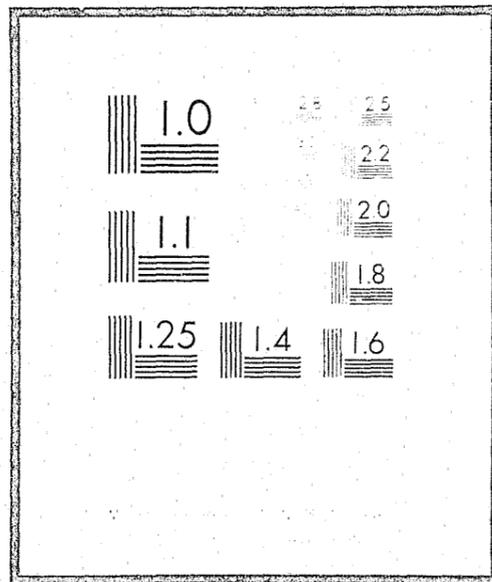


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

12/7/76

Date filmed

CALIFORNIA'S COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT

RESEARCH REPORT # 13-

THE PHASE III EXPERIMENT - PROGRESS TO DATE

by

Ted Palmer and Eric Werner

Sponsors:

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

and

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Fall, 1973

00182

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Ronald Reagan
Governor

Earl W. Brian, M.D.
Secretary
Health and Welfare Agency

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

Allen F. Breed
Director

George R. Roberts
Chief Deputy Director

Lyle Egan
Chief, Division of Rehabilitation
Services

Keith S. Griffiths, Ph.D.
Chief, Division of Research
and Development

Youth Authority Board Members

Allen F. Breed, Chairman
Julio Gonzales, Vice Chairman
Ed Bowe
Richard Calvin

Rudolph Castro
Paul E. Meany
William L. Richey
Gladys L. Sanderson

COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT* STAFF

Ted Palmer, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

James K. Turner
Research Associate

Eric J. Werner, M.A.
Co-Investigator

John Helm
Research Associate

David D. Sams, ACSW
Research Associate

*Official title: An Evaluation of Differential Treatment for Delinquents.
This study is supported by PHS Research Grant No. MH 14734, NIMH,
(Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency).

Distributed under LDA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I THE PHASE III EXPERIMENT: MAIN OBJECTIVES	1
II HIGHLIGHTS AND OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH EFFORTS AND FINDINGS	1
III SPECIFIC ANALYSES, REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES: SUMMARIES AND REVIEWS	11
1. Parole Performance Of Phase III Youths	11
2. Characteristics Of Relatively Successful And Relatively Unsuccessful CTP Males	27
3. Monitoring Of Treatment Relationships	35
4. Further Analyses Of The Phase I And Phase II Experiments	36

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Continued

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix A: Diagnostic And Treatment Questionnaires Used In Case Monitoring	46
Appendix B: Scales And Component Items, Derived From The Jesness Inventory	58
Table 1: Distributions Of Diagnostic Groups For Four CTP Initial Placement Possibilities	7
Table 2: Distributions Of Matched And Unmatched Youths, For Six Diagnostic Groups	8
Table 3: Distributions Of White And Non-White Youths, For Six Diagnostic Groups	9
Table 4: Distributions Of Status 1 (Residential) Categories, For Six Diagnostic Groups	10
Table 5: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Prior To Initial Release To Parole, For CTP-Phase III Males (Through 12/72)	13
Table 6: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Subsequent To Initial Release To Parole, For CTP-Phase III Males	15
Table 7: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Prior To Initial Release To Parole, For CTP-Phase III Males (Through 10/71)	18

TABLE OF CONTENTS, Concluded

	<u>Page</u>
Table 8: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Subsequent To Initial Release To Parole, For Selected CTP-Phase III RR And CR Males	19
Table 9: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Subsequent To Initial Release To Parole, For Matched And Unmatched CTP-Phase III Males	23
Table 10: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Subsequent To Initial Release To Parole, For Matched And Unmatched CTP-Phase III Males, Classified By Maturity Level	25
Table 11: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Prior To Initial Release To Parole, For Matched And Unmatched CTP-Phase III Males	26
Table 12: Analysis Of Offenses Occurring Prior To Initial Release To Parole, For Matched And Unmatched CTP-Phase III Males, Classified By Maturity Level	28
Table 13: Etas And Mean Scale Scores Of Three Parole Adjustment Criterion Groups	32

I. THE PHASE III EXPERIMENT: MAIN OBJECTIVES

The Phase III experiment and main objectives have been reviewed on pg. 1 of the 12th Research Report. They have also been described on pp. 3-4 of the original proposal for this 1969-1974 effort. As a result, they will not be repeated here.

Progress with regard to Phase III has been reviewed in CTP Research Reports No. 10, 11 and 12. The following will cover the period from September, 1972 through August, 1973.

II. HIGHLIGHTS AND OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH EFFORTS AND FINDINGS

- A. Preliminary analyses which bear upon the main Phase III objectives were reviewed in last year's summary report. Those analyses have been updated during this past year. The principal findings are:¹
1. Status I youths (i.e., wards seen as needing an initial period of institutionalization) who began their treatment within the CTP residential facility are performing considerably better subsequent to initial release to parole, when compared with Status I youths who started within the community proper.
 2. Status II youths (i.e., wards seen as not needing an initial period of institutionalization) who began their treatment within the CTP residential facility are performing only slightly worse than Status II youths who started within the community proper.

Further details may be found on pp. 11-27.

¹ Criterion measures included, but were not limited to, rate of offense behavior per month-at-risk (i.e., on parole, in the community).

These findings seem to be of relevance to a long-standing placement issue which many practitioners regard as being less than entirely obvious in the majority, if not large majority, of cases: Which youths would best be placed into which types of setting, or program? In this connection, two specific observations may be offered: (1) Status 1 youths who were inappropriately placed are performing considerably worse than those who were appropriately placed. However, in the case of Status 2 youths no substantial differences are observed between individuals who were inappropriately placed and those who were appropriately placed. This raises the possibility that an initial placement within an inappropriate or less-than-optimal setting might make more of a difference to Status 1 youths than to those diagnosed as Status 2. The latter may be in a better position to cope with, and make the best of, an environment of this nature. (2) Inappropriately placed Status 1 youths (RC's) are performing substantially worse on parole than inappropriately placed Status 2 youths (CR's). However, appropriately placed youths (RR's and CC's) are performing about equally well--i.e., regardless of status. In other words, inappropriate or less-than-optimal placement may be likely to accentuate or activate various differences which relate to the personal or interpersonal liabilities on the part of Status 1 as vs. Status 2 youths. On the other hand, appropriate or closer-to-optimal placement may be more likely to help offset or moderate certain pre-existing differences in their level of coping ability.

In sum, the main findings-to-date from the 1969-1974 experiment suggest that careful diagnosis and appropriate placement of individuals may lead to a reduction of delinquent behavior--or, conversely, to a higher rate of success--for residential and community-based programs alike.

One additional point. The CTP approach seems applicable to a broader range of offenders than those which were studied in 1961-1969: Briefly, Adult Court commitments have presented few if any special operational problems, or, for that matter, diagnostic problems. Their treatment-and-control requirements differ only slightly from those of Juvenile Court commitments who fall within the 16-and-older age range. In addition, Category B youths have presented no diagnostic problems and few serious or unusual operational problems. Nevertheless, their parole performance has yet to be evaluated in detail.

B. Some encouraging progress has been made toward the goal of distinguishing--by means of a paper-and-pencil approach--relatively successful from relatively unsuccessful CTP experimental males. Using offense behavior during parole as the principal outcome measure, a number of distinguishing characteristics were observed with respect to scales comprised of selected Jesness Inventory items. As part of this sub-study, certain important methodological considerations were brought into focus. Further details may be found on pp. 27-35.

C. An extensive review of the construct validity and reliability of CTP's interpersonal maturity framework was conducted earlier this year. The resulting 62 page report was sent to NIMH in May, 1973. Main findings: (1) With reference to the construct validity of the I-level system (maturity continuum frame of reference), it seems quite appropriate to conclude that the I₂ → I₃ → I₄ sequence represents a valid way of describing a relatively generic, cognitive-developmental progression which can be observed within the real world, and which has been measured and described along a number of well-recognized (albeit often complex) dimensions. If the I₂ and I₃ levels were to be combined into a single grouping, and if this new grouping were then to be contrasted with that of the I₄ level, the above conclusion would seem to be even more clear-cut. This is apart from the fact that certain refinements in the I-level system need to be, and are being, made. And this, in turn, is apart from the definite possibility that there may be yet another, more precise and/or even more effective approach to (a) describing the 'socio-psychological' development continuum or continua as a whole, and, at the same time, to (b) pinpointing a number of factors and forces which appear to play key roles in either promoting or hindering the development in question.¹ (2) I-level reliability: Based upon the review in question, it appears likely that (a) more rigorous/more clearly operationalized approaches to the rating of youths, when taken together with (b) more sophisticated approaches to the analysis of data, would result in a noticeable (though probably not marked) improvement over what already seems to be a fairly respectable situation with regard to I-level reliability. There is obvious room for improvement at the level of subtypes (certain subtypes in particular)--although even here, the levels of reliability which have been obtained are by no means low. Within this particular area, reliabilities could, at any time, be raised above their present, generally satisfactory level via a combination of particular subtypes--e.g., the Cfc + Mp and/or (particularly) Na + Nx subtypes.

D. Two manuscripts were published in professional journals during 1972-1973. The first ("Matching Client and Treater in Corrections", by Ted Palmer) appeared in Social Work, 1973, 18, No. 2, 95-103. The second ("The Utility of Community-Based Group Homes for Delinquent Adolescent Girls", by Estelle Turner and Ted Palmer) appeared in the J. of the Amer. Acad. of Child Psychiatry, 1973, 12, No. 2, 271-291.

Two other manuscripts were recently accepted for publication. The first ("Psychological and Ethnic Correlates of Interpersonal Maturity", by Eric Werner) is to appear in an early 1974 issue of the Brit. J. of Criminology. The second, ("The Community Treatment Project in Perspective", by Ted Palmer) is to appear in the Youth Auth. Quarterly, 1973, 26, No. 3.

¹See: Palmer, T. A developmental-adaptation theory of youthful personality. Part I. California Youth Authority. Community Treatment Project Report: 1969, No. 2. (mimeo)

Approximately 14 - 18 months ago, Psychiatry and the Amer. J. of Orthopsychiatry expressed interest in manuscripts which had been submitted by Ted Palmer. However, Dr. Palmer chose not to follow up on these particular manuscripts because of new findings which began to emerge shortly after the manuscripts had been submitted. These findings--especially those which related to a 48-months post-discharge followup--seemed to substantially modify the overall 'effectiveness' picture which had been described in connection with CTP. In light of this and still other analyses which have been completed during the past 10-12 months, the findings for Phases I and II now seem to be relatively 'complete', 'mutually consistent' and, generally speaking, 'in order'. As a result, it now seems appropriate to resubmit a modified and possibly expanded manuscript to the above journals. This will be done during the first few months of the upcoming project year.

E. With reference to the non-residential, community-located component of CTP-Phase III, systematic and relatively detailed monitoring of treatment processes and treatment products continued on a full-scale basis throughout 1972-1973. Prior to the close of 1972, methods were developed which allowed for a marked quantitative augmentation of the previous monitoring sample, while not at the same time adversely affecting the quality of the data pool as a whole. Progress within this area is briefly reviewed on pp. 35-36; and, further details can be found in Appendix A.

F. Observations of the CTP residential setting (Dorm 3) were continued throughout 1972-1973. Viewed in perspective, the data which have been collected since 1969 will provide a basis for detailed descriptions of CTP's residential setting at each of three levels of inclusiveness and/or depth: (a) daily activities and program components, as coded separately for each youth in residence; (b) Moos Social Climate scale-ratings; (c) day-by-day, subjective accounts of dorm activities, atmosphere, themes and long-term trends, as observed by CTP's full-time, dorm-located researcher.

