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LDA

No plan is perfect, yet plans are necessary if we are to avoid complete chaos. Because environment structures relationships and planners cannot think of everything, important features will inevitably be omitted. To reduce the serious human consequences of planning errors, there must be built-in research programs which are adequately staffed and soundly financed. Such research is no more a luxury than are the gauges in an airplane cockpit.

—Edward T. Hall "The Hidden Dimension"

## FOREWORD

Progress toward objectives is always easier to assess as one looks at the work of others. Thus, it is only with great difficulty that the process of self-evaluation of our own research effort is undertaken.

As the results of research over the last few years are placed up against objectives, some gains can be noted. Occasionally failures are also part of the picture. Sometimes there is a lengthy delay between the reporting of research findings and resulting administrative action, making the impact of research obscure.

If we look at our objectives for research one by one, it can be seen that some gains have been made and maintained. With regard to the primary objective established in 1971, to assist the Department in working toward admitting only those for whom no alternative community-based program appeared suitable, significant payoff has been achieved.

A detailed study of decision making related to our pre-sentence diagnostic program (1203.03 P.C.) was completed. This was supplemented by an analysis and feedback of subsequent adjustment on probation related to diagnostic recommendations and court decisions. These efforts resulted in more consistent recommendations among the differing diagnostic units which were more in keeping with the orientation of the courts and the community. In turn, a shift in recommendations resulted, which led to the avoidance of hundreds of man days of unnecessary confinement. A similar study is now being contemplated for the 1168 P.C. program, a procedure where the judge requests a recommendation from the Department as to whether he should recall the prison commitment of an individual in order to make a different disposition. Further significant gains are anticipated from the monitoring study in this area; potential savings identified could amount to one 600-man institution per year.

An earlier study relating to the objective of finding means for reducing costs without increasing the threat to the community was the evaluation of discharge after one year on parole. After a period of operational inactivity, the concept has been again accepted with full implementation expected within a few months. Again large supervision costs can be avoided without a serious threat to society.

The second objective involved developing alternative programs for those being held in departmental institutions. Achievements in this area have not been spectacular. No major operational changes or shifts in policy/decision making have occurred as a result of the experimental time served study which revealed that for most inmates, length of incarceration could be reduced six months with no demonstrable effects on parole outcome.

Another study, that of the work furlough program, is still in the editing process. Suggestions growing out of the findings are that work furlough may not be the best alternative for many of those incarcerated, since the very nature of the program seems to lead to a substantial in-program failure rate.

Another example of feedback in the area of alternate programming is the study of parole advancement, a program that encourages inmates to move onto parole up to 60 days prior to the scheduled release date when the time is more appropriate--when a job opening is available, when school starts, etc. Findings suggest that the 50 percent of all releases who made use of this opportunity do slightly better than those released on or after their authorized date. Results of this kind help assure the decision makers that the program is functioning in line with their expectations.

The objective of returning from parole only those for whom alternative programs cannot be developed, the third objective in priority, continues to flounder. Court decisions have shifted emphasis from program to procedures, with the parolee/inmate and his subsequent adjustment becoming of secondary consideration. A concern about possible criticism of parolee behavior led the paroling authority to return larger numbers of individuals for technical violations of parole during 1973 and early 1974. There is some suggestion that this trend is now changing back toward a lower return rate.

Another objective, that of dissemination of information on the social impact of inmates and parolees, has met with little success. The disruptive behavior of a small number of people released clouds the recognition that nearly 40 percent of those released each year adjust without even a minor arrest during the first 12 months after leaving the institutional setting.

The fifth objective, to assist the Department toward the most efficient and effective processing of offenders, has been achieved to some degree by several of the projects completed. Discharge after one year on parole for those arrest free and the study of the work furlough program, both previously mentioned, fall into this category. An additional study, the analysis of escapes, developed statements about the probability of escape for various categories of inmates. Improved understanding resulting in part from this study has led to a marked decrease in escapes from both camps and minimum institutions.

Work on the last objective, that of encouraging basic research, continues. A number of studies in this area will be integrated into ongoing major studies. For other studies, the contribution is more toward the building of a theory base, with operational payoff at some later date. Because of the lack of potential for early impact on operations, research of this type is largely conducted by universities, non-profit institutes, and other interested parties with the cooperation of departmental research staff; such efforts are not seen as cost effective for state-supported staff.

In summary, a variety of gains can be identified that relate to our earlier stated goals. A recent assessment of cost savings resulting from the application of research findings produced an estimate of some six and one-half million dollars in either cost avoidance or a reallocation of staff to other areas of need. Some of the applications are ongoing so that the cost savings continue to increase. Thus, even when a span of a few years is considered, the research effort more than pays for itself. The potential for even greater savings is present in those findings already available and in those emerging from the continuing research effort.

Lawrence A. Bennett, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research

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PART I

RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Lawrence A. Bennett, Ph.D.  
Chief of Research

By midyear the reorganization which began early in 1975 will have become finalized. Research will have become a part of the Research and Development Section of the Planning and Policy Division.

Subsections within research have been reduced from three to two. One of the two subsections remaining is Administrative Information and Statistics, which maintains the basic data system for the entire Department. This subsection provides a wide variety of information for budgeting, program description, and program planning. A portion of this information is published in the reports entitled California Prisoners and Summary Statistics, Civil Commitment Program for Narcotic Addicts. The Administrative Statistics subsection continues to work on a special project to develop an automated management information system to make data now collected available on a more timely basis. Long-range plans include the expansion of the kinds of information collected to permit operational and research evaluation of ongoing programs.

The other subsection deals with project research assignments, producing regular research reports, administrative studies, informational reports, journal articles and special reports. A great deal of research staff time goes into activities that are not reflected in project reports. Such activities include consultation with various levels of management regarding administrative studies, assisting in the development of projects to be funded by Federal or private organizations, working with students in planning research projects, and cooperating with outside organizations and firms interested in conducting research with the Department of Corrections. More recently, a great deal of effort and time has gone into providing specialized data to the Adult Authority to assist them in policy matters as changes in procedures are introduced.

## PAROLE VIOLATION DECISION MAKING MODELS

### STAFF:

Donald E. Miller, Associate Social Research Analyst

### PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to arrive at a better understanding and appreciation of how the difficult decision to revoke or continue parole violators is made and to explore avenues for improving the quality of that decision. Previous work indicated how four individual case factors had varying degrees of influence with respect to the recommendation and action taken. This phase will continue examining the interaction between these factors and their respective roles in the final decision.

### PROCEDURE:

Region III Calendars for the first six months of 1974 were used as the basis for this study, providing the large number of cases required for this form of multivariate analysis. Four factors were delineated as follows:

1. Type of parole offense - four groups were formed (a) violence, (b) property, (c) narcotics, and (d) other.
2. Previous parole difficulties - any previous parole violations on this parole were noted and dichotomized as some or none.
3. Time on parole - the length of time in months from parole date to date of this infraction.
4. Prior prison terms - none versus one or more prior prison terms.

### FINDINGS:

A preliminary analysis of part of these data indicated that the presence or absence of prior parole difficulties had no effect on Parole Agents' recommendations in the case of a "violent" parole offense. Two-thirds recommended a return to prison for those committing a "violent" offense regardless of any prior violations. This stands in some contrast to the 1973 results, where 65 percent of those with prior violations were given a continue on parole recommendation. This would seem to indicate an increasingly heavy weighting attached to crimes labeled as "violent" in nature.

### TIMETABLE:

Analysis is continuing and should be completed by August 1975 on this phase of the project.

ONGOING PROJECTS

PUBLICATIONS:

Miller, Donald E. and Downer, Carol. Parole Decision Making and Its Consequences: A One Year Follow-up of Region III Parole Violators Continued on Parole. Department of Corrections: Los Angeles Research Unit, Administrative Report, May 1972.

Miller, Donald E. Parole Decision Making Models. Department of Corrections: Los Angeles Research Unit, Administrative Report, December 1972.

A SCREENING INSTRUMENT FOR WORK FURLOUGH APPLICANTS AT THE  
CENTRAL CITY COMMUNITY CENTER: A REGION III ADMINISTRATIVE STUDY

STAFF:

Donald E. Miller, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

To maximize the effective utilization of the limited bed space (60 beds) in the Central Community Corrections Center (CCCC) in Los Angeles and to reduce appeals, an objective instrument was developed which ranked all applicants in terms of desirability and priority. This will be used to screen all new applicants more fairly, more systematically and objectively.

PROCEDURE:

A number of background characteristics and factors were selected after several meetings of Parole and Community Services Region III and CCCC staff. A multi-phase study was originated in March 1975 as follows:

Phase I - This was a pilot or pre-testing phase to test the utility of, or problems associated with the screening device. This phase lasted approximately six weeks.

Phase II - This phase will last about six months and concerns how the first hundred cases accepted fare at the Center in terms of infractions, absconding, and further crime or the successful completion of their stay.

Phase III - This phase is to consist of a routine parole follow-up on the first six months and the first year of parole. Three categories of outcomes will be used:

1. "Clean" - no known difficulty on parole
2. "Minor" difficulties - arrests, jail terms only
3. "Serious" difficulties - return to prison, or new felonies.

TIMETABLE:

Phase I was concluded in May 1975, and the conclusion of Phase II is scheduled for December 1975. A preliminary report on Phases II and III should be ready in January or February 1976.

## RECENT TRENDS IN REGION III PAROLE ACTIONS

### STAFF:

Donald E. Miller, Associate Social Research Analyst

### PURPOSE:

For administrative and management purposes, data concerning monthly parole actions, parole recommendations, etc. are routinely maintained in Parole and Community Services Region III. In this manner, policies and the effects of their implementation can be assessed quickly, and corrective action can be taken if need be.

### PROCEDURE:

The present phase of the project deals with the violation reports emanating from the Region III office during the first and second six months of 1974. The total number of these reports, the recommendations being made and the resulting dispositions or Adult Authority (parole board) actions are all included in the information system along with other data.

### FINDINGS:

Preliminary analysis of the 1974 data reveals several continuing trends:

1. The average weekly number of violation reports was about 59 per week.
2. The average weekly number of TFT actions was approximately 16.5.

Some changes were also noted with:

1. An increase in the proportion of continue on parole and reinstate recommendations over previous findings; some 80 percent received this recommendation as compared to 1972 findings of about two-thirds.
2. Also a corresponding increase was noted in the degree of agreement by the Adult Authority, with the COP/Reinstate recommendation receiving almost 85 percent concurrence.

### TIMETABLE:

The analysis is on-going with reports issued periodically.

### PUBLICATIONS:

Trends in Parole Violations for Region III, January-June 1973.  
Department of Corrections: Los Angeles Research Unit, Administrative Report, September 1973.

A Summary of Recent Trends - Region III Parole Actions July-December 1972. Department of Corrections: Los Angeles Research Unit, Administrative Report, April 1973.

