE REPAIR
59	106	2.7	63.2	UPHOLSTERY
4	18	0.5	50.0	ARTS & CRAFTS
30	26	0.7	65.4	GRAPHIC ARTS
41	114	2.9	67.5	MECH DRAFTING
50	29	0.7	55.2	PRINTING
87	18	0.5	55.6	DEFERRED
88	502	12.6	58.6	NO INFO
99	1	0.0	0.0	INST CONVENIENCE
0	790	19.8	56.5	REJECTS TRAINING
	194	4.9	61.9	OTHER

PERSONALITY FACTORS

CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY

	089 DO	090 CS	091 SY	092 SP	093 SA	094 WB	095 RE	096 SO
MEAN	38.37	39.36	44.10	47.24	50.89	37.68	30.97	32.68
SD	12.10	11.64	11.48	11.10	11.42	13.63	11.38	9.73
N	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)
MISSING	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)

	097 SC	098 TO	099 GI	100 CH	101 AC	102 AI	103 IE	104 PY
MEAN	41.77	34.83	43.39	48.64	37.09	39.47	34.57	43.53
SD	11.14	11.77	10.82	11.84	12.32	10.20	12.86	12.20
N	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)
MISSING	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)

	105 FX	106 FE	107 CPI EQUATION
MEAN	49.61	49.08	49.82
SD	9.54	9.93	4.98
N	3103 (74.8%)	3086 (74.4%)	3102 (74.8%)
MISSING	1043 (25.2%)	1060 (25.6%)	1044 (25.2%)

MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY

	108 L	109 F	110 K	111 HS	112 D	113 HY	114 PD	115 M/F
MEAN	54.42	61.60	51.63	53.52	60.98	55.97	74.31	54.81
SD	6.68	9.70	9.25	10.97	12.04	9.05	11.21	9.79
N	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)
MISSING	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)

	116 PA	117 PT	118 SC	119 HA	120 SI	121 MMPI EQUATION	122 IPI MATURITY LEVEL
MEAN	59.87	61.81	66.71	64.45	53.39	50.91	44.88
SD	12.35	13.32	14.67	11.91	10.06	3.03	8.98
N	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3108 (75.0%)	3126 (75.4%)	3181 (76.7%)
MISSING	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1038 (25.0%)	1020 (24.6%)	965 (23.3%)

123 CPI EQUATION
N = 3102 (74.8%) M = 1044 (25.2%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
45-	618	19.9	56.8
46	182	5.9	59.3
47	211	6.8	55.0
48	246	7.9	58.1
49	273	8.8	58.2
50	232	7.5	59.5
51	207	6.7	63.8
52	219	7.1	61.6
53	200	6.4	69.5
54+	714	23.0	68.5

124 MMPI EQUATION
N = 3126 (75.4%) M = 1020 (24.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
45-	119	3.8	51.3
46	95	3.0	66.3
47	163	5.2	57.1
48	261	8.3	57.9
49	338	10.8	60.9
50	382	12.2	63.6
51	412	13.2	62.1
52	405	13.0	64.2
53	371	11.9	64.2
54+	580	18.6	60.2

125 CPI PREDICTION
N = 3102 (74.8%) M = 1044 (25.2%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
48+	1982	63.9	64.5 SUCCESS
<48	1120	36.1	56.4 FAILURE

126 MMPI PREDICTION
N = 3126 (75.4%) M = 1020 (24.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
49+	2335	74.7	62.7 SUCCESS
<49	791	25.3	57.8 FAILURE

127 CPI PREDICTION

ACTUAL	SUCCESS	FAILURE	TOTAL
SUCCESS	1278 (41.2%) (66.9%) (64.5%)	632 (20.4%) (33.1%) (56.4%)	1910 (61.6%) (100.0%)
FAILURE	704 (22.7%) (59.1%) (35.5%)	488 (15.7%) (40.9%) (43.6%)	1192 (38.4%) (100.0%)
TOTAL	1982 (63.9%) (100.0%)	1120 (36.1%) (100.0%)	3102 (100.0%)

128 MMPI PREDICTION

ACTUAL	SUCCESS	FAILURE	TOTAL
SUCCESS	1463 (46.8%) (76.2%) (62.7%)	457 (14.6%) (23.8%) (57.8%)	1920 (61.4%) (100.0%)
FAILURE	872 (27.9%) (72.3%) (37.3%)	334 (10.7%) (27.7%) (42.2%)	1206 (38.6%) (100.0%)
TOTAL	2335 (74.7%) (100.0%)	791 (25.3%) (100.0%)	3126 (100.0%)

CHI SQ = 19.27 2 DF

CHI SQ = 5.73 2 DF

N	%	
1766	56.9	HITS
1278	41.2	CORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (TRUE POSITIVES)
488	15.7	CORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (TRUE NEGATIVES)
1336	43.1	MISSES
704	22.7	INCORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (FALSE POSITIVES)
632	20.4	INCORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (FALSE NEGATIVES)