G. Phases I and II of CTP: Further Study. A wide range of analyses were carried out between 9/72 and 7/73, with reference to the Phase 1 and Phase 2 experiments (1961-1969, inclusive). The main areas that were covered included: costs; effectiveness; matching; temporary detention. Involved in this effort were updated as well as new types of analyses. Although large quantities of staff time were required, the effort, in retrospect,

seems to have been worthwhile. Collectively, these analyses related directly to stated objectives of Phase III. Individually, they contributed to the empirical basis of CTP's lengthy and detailed written response to a critical review of the Phase I and II efforts, by Dr. Paul Lerman.¹

Some of the basic findings on 'costs' were as follows: During the early years of CTP (1963 prices) the average Youth Authority career for each ward was \$1,446 less expensive within the traditional program--\$5,734 vs. \$7,180. During a more recent period (1971-72 prices), the average career cost difference was \$253: \$14,327 for Controls, \$14,580 for Experimentals. This amounted to \$66 per year, or 18¢ per day. (The greatly increased costs within both programs were a reflection of 'normal', i.e., nationwide, increases in salaries, cost-of-living, etc. -The fact that costs increased more within the traditional program than within CTP was largely related to the greater relative amount of time which the Control youths were spending within the CYA's increasingly expensive-to-operate institutions, beginning in the middle and later 1960's.) Since the above figures do not include capital outlay expenses, the overall 'per ward career costs' would be a few hundred dollars higher for the traditional program than for CTP. The difference between CTP and the traditional program would be further increased if non-CYA correctional costs for unfavorable discharges were taken into account. Here, it may be recalled, a greater percentage of Controls than Experimentals had received an unfavorable discharge; and, half of all such individuals were sent directly to a State or Federal prison. Further details appear on pg. 36.

The following may be noted with regard to 'effectiveness'. After twelve years of rather lengthy followups and continuously expanding sample sizes, the evidence--and resulting picture--which has emerged seems to be characterized by a substantial amount of 'convergence' with respect to the subject of overall effectiveness. In this context, 'convergence' has reference to the general consistency which seems to exist across the various criterion measures which have been utilized.² -In brief, the overall effectiveness picture is: (1) The 1961-1969, intensive community-based approach (CTP) did appear to be more effective than the traditional program in the case of 'Neurotic' and, to a lesser extent, 'Passive Conformist'

¹ Dr. Lerman's review was the result of an independent study which he carried out in 1971, largely by means of a site visit and a review of published Project reports.

² To be sure, some of these measures may be thought of as 'old' and/or less refined while others can be described as 'new' and/or more refined. Collectively, however, they appear to represent a rather comprehensive set of indices.

youths. On the other hand, it was comparatively ineffective with regard to 'Power Oriented' youths. This set of findings applied, not only to the period of CYA jurisdiction, but to a four-year period which followed the termination of that jurisdiction (in the case of favorable discharges). Neurotic, Passive Conformist, and Power Oriented youths comprised 53%, 14% and 21% of the 1961-1969 male study sample, respectively. (They comprise 74%, 10% and 10% of the 1969-1974 male study sample.) Regarding all subtypes, collectively:¹ Boys who participated in the CTP program performed substantially better than those within the traditional program--at least during the two-to-four year, typical duration of their Youth Authority jurisdiction. Reflected, here, were indices of youth behavior--and not simply changes in attitude. In addition, in relation to the former type of index, the factor of 'differential (or 'discretionary') decision-making' had been held constant. Further details appear on pp. 39-45.

H. Figures which bear upon the Phase III research design are presented in Tables 1 - 4. Distributions for each of six youth-subtype groupings are shown, separately by: Status and assignment combination (Table 1); matched vs. non-matched parole agent assignment (Table 2); ethnic status (Table 3). While it is clear that overall case intake has been much lower than originally projected, Tables 1 and 2 indicate that it has nevertheless been possible to balance the various experimental groupings in essentially the manner which was called for in the basic research plan, for the purpose of specified intergroup comparisons.²

Table 4 shows that the five Status I youth-groupings (Groups C, D and E, in particular) are turning out to have much the same subtype composition which was suggested in the Phase III proposal.

¹This includes four relatively rare groups--which, collectively, comprised the remaining 12% of the 1961-1969 sample.

²The issue and implications of low case intake were presented in CTP's Research Report No. 11, pg. 10. It seems evident that the experiment is proving fruitful in spite of this particular limitation.

Table 1. Distributions of Diagnostic Groups For Four CTP Initial Placement Possibilities^a

Prescribed ^b Placement	Actual Placement	Initial Placement Possibilities						Total
		Aa+Ap	Cfm	Cfc+Mp	Na	Nx	SetCi	
C	C	0 (0%)	9 (23%)	2 (5%)	9 (23%)	18 (46%)	1 (3%)	39 (29%)
C	R	1 (3%)	4 (11%)	4 (11%)	5 (14%)	21 (58%)	1 (3%)	36 (27%)
R	C	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	2 (9%)	11 (48%)	9 (39%)	0 (0%)	23 (17%)
R	R	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	4 (11%)	9 (25%)	17 (47%)	3 (8%)	36 (27%)
Total		1 (1%)	17 (13%)	12 (9%)	34 (25%)	65 (49%)	5 (4%)	134

^aThis table excludes 27 cases ("Category 8" youths) who entered CTP with the qualification that they must begin treatment within the residential facility. All other youths who entered CTP prior to 6-30-73 are included.

^bIn this table, "prescribed" placement refers to the initial placement-recommendation (community, or residential, setting) made by CTP staffing group. "Actual" placement refers to the setting to which any youth was, in fact, initially assigned on a random basis.

C = community; R = residential.

Table 2. Distributions of Matched and Unmatched Youths, for Six Diagnostic Groups^a

Diagnostic Group	Youths Matched With Agent	Youths Not Matched With Agent	Total
Aa+Ap	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	2 (1%)
Cfm	8 (7%)	11 (23%)	19 (11%)
Cfc+Mp	11 (10%)	4 (9%)	15 (9%)
Na	35 (31%)	8 (17%)	43 (27%)
Nx	52 (46%)	22 (47%)	74 (46%)
Se+Ci	7 (6%)	1 (2%)	8 (5%)
Total	114 (71%)	47 (29%)	161

^aIncludes all youths who entered CTP prior to 6-30-73.

Table 3. Distributions of White and Non-White Youths, For Six Diagnostic Groups^a

Diagnostic Group	White	Non-White	Total
Aa+Ap	1 (1%)	1 (2%)	2 (1%)
Cfm	7 (7%)	12 (21%)	19 (12%)
Cfc+Mp	4 (4%)	11 (19%)	15 (9%)
Na	34 (33%)	9 (16%)	43 (27%)
Nx	57 (55%)	17 (30%)	74 (46%)
Se+Ci	1 (1%)	7 (12%)	8 (5%)
Total	104 (65%)	57 (35%)	161

^aIncludes all youths who entered CTP prior to 6-30-73.

Table 4. Distributions of Status I (Residential) Categories, For Six Diagnostic Groups

Status I Category	Diagnostic Group						Total
	Aa+Ap	Cfm	Cfc+Mp	Na	Nx	Se+Ci	
A. Psychologically Disorganized	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	6 (67%)	0 (0%)	9 (12%)
B. Control Resisters	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	7 (70%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	12 (15%)
C. Involved in Destructive Loyalty Binds	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	1 (2%)	20 (45%)	20 (45%)	1 (2%)	44 (56%)
D. Mature Nonneurotics	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (4%)
E. Very Involved w/ Dangerous Narcotics	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (44%)	4 (44%)	1 (11%)	9 (12%)
F. Other	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Total	1 (1%)	5 (6%)	8 (10%)	27 (35%)	31 (40%)	6 (8%)	78

III. SPECIFIC ANALYSES, REPORTS AND ACTIVITIES: SUMMARIES AND REVIEWS

1. Parole Performance of Phase III Youths. One of the major features of CTP Phase III is a design which allows for an evaluation of the effects of appropriate and inappropriate placement of cases upon intake to the project. As of the beginning of 1973, 48 percent of the total sample were diagnosed as individuals for whom the appropriate initial placement was CTP's residential facility. All other cases were thought to be able to adjust adequately with immediate release to parole and with placement beginning either at home, in a foster setting, or in a temporary group home facility. Whether any case actually begins his CTP experience in residence or within the community is determined by factors completely independent of the appropriate placement diagnosis applying to the youth: Random drawing plays the central role in any youth's initial placement. Thus, the design of the project includes four experimental groups, each defined in terms of appropriate placement (residential or community) and actual placement (again, residential or community). These two dimensions--which are referred to as status and assignment, respectively--are defined as follows:

Status R: CTP experience should, ideally, begin with placement in the residential facility.

Status C: CTP experience should, ideally, begin with placement in the community.

Assignment R: CTP experience actually begins with placement in the residential facility.

Assignment C: CTP experience actually begins with placement in the community.

The four experimental groups are therefore defined in terms of the four logically possible combinations of these factors.

¹In this section, abbreviations (e.g., RC or RR) which are used for the four combinations of the status and assignment variables always refer to the status designation first and the assignment designation second. Thus, RC represents one or more youths who "should" have begun in residence but who, in fact, began within the community. The three remaining experimental groups are represented as RR, CR, or CC. Collectively, CR and CC youths will be referred to as Status C youths; RC and RR will be referred to as Status R youths. Collectively, RR and CR youths will be referred to as Assignment R youths; RC and CC will be referred to as Assignment C youths. These conventions are followed throughout the present section.

CTP's four status and assignment groups were monitored with respect to all offenses which had resulted in suspension of parole, revocation of parole, court recommitment, adjudicated court referral to CTP, and/or unfavorable transfer from the Project. This analysis covered the time-period from 8/15/69 (i.e., the start of Phase III Intake) to 12/30/72. All youths who entered CTP prior to 12/30/72 were included in the follow-up, and their offense behavior was monitored to this date. This represents an updating of experimental group results which were reported in CTP's 12th (1972) Research Report (pp. 12-23); those results represented experience with the four status and assignment groups through 10/15/71. The present results are thus based upon an increase in both the number of cases studied and in the length of time cases were exposed to the Project.

It should be noted that offense behavior, and related legal as well as administrative dispositions, may occur both before and after an Assignment R youth is initially released to parole. Separate analyses were completed for each such phase of these youths' CTP experience. That is, the offense behavior of Assignment R youths was analyzed in relation to two distinct phases: (a) prior to initial parole-release to the community (during their residence within the CTP dorm); and (b) subsequent to release from the CTP dorm.¹

The Validity of Status Decisions. Table 5 presents data on the question of the validity of status decision making. Specifically, given comparable environments (in this case, the CTP dorm) and no prior treatment or control, do status R youths do less well (as predicted) than status C youths?² Nearly all indicators in the table show the former group to be doing less well than the CR's. The number of offenses per youth, the proportion of youths having one or more offense, number of offenses per pre-parole risk month, and the mean rate-of-offending--all are more favorable for the CR's than for the RR's. (The definition of the rate-of-offending variable is given in footnote c of Table 5.) The difference between the groups in terms of the proportion of cases with one or more offense approaches statistical significance ($\chi^2 = 2.00$, $df = 1$, $.10 < p < .20$). The point biserial correlation between group membership

¹The rationale for the decision to analyze offense data separately for the prior-to-parole and subsequent-to-parole phase of CTP treatment is described in footnote 1, p. 13 of the 12th Research Report.

²The other half of this question of validity involves a comparison of the RC and CC groups while in the community, and is dealt with in a subsequent part of this section.

Table 5. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Prior to Initial Release to Parole, for CTP - Phase III Males^a

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

Experimental Group^b

	RR	CR
1. Number of youths	30/16/46	32/5/37
2. Total pre-parole risk months	237.8/90.3/328.1	199.0/26.8/225.8
3. Number of offenses	16/3/19	7/1/8
4. Number of offenses per youth	.53/.19/.41	.22/.20/.22
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offenses	.40/.19/.33	.19/.20/.19
6. Mean pre-parole risk months to first offense	4.7/2.8/4.3	2.5/10.8/3.7
7. Number of offenses per pre-parole risk month	.07/.03/.06	.04/.04/.04
8. Mean months between CTP entrance and 12-30-72 cutoff	24.8/8.4/19.1	22.4/10.3/20.8
9. Number of pre-parole risk months per youth	7.9/5.6/7.1	6.2/5.4/6.1
10. Mean rate of offending ^c	.07/.06/.07	.02/.02/.02
11. Mean base expectancy	477.6	546.9

1. Number of youths
2. Total pre-parole risk months
3. Number of offenses
4. Number of offenses per youth
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offenses
6. Mean pre-parole risk months to first offense
7. Number of offenses per pre-parole risk month
8. Mean months between CTP entrance and 12-30-72 cutoff
9. Number of pre-parole risk months per youth
10. Mean rate of offending^c
11. Mean base expectancy

^aFor this analysis, "offense" includes one or more of the following: court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP.

^bEach cell of this table shows three values separated by slashes. The leftmost value represents Category A cases; the middle value represents Category B cases; and the rightmost value represents Category A and Category B cases combined. (Category A and B cases are defined in CTP's Res. Rept. No. 11, pg. 7.)

^cRate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of pre-parole risk months during which they occurred.

and rate of offending is .27;¹ this suggests that individuals within the CR group perform more satisfactorily than those within the RR category. The two groups appear more similar with respect to mean pre-parole risk months to first offense, differing in this regard by about one-half a month (favoring the RR group). Finally, there is a definite tendency for the offenses in which RR youths were involved to exceed those of the CR groups in terms of degree of seriousness. The offenses in question are listed below, together with their frequency of occurrence.