REGION III POST RELEASE EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROJECT

STAFF:

Donald E. Miller, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

This administrative pilot-study sought to establish the utility of vocational training facilities in the community for newly released parolees in Region III. If successful, a full scale study was envisioned.

PROCEDURE:

Funds were available for the placement of 16 parolees in selected trade and vocational schools in the Los Angeles area. Starting in January 1974, candidates were screened on the basis of interest in short term (four to six months) training programs and on the basis of the necessary aptitudes and other prerequisites from those within 90 days of release to the Los Angeles area. Individuals selected must have had adequate family placement or agreed to reside at Midway Community Correctional Center for the entire training period. Funds were provided for transportation and other incidentals amounting to some \$50 per month along with all tuition and school costs which ranged from four to seven hundred dollars.

Parole agents were responsible for monitoring the progress of each subject and an extensive research evaluation was conducted concerning such matters as:

1. Successful completion of training,
2. Employability after training, and
3. Parole outcome and cost effectiveness.

A comparison group of eleven newly released felons during this same period was used to help gauge the effectiveness of this program.

FINDINGS:

The preliminary analysis of the results of this program indicated that several factors were associated with both successful completion of training and with parole success at the end of a six-month follow-up period:

1. No history of drug use,
2. Age group 30 and older,
3. Married felons, and
4. Felons of "white" ethnic background.

TIMETABLE:

The completed report is to be available in August 1975.

MAN TO MAN JOB THERAPY PROJECT:  
A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

STAFF:

Robert M. Dickover, Senior Social Research Analyst  
Betty J. Raab, Junior Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to study the effectiveness of the M-2 volunteer program within an institutional setting. The project includes the assessment of the impact of the relationships established on a one-to-one basis between volunteers and inmates both during incarceration and afterwards when the inmate is released on parole.

It will give special attention to the degree to which a volunteer keeps his commitments to an inmate both while in prison and upon his re-entry into society.

Standard socio-cultural variables and prisoner characteristics will also be related to the findings about both volunteer and inmate-parolee behavior.

PROCEDURE:

Background data are obtained from application forms completed by each sponsor (volunteer) and each inmate as they are matched and approved. These data are then coded for each individual and the Department of Corrections' parole follow-up system consulted for background information and outcome data on participating parolees.

Other sources of data are interviews of inmates, parolees, institutional staff, parole staff, and sponsors who participated in the project.

FINDINGS:

Preliminary findings indicate that the M-2 Project is attaining a number of its goals: reaching the more isolated inmates; recruiting mature, established, conscientious citizens; and providing a mutual education experience resulting from contacts between individuals differing in lifestyles.

As a whole, staff and inmates have indicated a significant degree of satisfaction with the program; everyone is surprised that there have been so few instances of individual disappointment or manipulation for personal gain by the inmates.

The employment data available indicate that a slightly greater percent of the M-2 parolees were in jobs requiring some skill or training than was reported prior to their imprisonment.

The adjustment of M-2 parolees on parole has been better than would be predicted on the basis of their prior records.

TIMETABLE:

The contractual agreement was signed on September 1, 1971, between Job Therapy of California and the Department of Corrections and extended to June 30, 1975. The final evaluation report will cover the project through May 31, 1975, and will be available in August 1975.

PUBLICATIONS:

Preliminary Report On Job Therapy Project: Report to the California State Legislature. Department of Corrections: Sacramento Research Unit, November 1973.

Report to the California State Legislature. Department of Corrections: Sacramento Research Unit, April 1974.

SIX MONTHS SENTENCE FOR THE YOUNG FELON:  
THE 1202b P.C. PROVISION - ITS USE AND EFFECT

STAFF:

Dorothy R. Jaman, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

Section 1202b of the California Penal Code provides that if a convicted felon was under 23 years of age at the commission of his crime, the sentencing judge may specify that the minimum term of imprisonment shall be six months no matter what the statutes pertaining to the offense for which he was convicted may stipulate.

Among the findings from a recent study of sentences and offenses for releases in 1970 was that felons committed under this special provision served a considerably lower median time in prison than that for the entire sample and did exceptionally well in the two year follow-up period on parole. Should the findings from this limited study be supported in the more extensive and intensive study of the use and effect of the 1202b provision now underway, the implications are great, both for sentencing judges and the paroling authorities.

PROCEDURE:

The major portion of the expanded study will use 1,292 male felon first releases to parole in 1971 who were less than 23 years old at the time of their offense. The four study groups are:

With more than six months minimum sentence stipulated by the statute pertaining to the offense

1. with 1202b P.C. 100% of those released
2. without 1202b P.C. 100% of those released

With six months minimum sentence stipulated by the statute pertaining to the offense

3. with 1202b P.C. 100% of those released
4. without 1202b P.C. 20% of those released

In addition, there is a sample of 150 pairs from 1 and 2 above, matched on eight basic characteristics.

The principal comparisons will be in terms of time served in prison and subsequent outcome on parole. Also, an attempt will be made to contrast the cases who receive and who do not receive commitments under 1202b. The counties will be compared in terms of the percentage of eligibles committed under the section.

Additionally, a briefer but similar analysis will be made of the releases in 1972 who fit into groups 1 and 2 above.

**TIMETABLE:**

The data have been collected. However, a report probably will not be available until late 1975.

A STUDY OF THE OBSERVATION PROGRAM  
UNDER SECTION 1203.03 OF THE PENAL CODE

STAFF:

Robert Dickover, Senior Social Research Analyst  
Howard Bidna, Student Research Assistant

PURPOSE:

Section 1203.03 was added to the California Penal Code in 1957. This section provides that courts, in a case where a defendant has been convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a state facility, may obtain observation (i.e., diagnostic) services and a recommendation for a disposition from a Reception-Guidance Center (RGC) of the Department of Corrections. Such recommendations may be for a jail term, probation with jail, probation only, imprisonment, etc. Cases referred to the Department under Section 1203.03 are designated as "Z-cases".

The purpose of this project is to study the Z-case program as it operates within the Department of Corrections and between the Department and local jurisdictions.

PROCEDURE:

This study is concerned with finding answers to questions such as the following:

1. To what extent are the recommendations made in the RGC followed, and how do the cases for whom the recommendations are followed differ from those for whom the recommendations are not followed?
2. Do the three Reception-Guidance Centers differ in terms of the percentage of Z-cases that they recommend for commitment to the Department of Corrections as opposed to treatment at the community level?
3. How do the post-release outcomes of the groups sent for observation who were variously recommended for probation, jail, or prison compare?
4. Do those for whom the RGC recommendation was followed differ in outcome from those for whom the recommendation was not followed?

The data system of the Administrative Statistics Section of the CDC Research Division was utilized to provide basic information on Z-case admissions over the last several years, the dispositions recommended by the RGC staffs, and the actions of the courts on these recommendations.

The current direction the project is taking is the construction by means of multiple regression techniques of a weighted check-list of items on which the recommendations for the various dispositions can be based.

The objective which this check-list is intended to assist in meeting is the reduction of non-uniformity in case decisions, a problem that plagues all systems where the decision-makers are relatively "unfettered" by specific guidelines and standards.

FINDINGS:

One of the parts of the project has been completed using primarily data obtained from Administrative Statistics and from the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Some of the findings from this part of the project are the following:

1. The number of cases sent to the Department of Corrections for evaluation under Section 1203.03 has increased steadily year-by-year since 1965 when the requirement of reimbursement by the counties for the service was eliminated.
2. Up to 1972, the differences in patterns of recommendations among the guidance centers were substantial. In general, the Southern Guidance Center (SRGC) recommended a greater percentage of its cases for commitment to the Department of Corrections than did the Northern Guidance Center (NRGC). In 1971, the SRGC recommended 57.7 percent of its 1203.03 cases for prison as opposed to the 26.3 percent of prison recommendations for the NRGC.
3. It is unlikely that these differences in recommendation patterns between the NRGC and the SRGC could be explained solely on the basis of differences in the types of cases handled. A major factor operating to produce them was very likely to be a difference in decision-making "cultures", i.e., there were likely to be differences in the standards employed in the two guidance centers in making decisions.
4. In general, there is evidence of a substantial acceptance by the courts of RGC recommendations over a number of years. However, in 1970 and 1971, on a statewide basis, the percentage of acceptance of recommendations for imprisonment declined substantially below that of previous years (75.9 percent acceptance in 1969 vs. 53.8 percent in 1971).
5. The acceptance of the community disposition recommendations has tended to be higher than that of the prison recommendations (approximately 90 percent or better from 1967 to 1971).

6. In terms of the degree of acceptance of their recommendations by the courts, the NRCG and the SRGC differed markedly in 1970 and 1971. The percentage of acceptance of NRCG recommendations for prison in 1971 was 65.1 and of the SRGC recommendations for prison 48.8. This difference was not only substantial in magnitude but also served to refute the argument that the greater percentage of SRGC recommendations for prison reflected some kind of adaptation on the part of the SRGC to the decision patterns of the courts whose cases it handles.
7. The increasing percentage of NRCG recommendations for community dispositions was met with an increase in the rejection of these on the part of the courts. In 1971, 12.4 percent of the NRCG community recommendations were not accepted as opposed to 3.8 of those from the SRGC. However, the acceptance of the courts of the NRCG recommendations for either a community disposition or a CDC commitment was greater during 1971 than the acceptance of the SRGC recommendations (83.8 percent NRCG vs. 66.7 percent SRGC). The greater rejection of the SRGC prison recommendations is not balanced by the greater rejection of the NRCG community recommendations.
8. In 1972, the SRGC became much more like the NRCG in its utilization of the recommendation for the community. The percentage of recommendations for community dispositions made by the SRGC in the first quarter of 1972 was 44.0; in the second, 52.9; and in the third, 59.8. For the third quarter of 1972, 62.9 percent of the recommendations from the NRCG were for community dispositions. This convergence in recommendation patterns occurred without any administrative direction at the headquarters level.

**TIMETABLE:**

The study began in January 1971 and will be completed in 1975.

**PUBLICATIONS:**

The Diagnostic Observation Program (Section 1203.03 PC) for Male Felons. Department of Corrections: Sacramento Research Unit, Report to the California State Legislature, December 1971.

The Diagnostic Observation Program in 1971 and 1972. Department of Corrections: Sacramento Research Unit, Report to the California State Legislature, December 1972.

Dickover, Robert M. and Durkee, Kay A. Guidance in Sentencing: The Diagnostic Observation Program. Research Report No. 53, Department of Corrections, Research Division, September 1974.

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF LABELING INMATES  
BY MENTAL STATUS

**STAFF:**

Ronald Ulmer, Assistant Social Research Analyst

**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the labels "borderline" and "mental defective" on the careers of prison inmates. This study will be based upon research that utilizes a sociological perspective to explain the process of labeling and the effect that the label has on the individual. This study will focus on the effects of being labeled borderline or defective on the inmate's prison career.