N	%	
1797	57.5	HITS
1463	46.8	CORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (TRUE POSITIVES)
334	10.7	CORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (TRUE NEGATIVES)
1329	42.5	MISSES
872	27.9	INCORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (FALSE POSITIVES)
457	14.6	INCORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (FALSE NEGATIVES)

PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS
 PERSONS EXAMINED ONLY
 N = 511 12.3% OF STUDY GROUP

129 REASONS FOR REFERRAL
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
00	3	0.6	66.7	NONE
01	81	15.9	51.9	BOARD ORDER
02	15	2.9	46.7	P.A. REQUEST
03	114	22.3	53.5	STAFF REFERRAL
04	186	36.4	67.7	NATURE OF CRIME
05	11	2.2	63.6	TREATMENT HIST
06	60	11.7	56.7	PRIOR MENTAL ILL
07	115	22.5	62.6	SEXUAL PROBLEM
08	8	1.6	75.0	NARCOTICS PROBLEM
09	6	1.2	100.0	ALCOHOL PROBLEM
10	27	5.3	51.9	SUICIDE POTENTIAL
11	7	1.4	57.1	EPILEPSY
12	27	5.3	59.3	ORGANICITY
13	242	47.4	62.8	VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
14	8	1.6	50.0	INTELLECTUAL
15	24	4.7	54.2	ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR
18	2	0.4	50.0	TRAINING
19	29	5.7	51.7	TREATMENT NEED
20	9	1.8	77.8	ADJUSTMENT
21	29	5.7	69.0	TRANSFER
22	5	1.0	40.0	EARLY RELEASE
23	7	1.4	85.7	SELF-REFERRAL
17,99	8	1.6	62.5	OTHER

136 RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	101	19.8	59.4	NO
1-4	101	19.8	57.4	YES
BLANK	309	60.5	61.2	NO INFO

130 DAIGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	113	22.1	57.5	NO MOTIVATION
1,2,3	51	10.0	52.9	MOTIVATED
9	347	67.9	62.0	NO INFO

132 DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	120	23.5	62.5	NONE
3,4	78	15.3	53.8	MODERATE
1,2	40	7.8	53.0	SEVERE
9	273	53.4	61.5	NO INFO

134 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	12	2.3	50.0	SUICIDE POTENTIAL
2,3,4	11	2.2	36.4	ALCOHOL/DRUGS
5	4	0.8	75.0	UNDER THREAT
6	1	0.2	0.0	AGAINST FAMILY
7	3	0.6	100.0	MENTAL ILLNESS
8	1	0.2	0.0	OTHER
BLANK	479	93.7	60.8	NONE

131 RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2	0.4	50.0	NO
1-6	107	20.9	58.9	YES
9	402	78.7	60.4	NO INFO

133 RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL TRAINING
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	6	1.2	66.7	NO
1	123	24.1	61.8	YES
9	382	74.8	59.4	NO INFO

135 PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE
 N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	7	1.4	100.0	NONE
1	26	5.1	53.8	HOSPITAL
2	0	0.0	0.0	PRIVATE DOCTOR
3	10	2.0	60.0	MENTAL HEALTH
4	27	5.3	40.7	CORRECTIONS
5,6	84	16.4	63.1	OTHER
7	36	7.0	66.7	COMBINATION
9	321	62.8	59.8	NO INFO

137 ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0230	1	0.2	100.0	DRUG POISONING
	510	99.8	60.0	OTHER, NONE

140 CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1600	2	0.4	100.0	CONCLUSIVE
1943	1	0.2	100.0	UNSPECIFIED
	508	99.4	59.8	OTHER, NONE

143 AFFECTIVE REACTIONS

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
2130	1	0.2	0.0	DEPRESSIVE
	510	99.8	60.2	OTHER, NONE

146 SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
2200	3	0.6	100.0	SIMPLE
2230	10	2.0	70.0	PARANOID
2240	1	0.2	0.0	ACUTE UNDIFFRENT
2250	9	1.8	66.7	CHRONIC UNOIFFRENT
2260	5	1.0	40.0	SCHIZO-AFFECTIVE
	483	94.5	59.8	OTHER, NONE

138 PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
4000	21	4.1	57.1	ANXIETY
4050	9	1.8	77.8	OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE
4060	10	2.0	50.0	UNSPECIFIED
	471	92.2	60.1	OTHER, NONE

141 PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5000	39	7.6	69.2	INADEQUATE
5010	64	12.5	64.1	SCHIZOID
5030	3	0.6	66.7	PARANOID
5040	3	0.6	100.0	UNSPECIFIED
	402	78.7	58.2	OTHER, NONE

144 PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5100	42	8.2	54.8	EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE
5110	160	31.3	56.9	PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE
5120	2	0.4	100.0	COMPULSIVE
5130	1	0.2	0.0	UNSPECIFIED
	306	59.9	62.4	OTHER, NONE