<u>RR</u>	<u>CR</u>
receiving stolen property (1)	drunk driving (1)
attempted kidnap (1)	auto theft (3)
auto theft (4)	driving without a license (1)
possession of restricted drugs (3)	burglary (2)
battery on a police officer (1)	assault on police officer (1)
shoplifting/petty theft (2)	
Involuntary manslaughter (1)	
Intoxication (2)	
unauthorized carrying of gun (1)	
burglary (2)	
attempted murder (1)	

The status decision made with regard to each case is not merely a clinical and subjective method of assessing the same factors which are represented in the usual base expectancy score. This is shown by the fact that the correlation of .27, cited above, does not drop in value when base expectancy is statistically held constant by means of partial correlation.

The second aspect of the question of the validity of status decision-making involves the comparison of RC with CC cases. These two groups are comparable in the sense of being initially exposed to the same CYA environment, and having experienced no prior treatment or incarceration at CTP; yet they differ in terms of status. If status decision-making is valid, CC cases should perform better on parole than RC cases. Table 6 permits a test of this question and shows that RC youth do much less well than CC cases. For one

¹ For purposes of computing this and all other point biserial correlations discussed in the present section, the variables involved were coded or reflected so that larger coefficients could be interpreted as comprising positive support for the hypothesized or expected relationships and smaller values could be interpreted conversely.

Table 6. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Subsequent to Initial Release to Parole, for CTP - Phase III Males^a

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

Experimental Group^b

	Status R		Status C		RC + CC
	RR	RC	CR	CC	
1. Number of youths	24/5/29	18	29/2/31	35	53/7/60
2. Total post-parole risk months	345.9/21.9/367.8	200.7	337.6/18.9/356.5	591.1	682.5/40.3/723.8
3. Number of offenses	23/2/25	28	29/1/30	40	52/3/55
4. Number of offenses per youth	.96/.40/.86	1.6	1.0/.50/.97	1.1	.98/.43/.92
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offense	.58/.40/.55	.94	.55/.50/.55	.74	.57/.43/.55
6. Mean post-parole risk months to first offense	5.6/1.8/5.1	3.0	6.1/2.9/6.0	8.1	5.9/2.1/5.5
7. Number of offenses per post-parole risk month	.07/.09/.07	.14	.09/.05/.08	.07	.08/.07/.08
8. Mean months between release to parole and 12-30-72 cutoff	19.0/5.7/16.7	17.5	16.4/9.5/16.0	20.8	17.6/6.8/16.3
9. Number of post-parole risk months per youth	14.4/4.4/12.7	11.2	11.6/9.2/11.5	16.9	12.9/5.8/12.1
10. Proportion of total post-parole time not spent in community	.10/.32/.11	.28	.16/.03/.15	.20	.13/.18/.13
11. Median rate of offending ^e	.06/.00/.06	.18	.05/.05/.05	.07	.06/.00/.06
12. Mean base expectancy	482.0	467.8	530.1	515.9	506.9
					499.6

^a For this analysis, an "offense" was defined as any delinquent act which resulted in at least one of the following: revocation of parole, court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP; suspension of parole.

^b Within this table, cells representing the Assignment R groups (RR, CR, and RR + CR) show three values separated by slashes. The leftmost value represents Category A cases; the middle value represents Category B cases; and the rightmost value represents Category A and Category B cases combined.

^c RR and CR comprise the Assignment R group.

^d RC and CC comprise the Assignment C group.

^e Rate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of post-parole risk months during which they occurred.

thing, they exceed the latter group by 20 percentage points in terms of percent of youths having one or more offense during the followup period ($\chi^2 = 3.16$, $df = 1$, $.05 < p < .10$). Latency to first offense and offenses per month at risk also show the CC group to have adjusted more satisfactorily than the RC group. With regard to seriousness of the offense of the two groups, however, the CC group appears to exceed the RC's. Together with their frequency of occurrence, the offenses in question are listed below.

<u>RC</u>	<u>CC</u>
burglary (7)	auto theft (15)
auto theft (9)	burglary (8)
malicious mischief (1)	poss. of dangerous weapon/ carrying concealed weapon (2)
battery (1)	possession of restricted drugs (2)
possession of concealed weapon (1)	assault to commit robbery (1)
resisting arrest (1)	assault with a deadly weapon (3)
possession of restricted drugs (3)	forgery (2)
possession of stolen property (2)	traffic violations (1)
strong armed robbery (1)	manslaughter (1)
runaway (1)	disturbing the peace (1)
kidnapping (1)	illegal entry (1)
	purse snatch (1)
	armed robbery (1)
	driving under influence of narcotics

The point biserial correlation between group membership and rate of offense on parole is .47. This value drops to .45 when base expectancy is partialled out. Thus, as with the already discussed comparison of RR and CR youths prior to parole, the present contrast suggests that status decisions are drawing upon offense-related factors, and that these decisions evidently do "get at" factors which are not represented in base expectancy scores.

The Effects of Residential Programming. Table 5 shows substantial differences between the CR and RR groups prior to parole. If the period of incarceration and institutional programming which is thought to be necessary for the RR group actually did have the desired effect, then the differences between the groups prior to parole should be significantly minimized subsequent to parole. From a methodological standpoint, this is a difficult issue to handle. Prior-to-parole treatment and control within the residential facility does not occur within some constant period of time applicable to each case--after which point automatic release takes place. Instead, a selection process occurs whereby youths are granted parole when staff believes them to be ready for this. If only the "best" of both groups (CR and RR) are paroled in time to be

included in a followup such as this, minimal post-parole differences in performance might simply be the effect of a "filtering" or selection process. Such results would not demonstrate the effectiveness of treatment independent of parole-granting decisions.

What is needed is a community followup design for all CR and RR cases--i.e., a design which, in effect, "waits" for the parole-delay process to run its course. Such an analysis will be possible in the final year of CTP (1973-1974) when this condition is actually met. At the present time, the closest we can come to this design is to restrict the community or subsequent-to-parole followup to representative samples of CR and RR cases, all of whom had been granted parole prior to the terminal followup date of 12-30-72. The differences in offense behavior of these samples prior to parole can then be compared with such differences subsequent to parole. To implement such an analysis, use was made of a study sample developed for purposes of CTP's 1972 Research Report to NIMH. The prior-to-parole performance of these RR and CR cases is represented in Table 7, reproduced from page 15 of the Fall, 1972 Research Report. Number of offenses per youth, proportion of cases with one or more offense, and number of offenses per pre-parole risk month all indicate that the CR's are performing better than the RR's, as expected and consistent with Table 5. The difference in the proportion of cases with one or more offense begins to approach significance ($\chi^2 = 1.37$, $df = 1$, $.20 < p < .30$). The CR's, however, have a shorter latency to first offense, averaging three months less than the RR's. This is a result of the fact there were only four offenses in the CR group--one of which occurred only two weeks after the offender had first entered the project. Thus, the mean latency value, based only upon the number of cases with at least one offense (in this instance, four), was excessively influenced downward. Table 5 shows that with the increase in sample size and followup time, this latency difference between the RR's and CR's becomes negligible.

With the exception of two RR and three CR youths who left the project, it was possible to follow these early samples within the community to determine the extent to which their pre-parole differences disappeared as a result of, or in connection with, their residential experience. Results are shown in Table 8. Little difference can be seen between the unbiased RR and CR samples. Moreover, the small differences which are apparent indicate that the previously (i.e., prior to parole) poorer performing RR's are performing slightly better than the CR's. However, the difference between proportions of cases with one or more offense is not significant ($\chi^2 = .08$, $df = 1$, $.70 < p < .80$), and the correlation between group membership and rate of offending is only -.05. Little, if any, difference is apparent with respect to the seriousness of the offenses engaged in by members of the two groups. These offenses are listed below.

Table 7. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Prior to Initial Release to Parole, for CTP - Phase III Males^a

	Experimental Group	
	RR	CR
1. Number of youths	25	23
2. Total pre-parole risk months	176.7	128.9
3. Number of offenses	10	4
4. Number of offenses per youth	.40	.17
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offenses	.32	.17
6. Mean pre-parole risk months to first offense	5.4	2.4
7. Number of offenses per pre-parole risk month	.06	.03
8. Mean months between CTP entrance and 10-15-71 cutoff	13.2	12.9
9. Number of pre-parole risk months per youth	7.1	5.6

^aFor this analysis, "offense" includes one or more of the following: court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP.

Table 8. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Subsequent to Initial Release to Parole, for CTP Phase III RR and CR Males^a: (Includes only those cases represented in Table 5 of 12th Research Report.)

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

	Experimental Group ^b	
	RR	CR
1. Number of youths	23	20
2. Total post-parole risk months	337.6	292.4
3. Number of offenses	23	26
4. Number of offenses per youth	1.00	1.3
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offense	.61	.65
6. Mean post-parole risk months to first offense	5.6	6.7
7. Number of offenses per post-parole risk month	.07	.09
8. Mean months between release to parole and 12-30-72 cutoff	19.5	20.6
9. Number of post-parole risk months per youth	14.7	14.6
10. Proportion of total post-parole time not spent in community	3.4	4.4
11. Median rate of offending ^c	.06	.08
12. Mean base expectancy	482.4	516.6

^aFor this analysis, an "offense" was defined as any delinquent act which resulted in at least one of the following: revocation of parole; court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP; suspension of parole.

^bNo category B cases are included in this Table.

^cRate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of post-parole risk months during which they occurred.

RR

possession of stolen property (1)
 armed robbery (4)
 arson (1)
 burglary (2)
 potential for violence (1)
 grand theft (1)
 under the influence of drugs (2)
 intoxication (1)
 possession of restricted drugs (6)
 auto theft (2)
 driving under influence of alcohol (1)
 malicious mischief (1)

CR

receiving stolen property (3)
 armed robbery (2)
 battery on a police officer (1)
 burglary (5)
 potential for violence (1)
 assault with a deadly weapon (1)
 possession of concealed weapon (2)
 resisting arrest (1)
 possession of restricted drugs (2)
 auto theft (2)
 driving under influence of alcohol (1)
 petty theft (2)
 whereabouts unknown (3)

It would thus seem that although selection factors are operative in determining when any youth is paroled, these factors work together with residential programming in such a fashion as to improve the relative performance of the RR group within the community.

An important comparison which is relevant to this assessment of treatment effects is that of RR with RC cases within the community. The expectation is that the inappropriately released cases (RC) will perform less well on parole than will the appropriately placed RR cases who experienced the initial residential placement which they were diagnosed as needing. Data in the first two columns of Table 6 support this expectation. On the conservative assumption that the RR sample represents a screened group of the best (i.e., least risky or most improved) status R youths, a comparison can be made between the unbiased or unselected RR cases of Table 8 and the RC cases of Table 6. The differences remain evident and the difference between the proportion of cases having one or more offense is rather significant ($\chi^2 = 6.17, df = 1, .01 < p < .02$). The point biserial correlation between group membership and rate of offending is .45. As shown below, the two groups seem fairly comparable in terms of offense severity.

RR

possession of stolen property (1)
 armed robbery (4)
 arson (1)
 burglary (2)
 potential for violence (1)

RC

burglary (7)
 auto theft (9)
 malicious mischief (1)
 battery (1)
 possession of concealed weapon (1)

grand theft (1)
 under the influence of drugs (2)
 intoxication (1)
 possession of restricted drugs (6)
 auto theft (2)
 driving under influence of alcohol (1)
 malicious mischief (1)

resisting arrest (1)
 possession of restricted drugs (3)
 possession of stolen property (2)
 strong armed robbery (1)
 runaway (1)
 kidnapping (1)

Finally, comparison of the community adjustment of CR and CC cases is germane to the question of whether the placement into residence of youths who are thought not to require such placement does or does not measurably affect their subsequent parole adjustment. On this score, data found in Table 6 are inconsistent in the following respects: Whereas the proportion of youths with one or more offense shows CR's to be doing better than CC's, the reverse is true with regard to latency to first offense. The other indices show no clear differences between the two groups. However, the CR group in Table 6 is a selected sample for the reasons previously discussed in connection with the CR - RR parole comparison. A less biased picture would be obtained by comparing the unselected CC sample of Table 6 with the unselected CR sample of Table 8. In this instance, too, results are inconsistent; however, the differences are less marked. For example, whereas 74 percent of CC cases had one or more offense, 65 percent of CR cases fell within this same category. This difference is not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = .82, df = 1, .30 < p < .50$). It should be noted that the mean number of post-parole risk months for the CC group is 16.9. This value is considerably larger than that for the CR category represented in either Table 6 or Table 8. This sizeable difference could cause the CC group to appear to be performing less well than the CR's in terms of any performance index which does not explicitly take risk month differentials into account. Included, here, would be (1) number of offenses per youth and (2) proportion of youths with one or more offense. Thus, it is interesting that median rate of offending and number of offenses per post-parole risk month (both of which do consider risk month differentials) show less difference in the overall performance of the groups, an outcome more consistent with expectations. Neither group clearly appears to exceed the other in terms of offense severity, as shown below.