**PROCEDURE:**

A sample of male felons on parole will be collected. From this group those classified as "borderline" and "mental defective" will become the study group. To evaluate the effects of these labels, the sample will be compared in terms of background characteristics, institutional careers, success on parole, and time served. The study group will be examined to provide a description of the prison career patterns associated with the label. Careful attention will be paid to references to the mental status label, noting particularly any associations with mental retardation.

**TIMETABLE:**

The study began in May 1972. It is scheduled to be completed by December 1975.

## EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF TIME SERVED

### STAFF:

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Lawrence A. Bennett, Ph.D., Chief of Research  
Dorothy R. Jaman, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Welton Jones, Associate Social Research Analyst

### PURPOSE:

This study was designed to test the hypothesis that time served in prison may be reduced without increasing the level of subsequent recidivism. It also sought to determine if there is a differential relationship between time served and parole outcome for different "types" of offenders.

### PROCEDURE:

All (known) prior studies of the effects of time served on parole outcome have been of the ex post facto type in which offenders who have served differing lengths of time in prison are compared on parole outcome using various background measures as statistical controls. The problem with these studies is that it is never certain that the groups being compared which have served differing lengths of time are comparable with respect to factors other than length of time served which might influence the likelihood of their subsequent recidivism.

This study used a random allocation technique in order to attempt to assure comparability of the comparison groups in terms of all characteristics but their differential exposure to the study variable--time served in prison.

A sample of all prisoners appearing before the Adult Authority for parole consideration during the period January through August 1970 was chosen for the study. With the exception of those excluded by the Adult Authority, all those inmates who received a parole date at least six months from the time of their hearings were randomly divided, using a table of random numbers, into two groups. The experimental group had their parole date reset so that they were released six months earlier than they would normally have been. The parole date, and therefore prison term, was not changed for the control group. There are 637 subjects in the experimental group and 673 in the control group.

Both the experimental and control groups were classified into a number of typologies which have either been used in prior statistical studies of time served or which seem to have implications for the relationship of time served to parole outcome. These typologies are based upon the work of Garrity and Schrag, Gibbons, Irwin, Gottfredson and Ballard, and Jaman.

### FINDINGS:

The central finding of this study is that there is no relationship between a reduction in time served and parole outcomes, and this holds regardless of inmate type.

### TIMETABLE:

The study was begun in January 1970. Due to the necessity of waiting for the inmates to be released to parole and the elapse of a sufficient period of time to allow for a standard parole follow-up period, the first parole outcome data were not available until the summer of 1972.

The first parole follow-up report was published in October 1973. Analysis of the two-year follow-up is now in progress, and the final report will be completed in the latter part of 1975.

### PUBLICATIONS:

Berecochea, John E. Experimental Study of Time Served. Department of Corrections: Los Angeles Research Unit, Administrative Report, January 1972.

Berecochea, John E., Jaman, Dorothy R., and Jones, Welton A. Time Served in Prison and Parole Outcome: An Experimental Study, Report No. 1. Research Report No. 49. Department of Corrections, Research Division, October 1973.

THE PAROLE VIOLATION REPORT IN THE  
STUDY OF DECISION-MAKING

STAFF:

Deborah Star, Associate Social Research Analyst  
John Berecochea, Senior Social Research Analyst  
David Petrocchi, Staff Research Analyst  
Bay Area Research Unit Staff

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect that major agency revocation operatives (e.g., violation reporting rules, conditions of parole, criminal justice processing of violations) have on the "return-to-prison" decision for parole violators. It is hoped that this study will make parole revocation decision-making criteria more explicit.

Also, a shift in paroling policies occurred in early 1972 (during the study period) resulting in a significant increase in the number of parole violation reports submitted and, more importantly, in the number of returns-to-prison ordered. This study will attempt to show how the policy change was implemented in the revocation process and whether it was supported by the nature of the reported violations. It is hoped that the study will show how dramatic changes in technical returns to prison can be accomplished by shifts in agency policy and the communication of that policy to decision-makers.

PROCEDURE:

Approximately 10,000 parole violation reports presented at the 1971 and 1972 Parole and Community Services Calendars were coded for both content and decisional items. Additional information concerning parole violator characteristics was acquired from other CDC data decks. The decisional data was analyzed for trends and for relationship to shifts in agency policies. The content items were formulated into three major measures which make return-to-prison more problematic-- the conditions of parole charged, the reporting rules relied upon for report submission, and the regular criminal justice systems' processing of the violation incident. These three items were then related to the parole agents' recommendations, to the Adult Authority's final actions, and to the change in policy.

FINDINGS:

Preliminary findings indicate:

1. Reported parole violations which involve a new criminal offense "aborted" (criminal charges are dropped, dismissed, or acquitted) are most likely to result in a return-to-prison. Parolees who have not been arrested are least likely to be returned.

2. Reported parole violations involving violence or violations of aggressive type conditions of parole (e.g. "Weapons" condition) are most likely to result in returns. Violators reported for "absconding" and charged with violating the "Residence" condition of parole are least likely.
3. Overall, the Adult Authority accepts 80 percent of the parole agents' recommendations in the violation reports. When they disagreed, it was almost always in the direction of increased severity.
4. The increase in technical returns in 1972 cannot be accounted for by a tougher parole population or by an increase in reported criminal involvement of parolees with the regular criminal justice system. It can best be tied to outside pressures on the agency for a shift in parole policies.

TIMETABLE:

Data collection began in June 1972 and was completed in July 1973. Editing procedures were undertaken between August and December 1973. Data were merged with other CDC data sources in January and February 1974. Due to difficulties in obtaining computer time and services for data analysis, full analysis was delayed until late 1974. A first draft of the full report will be completed in the fall of 1975.

PUBLICATIONS:

- Star, Deborah S. Parole Violation Trends in California: 1950-1972. Source Document #1, Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, December 1973.
- Star, Deborah S. A Comparison of the 1971 and 1972 Conditions of Parole. Source Document #2, Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, December 1973.
- Star, Deborah S. Conditions of California Parole: 1949-1973. Source Document #3, Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, January 1974.
- Star, Deborah S. A Description of the 1971-72 Policy Changes. Source Document #4, Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, April 1974.
- Star, Deborah S., Berecochea, John, and Petrocchi, David. Rationalizing the Conditions of Parole. Source Document #5, Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, March 1975.

STAFF SELECTION AND CAREER PREDICTION PROJECT

STAFF:

Norman Holt, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Terrill R. Holland, Ph.D., Staff Psychologist  
David Brewer, Ph.D., Associate Social Research Analyst  
Richard Heim, Ph.D., Senior Psychologist

PURPOSE:

This project attempts to develop objective ways of identifying entry level staff with special talents for career development in Corrections.

PROCEDURE:

During two periods entry level staff were asked to complete one or more tests. The first group of about 250 was given the MMPI. The second group was given the MMPI, Strong Vocational Interest Blank, Firo B and Firo F, Social Insight Test, Shipley Institute of Living Test (I.Q.), and the Comrey Personality Scales. This second battery involved about 150 subjects. Terminations and promotions are used as the evaluation criteria.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS:

When the second group was considered from the standpoint of years of service and promotions, those who received promotion in the least time generally had higher Social Insight and I.Q. scores. Neither was related to years of education. In the first group, the MMPI was unable to distinguish between more and less successful staff members.

TIMETABLE:

A final draft on the preliminary results is expected in the fall of 1975.

PUBLICATIONS:

Holt, Norman. Staff Selection Project. Department of Corrections: California Institution for Men Research Unit, Working Paper, November 1974.

AN EVALUATION OF THE WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM

STAFF:

Richard A. Bass, Assistant Social Research Analyst  
Bay Area Research Unit Staff

PURPOSE:

This study will attempt to evaluate the extent to which the Work Furlough Program meets some of its stated goals. Goal attainment will be measured through the use of attitudinal materials derived from interviews of ex-work furloughees and work furlough staff, through various kinds of data routinely collected on work furlough, and through program and parole outcome data. An attempt will also be made to assess the impact of the Work Furlough Program upon the Department of Corrections and upon the men who enter the program.

PROCEDURE:

Information has been obtained on the characteristics and six-month parole outcome of all the men who entered Work Furlough in fiscal year 1969-70. Information has also been obtained on a large pool of men who were technically eligible for Work Furlough in order to elucidate the selection process. Data have been obtained on all men who were released to parole in fiscal year 1969-70 so that the outcome on parole of those released from Work Furlough can be compared to the parole outcome of those released directly to parole. An attempt was made to obtain the perceptions of the program staff and participants through interviewing a ten percent random sample of the work furloughees and a small non-random sample of staff.

FINDINGS:

1. Work furlough increased time served in prison for the program's participants.
2. Work furlough does not have a positive effect upon recidivism; in fact, viewed as a total program, it increases parole failure.
3. Work furlough procedures place more stringent restrictions on work furlougee behavior than parole places on parolee behavior.
4. Work furloughees work disproportionately in lower status occupations and at lower rates of pay than other men in California.
5. Work furlough does not reduce state expenditures.

NEW CAREERS PROGRAM  
DESCRIPTIVE, EVALUATIVE, AND FOLLOW-UP STUDIES

6. Chicanos tend to be rejected from entering work furlough. Preliminary evidence tends to suggest that factors other than their racial-ethnic group status may account for the Chicanos' adverse experience, namely their greater involvement with narcotics.
7. The various types of work furlough facilities differed from one another in term of the outcome of their clientele. Although the county jail-based programs were the most selective, taking relatively better parole risks, they did not have the highest work furlough success rates. The departmentally administered programs, based at prisons and at the Crittenden Halfway House, tended to select relatively poorer parole risks; but the prisons had lower and the halfway house higher success rates than the county jail-based programs.  
  
The location of a facility and the manner in which it is operated are more important in determining variations in program violation rates than the characteristics of the participants.
8. The selection process led to disproportionate numbers of Whites and persons with higher base expectancy scores entering the work furlough program.

PUBLICATIONS:

Bass, Richard A. Work Furlough: A Research Strategy and Plan. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Working Paper, December 1969.

Bass, Richard A. An Analysis of the California Department of Corrections Work Furlough Program in Fiscal Year 1969-70. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Draft, January 1975.

STAFF:

Lee E. Chatman, Administrative Intern  
Bay Area Research Unit Staff

PURPOSE:

The California Department of Corrections was involved in a New Careers program from 1964 to 1971, the objective of which was to train individuals from poverty areas as parole aids and research aids. In the Bay Area the program began in January 1968. By late 1968, there were 25 filled New Careers positions in the Parole Division, eight in the Bay Area, nine in Los Angeles, four in Fresno, and four in San Diego. The programs are under contract with local units of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) or subcontractors of the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) and have been operational for various lengths of time.

A descriptive study of the program was begun in January 1968 in the Bay Area and subsequently was expanded to other areas. Its focus is on the process of innovation in a bureaucracy. A preliminary report described this process in terms of the interaction among the various bureaucracies involved (State, Federal, local) and the divisions of the California Department of Corrections, between staff (administrative personnel in the Department in Sacramento) and line (parole and field operatives) and between the field staff and the New Careerists in setting up and maintaining the program. A second working paper was completed in December 1969, describing the statewide operation.