147 SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5200	19	3.7	63.2	ANTISOCIAL
5210	17	3.3	47.1	DYSSOCIAL
5220	5	1.0	100.0	SEXUAL DEVIATION
5260	1	0.2	100.0	NOT DISORD SEX
5270	2	0.4	100.0	UNSPECIFIED
	467	91.4	59.7	OTHER, NONE

139 TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5410	2	0.4	100.0	ADULT SITUATION
5440	47	9.2	55.3	ADOLESCENT
	462	90.4	60.4	OTHER, NONE

142 SUMMARY PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
	4	0.8	100.0	BRAIN DISORDERS
	29	5.7	62.1	PSYCHOTIC
	40	7.8	60.0	NEUROTIC
	109	21.3	67.0	PATTERN DIST
	205	40.1	56.6	TRAIT DIST
	44	8.6	63.6	PERSONALITY DIST
	49	9.6	57.1	TRANSIENT DIST
BLANK	31	6.1	51.6	NONE

145 PRESENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	4	0.8	25.0	DELUSIONS
2	3	0.6	66.7	HALLUCINATIONS
3	4	0.8	25.0	THOUGHT DISTORT
4	0	0.0	0.0	STUPOR
5	1	0.2	100.0	REALITY DISTORT
6	11	2.2	72.7	REMISSION
BLANK	488	95.5	60.7	NO INFO

148 PRESENT SYMPTOMS - GENERAL

N = 511 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	115	22.5	60.0	DEPRESSION
2	27	5.3	51.9	GUILT
3	117	22.9	56.4	ANXIETY
4	3	0.6	66.7	APATHY
5	36	7.0	58.3	HOSTILITY
6	6	1.2	66.7	INSECURITY
7	25	4.9	68.0	SUSPICIOUSNESS
8	131	25.6	54.2	DEPENDENCY

PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS (CONTINUED)
STUDY GROUP

PAGE 13

149 REASONS FOR REFERRAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
00	3	0.1	66.7	NONE
01	81	2.0	51.9	BOARD ORDER
02	15	0.4	46.7	P.A. REQUEST
03	114	2.7	53.5	STAFF REFERRAL
04	186	4.5	67.7	NATURE OF CRIME
05	11	0.3	63.6	TREATMENT HIST
06	60	1.4	56.7	PRIOR MENTAL ILL
07	115	2.8	62.6	SEXUAL PROBLEM
08	8	0.2	75.0	NARCOTICS PROBLEM
09	6	0.1	100.0	ALCOHOL PROBLEM
10	27	0.7	51.9	SUICIDE POTENTIAL
11	7	0.2	57.1	EPILEPSY
12	27	0.7	59.3	ORGANICITY
13	242	5.8	62.8	VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
14	8	0.2	50.0	INTELLECTUAL
15	24	0.6	54.2	ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR
16	2	0.0	50.0	TRAINING
17	29	0.7	51.7	TREATMENT NEED
18	9	0.2	77.8	ADJUSTMENT
19	29	0.7	69.0	TRANSFER
20	5	0.1	40.0	EARLY RELEASE
21	7	0.2	85.7	SELF-REFERRAL
17.99	8	0.2	62.5	OTHER

156 RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	101	2.4	59.4	NO
1-4	101	2.4	57.1	YES
BLANK	3944	95.1	61.0	NO INFO

150 DAIGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	113	2.7	57.5	NO MOTIVATION
1-2-3	51	1.2	52.9	MOTIVATED
9	3982	96.0	61.0	NO INFO

152 DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	120	2.9	62.5	NONE
3-4	78	1.9	53.8	MODERATE
1-2	40	1.0	55.0	SEVERE
9	3908	94.3	61.0	NO INFO

154 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	12	0.3	50.0	SUICIDE POTENTIAL
2,3,4	11	0.3	36.4	ALCOHOL/DRUGS
5	4	0.1	75.0	UNDER THREAT
6	1	0.0	0.0	AGAINST FAMILY
7	3	0.1	100.0	MENTAL ILLNESS
8	1	0.0	0.0	OTHER
BLANK	4114	99.2	60.9	NONE

151 RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2	0.0	50.0	NO
1-6	107	2.6	58.9	YES
9	4037	97.4	60.9	NO INFO

153 RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL TRAINING
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	6	0.1	66.7	NO
1	123	3.0	61.8	YES
9	4017	96.9	60.8	NO INFO

155 PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	7	0.2	100.0	NONE
1	26	0.6	53.8	HOSPITAL
2	0	0.0	0.0	PRIVATE DOCTOR
3	10	0.2	60.0	MENTAL HEALTH
4	27	0.7	40.7	CORRECTIONS
5-6	84	2.0	63.1	OTHER
7	36	0.9	66.7	COMBINATION
9	3956	95.4	60.9	NO INFO

PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS (CONTINUED)
STUDY GROUP

PAGE 14

157 ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0230	1	0.0	100.0	DRUG POISONING
4145	100.0	60.8		OTHER: NONE

160 CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1600	2	0.0	100.0	CONCLUSIVE
1943	1	0.0	100.0	UNSPECIFIED
4145	99.9	60.8		OTHER: NONE

163 AFFECTIVE REACTIONS

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
2130	1	0.0	0.0	DEPRESSIVE
4145	100.0	60.9		OTHER: NONE

166 SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
2200	3	0.1	100.0	SIMPLE
2230	10	0.2	70.0	PARANOID
2240	1	0.0	0.0	ACUTE UNDIFFRENT
2250	9	0.2	66.7	CHRONIC UNDIFFRENT
2260	5	0.1	40.0	SCHIZO-AFFECTIVE
4118	99.3	60.8		OTHER: NONE

158 PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
4000	21	0.5	57.1	ANXIETY
4050	9	0.2	77.8	OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE
4060	10	0.2	50.0	UNSPECIFIED
4106	99.0	60.9		OTHER: NONE

161 PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5000	39	0.9	69.2	INADEQUATE
5010	64	1.5	64.1	SCHIZOID
5030	3	0.1	66.7	PARANOID
5040	3	0.1	100.0	UNSPECIFIED
4037	97.4	60.7		OTHER: NONE

164 PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5100	42	1.0	54.8	EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE
5110	160	3.9	56.9	PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE
5120	2	0.0	100.0	COMPULSIVE
5130	1	0.0	0.0	UNSPECIFIED
3941	95.1	61.1		OTHER: NONE

167 SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5200	19	0.5	63.2	ANTI-SOCIAL
5210	17	0.4	47.1	DYSSOCIAL
5220	5	0.1	100.0	SEXUAL DEVIATION
5260	1	0.0	100.0	NOT DISORD SEX
5270	2	0.0	100.0	UNSPECIFIED
4102	98.9	60.8		OTHER: NONE

159 TRANSIENT SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
5410	2	0.0	100.0	ADULT SITUATION
5440	47	1.1	55.3	ADOLESCENT
4097	98.8	60.9		OTHER: NONE

162 SUMMARY PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
4	0.1	100.0		BRAIN DISORDERS
29	0.7	62.1		PSYCHOTIC
40	1.0	60.0		NEUROTIC
109	2.6	67.0		PATTERN DIST
205	4.9	56.6		TRAIT DIST
44	1.1	63.6		PERSONALITY DIST
49	1.2	57.1		TRANSIENT DIST
BLANK	3666	88.4	60.9	NONE

165 PRESENT SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	4	0.1	25.0	DELUSIONS
2	3	0.1	66.7	HALLUCINATIONS
3	4	0.1	25.0	THOUGHT DISTORT
4	0	0.0	0.0	STUPOR
5	1	0.0	100.0	REALITY DISTORT
6	11	0.3	72.7	REMISSION
BLANK	4123	99.4	60.9	NO INFO

168 PRESENT SYMPTOMS - GENERAL

N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	115	2.8	60.0	DEPRESSION
2	27	0.7	51.9	GUILT
3	117	2.8	56.4	ANXIETY
4	3	0.1	66.7	APATHY
5	36	0.9	58.3	HOSTILITY
6	6	0.1	66.7	INSECURITY
7	25	0.6	68.0	SUSPICIOUSNESS
8	131	3.2	54.2	DEPENDENCY

OFFENSE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
VIOLENCE INFORMATION

169 ADMISSION OFFENSE
N = 4143 (99.9%) H = 3 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
19	0.5	52.6		HOMICIDE
13	0.3	100.0		NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
438	10.6	70.3		ROBBERY
233	5.6	71.7		ASSAULT
1080	26.1	60.0		BURGLARY
421	10.2	61.0		THEFT
719	17.4	53.4		VEHICLE THEFT
207	5.0	52.7		FORGERY
28	0.7	71.4		FORCIBLE RAPE
32	2.0	56.1		STATUTORY RAPE
44	1.1	63.6		OTHER SEX OFFENSES
370	8.9	65.9		NARCOTICS OFFENSES
37	0.9	67.6		ALCOHOL OFFENSES
304	7.3	60.2		OTHER
148	3.6	53.4		PAROLE VIOLATION

170 VIOLATION OFFENSE
N = 1405 (33.9%) H = 2741 (66.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
17	1.2	0.0		HOMICIDE
1	0.1	0.0		NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
168	12.0	0.0		ROBBERY
89	6.3	0.0		ASSAULT
265	18.9	0.0		BURGLARY
123	8.8	0.0		THEFT
168	12.0	0.0		VEHICLE THEFT
58	4.1	1.7		FORGERY
10	0.7	0.0		FORCIBLE RAPE
9	0.6	0.0		STATUTORY RAPE
17	1.2	0.0		OTHER SEX OFFENSES
222	15.8	0.0		NARCOTICS OFFENSES
11	0.8	0.0		ALCOHOL OFFENSES
247	17.6	0.4		OTHER
0	0.0	0.0		PAROLE VIOLATION