CR

receiving stolen property (3)
 armed robbery (2)
 battery on a police officer (1)
 burglary (5)
 potential for violence (1)

CC

auto theft (15)
 burglary (8)
 possession of dangerous weapon/
 carrying concealed weapon (2)
 possession of restricted drugs (2)

assault with a deadly weapon (1)
 resisting arrest (1)
 possession of restricted drugs (2)
 auto theft (2)
 driving under influence of alcohol (1)
 petty theft (2)
 whereabouts unknown (3)
 possession of a concealed weapon (2)

assault to commit robbery (1)
 assault with a deadly weapon (3)
 forgery (2)
 traffic violations (1)
 manslaughter (1)
 disturbing the peace (1)
 illegal entry (1)
 purse snatch (1)
 armed robbery (1)
 driving under influence of narcotics

In sum, there is little reason in these data to believe in a negative influence on community offense behavior of initially "misplicing" status C youths.

The Effects of Matching on Parole Performance. The Phase III design requires that each status R youth be matched with a parole agent. On the other hand, each status C youth may be randomly assigned either to a matched or unmatched parole agent. In order to assure an unbiased assessment of the effects of matching, it thus becomes necessary to compare matched status C cases with unmatched status C youths. This eliminates the confounding of the status and matching dimensions which would exist if status R youths (all of whom are matched) were included in the analysis. Instead, status R cases will be examined separately.

All indices of parole performance shown in Table 9 suggest little or no difference in the performance of matched and unmatched status C youths subsequent to release to parole. This is interesting in light of the differences which were found between those groups in the 10-15-71 analysis, the results of which are shown in Table 7 of CTP's 12th (1972) Research Report to NIWH, p. 22. However, these earlier-reported differences were fairly small; they may have been the result of chance factors which were cancelled out with the present, near doubling of sample sizes. The small, mean base expectancy difference between the groups is not significant.

¹E.g., the difference in the proportion of cases having one or more offense was not significant ($\chi^2 = .02$, $df = 1$, $.80 < p < .90$).

Table 9. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Subsequent to Initial Release to Parole, for Matched and Unmatched CTP - Phase III Males^a

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

Matching/Status Groups^{b,c}

	Unmatched Status C	Matched Status C	Matched Status R
1. Number of youths	40/1/41	24/1/25	42/5/47
2. Total post-parole risk months	599.7/11.5/611.2	329.0/7.4/336.4	546.6/21.9/568.5
3. Number of offenses	48/1/49	21/0/21	51/2/53
4. Number of offenses per youth	1.2/1.0/1.2	.88/.00/.84	1.2/.40/1.1
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offense	.65/1.0/.66	.67/.00/.64	.74/.40/.70
6. Mean post-parole risk months to first offense	7.5/2.9/7.4	7.4/--/7.4	4.1/1.8/4.0
7. Number of offenses per post-parole risk month	.08/.09/.08	.06/.00/.06	.09/.09/.09
8. Mean months between release to parole and 12-30-72 cutoff	19.0/11.6/18.9	18.4/7.4/18.0	18.4/5.7/17.0
9. Number of post-parole risk months per youth	15.0/11.5/14.9	13.7/7.4/13.5	13.0/4.4/12.1
10. Median rate of offending ^d	.08/.09/.08	.07/.00/.07	.12/.00/.12
11. Mean base expectancy	515.0	535.0	476.6

^aFor this analysis, an "offense" was defined as any delinquent act which resulted in at least one of the following: revocation of parole; court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP; suspension of parole.

^bEach cell of this table shows three values separated by slashes. The leftmost value represents Category A cases; the middle value represents Category B cases; and the rightmost value represents Category A and Category B cases combined.

^cIt should be noted that--within the relatively small sample which was available for these matching/status group comparisons--there was a partial confounding of status/assignment grouping with the matching dimension. Thus, e.g., 64% of the matched Status C cases studied were CC youths (i.e., those who received the prescribed placement), whereas 49% of the unmatched Status C cases were CC youths. Conversely, there were differences between the CC and CR experimental groups in terms of proportion of matched cases. This situation precludes any presentation of conclusive statements regarding the separate effects of status/assignment combinations and matching.

^dRate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of post-parole risk months during which they occurred.

($t = .61, .40 < p < .25$, one tail). The offenses of members of the current samples are listed below. Little difference in the offense severity levels of the groups is apparent.

Matched Status C

mayhem (1)
receiving stolen property (1)
burglary (5)
possession of restricted drugs (1)
battery on a police officer (1)
malicious mischief (1)
forgery/counterfeiting (1)
assault with a deadly weapon (1)
manslaughter (1)
auto theft (7)
armed robbery (1)

Unmatched Status C

assault on a police officer (1)
receiving stolen property (2)
burglary (9)
possession of restricted drugs (3)
potential for violence (1)
whereabouts unknown (3)
driving under influence of alcohol (2)
assault with a deadly weapon (2)
resisting arrest (1)
possession of concealed weapon (3)
petty theft (2)
auto theft (12)
armed robbery (2)
under influence of restricted drugs
assault to commit robbery (1)
driving under influence of drugs (2)
check passing (1)
illegal entry (1)

The status R cases which are represented in the third column of Table 9 did considerably worse than the two status C groups. Since all status R cases are matched, the data in column three of Table 9 reflect a merging of the RR and RC samples of Table 10. Table 10 shows a breakdown of the data of Table 6 according to maturity level. Overall, virtually no stable interactions can be found, the results being quite similar to those of Table 9. Differences which are apparent with respect to any one particular index, tend to be nullified in connection with other indices.

Table 11 compares matched and unmatched cases prior to initial release to parole. The first two columns suggest the presence of some difference between matched status C residential cases and unmatched status C residential. However, the difference between the proportion of cases having one or more offense is not significant ($X^2 = .34, df = 1, .50 < p < .70$); moreover, the correlation between group membership and rate of offending is .08. The offenses in which members of the two groups were involved are listed below:

Table 10. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Subsequent to Initial Release to Parole, for Matched and Unmatched CTP - Phase III Males Classified by Maturity Level^a

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

Matching/Status Groups^{b,c}

	Unmatched Status C		Matched Status C		Matched Status R	
	I ₂ + I ₃	I ₄	I ₂ + I ₃	I ₄	I ₂ + I ₃	I ₄
1. Number of youths	11/1/12	29	5	19/1/20	7/3/10	35/2/37
2. Total post-parole risk months	161.5/11.5/173.0	438.2	101.6	227.4/7.4/234.8	91.1/13.8/104.9	455.5/8.1/463.6
3. Number of offenses	10/1/11	38	5	16/0/16	4/2/6	47/0/47
4. Number of offenses per youth	.91/1.0/.91	1.3	1.0	.84/.00/.80	.57/.67/.60	1.3/.00/1.3
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offense	.64/1.0/.67	.62	.80	.63/.00/.60	.43/.67/.50	.83/.00/.78
6. Mean post-parole risk months to first offense	11.5/2.9/10.4	6.5	9.1	6.3/--/6.3	2.0/1.8/1.9	4.2/.00/4.2
7. Number of offenses per post-parole risk month	.06/.09/.06	.09	.05	.07/.00/.07	.04/.14/.06	.10/.00/.10
8. Mean months between release to parole and 12-30-72 cutoff	15.8/11.6/15.5	20.2	26.9	16.1/7.4/15.7	17.0/6.7/13.9	18.6/4.3/17.8
9. Number of post-parole risk months per youth	14.7/11.5/14.4	15.1	20.3	12.0/7.4/11.7	13.0/4.6/10.5	13.0/4.1/12.5
10. Median rate of offending ^d	.03/.09/.06	.09	.07	.06/.00/.07	.00/.14/.14	.13/.00/.12
11. Mean base expectancy	514.2	515.3	564.0	526.9	451.1	483.5

^aFor this analysis, an "offense" was defined as any delinquent act which resulted in at least one of the following: revocation of parole; court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP; suspension of parole.

^bCertain cells of this table shows three values separated by slashes. The leftmost value represents Category A cases; the middle value represents Category B cases; and the rightmost value represents Category A and Category B cases combined.

^cIt should be noted that--within the relatively small sample which was available for these matching/status group comparisons--there was a partial confounding of status/assignment grouping with the matching dimension. Thus, e.g., 64% of the matched Status C cases studied were CC youths (i.e., those who received the prescribed placement), whereas 49% of the unmatched Status C cases were CC youths. Conversely, there were differences between the CC and CR experimental groups in terms of proportion of matched cases. This situation precludes any presentation of conclusive statements regarding the separate effects of status/assignment combinations and matching.

^dRate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of post-parole risk months during which they occurred.

Table 11 Analysis of Offenses Occurring Prior to Initial Release to Parole for Matched and Unmatched CTP - Phase III Males^a

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

Matching/Status Group^{b,c}

	Unmatched Status C	Matched Status C	Matched Status R
1. Number of youths	22/1/23	10/4/14	30/16/46
2. Total pre-parole risk months	147.9/6.1/154.0	51.1/20.7/71.8	237.8/90.3/328.1
3. Number of offenses	6/0/6	1/1/2	16/3/19
4. Number of offenses per youth	.27/.00/.26	.10/.25/.14	.53/.19/.41
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offense	.23/.00/.22	.10/.25/.14	.40/.19/.33
6. Mean pre-parole risk months to first offense	2.6/-/-2.6	2.0/10.8/6.4	4.7/2.8/4.3
7. Number of offenses per pre-parole risk month	.04/.00/.04	.02/.05/.03	.07/.03/.06
8. Mean months between CTP entrance and 12-30-72 cutoff	23.0/17.8/22.8	21.0/8.4/17.4	24.8/8.4/19.1
9. Number of pre-parole risk months per youth	6.7/6.1/6.7	5.1/5.2/5.1	7.9/5.6/7.1
10. Mean rate of offending ^d	.03/.00/.03	.01/.02/.01	.07/.06/.07
11. Mean base expectancy	542.7	554.0	477.6

^aFor this analysis, "offense" includes one or more of the following: court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP.

^bEach cell of this table shows three values separated by slashes. The leftmost value represents Category A cases; the middle value represents Category B cases; and the rightmost value represents Category A and Category B cases combined.

^cAll three groups represented in this table are composed of Assignment R cases. Columns 1 and 2 therefore include CR cases only and differ from one another in terms of the matching dimension alone. There is no confounding between matching and status/assignment variables as was present in the data of Table 5 (see footnote c of that table).

^dRate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of pre-parole risk months during which they occurred.

Matched Status C

driving under influence of alcohol (1)
burglary (1)

Unmatched Status C

auto theft (2)
burglary (1)
assault on a police officer (1)
auto theft (2)

Because all status R cases are matched, the third column of Table 11 is identical with the first column of Table 5. Table 12 presents the data of Table 11 after youths have been classified according to I-level. No stable and 'trustworthy' interactions are in evidence.

2. Characteristics of Relatively Successful and Relatively Unsuccessful CTP Males:¹ With an increase in the emphasis upon community-based youth parole and probation projects there has come an increased interest in understanding the treatment-relevant characteristics of cases who succeed in such programs, and of those who do not. Findings at the Community Treatment Project indicate a substantial degree of variation among experimental cases in terms of the level of nondelinquent adjustment achieved. The purpose of this study was to develop a descriptive picture of the psychological characteristics of more and less successful cases.

To date, research which aimed at clarifying the psychological correlates of crime, delinquency, and of treatment-produced movement toward noncriminal behavior has not produced the consistent, reliable relationships which were sought. Although significant and important relationships have been found, they have most often been disappointingly small. This has allowed for few confident descriptive or predictive statements about the criterion groups studied. Correlations in this field are typically less than .3, and rarely account for more than 8 percent of criterion variance.

It should be noted, however, that most of the statistical research in this area has employed analytical models which depend in one way or another upon the assumption of homogeneity of criterion group variance. This involves the idea that the extent of variation on the descriptive variable among members of any criterion group (e.g., moderately successful parolees) is not significantly different from the variation of any other criterion group (e.g., very successful cases). Furthermore, the correlational approach frequently employed relies upon the additional assumption of linearity.

¹This is a nontechnical summary of a recent report by Eric Werner. In August, 1973, the more detailed, original manuscript was submitted for possible publication to the J. of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.