Two studies in this area are proposed: (1) a follow-up of the participants in the New Careers program begun at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville in 1965 and (2) an evaluation of the usefulness of the aids in the field.

PROCEDURE:

The two published reports have been primarily dependent upon interview material with program participants and some degree of participant observation by the researchers. Also, information on administrative procedures affecting the programs (compiled from the literature on the New Careers experience and from the early project reports) was used.

The proposed follow-up will rely primarily on information from those participants who might be found and who are willing to co-operate.

**TIMETABLE:**

A final report on the Vacaville follow-up will be available in the fall of 1975.

**PUBLICATIONS:**

Fagerstrom, Margo N. A Preliminary Evaluation of the New Careers Program in the Department of Corrections. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Working Paper, June 1968.

Fagerstrom, Margo N. New Careers Program: California Department of Corrections, December 1967 - December 1969. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Working Paper, December 1969.

Chatman, Lee E. New Careers Follow-up. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Working Paper, May 1975.

**THE VISTA PROGRAM**

**STAFF:**

Lee E. Chatman, Administrative Service Intern

**PURPOSE:**

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the VISTA volunteers in working with the problems of parolees. This study was conducted in Regions I and II of the Parole and Community Services Division.

**PROCEDURE:**

Both parole agents and VISTA volunteers were interviewed about the program, and the volunteers were observed doing their work in the field and in the offices.

**TIMETABLE:**

A first draft of a working paper was completed in October 1972. It was revised to incorporate significant changes in October 1973. Further reports may be issued as new information on the status of the program becomes available.

**PUBLICATION:**

Chatman, Lee E. VISTA Volunteers in the California Department of Corrections: A Descriptive Report. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Working Paper, October 1973.

A STUDY OF THE PROCESSING OF CASES  
UNDER SECTION 1168 OF THE PENAL CODE

STAFF:

Norman Holt, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Robert Dickover, Senior Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

Section 1168 of the Penal Code authorizes the sentencing superior court to recall on its own motion the case of an individual committed to the Director of Corrections for a consideration of resentencing within 120 days of the date of commitment. Other cases may be recalled subsequent to the 120 day period on the recommendation of the Director of Corrections. For each of the cases, the staff of the Department of Corrections is to prepare a diagnostic report and to recommend a sentence for the review of the court.

The purpose of this project is to collect information on the recommendations that have been made by the Reception Center staffs, who handle the largest part of the 1168 PC caseload, and the actions of the courts on those recommendations. Comparisons will be made among the operating units in terms of the percentages of recommendations for the various sentencing dispositions (probation, CDC, etc.) The units will also be compared in terms of the acceptance of their recommendations by the courts. Cases granted discharges from CDC and resentenced to probation through the 1168 process will be followed up in terms of return to prison. The data collected will be useful in clarifying standards and assisting in promoting uniformity of decision making criteria among the operating units.

PROCEDURE:

All cases processed in the Reception Centers under 1168 PC will be monitored on a current basis with regard to patterns of recommendations and court actions. A historical survey of 1168 PC cases processed in the CMF Reception Center since January 1, 1970, will also be conducted for the purpose of elucidating trends.

TIMETABLE:

The study began in early 1975 and continues.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

DECISION-MAKING IN 1203.03 PROGRAM  
AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN

STAFF:

Terrill R. Holland, Ph.D., Staff Psychologist  
Norman Holt, Associate Social Research Analyst  
David Brewer, Ph.D., Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

This project serves two purposes, (1) to provide management with routine data on presentence (1203.03) case decisions and (2) to develop special studies to improve the diagnostic and recommendation process.

PROCEDURE:

A data card containing background characteristics and staff recommendations is compiled on each case processed. A quarterly report based on the data in these cards is produced. For special studies additional data are collected on sub-samples of cases.

FINDINGS:

1. Cluster analysis of MMPI profiles for 1203.03 cases resulted in four distinct groups which differed in I.Q., degree of emotional disturbance, Base Expectancy Scores, extensiveness of arrest records and recommendations made to the courts. In comparing data from other studies, the presentence cases tended to be less emotionally disturbed than offenders sentenced directly.
2. Multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the relationship between MMPI scales, Base Expectancy Scores, and an offense severity scale. The MMPI was found to be related to variables known to predict recidivism. Since these variables are also known to be associated with such things as offender typologies a question is raised concerning the independent predictive ability of the MMPI scales relative to offenders.

PUBLICATIONS:

Holland, Terrill R. and Holt, Norman. Personality Patterns Among Short-Term Prisoners Undergoing Presentencing Evaluation. Submitted for publication.

Holland, Terrill R. and Holt, Norman. Prisoner Intellectual and Personality Correlates of Offense Severity and Recidivism Probability. Accepted for publication in Journal of Clinical Psychology.

ADULT AUTHORITY REPORTS STUDY

STAFF:

Norman Holt, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to determine the extent to which the evaluations prepared by the caseworkers for the parole hearings of the Adult Authority in 1968 and 1969 were actually used by the Adult Authority in term setting and, in particular, to determine the relationship of the various kinds of information included in these evaluations to the decisions of the Adult Authority.

PROCEDURE:

The reports on all Southern Conservation Center inmates who went before the Adult Authority during the fiscal year 1968-69 were coded into specific information categories. The information from the reports was supplemented by additional background data. The actions of the Adult Authority were also recorded, and the various kinds of coded information related to the types of action taken.

FINDINGS:

Evaluations of Correctional Counselors were correlated with institutional behavior and probability of recidivism while parole board actions were correlated with offense severity and Counselor evaluations. None of these variables used increased the predictability of recidivism above the level achieved by the Base Expectancy Scores alone. When the expressed reasons for board actions were compared with factors actually correlated with board actions considerable confusion arises. These results are discussed in terms of the need for more clearly defining tasks of decision-makers and the need for more systematic use of case factors.

PUBLICATION:

Holland, Terrill R., Holt, Norman, and Brewer, David. Differences in Correctional Information Utilization Associated with the Social Role of the Decision-Maker. Department of Corrections: California Institution for Men Research Unit, 1975. Submitted for publication.

VARIATION IN DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS INITIATED BY  
CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN THREE CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

STAFF:

Joe Born  
Charles Metzger  
Carl Rogers  
California State University, Sacramento

PURPOSE:

The study was intended to determine if there was a significant variation in disciplinary actions recommended for like infractions by correctional officers in three institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. If the recommended disciplinary actions were found to differ, then the project was concerned with whether the differences among the disciplinary patterns were associated with the age, rank, and length of service of the initiating correctional officers.

PROCEDURE:

The study was conducted at the Correctional Training Facility (CTF), Soledad, the California Correctional Institution (CCI), Tehachapi, and the California Medical Facility (CMF), Vacaville. The data were collected by means of a questionnaire describing infractions of rules by inmates. The descriptions of the infractions were transcribed from institutional records. The respondent was to indicate the action he would take in response to a disciplinary incident. The questionnaires were completed by 213 of the 683 correctional officer personnel in the three institutions, ranging in rank from officer to Captain.

FINDINGS:

1. The responses to only four of the twelve items in the questionnaire showed enough variation for there to be the possibility of a relationship of type of "action" and age, rank, and length of service of respondent. For the others, there was little variation with anywhere from 84-97 percent of those responding recommended some kind of a write-up, which is generally the precursor of a more severe disposition.
2. A number of correlations appeared between the types of responses to the descriptions of the infractions and the factors of age, length of service, and rank. In general, those who are older, those with longer service, and those of lower rank recommended a greater percentage of write-ups as a response to the infractions.

TIMETABLE:

The project was begun and completed in 1970.

PUBLICATION:

Born, J., Metzger, C., and Rogers, C. A Study of the Variation in Disciplinary Actions Initiated by Correctional Officers in Three California Correctional Institutions. Study presented to the School of Public Administration, California State University, Sacramento, January 1970.

ADULT AUTHORITY RESOLUTION 284 EARLY DISCHARGES

STAFF:

Dorothy R. Jaman, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

This study sought to determine if an early discharge after only one year on parole affects the ex-parolee's behavior relative to subsequent criminal involvement.

PROCEDURE:

Men paroled during July-September 1970 who were discharged in 1971 under Adult Authority Resolution 284 formed the basic discharge group (N=379). Two comparison groups were selected: (1) the 1970 comparison group consisted of 335 men paroled during the same months who had been arrest-free during the first year on parole but who were not discharged; (2) the 1969 comparison group (N=632) included all the men who were paroled to California in July-September 1969 who would have been eligible for discharge under A.A. 284 had it been in effect, i.e., they were arrest-free at the end of one year, and the time in prison plus the one year on parole met the minimum legal sentence.

Tests were made to determine if the discharge group was similar to the comparison groups in basic characteristics. Outcome within six months from discharge, as indicated by the CII arrest record ("rap sheets"), for the discharge group was compared to the outcome in the six months of parole after the first year on parole for the comparison groups.

FINDINGS:

No statistically significant differences existed between the discharge group and either of the comparison groups in the seven basic characteristics of race, narcotic history, type of last admission, commitment offense, prior commitments, type of parole supervision, and mean BE 61A.

The discharge group showed significantly less known criminal behavior in the six months follow-up period than did either of the comparison groups; 86 percent of the discharges remained clean, as opposed to only 66 percent of the 1970 comparison group and 78 percent of the 1969 group.

PUBLICATION:

Jaman, Dorothy R., et al. Early Discharge from Parole: Policy, Practice, and Outcome. Research Report No. 51. Sacramento: California Department of Corrections, April 1974.

## SENTENCES AND OFFENSES

### STAFF:

Dorothy R. Jaman, Associate Social Research Analyst

### PURPOSE:

Generally time served and parole outcome studies have dealt only with their subjects as if they were convicted of one count of one offense, even though many cases are committed for single counts of more than one offense, more than one count of the same offense, and more than one count of one offense plus additional counts of others. This study described its subjects in terms of the pattern of counts of offenses for which they were committed, the offenses themselves, the types of sentence (simple, consecutive, concurrent), time served, and parole outcome.

### PROCEDURE:

The sentences and offenses of 1,100 male felons first released to California parole during 1970 were analyzed. The seven types of sentence and number of offense combinations identified were:

1. Simple sentence on one conviction
2. Multiple offenses with concurrent (CC) sentences
3. Multiple offenses with consecutive (CS) sentences
4. Multiple offenses with both CC and CS sentences
5. Multiple counts of one offense with CC sentences
6. Multiple counts of one offense with CS sentences
7. Multiple counts of one offense with both CC and CS sentences

### FINDINGS:

One conviction--57 percent of the men in the sample were imprisoned on a single conviction, with a crime against a person the most common offense. These cases served a median of 35 months in prison; and although the men in this category had the lowest percent of favorable outcomes on parole, they also had the lowest percentage of returns to prison.