171 CYA HISTORY OF VIOLENCE
N = 4000 (96.5%) H = 146 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2457	61.4	59.6	NONE
1	1000	25.0	62.7	MODERATE
2	543	13.6	65.7	SERIOUS

172 CASEWORKER'S ESTIMATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
N = 3090 (74.5%) H = 1056 (25.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
A	662	21.4	63.9	LEAST
B	820	26.5	61.8	MILD
C	1273	41.2	60.6	MODERATE
D	311	10.1	61.1	SERIOUS
E	24	0.8	70.8	GREATEST

173 ADMISSION OFFENSE SUMMARY
N = 4143 (99.9%) H = 3 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
857	20.7	69.1		PERSON OFFENSES
2427	58.6	57.6		PROPERTY OFFENSES
859	20.7	51.8		OTHER

174 VIOLATION OFFENSE SUMMARY
N = 1405 (33.9%) H = 2741 (66.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
311	22.1	0.0		PERSON OFFENSES
614	43.7	0.2		PROPERTY OFFENSES
480	34.2	0.2		OTHER

175 ADMISSION OFFENSE PARTNERS
N = 3996 (96.4%) H = 150 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1794	44.9	56.0	
1	1090	27.3	64.1	
2	599	15.0	67.9	
3+	513	12.8	65.1	

176 HISTORY OF VIOLENCE
N = 4146 (100.0%) H = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2386	57.5	59.6	NONE
1	754	18.2	65.1	AGGRESSIVE CRIME
2	1006	24.3	60.6	NO VIOLENCE
				VIOLENCE

177 HISTORY OF CARRYING WEAPONS
N = 4146 (100.0%) H = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2944	71.0	61.0	NONE
1	1202	29.0	60.5	YES

178 CYA PAROLEE PARTNERS
N = 3994 (96.3%) H = 152 (3.7%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3350	83.9	60.3	
1	375	9.4	65.6	
2	72	1.8	63.9	
3+	197	4.9	66.5	

VIOLENCE INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

PAGE 16

179 INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN
ADMISSION OFFENSE
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2900	72.5	56.5	NONE
1	122	3.1	63.9	THREAT NO WEAPON
2	304	7.6	71.1	THREAT WEAPON
3,4	393	9.8	68.2	MINOR INJURY
5,6,7	107	2.7	68.2	MAJOR INJURY
8	36	0.9	72.2	DEATH
9	136	3.4	65.4	NO INFO

180 GROUP VIOLENCE IN
ADMISSION OFFENSE
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3289	82.3	59.1	NONE
1	70	1.8	65.7	THREAT NO WEAPON
2	240	6.0	73.3	THREAT WEAPON
3,4	240	6.0	71.3	MINOR INJURY
5,6,7	71	1.8	69.0	MAJOR INJURY
8	18	0.4	71.4	DEATH
9	74	1.9	68.9	NO INFO

181 ECONOMIC LOSS BY VICTIM
N = 3995 (96.4%) H = 151 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1110	27.8	62.3	NONE
1	13	0.3	69.2	<\$1
2	41	1.0	68.3	\$1 - \$5
3	120	3.0	63.3	\$5 - \$20
4	399	10.0	65.4	\$20 - \$100
5	503	12.6	63.2	\$100 - \$500
6	143	3.6	57.3	\$500 - \$1000
7	821	20.6	55.8	\$1000 - \$5000
8	207	5.2	58.0	>\$5000
9	638	16.0	62.7	NO INFO

182 WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL
N = 3997 (96.4%) H = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3285	82.2	59.6	NONE
1	40	1.0	65.0	TOY GUN
2	13	0.3	76.9	UNLOADED GUN
3	125	3.1	69.6	LOADED GUN
4	149	3.7	67.1	GUN, UNSPECIFIED
5	135	3.4	71.9	KNIFE, ETC.
6	116	2.9	69.8	OTHER
9	134	3.4	65.7	NO INFO

183 WEAPONS USED BY GROUP
N = 3994 (96.3%) H = 152 (3.7%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3556	89.0	59.8	NONE
1	25	0.6	76.0	TOY GUN
2	3	0.1	66.7	UNLOADED GUN
3	74	1.9	67.6	LOADED GUN
4	143	3.6	73.4	GUN, UNSPECIFIED
5	68	1.7	68.2	KNIFE, ETC.
6	65	1.6	75.4	OTHER
9	60	1.5	81.7	NO INFO

184 RATIO OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING
BY VICTIM
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0,1,9	3992	99.9	61.1	NONE KNOWN
2,3,4,5	4	0.1	100.0	TREATMENT
6,7,8	2	0.1	100.0	HOSPITALIZATION