Table 12. Analysis of Offenses Occurring Prior to Initial Release to Parole,
for Matched and Unmatched CTP - Phase III Males Classified by Maturity Level^a

8/15/69 - 12/30/72

Matching/Status Groups^{b, c}

	Unmatched Status C		Matched Status C		Matched Status R	
	1 ₂ + 1 ₃	1 ₄	1 ₂ +1 ₃	1 ₄	1 ₂ + 1 ₃	1 ₄
1. Number of youths	6/1/7	16	2	8/4/12	6/5/11	24/11/35
2. Total pre-parole risk months	55.1/6.1/61.2	92.8	16.7	34.4/20.7/55.1	52.6/26.3/78.9	185.2/64.0/249.2
3. Number of offenses	3/0/3	3	0	1/4/5	1/1/2	15/2/17
4. Number of offenses per youth	.50/.00/.43	.19	.00	.13/1.0/.42	.17/.20/.18	.63/.18/.49
5. Proportion of youths having 1 or more offense	.33/.00/.29	.19	.00	.13/.25/.17	.17/.20/.18	.46/.18/.37
6. Mean pre-parole risk months to first offense	3.6/.00/3.6	1.9	.00	2.0/10.8/6.4	13.9/2.6/8.3	3.9/2.9/3.7
7. Number of offenses per pre-parole risk month	.05/.00/.05	.03	.00	.03/.19/.09	.02/.04/.03	.08/.03/.07
8. Mean months between CTP entrance and 12-30-72 cutoff	22.4/17.8/21.7	23.3	26.0	19.7/8.4/15.9	26.8/10.9/19.6	24.3/7.2/18.9
9. Number of pre-parole risk months per youth	9.2/6.1/8.7	5.8	8.4	4.3/5.2/4.6	8.8/5.3/7.2	7.7/5.8/7.1
10. Mean rate of offending ^d	.04/.00/.04	.02	.00	.01/.02/.02	.01/.06/.03	.09/.06/.08
11. Mean base expectancy	590.3	521.8	486.0	565.3	415.3	497.2

^a For this analysis, an "offense" was defined as any delinquent act which resulted in at least one of the following: revocation of parole; court recommitment; adjudicated court referral to CTP; unfavorable transfer from CTP; suspension of parole.

^b Certain cells of this table shows three values separated by slashes. The leftmost value represents Category A cases; the middle value represents Category B cases; and the rightmost value represents Category A and Category B cases combined.

^c All three groups represented in this table are composed of Assignment R cases. Columns 1 through 4 therefore include CR cases only and differ from one another in terms of the matching dimension alone. There is no confounding between matching and status/assignment variables as was present in the data of Table 5 (see footnote c of that table).

^d Rate of offending is the variable generated by dividing the number of offenses of any youth by the number of pre-parole risk months during which they occurred.

¹ This analysis should not be viewed as a test of, or a comparison among, particular theories of delinquency.

The methodological basis of the present research involves the following idea: Making use of statistical techniques which permit relaxation of both the linearity and homoscedasticity assumptions may produce results which allow more accurate and confident statements regarding the characteristics of cases for whom direct release to parole, without prior institutionalization, does and does not appear to be effective.

Eleven personality variables were selected on a priori grounds for evaluation in terms of their descriptive potential. Each of these was operationally defined by composite scores on a group of Jesness Psychological Inventory items, the content of which appeared to tap the dimension of interest. Some of the variables were selected because they seemed to closely parallel others used in previous, theoretical research on delinquents.¹ Other variables (and the resulting scales) were developed so as to represent dimensions or factors which treatment personnel and research staff at the Community Treatment Project have, at various times, looked upon as possibly salient characteristics of the 'more successful' as well as the 'less successful' project youth. The eleven variables were:

Such assumptions strongly promote symmetrical descriptions. That is, to the extent that the statistics employed (e.g., the Pearson r) indicate any relationships at all, delinquents or parole failures are said to lack those very same characteristics which nondelinquents or successes possess. While this may be a reasonable and parsimonious conceptual framework, it is important to admit the possibility that it may be encouraged more by the statistical model applied to the data than by the data itself. In fact, it is quite possible that successes and failures, delinquents and non-delinquents, differ from one another in an asymmetrical fashion--that failures are not merely individuals lacking the qualities which typify others. Moreover, it is entirely possible that some criterion groups are particularly "indescribable" in terms of certain dimensions which do allow relatively precise descriptive statements about other groups. For example, as a group, parole failures may exhibit extreme heterogeneity in terms of the extent to which the members of this group place value upon delinquent- or gang-loyalty, whereas parole successes may quite homogeneously reject such peer commitments. It is furthermore important to acknowledge the possibility that many of the small relationships found are as much a product of statistical assumptions not having been met by the data, as they are a reflection of the inherent absence of any sizable relationships.

1. Pessimism and alienation
2. Delinquently-oriented impulsiveness and intractability
3. Delinquent loyalty and protectiveness
4. Delinquent rationalizations
5. Physical aggressiveness
6. Dissatisfaction and conflict with parents
7. Negative attitudes toward formal authority
8. Need for autonomy and early adult status
9. Inability to bind anger and emotional reactions
10. Social anxiety and insecurity
11. Symptoms of emotional maladjustment

Method

Subjects and Criterion: The subjects of this study were 111 randomly sampled males from the population of 336, Central Valley (Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto) Community Treatment Project youths who participated as experimental cases between the years 1961 and 1971. This sample was composed of 37 cases from each of three levels of parole adjustment. These were labelled "successes", "moderates", and "failures". This trichotomy was developed from a continuous variable of offense behavior, based upon a 24-month parole followup which took into consideration both the number of parole suspensions received by each case and the severity-level of the charges resulting in these suspensions.

Statistical Procedure: To accommodate possibly nonlinear and heteroscedastic relationships between any Jesness scale and the criterion, the statistic "eta" was computed separately for successes, moderates, and failures. The interpretation of this statistic depends upon neither the linearity nor the homoscedasticity assumption. Even so, it can be interpreted as a Pearson r with respect to the issue of the proportion of variance--e.g., of any Jesness scale--accounted for by knowledge of a group's level of parole adjustment. In this sense, the value of any eta is comparable to the usual Pearson coefficient. The Jesness scale-score-means of each criterion group were also computed, and both etas and means were tested for significance by Monte Carlo sampling procedures which are free of restrictive and possibly unrealistic statistical assumptions.

An observed eta which was exceeded by no more than 10 percent of those comprising the Monte Carlo sampling distribution to which it was referred and which had an arithmetic value of at least .40 (comparable to a Pearson r of the same value), was considered to be both statistically significant and of substantial magnitude. Such an eta was regarded as permitting relatively confident descriptive statements about the criterion group in question. Such

statements were based, of course, on the mean of the criterion group on the variable being analyzed. Criterion group eta's not meeting both these standards were interpreted as indications of a lack of homogeneity and as not permitting descriptive statements about the group, except perhaps statements regarding its possibly significant heterogeneity.

The means, in terms of which descriptive statements were made, were themselves tested for significance by the same Monte Carlo sampling distribution method applied to sample eta's. To be considered "high", a mean could not be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the sampling distribution means generated. A mean was regarded as "low" if it was among the lower 10 percent of the sampling distribution means. All means not being either significantly low or high were regarded as "average". Any mean which was significantly large or small, but which represented a very heterogeneous group (as indicated by an insignificant eta) was not regarded as justifying confident descriptive statements. Such means were invariably the result of a relatively few extremely high or low scores within the groups involved and, thus, were not truly representative of these groups.

Results and Conclusions

Items comprising each of the eleven psychological scales are shown in Appendix B. Results of most interest are presented in Table 13. The scale reliability values in the first column of this table represent Horst's modification of the Kuder-Richardson formula 20. The second column contains the total-sample Pearson correlation between each scale and the parole adjustment criterion. For each criterion group the value of eta is followed by its significance level, the proportion of 240 sampling distribution eta's which exceed the eta shown. Likewise, the value of the mean for each group is followed by the proportion of sampling distribution means exceeding it. The significance levels were determined from different and independent sampling distributions for each variable. For each scale, the means shown can be compared with a total-sample standardized mean of 70.

Examination of the data of Table 13 in terms of the aforementioned standards of significance and size of both eta's and means, shows that many of the variables studied relate to the criterion of parole adjustment in ways which departed from the conditions of linearity and homoscedasticity. Of the five variables studied which by conventional standards showed significant relationships with the criterion (Intelligence, delinquent loyalty, impulsivity/intractability, delinquent rationalizations, and need for emancipation from conventional-adult structure and control), not one conformed to the usually accepted correlational model. In the case

Table 13. Etas and Mean Scale Scores of Three Parole Adjustment Criterion Groups¹

	Reliability	Pearson Cor. ²	Successes				Moderates				Failures				
			Eta	Prop. Above	Mean	Prop. Above	Eta	Prop. Above	Mean	Prop. Above	Eta	Prop. Above	Mean	Prop. Above	
Pessimism/Alienation	.81	-.13	.52	.07	66.2	1.00	.44	.10	0.00	74.3	0.00	-.37	.87	69.5	.61
Delinquent impulsivity/intractability	.80	-.24	.48	.10	67.2	.95	-.35	.82	.57	69.8	.57	.26	.37	72.9	.02
Delinquent loyalty/protectiveness	.61	-.25	.16	.45	67.2	.98	-.03	.58	.59	69.7	.59	.42	.09	73.0	0.00
Delinquent Rationalizations	.82	-.22	.33	.30	67.9	.99	.36	.27	.34	70.4	.34	-.29	.68	72.5	.04
Physical aggression	.91	-.13	.36	.28	68.2	.97	-.11	.53	.25	70.7	.25	-.26	.59	71.1	.19
Dissatisfaction/Conflict with parents	.64	-.03	.48	.09	67.9	.92	.34	.33	.08	72.1	.08	-.51	.93	70.0	.47
Negative attitude toward authority	.72	-.16	.16	.45	66.6	.99	.10	.53	.01	72.9	.01	.42	.10	70.5	.36
Need for autonomy/early adulthood	.78	-.23	-.32	.75	67.5	.98	.13	.49	.67	69.4	.67	.50	.06	73.1	.01
Inability to bind emotion	.81	-.17	.09	.49	68.5	.90	.18	.43	.73	69.1	.73	.23	.40	72.5	.04
Social anxiety/insecurity	.78	.00	-.53	.99	70.0	.40	.44	.08	.40	70.0	.40	.30	.23	70.0	.40
Symptoms of emotional maladjustment	.86	-.04	-.41	.92	68.5	.84	.42	.10	.04	72.1	.04	.25	.41	69.4	.66
Intelligence		.32	-.43	.90	74.3	0.00	.28	.36	.73	69.1	.73	.65	0.00	66.5	1.00

¹ Criterion group means can be compared to a standardized total-sample mean of 70.0 in the case of each variable.

² Criterion performance was coded as follows: success = 3; moderate = 2; failure = 1.

of each, asymmetrical rather than symmetrical or 'balanced description' of criterion groups is appropriate.

Specifically, parole successes were quite describable in terms of three of the Jesness Inventory scales studied. On the basis of the item content of these scales, the psychological picture of these youths includes the following three themes:

- A relative lack of a pessimistic sense of alienation from others. Successes tended to reject the ideas that no one cares what happens to them, that once into difficulty there is little they can do about it, that they never get a fair break, and are often "messed over" by those who "run things".
- A relative absence of delinquently-oriented impulsiveness. Successes appeared to get little satisfaction from a malicious mischief style of acting out (getting police to chase them, behaving in ways calculated to unnerve adults); showed little interest in becoming involved in an immature "pursuit of kicks" behavior pattern; and denied that they felt the need to behave intractably when faced with structure and demand.
- A relative absence of conflict and dissatisfaction with parents. Successes tended to feel they could believe their parents; that their parents were not unfairly strict, and that they could live within the limits set by their parents; that life at home was reasonably happy; that they could talk to their parents with relative ease; and that their parents would have the necessary time to express a positive interest in them and their future.

Successes were found to be significantly "indescribable" in terms of three important dimensions, each one of which did provide unambiguous descriptive information with respect to either moderates or failures:

- The intelligence distribution of successes was markedly skewed and variable, with a relatively few cases achieving quite high scores and producing a particularly high group mean. Despite the significance of this mean, the eta analysis showed that it would be inappropriate to include high intellectual ability among the distinguishing attributes of those adjusting most satisfactorily to parole. In this descriptive sense, intelligence seemed irrelevant to success (though not to failure, as will be noted below).

- Similarly, although successes showed on the average least evidence of emotional maladjustment, the dispersion of their overall distribution was large, indicating the existence (within the group) of persons who, at intake, were quite well adjusted, as well as persons who were considerably less well adjusted. Thus, although it was found that this dimension was quite useful in characterizing the moderately successful group, it was irrelevant when applied to successes.
- Successes were even less describable in terms of social anxiety and insecurity, a scale which represented the extent of one's comfort with others, shyness, social resiliency, and interpersonal confidence. This scale was valuable, however, in relation to the moderate group.