Multiple convictions--The number of counts ranged from two to eleven, with two convictions as the most common. Property offenders as a group seemed to serve no additional time beyond their Minimum Eligible Parole Date (MEPD) when additional convictions were involved. Number of convictions also had no significant effect on parole outcome; in fact, those with multiple convictions apparently did slightly better than those with a single conviction.

Property offenders had fewer favorable parole outcomes and more returns to prison than person offenders, a finding consistent with those of other studies in the field.

Concurrent sentences--Three-fourths of the men with multiple convictions were sentenced to serve terms concurrently. Median time in prison after MEPD for this group was about two years.

Men who had been committed for only one kind of crime were least likely to become involved in criminal activity on parole and most likely to receive an early discharge from parole.

Consecutive sentences--When an offense against a person was included in the multiple convictions, consecutive sentencing was most likely to occur. A progression in median time served in prison was noted from simple to concurrent to consecutive sentences. However, this progression is less marked if only the time served after the MEPD is considered.

Parolees with consecutive sentences had the highest percentage of favorable parole outcomes.

Twenty-two men had been sentenced under 1202b (special Penal Code provision for youthful offenders) making them eligible for parole after six months, regardless of the offense for which they were committed. Their median time in prison (30.5 months) was considerably less than that for the sample as a whole. Of this group, 19 had a favorable parole outcome and 13 received an early discharge.

Twenty-four men were released at the time of their MEPD. Half of these had only one conviction; ten were serving consecutive sentences. In all cases no violence was involved in any of the convictions. Most of these men achieved favorable parole outcomes; 13, in fact, had no known criminal activity in the follow-up period subsequent to release.

An analysis was made of those in the sample who had lengthy incarcerations. Of the 42 who were kept in prison more than seven years after their MEPD, all but four had been convicted of at least one crime against persons. For this group, time served ranged from 98 to 246 months, with a median of 101.5 months beyond the MEPD. Parole outcome was similar to that of the entire sample with about two-thirds achieving a favorable outcome.

### PUBLICATION:

Jaman, Dorothy R. Sentences and Offenses--One or More than One: Time Served and Parole Outcome. Research Report No. 54. Sacramento: California Department of Corrections, November 1974.

## EFFECTS OF INCREASED SECURITY ON PRISON VIOLENCE

### STAFF:

Howard Bidna, Student Research Assistant

### PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project was to assess the effect on violence in the prison system of the imposition of stringent security controls. In response to "an intolerable level of violence", lockdowns were ordered at the four highest security prisons in the California system beginning December 1, 1973. The administrators of all institutions were ordered to devise new operational procedures to make inmate and staff safety their top program priority. The establishment of new and stricter inmate security classifications and the careful review of each inmate to determine whether he should be placed in a tight security classification were among the most notable of the new policies. The Department hoped to reduce prison violence by identifying violence prone inmates and segregating them into tight security housing units.

### PROCEDURE:

In order to measure the effect of the increased security policies on the levels of prison violence, the violence rates for the period prior to the change were compared with those for the period immediately after the change. The incidence of stabbings was used as the primary index of prison violence. This was done because of the high likelihood of the reporting of stabbings and the fact that they represent a wide range of violent behavior from a simple superficial assault to the most serious fatal incident. Information pertaining to stabbings was compiled for two discrete time periods. The first time period spans the seven months from December 1972 to June 1973. The second period covers the seven months immediately following implementation of the more strict security procedures, December 1973 to June 1974.

### FINDINGS:

1. There was a significant difference in the rate of total stabbings between the two time periods.
2. Fatal stabbings and assaults perpetrated by inmates on staff members did not decline significantly after the new security procedures were introduced.
3. There was a significant decrease in the use of heavy weapons in the period after implementation of the strict security policies.
4. Significant declines occurred in stabbings perpetrated by cliques and stabbings with racial overtones. There was, however, a significant increase in stabbings perpetrated by individuals.

### TIMETABLE:

The study was begun and completed in 1974.

### PUBLICATION:

Bidna, H. Effects of Increased Security on Prison Violence. Journal of Criminal Justice, 1975, 4, 33-46.

INMATE VERSUS STAFF DETERMINANTS  
OF THE OUTCOME OF PRESENTENCE EVALUATIONS

STAFF:

Terrill R. Holland, Staff Psychologist, California Institution for Men  
Norman Holt, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

This study was concerned with analyzing recommendations for sentences for convicted offenders committed to the Department of Corrections for observation under Section 1203.03 of the Penal Code. These recommendations are made to the courts and are intended for their utilization in arriving at sentencing decisions. One of the primary issues in the study of decision-making in correctional settings is the influence of the characteristics of the client as opposed to the orientations of the decision makers on the decision. The purpose of the present study was to investigate that issue in the context of decisions about 1203.03 cases. The investigation sought to determine whether inmates receiving different types of recommendations from the psychiatric-psychological and the counseling staffs differed from one another on selected variables, whether the recommendations can be partially attributed to differences among staff members, and whether such differences can be quantified.

PROCEDURE:

The subjects for the study were 372 consecutively received 1203.03 commitments to the California Institution for Men. Inmates receiving county-level versus state-level recommendations were compared on age, education, AGCT IQ, MMPI scores, and arrest record. Severity ratings were applied to the offenses of and base expectancy scores were computed for all of the subjects. These factors were also related to the recommendations that were generated by the staff. Differences in decisions about the same cases were analyzed in terms of the staff members making them. In particular, the decisions of individual members of the psychiatric-psychological staff on the same cases were compared to determine any differences that might exist. Also the decisions of the combined psychiatric-psychological staff were compared with those of the correctional counselors for the same purpose.

FINDINGS:

1. Cases receiving different types of recommendations from the psychiatric-psychological staff differ from each other, with the severity of the conviction offense and the probability of recidivism being significant inmate characteristics influencing the recommendations.
2. Differences were noted between members of the psychiatric-psychological staff and between this staff combined and the group of correctional counselors in their evaluations of the same cases.

3. These differences could be accounted for on the basis of differential weighting by staff members of the types of information reflected in offense severity ratings and base expectancy scores.

TIMETABLE:

The study was begun and completed in 1974.

PUBLICATION:

Holland, Terrill R. and Holt, Norman. Inmate Versus Staff Determinants of the Outcome of Presentence Evaluations. California Institution for Men, Research Unit, Unpublished Manuscript, 1974.

## RATIONALIZING THE CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

### STAFF:

Deborah Star, Associate Social Research Analyst  
John Berecochea, Senior Social Research Analyst  
David Petrocchi, Staff Research Analyst

### PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study was to rationalize each of 15 (of the current 16) California conditions of parole in terms of the degree to which each is individually used as a parole violation charge and as the final sanction for the revocation of parole.

### PROCEDURE:

The data for this report were abstracted from approximately 10,000 parole violation reports presented at the 1971 and 1972 Parole and Community Services Calendars. During this period, 15 of the current 16 conditions of parole were in effect. The violation charges in these reports were analyzed to answer four questions: (1) which conditions of parole were seldom or never charged, (2) in what combinations were the conditions charged, (3) which combination of conditions resulted in return-to-prison decisions, and (4) which conditions of parole were used with which "reasons" (as outlined in the P.A. Manual Section IV-12) for submitting a report. A special statistical technique known as association analysis was used to identify the most frequent combinations of conditions charged.

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Nine of the 15 conditions of parole were each charged in less than five percent of the violation reports and were almost never used alone as the primary reason for ordering a return-to-prison.
2. Two sets of conditions of parole redundantly document the same kinds of violation incidents. "Residence" and "Reports" conditions document absconding and "Personal Conduct" and "Weapons" conditions document aggressive incidents. Such redundancy often resulted in double charging.
3. The current 16 conditions could be reduced to four (plus a special condition) without significantly changing the revocation process or rate.
4. From the foregoing findings it was recommended that the conditions of parole be reduced to the absolute minimum to insure clarity for both operating personnel and parolees who must abide by the conditions.

### TIMETABLE:

This report was originally part of the "Parole Violation Report in the Study of Decision-Making" project. However, in February 1975 the Department and Adult Authority initiated efforts to revise the conditions of parole. This report was prepared during February and March 1975 as a response to those efforts. The data on which it is based was collected in 1972 and 1973 and analyzed in late 1974.

### PUBLICATION:

Star, Deborah, Berecochea, John, and Petrocchi, David. Rationalizing the Conditions of Parole, Source Document #5. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, March 1975.

## VOTER REGISTRATION OF EX-OFFENDERS

### STAFF:

Lee E. Chatman, Administrative Services Intern  
Bay Area Research Unit Staff

### PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project was to assess the impact of Assembly Bill 313, signed into law in May 1970. The bill changed the affidavit of registration to state that only persons convicted of felonies designated as "infamous crimes" can be barred from voting. "Infamous crimes" have not yet been defined, and county registrars in California determine those ex-felons who are allowed to register. One of the project's aims was to find out how parolees have reacted to this legislation, in particular whether they have tried to register, and if they have registered, whether they have voted. When this project was started in June 1970, and at the release of the interim report in December 1971, it was found that many parolees were distrustful of or didn't know about the new bill.

Another objective was to obtain from county registrars and county counsels information about the particular definitions of "infamous crimes" used in their particular counties. Substantial differences in these definitions had been observed among the counties from which information had previously been obtained.

### PROCEDURE:

The basic data for this project was drawn from questionnaires and correspondence with the 58 county clerks in the State of California. An early attempt was made by means of a questionnaire to determine the number of parolees (out of a cohort) who had attempted to register, registered, or voted. This was not successful because of the large number of failures to respond to the questionnaire. This attempt was again made in 1972 by going over the registration rolls in a county clerk's office, but it was again unsuccessful since there was no way to distinguish the non-offenders from ex-offenders in the county clerk's records. In July 1972, a letter was sent to each of the 58 county clerks asking them to send information concerning their (1) policy for registering ex-felons and (2) the type of crimes they considered to be infamous. After the issuing of the Ramirez decision in March 1973, another letter was sent to each of the 58 counties in order to find out what counties had changed their policy. Finally, in late 1973 a letter was sent to each of the California Department of Corrections penal institutions to find out whether or not men coming out on parole were being advised of their right to apply to register to vote.

### FINDINGS:

There were wide disparities among the various California counties for the registration of former prisoners to vote. A review of responses from 47 counties revealed the following:

1. Most counties determine whether a former prisoner is eligible to vote on a case-by-case basis; the registrar refers each case to the county counsel in 26 counties, the district attorney in five counties, and some other unspecified official in 14 counties. Only in two counties is the determination made by the registrar.
2. Only three of the 47 counties had guidelines for determining eligibility of former prisoners for voting; these counties compiled lists of crimes for which applicants are considered ineligible.
3. Two counties registered only those who had been pardoned; one county registered only those who had been discharged, while one county imposed no conditions at all.
4. Most counties made a decision on the basis of offense or each case on its own merits; one county registered all ex-prison inmates except those convicted of a crime against the electoral process.

### TIMETABLE:

This study began in June 1970. An interim report was published in December 1971. In November of 1973, a subsequent draft was completed.