185 TYPE OF PAROLE REMOVAL
N = 4246 (100.0%) H = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
2,3	614	14.8	0.0	REVOCATIONS
4	999	24.1	0.0	BAD DISCHARGES
0,1,5,8	2533	61.1	99.6	OTHER

186 STATUS OF OFF SUSPENSE PAROLE REMOVAL
N = 1535 (37.0%) H = 2611 (63.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	82	5.3	0.0	ABSCONDERS
1	45	2.9	0.0	TECHNICAL VIOLATORS
2,3,4,5,6,7	415	27.0	0.2	VIOLATION, NO INCARCERATION
8,9	993	64.7	0.0	VIOLATION, INCARCERATION

INITIAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM

187 COUNSELOR'S TRANSFER RECOMMENDATION

N = 3974 (95.9%) M = 172 (4.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
10	117	2.9	69.2	IMMEDIATE PAROLE
11	3	0.1	66.7	EARLY PAROLE
13	0	0.0	0.0	PASO ROBLES
14	202	5.1	52.0	PSI PRESTON
15	1349	33.9	62.0	YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
20	838	21.1	64.2	CAMPS GENERAL
21	1	0.0	100.0	BEN LOMOND
22	1	0.0	0.0	MT. BULLION
23	3	0.1	0.0	PINE GROVE
24	0	0.0	0.0	WASHINGTON RIDGE
41	651	16.4	59.8	DEUEL VOCATIONAL INST.
42	0	0.0	0.0	SAN QUENTIN
43	28	0.7	64.3	CMF VACAVILLE
44	760	19.1	58.3	CTF-N SOLEDAD
45	0	0.0	0.0	CTF-C SOLEDAD
48	12	0.3	16.7	CRC
52	6	0.2	66.7	DEPT OF MENTAL HYGIENE
54	0	0.0	0.0	CONTINUED
55	3	0.1	33.3	COUNTY JAIL
56	0	0.0	0.0	OTHER

188 CYA ORDER FOR TRANSFER

N = 4131 (99.6%) M = 15 (0.4%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
10	2	0.0	50.0	IMMEDIATE PAROLE
11	1	0.0	100.0	EARLY PAROLE
13	0	0.0	0.0	PASO ROBLES
14	220	5.3	54.1	PSI PRESTON
15	1113	26.9	65.0	YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
20	2	0.0	50.0	CAMPS GENERAL
21	235	5.7	65.5	BEN LOMOND
22	240	5.8	67.1	MT. BULLION
23	255	6.2	64.3	PINE GROVE
24	329	8.0	58.1	WASHINGTON RIDGE
41	754	18.3	57.7	DEUEL VOCATIONAL INST
42	1	0.0	100.0	SAN QUENTIN
43	25	0.6	44.0	CMF VACAVILLE
44	877	21.2	57.9	CTF-N SOLEDAD
45	0	0.0	0.0	CTF-C SOLEDAD
48	18	0.4	44.4	CRC
52	3	0.1	66.7	DEPT OF MENTAL HYGIENE
54	29	0.7	69.0	CONTINUED
55	27	0.7	48.1	COUNTY JAIL
56	0	0.0	0.0	OTHER

189 CYA BOARD ORDER FOR PROGRAM

(MONTHS TO NEXT HEARING)
N = 3979 (96.0%) M = 167 (4.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	23	0.6	47.8	
2	77	1.9	55.8	
3	291	7.3	59.1	
4	488	12.3	62.5	
5	358	9.0	60.1	
6	169	4.2	62.1	
7	74	1.9	71.6	
8	42	1.1	81.0	
9	69	1.7	58.0	
10	111	2.8	68.5	
11	110	2.8	70.9	
12	404	10.2	68.3	
0	0	0.0	0.0	CONTINUED
33	165	4.1	59.4	PAROLE PLANS
44	1588	39.9	56.4	PLACE IN TRAINING
55	10	0.3	40.0	HOLD

190 CUSTODIAL EVALUATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

N = 3993 (96.3%) M = 153 (3.7%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	17	0.4	29.4	NO INFO
1-2-3	3295	82.5	62.0	GOOD PROGNOSIS
4	681	17.1	57.9	POOR PROGNOSIS

191 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3985	99.7	61.2	NONE
1	13	0.3	46.2	YES

192 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING

N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	222	5.6	54.1	NONE
1-6	3776	94.4	61.6	YES

193 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR SPECIAL HOUSING

N = 3996 (96.4%) M = 150 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3605	90.2	61.1	NONE
1	31	0.8	61.3	ADJUSTMENT CENTER
2	360	9.0	62.2	NO CAMP

194 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR WORK ASSIGNMENT

N = 3995 (96.4%) M = 151 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	836	20.9	60.4	NONE
1	3159	79.1	61.3	YES

195 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY

N = 3997 (96.4%) M = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3910	97.8	61.1	NONE
1-2	87	2.2	65.5	YES