Parole failures presented a picture which was quite different from that of successful cases, but which was definitely not the simple opposite of the latter. Four dimensions seem particularly important in describing these individuals:

- Commitment to defending and remaining loyal to delinquent associates who are in trouble. Such defense may require, and may also be perceived as justifying, deception of authorities.
- A strong need for emancipation from adult structure and for early attainment of symbols of young adult status. Failures indicated that they wanted to be free of the constraints and subordinate status which parents and school may impose upon them. However, rather than being individualistic they perceived association with their "buddies" as the means of meeting their needs for emancipation and excitement. They also seemed ready to disregard parental demands which appeared inconsistent with their own wishes or plans. They felt that they were old enough to be granted symbols of young adult status which conventional parents frequently try to deny to adolescents. These include driving a car, smoking, and not having to attend school.
- An attitude toward police and formal authorities which is neither particularly positive nor negative. Failures did not see police as stupid, prying, and unfair. However, they certainly did not appear to regard them as benevolent officials in whom they could place considerable trust. It is possible that these youths had had rather varied experience with police--with negative contacts being nearly offset by a few ambivalent positive identifications with such stereotyped police characteristics as masculinity, power, and courage.

- A depressed level of performance on a standardized, non verbal intelligence test. Failures were more homogeneous in terms of intelligence than they were with respect to any of the above three distinguishing personal and social attitudes.

Failures were significantly heterogeneous in terms of only one scale:

- Feelings of conflict and dissatisfaction with parental figures were descriptively irrelevant in connection with failures. Their overall mean scale score was average and the variation of their scores extreme. As noted above, this same dimension was quite applicable to successful cases--individuals who typically denied having such feelings. Although the inapplicability of this scale to failures may appear to be inconsistent with the previously discussed autonomy struggles which this group experiences, it should be noted that the items which comprise the 'parental-conflict-and-dissatisfaction scale' actually go far beyond the issue of resistance to controls. Such matters as the ease of communication with parents, the emotional tenor of the home, the time and interest which parents devote to the youth, and the manner in which parents attempt to exercise control--all seem to be represented in this scale.

Finally, it should be noted that of the seven variables which form the basis of the above descriptive picture of successes and failures, three of the most important (pessimism/alienation, dissatisfaction and conflict with parents, and attitude toward police and authority) were not among those showing significant overall correlations with parole adjustment.

3. Monitoring of Treatment Relationships: During 1972-1973, the number of cases on which treatment and treatment-relevant diagnostic information has been collected increased from 25 to 62. Monitoring of CTP cases will continue until the end of 1973, when the target sample-size of 80 cases will have been achieved.¹ This marked increase in the number of cases studied is primarily the result of the use of objective diagnostic and treatment questionnaires which require much less interview and response time than does the semi-structured interview procedure employed prior to the development of these questionnaires. Because the items which comprise the questionnaires were developed from a careful content analysis of the material which had been produced by the interview method, these two approaches have reference to essentially the same areas of ward description and case handling. Nevertheless, the interview method continues to be used for approximately 40% of the cases monitored at CTP since last year's progress report. This

¹The sample will be representative of CTP's population with respect to the variables of age, race, subtype, and agent-youth matching.

continued use of the interview method will provide qualitative case study data which will be essential to the ultimate objective of producing written accounts of interactions which exist between case characteristics, on the one hand, and treatment methods, on the other.

Both interviews and questionnaires focus upon major or recurring issues and themes in the agent's treatment-relationship with youths assigned to their caseload. The interviews have covered several areas, including: early case characteristics and youth-expectations; ongoing treatment issues and problems; critical sequences or significant episodes in the agent-youth relationship; characteristics of the youth's delinquent behavior, etc. Copies of the diagnostic and treatment questionnaires are included in this report as Appendix A. (See pp. 46 and 50, respectively.)

4. Further Analyses of the Phase I and Phase II Experiments (1961-1969):

(1) Costs. What was the average cost of sending a youth through the traditional program, as compared with that of CTP?

The figures shown below relate to 162 C's and 192 E's--i.e., all Sacramento-Stockton boys who had entered either CTP or the traditional program during 1961-1969, and who received either a favorable or an unfavorable discharge as of 3-1-73. All reception center (NRCC), institution, camp, and parole costs were included. Three separate analyses were made, depending upon the year in which each individual had first entered the program (i.e., the experiment): For youths who entered during the experiment's early years, or "early period", 1963 prices were used. For those entering during the "middle period", 1966-1967 prices were used. For youths who entered during the later years--the "recent period"--1971-72 prices were used. Incidentally, it will be seen that the costs for both programs rose a great deal from 1961 through 1969. This was mainly due to "normal" increases in salaries and wages, price-of-living, etc.

¹In connection with the "recent period" the primary question was: What would the program costs look like on the basis of early-1970's prices--yet in relation to the performance of an actual sample of experimentals and controls who had entered the CYA during the later part of the 1961-1969 effort?

The average CYA career costs per ward were as follows:¹

Early period:	C - \$ 5,734 ;	E - \$ 7,180
Middle period:	C - 8,679 ;	E - 9,911
Recent period:	C - 14,327 ;	E - 14,580

Thus, in earlier years the traditional program was noticeably less expensive than CTP. However, the earlier advantage which was observed for the traditional program had largely faded away by the early 1970's. Stated directly, the actual C vs. E cost difference per youth amounted to \$1,446 during the early period, \$1,232 during the middle period, and \$253 during the more recent period. When one looks at the 1971-72 data in relation to the duration of the average youth's CYA career, the figure of \$253 is found to involve a control/experimental difference of \$66 per year, or 18¢ a day.

The fact that costs increased more within the traditional program than within CTP is largely related to the greater relative amount of time which the control youths were spending within the CYA's increasingly expensive-to-operate institutions, beginning in the middle and later 1960's. In other words, it was mainly a reflection of the amount of institutional time which was being accumulated by controls--particularly those whose parole had been revoked on one or more occasions--as compared with that of experimentals. (Experimentals had been revoked and institutionalized less often than

¹Basic CYA costs were derived directly from the CYA's Annual Statistical Reports (1965-to-present), together with its Annual Program Description and Budget Report series, prepared for the California State Legislature (1967-to-present). The following 'per month per ward' costs were used:

Early period:	NRCC - \$410; institution + camp - \$313; regular parole - \$26; CTP parole - \$134.
Middle period:	NRCC - \$528; institution + camp - \$403; regular parole - \$38; CTP parole - \$181.
Recent period:	NRCC - \$799; institution + camp - \$617; regular parole - \$53; CTP parole - \$245.

controls, on the average. This was over and apart from the Initial period of incarceration which was experienced by the controls, but not by the experimentals, shortly after the formers' original commitment to the Youth Authority.)

In light of price increases which have been experienced since the early 1970's, it is possible that the average career costs have by now tipped in "favor" of the CTP program. Aside from this possibility, one which relates to the above figures alone, it should be pointed out that the 1971-72 "per ward costs" are a few hundred dollars higher for the traditional program than for CTP when capital outlay costs are added to the picture. These costs, which were not included in the figures shown above, would relate to the construction of new institutions. In addition, the above figures do not take into account the fairly substantial, non-CYA correctional costs which were accounted for by unfavorable discharges who had been sent directly to a State or Federal prison. In this connection, it will be recalled that a greater percentage of controls than experimentals had received a discharge of this type.¹

In sum, it appears that current costs for the community program would in no event be substantially greater than those for the traditional program. To all indications they would, in fact, be a little less. This would be very clear if one focused upon the "Neurotic" youths alone, regardless of whether any post-CYA "career costs" were brought into the picture. However, it would not apply in the case of "Power Oriented" youths.

¹The following might also be noted. While living within the free community, in contrast to living within an institution, many youths earn given quantities of money--a portion of which finds its way back into the overall social 'kitty'. Along this line, a number of social welfare costs--most often those which are directed toward the wife and/or children of individuals who are incarcerated--are less likely to accrue when the latter individuals are residing within the free community. The relevance of this particular point appears to be increasing as the mean age of CYA wards continues to rise. The point is probably of considerable relevance to adult offender populations, as well.

(2) Effectiveness. To help present the Phase I and II differential effectiveness findings in a succinct yet meaningful way we will: (1) focus upon the Sacramento-Stockton area alone; (2) talk about boys only (the main results for girls will be mentioned later on); and, (3) refer to three separate groups, or "types", of youth. (Of the 1,014 Phase I and II eligibles--802 boys and 212 girls--72 percent of the boys and 58 percent of the girls were from the Sacramento-Stockton area. Other findings suggest that the results reported below are generally comparable for San Francisco youths.) A few words regarding the three groups of youths--"Passive Conformist" (Cfm), "Power Oriented" (Cfc + Mp) and "Neurotic" (Na + Nx): In one way or another, these groups have long been recognized by many practitioners and theorists. They are usually referred to by fairly similar names. They account for 14 percent, 21 percent, and 53 percent of the 1961-1969 sample of boys, respectively. Thus, taken together, they account for 88 percent of all eligible boys. (The remaining 12 percent were made up of: Aa's, Ap's, Se's and Ci's--1 percent, 4 percent, 2 percent and 5 percent of the sample, respectively.) These same groups account for 10 percent, 10 percent and 74 percent of the 1969-to-present, all-male CTP sample. Results are as follows:

First for the group which was by far the largest--Neurotics. These individuals appeared to perform much better within the intensive CTP program than within the traditional program (i.e., institution + standard parole). For example, Criminal Identification and Investigation (CI&I) 'rap sheets', which covered each ward's entire Youth Authority 'career', showed that the controls were arrested 2.7 times more often than experimentals.¹ (Offenses of minor severity were excluded.) More specifically, the rates

¹We will utilize CI&I rap sheet data because of the fact that this type of outcome measure--when compared with CYA-reported suspension data--is better able to hold constant, across E and C programs, the factors of 'differential-awareness-of-offense behavior' and 'differential-reporting-of-officially-recorded-offense behavior'. The latter factors evidently play some role in the overall process of differential-decision-making--e.g., insofar as they relate to the type and amount of information which is made available, by the CYA agent, to the CYA Board. As is known, the Board has the final word when it comes to (a) revocation of parole as vs. restoration of parole, (b) favorable discharge, and (c) unfavorable discharge.

The figures which are given in connection with the CI&I rap sheets relate to all Sacramento-Stockton males who received either a favorable or an unfavorable discharge from the CYA by the close of the 1961-1969, Phase I and II effort, or shortly thereafter. (The favorable discharges were the same individuals who comprised the sample which continued to next page)

of arrest in connection with each month 'at risk'--i.e., for each month on parole, in the community--were .080 for controls and .030 for experimentals. (This would be equivalent to 1 arrest per 12.5 months among C's and 1 per 33.3 months among E's.) This amounted to a difference of about 1.4 arrests per youth, per CYA career. In practical terms, this would mean 1,400 fewer arrests per career, for every 1,000 'Neurotic' youths in the CTP program as compared with an equal number of these youths within the traditional program.

When offenses of minor severity were included, the arrest rates per month-at-risk were .101 for controls (C's) and .044 for experimentals (E's)--a difference of 130% in favor of the latter. Statistically speaking, neither of the C vs. E differences which have been mentioned could be explained on the basis of chance alone.

Additional findings are as follows: On 24-months parole followup the recidivism rate was 66 percent for controls and 45 percent for experimentals. Within 60 months from the time of their first release to the community (literally, their date of initial parole), 40% of the C's as vs. 17% of the E's had been officially released by the Youth Authority Board from the CYA's jurisdiction--on the basis of an unfavorable discharge.

What happened after the CYA's jurisdiction had ended, in the case of Neurotic youths and young adults who had been given a favorable discharge? Within 48 months after having left the Youth Authority, controls chalked up an average of 1.88 convictions; the figure for experimentals was 1.58. (A somewhat larger C vs. E difference was obtained when one looked at arrests, and not simply convictions.) In practical terms, this would amount to a difference of about 300 convictions for every 1,000 experimental as well as control 'favorable-dischargees', over a four year span of time. (The reader may note that this analysis of post-CYA, CI&I data has been completed on 'arrests' and, also, on the 'convictions' which related to those arrests. However, because the earlier-mentioned parole (CYA-time), CI&I data was first analyzed during the present year, only the 'arrest'

¹ (continued from previous page) was utilized in the Palmer and Herrera updating of the 1969 post-discharge analysis: Research staff was already in possession of CI&I rap sheets on all such individuals and, therefore, did not have to go through the relatively time-consuming process of requesting this--together with more recent--information from the Department of Justice, in March, 1973. This applied to unfavorable dischargees as well. -In all, there were 104 E's and 90 C's.)

CI&I documents are compiled by the State of California, Department of Justice (D.J.). They are based on reports (continued to next page)

Information has been looked at thus far, with regard to parole time. Judging from the 'post-CYA' findings on arrests as vs. convictions, the 'parole' time results for these same two levels of analysis should be very similar to one another.)