### PUBLICATIONS:

Chatman, Lee E. Ex-Offender Voter Registration Project: Interim Report. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, Staff Report, December 1971.

Chatman, Lee E. Ex-Offender Voter Registration Project: Final Report. Department of Corrections: Bay Area Research Unit, November 1973.

PART II

THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY

T. L. Clanon, M.D.  
Superintendent

Luke I. C. Kim, M.D., Ph.D.  
Coordinator of Research and Staff Development

Research conducted in the California Medical Facility may be separated into two kinds, program research and medical research.

Program research at the institution is largely centered in the CMF Research Unit. This unit has the responsibility for providing basic information about population flow through the Facility and its programs and for executing research directed at evaluating these programs.

The medical research carried on at CMF usually is carried out in cooperation with faculty members of medical schools and people associated with medical research organizations under the sponsorship of the Solano Institute of Medical and Pharmacological Research (SIMPR). Proposals for medical projects are screened by the Research Review Committee of SIMPR and medical personnel of the Department of Corrections. The projects involve no additional cost to the State of California and offer financial benefits to the inmate volunteers.

PROGRAM RESEARCH PROJECTS

THE USE OF Q-SORT DATA FOR SELECTION  
AND PREDICTION IN GROUP THERAPY

STAFF:

Charles C. Jew, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Arthur L. Mattocks, Ph.D., Senior Psychologist  
Luke I. C. Kim, M.D., Ph.D., Coordinator of Research and Staff  
Development

PURPOSE:

The objective of this project is to develop a measurement device that would indicate when the patient is actually involved in psychotherapy. In an institutional program there is a need to differentiate when a man is involved in therapy as opposed to being merely exposed to therapy.

Predictions as to the outcome of therapy can be made on this basis, and a restructuring of an individual's therapy program can be made when indicated. From the initial results of a Q-sort testing program six prognostic profiles emerged that appear to have considerable potential and utility in terms of prediction. A series of studies are under way to develop and evaluate these profiles further.

PROCEDURE:

A testing clinic was established within the group psychotherapy program at CMF. Inmates admitted to the therapy program were asked to take a series of self-report tests including the Personality Orientation Inventory (POI), the Bipolar Inventory, and three Q-sorts describing "self", "ideal", and therapist. The first two Q-sorts were completed on initial testing; the third Q-sort (therapist) was completed after the patient had been in therapy for a least six weeks. By this means some 268 sets of Q-sorts were obtained for analysis. Those taking the tests were given copies of their profiles on the POI and Bipolar tests with explanations. This provided a pay-off for the patient and often provided him with something to work on in his therapy group.

FINDINGS:

Study I:

Correlation coefficients between each of the three Q-sorts were calculated and separated into high, medium and low categories on basis of range of the correlation coefficient: Low - less than +0.29, medium - +0.30 to +0.59, and high - +0.60 and above. In turn each set of three correlations was sorted into one of the six profiles hypothesized from earlier research. Three of these profiles were theorized to imply positive therapy outcome, while three theorized to imply negative therapy outcome.

## STRESS ASSESSMENT UNIT STUDY

In this study 25 cases were selected from each of the six profile types and divided according to whether positive or negative outcome of therapy was predicted. Without knowledge of the Q-sort correlational profile of each subject, a rater read the psychiatric evaluations, progress reports, and screening committee comments and rated each in terms of evidence of poor or equivocal therapy gains or good or satisfactory therapy progress. A chi-square analysis found that the two sets of Q-sort profiles predicted the differential outcome of therapy at better than the .001 level of significance.

### Study II:

Correlation coefficients between each of the three Q-sorts were calculated and separated in the fashion outlined in the above study. In this study the profiles were again divided into three favorable predictors and three unfavorable predictors. Therapist ratings were obtained on 268 patients who had completed the initial Q-sorts. A chi-square analysis of differential occurrence of ratings of improved and ratings of no improvement, or deteriorated in spite of treatment between negative and positive prognostic profiles yielded a significant difference at the .01 level.

### Study III:

Again the correlation coefficients were calculated and sorted in the same fashion as in the above studies and divided into two groups of profiles, those predicting progress in therapy and those predicting no progress in therapy. In this study judgments of therapists of degree of change in therapy were compared with the two clusters of Q-sort correlational profiles. The patients were dichotomized in terms of degree of change into those judged by their therapists as having made major changes in structuring their personality or having made improvement in terms of insight, and those judged by their therapists as having made only superficial changes, achieved only borderline adjustment, or regressed. A chi-square analysis produced a significant difference in the predicted direction on 205 cases where therapist's judgments were obtained.

### TIMETABLE:

This project began in 1970. Further studies have been planned based upon specific hypotheses related to each of the six profile types defined earlier. The findings to this point indicate that an effective instrument can be developed that will provide a basis for predicting the impact of a particular therapist or method of therapy enabling a bringing together of optimal conditions for favorable treatment.

### STAFF:

Charles C. Jew, Social Research Analyst  
William Heise, Correctional Counselor III, Stress Assessment Unit  
Thomas Gross, Correctional Counselor II, Stress Assessment Unit

### PURPOSE:

The Stress Assessment Unit at the California Medical Facility observes and evaluates inmates selected by the Adult Authority who have a history of aggressive behavior and who have served considerable time but need further clinical evaluation. In this program inmates are observed under conditions of increasing responsibility and decreasing external controls. By observing the behavior of the inmates in this program, the program staff makes a determination of which individuals in the program are suitable parole risks as well as which individuals have a propensity for future violence.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the accuracy of the unit staff's judgment and assessment. The focus will be on whether those judged as favorable parole risks will perform better in terms of (1) the level of violent behavior on parole and (2) the level of parole violations in comparison to those who were judged unfavorably by the program staff.

### PROCEDURE:

The study will include data collected since the inception of the program in 1962 up to 1972. The Stress Assessment Unit Staff will provide information on whether a particular inmate was judged as a favorable or unfavorable parole risk. This information will then be correlated with data on their performance and violent behavior while on parole.

### TIMETABLE:

The study began early in 1975. Data collection and coding are underway.

A STUDY OF THE PAROLE OUTCOME OF PATIENTS  
TERMINATED FROM THE GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM AT THE  
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY DURING 1965-68

STAFF:

Charles C. Jew, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Arthur L. Mattocks, Ph.D., Senior Psychologist  
Luke I. C. Kim, M.D., Ph.D., Coordinator of Research and Staff  
Development

PURPOSE:

This study is one of the basic studies in which the CMF Research Unit has been engaged during the past several years utilizing data accumulated from the CMF Population Program Accounting System. The basic task of the project has been to provide some evaluation of the different aspects of the psychotherapy program at CMF as it relates to parole outcome.

This part of the study focuses on the psychotherapy program at CMF in the years 1965-68. Subjects selected for this segment of the study include all patients who terminated from therapy within the period 1965-68 and who were either released to parole from CMF or were paroled from other institutions after being transferred from CMF. The therapy sample consists of approximately 736 subjects.

PROCEDURE:

The outcome data for the participants in therapy will be compared with those for two groups of non-therapy subjects paroled by CDC during the same period. This will be done in order to reduce the influence of patient-selection factors. One comparison group will be matched on the basis of base expectancy (B.E.) scores only; the second group will be matched with the treated group in terms of B.E. scores, commitment offense, and prior prison record.

FINDINGS:

Some major findings include:

1. The experimental group did significantly better in the six-month parole follow-up than its non-therapy comparison group. The rate of return was 6.3 for experimentals and 11.3 for the comparison group matched with the experimentals on B.E. scores.
2. The differences between the experimental and comparison groups at six months began to decline at the one and two-year parole follow-up periods providing further support to the earlier finding that the effects of therapy tend to diminish with increasing time on parole (i.e., the effects of therapy are time limited).

3. In the two-year parole follow-up, the homicide and sex offenders within the experimental group tended to do significantly better than their counterparts, matched on a number of variables, in the non-therapy comparison group.
4. In the two-year parole follow-up, the older (33 years and over) offenders and those with one prior prison or less did significantly better than their counterparts in the non-treatment group. On the other hand, the younger offender (32 or under) with two or more prior prison commitments did very poorly on parole in contrast to the non-treated comparison group.

TIMETABLE:

This study is now completed. A final draft is in preparation for publication by the Department of Corrections. The manuscript will also be submitted for professional journal publication.

MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

ANTISECRETORY AND ANTACID PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS STUDY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

J. Alfred Rider, M.D., Ph.D., Franklin Research Hospital, San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to determine the efficacy of various antisecretory and antacid pharmacological agents in human subjects. This study had been underway at the California State Prison, San Quentin. It now continues using subjects at the California Medical Facility.

PROCEDURE:

After an overnight fast, a Reh fuss tube will be passed into the subject's stomach. The gastric contents will be continuously and completely aspirated. At the end of a half-hour control period, the subject will receive one capsule of an antisecretory drug or antacid drug. An hour will be allowed to elapse for absorption to take place and continuous aspiration will resume up to a four-hour period depending upon the response.

TIMETABLE:

This longitudinal study was started in May 1964 and is continuing.

FURTHER STUDIES OF PATCH TEST REACTIONS  
IN POISON OAK DERMATITIS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

William L. Epstein, M.D., University of California Medical Center,  
San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

This project is directed at studying the histologic reaction at different times during the development of poison oak dermatitis as part of a continuing investigation of patch test reactions.

PROCEDURE:

Volunteers known to be sensitive to poison oak will be patch tested with dilutions of the poison oak antigen (pentadecyl catechol). In selected cases, biopsies will be secured at varying times during the development of the reaction and the sections examined to determine the sequence of events that occur during the development of poison oak dermatitis.

TIMETABLE:

This phase of this on-going study began in March 1966 and continues through the present.

SKIN SENSITIVITY STUDY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Howard I. Maiback, M.D., University of California Medical Center,  
San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to determine the sensitivity of the human skin to various substances used in preparation of cosmetics and surgical dressings.

PROCEDURE:

This project consists mainly of skin patch tests. Small amounts of various substances are applied to the skin under adhesive patches, and the severity of the reaction (if any) is noted and recorded.

TIMETABLE:

This is an on-going study which has been active since 1963 and continues through the present.

STUDY OF GRANULOMATOUS HYPERSENSITIVITY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

William L. Epstein, M.D., University of California Medical Center,  
San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the pathomechanisms of granulomatous hypersensitivity in experimentally induced metal granulomas in man; also, to attempt to develop in vitro systems which can discriminate between delayed and granulomatous hypersensitivity in volunteers with known granulomatous hypersensitivity to metal salts.

PROCEDURE:

This study will be divided into two parts: (1) investigation of subjects previously sensitized to beryllium and granulomatously sensitive to dilute suspensions of the metal; and (2) investigation of the ability to transfer sensitivity from these individuals to non-sensitive volunteers.