CELLS CONTAINING 100 OR MORE CASES
RANKED BY PCT SUCCESS

PCT-S	N	ITEM	CELL					
73.4%	143	183	5	67.0%	2470	4	1	
73.3%	240	180	3	67.0%	109	142	4	
71.9%	135	182	6	66.5%	197	178	4	
71.7%	233	169	4	66.3%	433	82	6	
71.3%	240	180	4	66.1%	112	2	6	
71.1%	304	179	3	66.0%	424	73	5	
70.9%	110	189	11	65.9%	370	169	12	
70.3%	438	169	3	65.8%	281	88	18	
70.1%	117	21	4	65.7%	543	171	3	
69.8%	116	182	7	65.7%	309	84	2	
69.6%	125	182	4	65.7%	134	182	8	
69.5%	200	123	9	65.6%	971	77	7	
69.2%	117	187	1	65.6%	375	178	2	
69.1%	857	173	1	65.6%	183	87	1	
68.9%	167	18	3	65.5%	235	188	7	
68.7%	134	87	35	65.4%	136	179	7	
68.5%	714	123	10	65.4%	399	181	5	
68.5%	111	189	10	65.2%	725	82	3	
68.3%	404	189	12	65.2%	155	88	3	
68.2%	107	179	5	65.1%	754	176	2	
68.2%	393	179	4	65.1%	301	18	2	
67.9%	599	175	3	65.1%	513	175	4	
67.9%	134	6	6	65.0%	1113	188	5	
67.7%	186	129	5	64.9%	322	87	18	
67.5%	114	88	35	64.6%	144	6	7	
67.5%	157	76	11	64.6%	127	5	3	
67.1%	149	182	5	64.5%	1982	125	1	
67.1%	240	188	8	64.5%	411	88	13	

64.3%	255	188	9	62.7%	201	81	4
64.2%	838	187	6	62.7%	2335	126	1
64.2%	405	124	8	62.6%	115	129	8
64.2%	371	124	9	62.5%	1051	75	11
64.1%	276	86	41	62.5%	696	79	1
64.1%	1090	175	2	62.5%	120	132	1
64.0%	417	87	13	62.5%	488	189	4
63.9%	122	179	2	62.4%	2589	72	1
63.9%	662	172	1	62.4%	2779	80	1
63.8%	138	82	5	62.3%	1110	181	1
63.8%	207	123	7	62.2%	360	193	3
63.7%	446	48	5	62.2%	3339	3	2
63.6%	382	124	6	62.2%	2872	81	2
63.5%	252	76	3	62.1%	1244	8	2
63.3%	120	181	4	62.1%	412	124	7
63.3%	387	2	3	62.1%	169	189	6
63.3%	3539	25	1	62.1%	1024	9	2
63.2%	503	181	6	62.0%	1349	187	5
63.2%	193	88	1	62.0%	706	75	12
63.2%	106	88	32	62.0%	3295	190	2
63.0%	127	48	2	62.0%	266	76	4
62.9%	1631	7	3	62.0%	363	76	10
62.9%	248	6	4	61.9%	3488	16	1
62.8%	242	129	14	61.9%	2580	73	2
62.8%	239	85	2	61.9%	194	88	41
62.7%	102	87	37	61.8%	820	172	2
62.7%	1000	171	2	61.8%	859	173	3
62.7%	638	181	10	61.8%	2886	74	2
62.7%	193	15	2	61.8%	123	133	2

64.3%	255	188	9	62.7%	201	81	4
64.2%	838	187	6	62.7%	2335	126	1
64.2%	405	124	8	62.6%	115	129	8
64.2%	371	124	9	62.5%	1051	75	11
64.1%	276	86	41	62.5%	696	79	1
64.1%	1090	175	2	62.5%	120	132	1
64.0%	417	87	13	62.5%	488	189	4
63.9%	122	179	2	62.4%	2589	72	1
63.9%	662	172	1	62.4%	2779	80	1
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63.8%	207	123	7	62.2%	360	193	3
63.7%	446	48	5	62.2%	3339	3	2
63.6%	382	124	6	62.2%	2872	81	2
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63.3%	120	181	4	62.1%	412	124	7
63.3%	387	2	3	62.1%	169	189	6
63.3%	3539	25	1	62.1%	1024	9	2
63.2%	503	181	6	62.0%	1349	187	5
63.2%	193	88	1	62.0%	706	75	12
63.2%	106	88	32	62.0%	3295	190	2
63.0%	127	48	2	62.0%	266	76	4
62.9%	1631	7	3	62.0%	363	76	10
62.9%	248	6	4	61.9%	3488	16	1
62.8%	242	129	14	61.9%	2580	73	2
62.8%	239	85	2	61.9%	194	88	41
62.7%	102	87	37	61.8%	820	172	2
62.7%	1000	171	2	61.8%	859	173	3
62.7%	638	181	10	61.8%	2886	74	2
62.7%	193	15	2	61.8%	123	133	2