The present set of results, which of course apply to the Neurotic group alone, are probably of greater relevance today than they were during much of the 1961-1969 period. This is because the Neurotic group currently appears to make up an even larger proportion (perhaps 70-75%) of the Youth Authority's entire population of males, and of females as well. This increase seems to have largely been an indirect and rather complicated by-product of the continually increasing average age of CYA first commitments and, of course, recommitments.

'Power Oriented' youths who participated in the intensive CTP program performed substantially worse than those within the traditional program, particularly in connection with followup periods of relatively long duration. This was in spite of their better showing on a 24-months 'recidivism index': (1) CI&I rap sheets showed an arrest rate of .060 for controls and .071 for experimentals, with regard to each month spent within the community. This difference favored the traditional program by 18%. (Again, offenses of minor severity were excluded, although the picture hardly changed when they were included.) (2) On 24-months parole followup, the recidivism rate was 66% for controls and 40% for experimentals. (3) Despite the better showing by experimentals on the 24-months recidivism index, it was found that 53% of the controls as vs. 43% of the experimentals received a favorable discharge from the Youth Authority within 60 months of their first release to parole. Similarly, 15% of the C's as vs. 23% of the E's received an unfavorable discharge. (4) Within 48 months after being released from the CYA's jurisdiction, the Power Oriented, control 'favorable-dischargees' had chalked up an average of 1.47 convictions;

¹ (continued from previous page) which are routinely, and directly, received by D.J. from police, probation, and sheriffs' departments throughout California. As it turns out, they frequently include listings of illegal activities which had not been mentioned in the formal suspension reports of Youth Authority parole agents who participated in the 1961-1969 effort. (For a variety of reasons, omissions of this nature occurred significantly more often--43% of the time--relative to the traditional program, as compared with the CTP program--32% of the time. These figures exclude listings of 'minor severity' offenses. Matched subsamples yielded very similar results.)

the figure for experimentals was 2.55. (The C vs. E difference was even larger when one focused upon arrests alone, rather than convictions alone.) This was a 73% difference in favor of Power Oriented youths who had successfully completed the Youth Authority's traditional program. (This would amount to a difference of about 1,100 convictions for every 1,000 control as well as experimental 'favorable-dischargees', over a four year span of time.)

On balance, 'Passive Conformists' who participated in CTP performed somewhat better than those in the traditional program, at least while under Youth Authority jurisdiction. However, the subsample of experimentals who received a favorable discharge from the CYA performed somewhat worse than their controls in terms of convictions (but somewhat better in terms of arrests), when one looked at the four year period immediately following the termination of that jurisdiction: (1) CI&I rap sheets showed an arrest rate of .066 for controls and .037 for experimentals, for each month within the community. This difference favored the CTP program by 78%. (2) On 24-months parole followup, the recidivism rate was 59% for controls and 51% for experimentals. (3) 54% of the C's as vs. 78% of the E's received a favorable discharge from the Youth Authority within 60 months of their first release to the community. Similarly, 14% of the C's as vs. 6% of the E's received an unfavorable discharge. (4) Within 48 months after termination of their CYA jurisdiction, the Passive Conformist, control 'favorable-dischargees', had chalked up an average of 1.44 convictions; the figure for experimentals was 1.80. This was a 25% difference in favor of the traditional program. However, in terms of post-discharge arrests, a 19% difference was observed in favor of CTP.¹

¹This might be a convenient place to review--in the briefest possible manner, and in general terms alone--the main results (a) for the four relatively rare groups of youth, and also (b) for girls.

"(1) Basically, too few cases were present to allow for even tentative conclusions regarding the 'asocialized aggressives' (Aa's, using I-level terminology). (2) All things considered, the 'asocialized passive' group (Ap's) seemed to perform somewhat better within the intensive CTP program than in the traditional Youth Authority program. (3) No substantial E vs. C differences were observed in relation to the 'situational emotional reaction' group (Se's). Youths of this type appeared to perform consistently well, regardless of which particular program they were in. (4) The 'cultural identifier' group (Ci's) appeared to perform somewhat better in the traditional program than in CTP."

Footnote continued on next page

What was found with respect to the total group of boys, viewed collectively? Here, we will refer to all Sacramento-Stockton boys, the rare types included: Based on CI&I rap sheets, the arrest rate was found to be .065 among controls and .040 among experimentals, for each month on parole. This 63% difference in favor of the intensive, CTP program cannot be explained in terms of "chance". (A similar non-chance difference was found when offenses of minor severity were included.) In practical terms, this would amount to at least 750 fewer arrests per CYA career, for every 1,000 experimentals as vs. 1,000 controls. On 24-months parole followup, experimentals performed significantly better than controls in terms of recidivism rate: 44% as vs. 63%. Other results are: 50% of the controls as vs. 69% of the experimentals received a favorable discharge from the CYA within 60 months of their first release to the community. 23% of the controls as vs. 16% of the experimentals received an unfavorable discharge within 60 months.

It seems clear from the above that boys who participated in the CTP program performed substantially better than those in the traditional program at least during the two-to-four year, typical duration of their Youth Authority jurisdiction.

(Footnote continued from previous page)

¹"Girls. On balance, the total sample of girls seemed to perform equally well in the traditional program and in CTP. We say 'on balance' because control girls appeared to perform better when one focused on certain measures of effectiveness only, whereas results of an opposite nature were noted when still other measures were used. Even when these individuals were analyzed separately with regard to each of the three major groupings--Passive Conformist, Power Oriented and Neurotic--no really substantial, overall E vs. C differences were observed." (It should be noted that the parole performance of girls has not yet been assessed from the perspective of CI&I-reported arrests.)

What happened after some of these youths left the Youth Authority? If one looks at the subsample of individuals who received a favorable discharge from the CYA, control boys were found to have chalked up an average of 1.42 convictions within 48 months after they had left the CYA. The figure for experimentals was 1.67. (Focusing on arrests alone, the figures were 1.72 and 1.94--a difference of 13%.) This 18% difference in favor of the traditional program seemed to largely reflect the comparatively good performance which was chalked up by what amounted to a relatively large number of Power Oriented Individuals among the 'favorable-dischargee control-subsample'. That is, the Power Oriented individuals contributed enough "points" to have tipped the post-discharge balance in favor of the control group when all youths were counted at the same time and when the performance of the Power Oriented youths was weighted according to the number of such individuals who were present in this subsample of favorable dischargees.¹ (As seen earlier, Neurotic experimental boys, taken by themselves, performed better than their controls, after having left the CYA on the basis of a favorable discharge. However, very much the opposite was found in the case of Power Oriented experimentals.)

Post-CYA followup analyses have not been completed for individuals who received an unfavorable discharge. This is mostly because 50% of this particular subsample were sent directly to prison upon receipt of their CYA discharge.

¹I.e., the sub-sample of control favorable-dischargees contained a relatively large number of Power Oriented youths as compared with Neurotic youths. The 'shortage' of control Neurotics within this sub-sample was a direct result of the high percentage of these youths who had either received an unfavorable discharge or else were still somewhere within the CYA system itself (institutionalized or else on parole), at the time of data cutoff. -As indicated, Power Oriented experimentals performed much worse than their controls, on 48-months post-discharge followup. At the same time, they performed worse than the Neurotic experimentals.

All in all, the above findings would appear to suggest that the 1961-1969 CTP approach represents a meaningful and effective alternative to institutionalization¹--particularly, though not exclusively, with reference to the period of CYA jurisdiction. This would appear to apply irrespective of whether one focused upon illegal behavior per se or upon other indices of effectiveness. Moreover, the above would be independent of whether CTP either did or did not contain more by way of 'humanitarian features' than the regular program.² It would also be independent of the question of whether--other things being roughly equal--a program which did have 'more' such features either should or should not be given priority over one which might seem to possess less by way of the given features.

Regardless of the advantages which the community-based program might seem to have relative to the 'sample as a whole', it would still be well to stress the advantages of focusing in on the differential effectiveness dimension, or analyses. Here, one is much better able to control for the vagaries of relative subtype representation with reference to any particular sample. (Cf. the 'weighting' problem which was observed when all subtypes were 'lumped together', in connection with the post-discharge analysis of favorable dischargees.) The differential effectiveness analyses make it possible to better pin-point the areas of CTP's effectiveness and relative ineffectiveness. As indicated, the 1961-1969 approach did appear to be relatively effective with 'Neurotics' (and, to a lesser degree, 'Passive Conformists'). On the other hand it was rather ineffective with 'Power Oriented' youths. This set of findings does hold up subsequent to the termination of the CYA's jurisdiction.

¹The earlier-mentioned cost figures are also of relevance to the question of 'meaningfulness', at least from a practical point of view.

²The former's actual, and/or alleged, temporary detention practices notwithstanding.

Appendix A

Diagnostic And Treatment Questionnaires Used In Monitoring

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Diagnostic Questionnaire

Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
--	-	+	-	+	
					1. Manipulates or "cons" to gain control, power, or to "outsmart" others.
					2. Takes it very seriously if the least little thing goes wrong.
					3. Seeks friendly contact with others.
					4. Sticks to old ways of doing things; hates to make changes.
					5. Has strong dependency needs.
					6. Is extrapunitive, other-blaming, externalizing.
					7. Wants to be an achiever, to make or accomplish things for himself.
					8. Feels that no one can tell him what to do; that no one can control him.
					9. Is socially perceptive of a wide range of interpersonal cues.
					10. Confident that he can do certain things rather well; that he is generally competent or effective.
					11. Has fears of what he believes to be the power and malevolence of adults (e.g., fears he will be "annihilated" or in some vague way destroyed by adults).
					12. Has insight into own feelings, strengths, limitations, behavior, etc.
					13. Is dependable, responsible.
					14. Tends to withdraw and isolate himself from others.
					15. Feels consciously dissatisfied with self; feels he is not who or what he should be.
					16. Makes cruel, spiteful or critical remarks to other youngsters.
					17. Is comfortable with the label of "delinquent" (or equivalent).
					18. Is a follower; susceptible to peer pressures.
					19. Tends to be depressed, pessimistic, "on a downer".
					20. Has contempt for adults.

CTP
1972

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Diagnostic Questionnaire

Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
--	-	+	-	+	
					21. Has a self-concept which is relatively focused and differentiated (regardless of whether it's positive or negative, healthy or unhealthy).
					22. Frequently lets other youngsters boss him around.
					23. Easily feels shattered, put down, hurt, rejected.
					24. Is a poor loser.
					25. Often acts low or tired; seems to "drag" through the day.
					26. Has hostility toward others. (overt)
					27. Anticipates lack of caring, concern, interest by adults.
					28. Tends to feel guilty.
					29. Tries to have his own way without much consideration for the rights or feelings of others.
					30. Bites his nails, chews pencils, makes tapping noises or has other nervous habits.
					31. Responds to frustration or disappointment with sulking or pouting.
					32. Lets other youngsters get away with putting him in a bad light, or with blaming things on him.
					33. Can deal on relatively abstract level of reasoning; can make meaningful inferences and deductions from minimal input.
					34. Is socialized; has internalized many adult-role values (these may or may not be internally consistent or consistently applied).
					35. Argues or won't accept a "no", when he is told not to do something.
					36. Regards self as socially inadequate, inept, or unacceptable.
					37. Is basically anxious, worried, or tense.
					38. Spirits seem "low", even when other youngsters around him are happy or having a good time.

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
					1. Discuss with the youth your treatment rationale, plans, and goals.
					2. Capitalize on internal pressures (e.g., anxiety, guilt) as stimuli for motivating the youth for treatment.
					3. Show the youth that it is all right to direct reasonable emotion and anger at their true source (rather than displacing, suppressing, etc.)
					4. Discuss with the youth particular ways in which his unique needs and response style can manifest themselves in his interpersonal relationships.
					5. Involve the youth as an equal in case decisions.
					6. At the outset of treatment, let the youth know that "it's time" to start getting to work on various problems (whether they're practical or personal problems isn't important here).
					7. Repeat and reiterate any expectations you have of the youth so that he will be less likely to forget them as soon as you're gone.
					8. Minimize social or personal distance between yourself and the youth.
					9. Make sure you understand the main or major emotional or neurotic difficulties which the youth experiences.
					10. Talk with the youth about yourself and your feelings in order to let him know you on a fairly personal level.
					11. In confrontations with the youth, be willing to yell at him, "tell him off", and be verbally harsh (though not unnecessarily abusive).
					12. Help the youth become aware of the ways in which the personal problems of parental figures can interact or have interacted with his own development.
					13. Discuss thoroughly with the youth any challenges and objections he has to your decisions with regard to the handling of his case.
					14. Give the youth a relatively specific set of terms or conditions which he must meet or live up to while on your caseload. (There need not be a great many of these conditions.)