The first group (Group I) will consist of five volunteers who will be designated as donors for the transfer phase of the study. Each will be bled for 150 cc of whole venous blood monthly for six months--bleeding will be monitored by hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations. In addition ten poison oak sensitive volunteers will be selected as controls and will be similarly bled. All subjects in Group I will receive skin tests of beryllium salts or poison oak urushiol once a month for six months to assess levels of sensitivity. Since weak solutions of beryllium salts (ten micrograms) will be used, and although reaction will be minimal, these, nevertheless, will be removed by biopsy.

Group II will be comprised of 24 volunteers who must be non-sensitive to beryllium and/or poison oak urushiol. Twelve volunteers will be designated as recipients of transfer factor. They will be injected with ten micrograms of beryllium or poison oak transfer factor monthly for three months to insure that they are completely negative reactors. The remaining 12 subjects will serve as controls. After transfer factor is given, subjects will be retested monthly for the next three months. If transfer is successful, skin test sites will be biopsied. Subjects in this group will be bled for 40 ml of whole venous blood on five occasions (at four-week intervals) and a maximum of six biopsies for the entire study is planned.

TIMETABLE:

The study began in 1973 and continues.

A THREE-MONTH STUDY COMPARING TEN (10) MG.  
OF MK-130 (LISSERAL) WITH A PLACEBO

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Ronald Okun, M.D., University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The objective of this study is to compare the safety and tolerability of MK-130 with placebo during a 90-day period of study with regard to the following systems: hematopoietic and blood coagulation, renal and urinary tract, liver, gastrointestinal tract, and glucose metabolism.

MK-130, (Lisseral) is a tricyclic compound with psychoactive and spasmolytic properties. It has been clinically studied for its therapeutic usefulness and safety in psychiatric conditions, and as a lissive agent in treating spasticity and muscle spasm. A series of clinical trials in 1958 and 1959 explored the effectiveness of MK-130 as a psychoactive agent. In one study it was given intravenously as an adjuvant to anesthesia. In all, MK-130 was evaluated by 13 investigators in studies involving 747 patients. The results offered no advantage over existing antidepressants and tranquilizers so its development as a psychoactive drug was abandoned. The studies demonstrated, however, the relative safety of MK-130 in oral doses up to 600 mg per day over lengthy periods. Studies of MK-130 were resumed in 1970. Since then, MK-130 has been studied for its muscle-relaxing properties. Double-blind efficacy and safety studies with MK-130 (up to 60 mg/day), and placebo, in 110 patients demonstrated clinically meaningful and useful muscle-relaxant properties. No clinically significant side effects or adverse laboratory reactions were reported.

PROCEDURE:

Ninety apparently normal healthy male volunteers of any race between the ages of 21 and 55 years will be selected for the study. The study is designed as a double-blind parallel study. Subjects will be entered in the study in two groups of 45 each. Treatment group A (45 subjects) will receive a dosage of 10 mg of MK-130 t.i.d. Treatment group B (45 subjects) will receive the placebo t.i.d.

TIMETABLE:

The study began in March 1975 and continues.

TOLERANCE STUDY OF GSH-1226 OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

William L. Epstein, M.D., University of California Medical Center,  
San Francisco

CO-INVESTIGATOR (OPHTHALMOLOGY):

Frank W. Hull, M.D.

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to evaluate and document the safety of GSH-1226 when administered to the eyes of normal, healthy volunteers.

GSH-1226 (Dipivalyl-epinephrine) is a di-ester of epinephrine made by the interaction of pivalic acid and benzyl alcohol so as to block the hydroxyl groups of the epinephrine molecule. The structural changes are proposed to have the following advantages: increased solubility and activity, enhanced stability, and decreased risk of side effects. Its primary use is as an anti-glaucoma drug to lower intra-ocular pressure. In preclinical studies at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, patients have received doses ranging from 0.005 percent to 0.5 percent without evidence of toxicity or adverse reactions.

PROCEDURE:

Fifty apparently healthy normal volunteers between the ages of 21 and 45 years, will be selected.

Part I of the study will include administration of the drug to 20 subjects. They will be divided into two equal groups. Group I will receive one drop of .5 percent solution in each eye twice daily for seven days. Group II will receive one drop in each eye, twice daily, for 42 days.

Part II of the study will include 30 additional subjects. This part of the study will be conducted as a double-blind crossover study, comparing a marketed ophthalmic solution (epinephrine in a vehicle base) to GSH-1226 at .5 percent. Medications will be randomly numbered, and a distribution code will be provided. The crossover will take place after seven days of treatment with either drug at a dose of one drop in each eye twice daily. The study should then be completed at the end of 14 days.

TIMETABLE:

The study began in the latter part of 1974 and was completed in March 1975.

WY-16,225 INJECTION SUB-CHRONIC TOLERANCE STUDY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Henry W. Elliott, M.D., Ph.D.

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purposes of this project are to determine the safety and pharmacological activity of WY-16,225 administered intramuscularly twice a day (b.i.d.) for a period of two weeks, to determine possible effects upon the body integrity as monitored by clinical, biochemical, and hematological studies, and to obtain blood specimens for drug metabolism studies.

WY-16,225 is a non-narcotic analgesic perhaps similar to Pentazocine. It has been previously tested at the California Medical Facility at doses up to 10 mg with no adverse effects.

PROCEDURE:

Sixteen male volunteers between the ages of 21 and 55, weighing between 100 and 200 pounds, with no serious physical or mental disorders will be candidates for this study.

Volunteers with known organic diseases requiring continuous medication or those who might require major tranquilizers, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, anti-depressants, and barbiturates will not be candidates for this study.

The 16 male volunteers will be divided into two equal groups of eight volunteers each by a randomization of patient medical packages on a blind basis. In this double-blind study, on day one each volunteer will receive a single injection. Group I will receive WY-16,225, 6.0 mg and Group II will receive pentazocine 45.0 mg.

On day two each volunteer will receive two injections, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, at least eight hours apart. The WY-16,225 group will receive an injection in the morning of 2.0 mg which will be repeated in the afternoon for a total daily dose of 4.0 mg. The control group will receive matching injections of pentazocine, 45 mg. The 4.0 mg daily dose will be studied through day seven.

At the beginning of the second week, day eight, the dose of WY-16,225 will be increased to 3.0 mg per injection given in the morning and afternoon for a total daily dose of 6.0 mg. The control group will receive matching injections of pentazocine 60.0 mg. The 6.0 mg dose will be continued for the remainder of the week, being discontinued on day 14.

On day 15 each volunteer will receive a single injection of WY-16,225  
6.0 mg or pentazocine 60.0 mg.

TIMETABLE:

The study began in December 1974 and was completed in January 1975.

EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF E-142,  
PENTOBARBITAL AND PENTAZOCINE

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Ronald Okun, M.D., University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The objective of the study was to determine the psychological effects  
of single doses of E-142, pentazocine and sodium pentobarbital.

PROCEDURE:

Thirty isolated male volunteers, age 21-55, with documented histories  
of street drug experience were used in this study. Former drug users  
were preferred because, based on their previous experiences, they can  
identify different types of drugs by their effects.

The subjects in groups of 10 or 15 were given single intramuscular doses  
of E-142 50 mg, pentazocine 60 mg, or sodium pentobarbital 100 mg, by  
the double-blind technique at approximately 9 a.m. They were then  
allowed to interact, smoke, and talk as desired for 90 minutes at which  
time psychological evaluation was done through the administration of  
Haertzen's Drug Profile Questionnaire, and pertinent scales were scored,  
for example, MG, PGAG, AG, MA. The subjects were instructed to answer  
questions according to their feeling at the moment. After completing  
Haertzen's questionnaire, the subjects answered the modified single dose  
questionnaire of Fraser.

TIMETABLE:

The project began and was completed in 1974.

EVALUATION OF HR-930 (FOSAZEPAM)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

J. Alfred Rider, M.D., Ph.D., Franklin Research Hospital, San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study is to evaluate and to compare tolerance and safety of three different doses of HR-930 in healthy male adult volunteer subjects.

HR-930 (proposed generic name, Fosazepam, 7-chloro-1 (Dimethylphosphinylmethyl)-5-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-14-benzodiazepin-2 is a new synthetic agent. Preclinical data indicate rapid absorption and rapid onset of pharmacologic action. The compound is water soluble and possesses a considerable margin of safety in animals. Clinical trials in approximately 200 human subjects have been completed in West Germany with doses ranging from 20 mg to 200 mg administered once a day for periods from one to ten days. Approximately 170 of these were evaluated in controlled studies comparing the effects of Fosazepam against placebo. In a few subjects, the effects were compared to those induced by Diazepam. No untoward physical or laboratory findings have been reported to this time.

PROCEDURE:

Forty-eight apparently normal healthy male volunteers, aged 21 to 55 years, will be selected for the study. The subjects will be evaluated for five weeks in a double-blind design. Four groups of subjects will be established by a random assignment so that at the end of the study, 12 subjects will have received 60 mg of HR-930 daily; 12 subjects, 80 mg daily; 12 subjects, 100 mg daily; and 12 subjects, placebo daily. Each group entering the study after the first group will begin medication seven days after the preceding group starts. Initially, only nine of the 48 subjects will be entered in group I. The next group of 1 subjects will be entered in group II one week later. The next groups III and IV, of 13 and 15 subjects, will be entered on each successive seven days until all 48 subjects have entered the study. This sequential method is used to allow the investigator to observe and evaluate side effects prior to entering subsequent groups on the study. If the responses to higher doses in groups I and II indicate drug intolerance, the investigator will not proceed with higher doses, and the study will be discontinued.

TIMETABLE:

The project was begun in 1975 and was completed in March 1975.

WY-15,705 SAFETY STUDY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Ronald Okun, M.D., University of California, Irvine, College of Medicine

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of the project is to determine the safety and pharmacological activity of single doses of WY-15,705 given intramuscularly and also to collect blood and urine specimens for drug metabolism studies.

Narcotic analgesics have been used successfully for many years to relieve pain of all degrees. Addiction to as well as adverse effects upon the vital centers is well known. A search continues for analgesics equally effective but without serious adverse experiences associated with them. WY-15,705 is 1-cis-2-( $\alpha$ -dimethylamino-m-hydroxybenzyl)cyclohexano-HCl, a new chemical type with antagonist analgesic actions.

PROCEDURE:

In a single-blind design, healthy adult male volunteers will receive single doses of the injectable preparation of WY-15,705, intramuscularly, in the dose range of from 2.0 to 15 mg. (total dose).

Eighteen volunteers will be divided into three groups of six volunteers each. Four of each group of six will receive a dose of WY-15,705. Group I will receive an anticipated subclinical efficacy dose of 2.0 mg. Groups II and III will receive either an increase or a decrease in dose depending upon the response of Group I. The drug will be studied in a dose range of from 2.0 to 15 mg., with Group II probably receiving 5.0 mg. again depending upon the responses of Group I. Two of the six in each group may receive 60 mg. of pentazocine for control purposes.

Medication will be administered intramuscularly in the morning in this single-blind study after being NPO from midnight until the injection.