61.8%	2934	83	2	61.0%	498	15	1
61.7%	345	7	5	61.0%	3277	2	2
61.7%	214	7	2	61.0%	2944	177	1
61.6%	219	123	8	61.0%	3890	23	1
61.6%	3776	192	2	60.9%	338	124	5
61.6%	1185	6	3	60.9%	4118	32	1
61.6%	3870	34	1	60.9%	2555	9	1
61.4%	3971	19	1	60.9%	156	47	1
61.4%	4009	27	1	60.9%	2212	1	1
61.3%	3159	194	2	60.9%	4026	33	1
61.3%	4046	20	1	60.8%	4097	28	1
61.3%	4031	29	1	60.8%	4125	35	1
61.3%	3345	22	1	60.8%	3929	30	1
61.2%	3985	191	1	60.8%	3391	15	4
61.2%	4012	26	1	60.8%	3661	84	3
61.2%	1263	7	6	60.8%	773	78	1
61.2%	3788	17	1	60.8%	2278	8	1
61.2%	3321	5	1	60.7%	2543	86	23
61.1%	3992	184	1	60.7%	2440	48	4
61.1%	772	1	2	60.6%	1273	172	3
61.1%	3605	193	1	60.6%	1006	176	3
61.1%	687	76	7	60.5%	114	87	32
61.1%	4047	24	1	60.5%	3506	18	4
61.1%	3910	195	1	60.5%	3506	21	7
61.1%	108	88	21	60.5%	1202	177	2
61.1%	1599	6	1	60.5%	516	5	2
61.1%	311	172	4	60.5%	349	6	2
61.1%	4092	31	1	60.4%	836	194	1
61.1%	3722	85	3	60.4%	323	75	6
61.0%	421	169	6	60.3%	1076	1	3

60.3%	3350	178	1	59.3%	1466	82	2
60.3%	408	76	5	59.2%	1000	48	3
60.2%	671	76	8	59.2%	801	22	2
60.2%	304	169	14	59.1%	492	76	9
60.2%	580	124	10	59.1%	291	189	3
60.2%	1396	77	6	59.1%	3289	180	1
60.1%	1099	75	10	58.9%	129	87	4
60.1%	1126	77	5	58.9%	107	131	2
60.1%	263	78	2	58.9%	107	76	2
60.1%	358	189	5	58.9%	209	86	21
60.0%	120	33	2	58.8%	459	82	1
60.0%	115	148	1	58.8%	422	86	40
60.0%	1080	169	5	58.7%	407	82	7
59.9%	314	77	4	58.6%	597	76	6
59.9%	314	82	4	58.6%	256	23	2
59.8%	3556	183	1	58.6%	502	88	38
59.8%	651	187	11	58.5%	2900	179	1
59.7%	1065	83	1	58.5%	624	8	3
59.6%	2386	176	1	58.4%	818	73	3
59.6%	2457	171	1	58.4%	567	9	3
59.6%	3285	182	1	58.3%	300	79	2
59.5%	1112	74	1	58.3%	760	187	14
59.5%	126	87	21	58.2%	273	123	5
59.5%	232	123	6	58.1%	246	123	4
59.4%	685	75	9	58.1%	329	188	10
59.4%	101	136	1	58.0%	438	3	3
59.4%	165	189	14	58.0%	207	181	9
59.4%	989	87	40	57.9%	877	188	14
59.3%	182	123	2	57.9%	681	190	3
59.3%	263	16	2	57.9%	261	124	4

57.8%	128	2	7
57.8%	791	126	2
57.8%	232	81	1
57.7%	691	81	3
57.7%	104	21	2
57.7%	754	188	11
57.6%	1303	72	2
57.6%	2427	173	2
57.5%	113	130	1
57.4%	101	136	2
57.4%	209	17	2
57.3%	143	181	7
57.1%	163	124	3
57.1%	1113	80	2
57.1%	156	30	2
57.0%	149	17	3
57.0%	207	6	8
56.9%	160	144	2
56.8%	618	123	1
56.6%	205	142	5
56.5%	790	88	40
56.4%	1120	125	2
56.4%	1588	189	15
56.4%	117	148	3
56.0%	1794	175	1
55.8%	821	181	8
55.6%	178	87	41
55.0%	502	7	1
55.0%	211	123	3
54.9%	800	4	2

54.8%	104	21	3
54.2%	131	148	8
54.1%	220	188	4
54.1%	222	192	10
54.0%	100	87	14
53.5%	155	73	1
53.5%	114	129	4
53.4%	337	16	3
53.4%	719	169	7
53.4%	148	169	15
52.7%	207	169	8
52.0%	202	187	4
51.6%	345	3	1
51.3%	119	124	1
51.1%	276	34	2
50.0%	134	26	2
47.9%	526	25	2
47.0%	732	4	3
45.2%	115	29	2
42.2%	102	19	3

END