CTP
1972

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
					15. Expose the youth to adult models whom he cannot perceive or regard as unmanly, weak, impotent, etc.
					16. Allow the youth to significantly determine the extent of your involvement in his life.
					17. At the outset of treatment, allow the youth considerable time and freedom to just "look around" and determine what he might and might not want and expect from CTP.
					18. Invite the youth to your home much as you would a friend.
					19. Let the youth know that he must meet you "half-way" in the sense of committing himself to treatment (showing reasonable willingness to work on whatever main goals have been established for his case).
					20. Help the youth verbalize and more adequately express his feelings and emotional reactions to others.
					21. Encourage the youth to more actively care about what happens to him.
					22. Make sure that you and the youth are in frequent contact.
					23. Emphasize to the youth the importance of expressing his inner feelings directly to those whom they involve (parents, peers, yourself, etc.)
					24. Try to get the youth to be more evaluative and responsive to his social world.
					25. Capitalize on distress or anxiety in the youth as a stimulus for change.
					26. Try to prevent the youth from thinking that he can predict your responses to his behavior on the basis of simple formulas.
					27. Help the youth feel that you do not see him as someone who is "sick", "weird", or undesirable.
					28. Try to get the youth to start "thinking twice" before acting.
					29. Avoid exposing the youth to sophisticated, aggressive, or manipulative delinquents.

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

	Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
30.						Show the youth that many adults are worthy of his respect.
31.						Make the youth responsible for failure to follow through on his agreements with you by taking privileges or freedom from him. (Others may be involved in the agreements, too.)
32.						Provide support to those living with and responsible for helping to control the youth's behavior.
33.						Help the youth understand some of the original sources of his present self-image.
34.						Maintain a regular schedule of frequent contact with the youth.
35.						Demonstrate to the youth that you are capable of understanding very personal feelings and needs which he has.
36.						Expose the youth to supportive, nonthreatening social situations.
37.						Actively help the youth find and secure job opportunities.
38.						Intentionally relate to this youth in ways which will not readily fit into his usual manner of perceiving and interpreting others.
39.						Gain the youth's confidence in you as a therapeutic treater.
40.						Be willing to 'tell off' the youth when you feel he needs it.
41.						Increase the youth's awareness of how factors such as guilt or feelings of inadequacy can be a destructive force in his life.
42.						Emphasize to the youth that you expect him to relate to you on a quite personal basis.
43.						Work primarily with performance (e.g., school, employment, living arrangements) rather than with emotions and psychological factors.
44.						Keep "on top" of the youth; don't accept any shining on; let him know that you're usually around and interested in what he's doing.

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

	Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
45.						Try to instill in the youth certain basic social values and standards.
46.						Give the youth warm, friendly physical contact.
47.						Encourage the youth to participate in activities such as fishing, baseball, or group field trips.
48.						Make sure the youth sees you as the main source of power with whom he must deal when making decisions and plans.
49.						Try to get the youth to begin asking questions (at least of himself) regarding inner sources of his behavior.
50.						Expose the youth to probable success experiences (even though they may represent mental challenges).
51.						Develop what may approach a professional counseling or therapy relationship with the youth.
52.						Allow the youth to make nearly all his own decisions largely without your participation.
53.						Expose the youth to adequate males who are not impressed or taken in by "tough" or "delinquent" mannerisms.
54.						Maintain an element of unpredictability regarding how you will react to the youth under particular circumstances.
55.						Expose the youth to situations in which he can "win".
56.						Serve the youth as a source for catharsis, listening to expressions of pent up needs, emotions, or fears.
57.						Gain the youth's confidence as someone skilled in understanding interpersonal problems.
58.						Get the youth to see his parents in a realistic light--their strength, weaknesses, and individual personalities.
59.						Talk with the youth about how he and you are relating to one another--about the nature and qualities of the relationship between you.

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

	Def Unchar	+ Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	+ Mod Char	
60.						Explain to the youth specific ways in which other youngsters may set him up to meet their own needs at the expense of his.
61.						Increase the youth's understanding of the role he has played in his family and the particular ways in which this might have influenced his life.
62.						Make sure the youth gets ego-bolstering recognition from others (even if only for menial successes or accomplishments).
63.						Let the youth know that your support of him is largely contingent upon his making a responsible commitment to treatment objectives and goals.
64.						Make sure the youth understands that discipline of him by you is not to be interpreted as a sign of personal rejection.
65.						Allow the youth to be childish and immature (including childish dependency).
66.						Try to get the youth to be more reactive to the events in his life, to take a more active stance in determining what happens to him.
67.						Behave in a definitely masculine manner in the presence of the youth.
68.						Serve as a counterforce to the negative effects of peer influence on the youth.
69.						Emphasize to the youth that his being controlled by you is not the same as being emasculated by you.
70.						Try to extinguish value to the youth of a delinquent self-image.
71.						Discuss the issue of the price of loyalty to, or "going along with", peers in various circumstances.
72.						Teach the youth specific alternative ways of "avoiding trouble" (e.g., fights, narcotics, etc.) under various circumstances.
73.						Be verbally forceful, even harsh, when having to confront the youth.
74.						Teach the youth more mature ways of influencing others.

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

	Def Unchar	+ Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	+ Mod Char	
75.						Allow the youth to pretty much run his life by himself.
76.						Relate to the youth in an interpersonally warm or affectionate manner.
77.						Speak to the youth in very concrete terms, avoiding abstractions.
78.						Try to convince the youth that controls, by you, reflect real concern for his well being.
79.						Instruct the youth on basic "do's" and "don't's" as though he were a child.
80.						Make only minimal demands and expectations of the youth.
81.						Use review of past life and social history events to help the youth better understand his own conduct and feelings.
82.						Show the youth that there are many adults whom he can trust and look up to.
83.						Help the youth feel that you accept and care for him as an individual-- for his own uniqueness, and independently of particular problems and behavior.
84.						Help the youth change some of his beliefs regarding what and who he "should" be or "ought" to be.
85.						Try to convince the youth that you represent more than "the man", or more than an extension of the establishment.
86.						Involve the youth in group recreational activities.
87.						Help the youth feel that his personal happiness is quite important to you.
88.						Avoid exposing the youth to harsh, direct personal encounter group situations.
89.						Encourage the youth to begin actively thinking about the nature of, and changes in, the relationship between you and him.

Appendix A, Continued

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

	Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
90.						Teach the youth how to handle specific difficulties which he may experience when he's on his own and you're not available to him.
91.						Teach the youth how to cope with delay of gratification of his needs and wants.
92.						Involve the youth in activities and interests which show promise of reinforcing a nondelinquent concept of self.
93.						Use your relationship with the youth to illustrate (to the youth) themes and problems in the way he relates to others.
94.						Review with the youth how he is going to handle difficult situations (e.g., temptations, pressures, etc.) which may arise when you're not around.
95.						Increase the extent to which the youth is able to accept himself just as he is.
96.						Give feedback and clarification to the youth about the personal reactions of others to him.
97.						Express to the youth positive affection you feel for him.
98.						Discuss and review the progress of treatment with the youth.
99.						Encourage the youth to perceive, appreciate, and respond appropriately to more individual differences among other personalities.
100.						Make sure that the youth does not succeed with "power plays", intimidation tactics, or manipulation efforts in your relationship with him.
101.						Help the youth feel that you really do care about him in more than a formal, "it's-my-job" fashion.
102.						Suggest to the youth alternatives to conforming behavior on his part when he is confronted with peer-pressure situations.
103.						Teach the youth how to take care of himself and how to meet his needs on a practical basis.

Appendix A, Concluded

- Definitely Uncharacteristic
- Slightly Characteristic
- + Moderately Characteristic
- ++ Definitely Characteristic

Treatment Questionnaire

	Def Unchar	Slight to Mod Char	Def Char	Slight Char	Mod Char	
104.						Help the youth resolve doubts about his basic adequacy and worthiness.
105.						Encourage the youth to at least consider new ways of perceiving and interpreting the behavior of others (including their motives and needs for behaving as they do).
106.						Avoid using adult-level concepts, abstractions, or explanations when talking to the youth.

Appendix B

Scales and Component Items, Derived from the Jesness Inventory

1. Pessimism and alienation

I hardly ever get a fair break.
When things go wrong, there isn't much you can do about it.
When you're in trouble, nobody much cares to help you.
The people who run things are usually against me.
When luck is against you, there isn't much you can do about it.
People hardly ever give me a fair chance.

2. Delinquently-oriented impulsiveness and intractability

Sometimes I feel like I want to beat up on somebody.
When somebody orders me to do something I usually feel like doing just the opposite.
Sometimes it's fun to steal something.
I get a kick out of getting some people angry and all shook up.
It's fun to get the police to chase you.
At night when I have nothing to do I like to go out and find a little excitement.
Sometimes it seems like I'd rather get into trouble, instead of trying to stay away from it.

3. Delinquent loyalty and protectiveness

If someone in your family gets into trouble it's better for you to stick together than to tell the police.
If a bunch of you are in trouble, you should stick together on a story.
I don't mind lying if I'm in trouble.

Appendix B, Continued

4. Delinquent rationalizations

Nowadays they make it a big crime to get into a little mischief.
If somebody does something mean to me, I try to get back at them.
It doesn't seem wrong to steal from crooked store owners.
Stealing isn't so bad if it's from a rich person.

5. Physical aggressiveness

A person like me fights first and asks questions later.
Only a baby cries when he is hurt.
Winning a fight is about the best fun there is.
Being called a sissy is about the worst thing I know.
I would never back down from a fight.
A boy who won't fight is just no good.
To get along all right nowadays, a person has to be pretty tough.
The only way to really settle anything is to fight it out.

6. Dissatisfaction and conflict with parents

My father is too busy to worry much about me, or spend much time with me.
Most parents seem to be too strict.
You can hardly ever believe what parents tell you.
A lot of times I do things that my folks tell me I shouldn't do.
It is hard for me to talk to my parents about my troubles.
Parents are always nagging and picking on young people.
At home I am punished too much for things I don't do.
(-) My life at home is always happy.
(-) Talking with my parents is just as easy as talking with others my own age.
My parents seem to think I might end up being a bum.
Families argue too much.

Appendix B, Continued

7. Negative attitudes toward formal authority

- (-) Most police will try to help you.
If the police don't like you, they will try to get you for anything.
Most police are pretty dumb.
Police stick their noses into a lot of things that are none of their business.
Police usually treat you dirty.
Policemen and judges will tell you one thing and do another.

8. Need for autonomy and early adult status

- I always like to hang around with the same bunch of friends.
Sometimes I wish I could quit school.
It's hard to have fun unless you're with your buddies.
If I could, I'd just as soon quit school right now.
I think that someone who is fourteen years old is old enough to smoke.
Most parents seem to be too strict.
A lot of times I do things that my folks tell me I shouldn't do.
If I could only have a car at home, things would be all right.
At night when I have nothing to do I like to go out and find a little excitement.
Sometimes I don't like school.
Sometimes when my folks tell me not to do something, I go ahead and do it anyway.
(-) I like to read and study.

9. Inability to bind anger and emotional reaction

- When I really get mad, I'll do just about anything.
I seem to "blow up" a lot over little things that really don't matter very much.

Appendix B, Continued

9. Inability to bind anger and emotional reaction (continued)

- I have a real mean streak in me.
(-) I don't mind it when I'm teased and made fun of.
I can't seem to take much kidding or teasing.
(-) I never get mad at anybody.
It seems easier for me to act bad than to show my good feelings.
At times I feel like blowing up over little things.
I get angry very quickly.

10. Social anxiety and insecurity

- My feelings get hurt easily when I am scolded or criticized.
I worry about what other people think of me.
I get nervous when I ask someone to do me a favor.
I notice my heart beats very fast when people keep asking me questions.
(-) It is easy for me to talk to strangers.
It makes me feel bad to be bawled out or criticized.
I wish I wasn't so shy and bashful.
Having to talk in front of the class makes me afraid.

11. Symptoms of emotional maladjustment

- I have very strange and funny thoughts in my mind.
I am secretly afraid of a lot of things.
A lot of strange things happen to me.
Sometimes I feel dizzy for no reason.
I can't seem to keep my mind on anything.
I often feel lonesome and sad.

Appendix B, Concluded

11. Symptoms of emotional maladjustment (continued)

- Other people are happier than I am.
- When I'm alone I hear strange things.
- I have a lot of headaches.
- I have a lot of bad things on my mind that people don't know about.
- I sit and daydream more than I should.
- Nobody seems to understand me or how I feel.
- I worry most of the time.
- My mind is full of bad thoughts.
- I have too much trouble making up my mind.
- I get tired easily.
- I feel alone even when there are other people around me.
- I often have trouble getting my breath.
- I am nervous.
- Things don't seem real to me.
- I think there is something wrong with my mind.

END

7. 11/15/1961