TIMETABLE:

The study began in January 1975 and continues.

SINGLE DOSE EVALUATION OF BL-191 (TRENAL)

TIMETABLE:

The project began and was completed in the first half of 1975.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

J. Alfred Rider, M.D., Ph.D., Franklin Research Hospital, San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study is to assess safety and tolerance of orally administered BL-191 in single doses of 100, 200, 300, and 400 mg.

BL-191 (Trenal), (1-(5-oxohexyl)-3, 7-dimethylxanthine), is a new vasoactive which has proven effective in increasing blood flow. Long term toxicity, teratology, and fertility studies in animals indicate that BL-191 possesses a low order of toxicity. Clinical trials abroad, with over 1000 human patients suffering from cerebrovascular and peripheral vascular, were completed and favorable results have been reported. The most frequently used dose schedule was initially for one to three weeks, 1 X 100-300 mg BL-191 as intravenous infusion plus 3 X 100 mg BL-191 orally. As maintenance therapy, 3 X 100-200 mg BL-191 orally was given over a period of several months. BL-191 was generally well tolerated. Side effects were few in number and diversity. They were limited to gastro-intestinal disturbances such as stomach cramps, feeling of fullness, and nausea. Also, a temporary drop in blood pressure and dizziness were reported. In isolated cases, angina and hypersensitive skin reactions were reported.

PROCEDURE:

Twenty-one apparently healthy adult male volunteers, ages 21 to 55 inclusively, will be selected. All subjects will receive a single dose of four capsules. In a single dose, double-blind design, the investigator will evaluate a total of nine subjects for Group A, and a total of six subjects for Group B, and six subjects for Group C. Each dose will be administered as soon as possible after the regular breakfast.

In Group A, by random assignment, three of the nine subjects will receive 100 mg, three subjects will receive 200 mg, and three will receive placebo. In Group B, three of the subjects will receive 300 mg, and three will receive placebo. In Group C, three subjects will receive 400 mg, and three will receive placebo. If no signs or symptoms of toxicity or intolerance are apparent in 24 hours after administration to subjects in Group A, and the investigator has reviewed all data, and feels in his judgement that the dose is safe, the six subjects in Group B may enter the study. The subjects in Group C may enter the study after a similar evaluation of all subjects in Group B.

SUBCHRONIC TOLERANCE OF E-MYCIN, ERYTHROCIN, ILOSONE AND PLACEBO

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

William L. Epstein, M.D., University of California Medical Center,  
San Francisco

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS:

Solano Institute for Medical and Pharmacological Research  
California Medical Facility

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this study is to investigate gastrointestinal and systemic tolerance of orally administered E-Mycin, Erythrocin, Ilosone, and matching placebo. All medications to be randomly assigned and administered, g.i.d., for ten consecutive days to apparently normal volunteers.

PROCEDURE:

E-Mycin, Erythrocin, and Ilosone are FDA-approved, on-the-market medications. Of these Erythrocin preparations are reported to cause side effects, mainly, in the gastrointestinal tract.

One-hundred sixty non-obese apparently normal volunteers will be selected between the ages of 21-45 years of age. The 160 subjects accepted in this study will be assigned at random numbers one through 160 and will be receiving one of the following medications: E-Mycin (250 mg), Erythrocin (250 mg), Ilosone (250 mg), and matching placebo.

The study will be done with 40 subjects at a time. Each subject will be evaluated for side effects immediately before the first dose of medication and two hours after the 1st, 10th, 20th, 30th, and 40th dose. Particular attention will be paid to signs of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, abnormal gas, and pruritus.

TIMETABLE:

The project began in 1975 and was completed in July 1975.

PART III

THE CIVIL NARCOTIC ADDICT PROGRAM

Program Research Unit  
California Rehabilitation Center, Corona

The Civil Narcotic Addict Program in the California Department of Corrections is centered in two settings, the California Rehabilitation Center at Corona, which again in 1974 will have both male and female residents and the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi, which treats male addicts. An out-patient service, the Narcotic Addict Outpatient Program (NAOP), is an integral part of the Civil Narcotic Addict Program.

The Research Unit at the California Rehabilitation Center, Corona, has the responsibility of developing and maintaining a management information system relating to the institutional programs as well as the NAOP. Within the Research Unit, projects are also being conducted which are directed at learning what personality factors are uniquely related to drug abuse and what characteristics are associated with satisfactory adjustment in outpatient status.

For copies of the publications listed in the abstracts in this section, write to the Program Research Unit, California Rehabilitation Center, P. O. Box 841, Corona, California 91720.

## STUDY OF MARGINAL RETENTION CASES

### STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Rebecca C. Rodriguez, Clerk Typist II

### PURPOSE:

How does the institutional and outpatient behavior of civil addicts who have been retained in the CRC program on a marginal basis compare to that of residents who more clearly fit the retention criteria? The answer to this question may lead to re-evaluation of the criteria or of the type of case being marginally retained.

### PROCEDURE:

Of the residents received during the last quarter of 1974, three comparison groups have been selected based on their degree of acceptability: retained at the Unit level (most acceptable), retained by the Exclusionary Review Committee (ERC), and retained after appeal. By searching central files, information will be accumulated on pre-commitment, institutional, and outpatient behavior. Emphasis will be placed on extent of criminal activity, narcotic usage, violence, program achievement, and employment.

### TIMETABLE:

Samples have been selected and background data collection forms completed. A report on institutional behavior should be possible by late 1975 and one on outpatient behavior by early 1977.

### PUBLICATION:

Beckett, Gerald E. Study of Marginal Retention Cases. CRC Research Unit, Working Paper, January 1975.

## FOLLOW-UP STUDIES OF RELEASES TO THE NARCOTIC ADDICT OUTPATIENT PROGRAM

### STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst

### PURPOSE:

These studies report the behavior in the community of civil addicts who have been released from Civil Addict Program (CAP) institutions. The purpose is to provide legislators and administrators evaluative information about the program, which they might use to optimize the level of effectiveness and efficiency of the program.

### PROCEDURE:

The annual follow-up report series describes the relationships among (a) the pre-commitment characteristics of residents, (b) their institutional behavior, and (c) their outpatient outcome. This report allows for uniform comparison of the output of the CAP from year-to-year; in one sense, it is an evaluation of the entire program. A second series of follow-up studies have dealt with promising leads which surfaced from the standard series. Reported data is routinely coded and maintained in several information systems by Administrative Statistics in the Research Unit in CDC Headquarters and the CRC Data Processing Section. Most studies use the entire population rather than samples.

### FINDINGS AND IMPACT:

1. Result: Reduction in Length of Institutional Stay and Increase in Length of Outpatient Stay.
  - A. Findings. Routine follow-up studies from 1968 to 1971 noted no consistent relationship between length of stay and outcome or success.

A study (1968) of the CAP career of the average addict showed that his seven year commitment was evenly divided between the institution and the community and concluded that this ratio was hardly better than the jail-prison system on which the CAP was designed to improve.

An experimental study (1968), in which the length of stay for a randomly selected group was significantly reduced, showed that a shorter institutional stay would not impair parole performance.

Several evaluations of treatment programs which involved a shorter stay showed the same result.

Routine follow-up studies showed that outpatients could be maintained for longer periods in the community.

B. Impact. Subsequent to the period that these findings pertain to, the median length of stay for new admissions decreased from 14 months (in 1966) to seven months (in 1974) and for readmissions decreased from nine months (in 1967) to four months (in 1974). Of the men released to outpatient status during 1966, only 22 percent were in acceptable community standing one year after release, compared to 41 percent of those released during 1972. At the end of 1966, 58 percent of the total 3,627 Civil Addicts were in the institution while 42 percent were in the community. On July 31, 1974, only 27 percent of the total of 7,679 Civil Addicts were in the institution while 73 percent were in the community. The current estimated annual cost of the Civil Addict Program is \$17.3 million per year (\$6,289/year for inpatients and \$840/year for outpatients). If the length of inpatient stay had not been shortened and the length of outpatient stay lengthened, resulting in an inpatient-outpatient distribution similar to that in 1966, the current program cost would be at least \$30.4 million per year, almost twice as much as now. The monetary savings add up to \$13 million for 1974, and \$45 million for 1970 through 1974.

2. Result: Two Drug Free Years Required for a Successful Discharge from Outpatient Status Instead of Three.

A. Findings. Routine follow-up studies revealed that most outpatients who had completed two consecutive drug free years also completed the third.

B. Impact. In 1970 the required period for obtaining an early discharge was changed to two years by legislative action. From 1971 through 1974, 1,844 discharges were made at the end of two rather than three drug free years, amounting to a saving of 632,910 days of outpatient supervision. During 1974 alone, the 554 successful discharges represented a fiscal savings of \$424,918 which an additional year of supervision would cost (\$767/year/outpatient). From 1971 through 1975 the savings amounted to \$980,721.

3. Result: More Effective Allocation of Treatment and Control Efforts.

A. Findings. Certain groups of addicts were identified as relative "failures" and in need of selective programming in order to enhance the overall impact of the program.

B. Impact. Special programs or approaches, resulted from some of these findings. The Region VI and Early Release Programs are examples of such innovation.

TIMETABLE:

A one-year follow-up of 1973 releases will be completed during August 1975. Emphasis will be placed on explaining the differential relationships between ethnic status, area of outpatient status, and release outcome.

PUBLICATIONS:

There have been 15 reports published in the routine follow-up series, dealing with releases made from 1961 to 1972. These reports are available from the CAP Research Unit. Published during 1974 was Beckett, Gerald E., California Civil Addict Program Release Outcome Trends: 1966 through 1972 Release Cohorts, CAP Research Unit Report Number 116, November 1974.

EXCLUSION REVIEW PROCEDURE OF THE  
CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER:  
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

All residents admitted or returned to the California Rehabilitation Center who might meet the criteria for exclusion as unsuitable for the program are reviewed by the Exclusionary Review Committee (ERC). The actions of this committee have been monitored since 1972 for the purpose of ensuring that due process is present and that it meets other objectives effectively and efficiently. Several improvements have been made as a result of this evaluation.

PROCEDURE:

Basic information is collected at each decision point of the exclusion procedure which centers around the ERC. Reports are made quarterly, both in written and verbal form to the principal staff members involved. Changes in the exclusion process are incorporated into the evaluation procedure.

FINDINGS:

1. The ERC reviewed 1,502 cases during 1974, the highest number during the last four years. These cases represented 39 percent of all admissions, an increase. Residents finally excluded were 16 percent of admissions, the same as in 1973. By quarter, there was a slight decrease to 13 percent excluded during the last quarter of 1974.
2. The ERC recommends more frequently for exclusion (partly according to instructions) than either the program unit or appeal administrator, leaving a large workload. During the last quarter of 1974, 81 percent of those who appealed were retained. The high rate indicates that the appeal process is viable but also suggests that many of the cases could have been retained on the basis of decisions at a lower level.
3. The cost of exclusionary review in staff time alone represented about 5,000 hours or \$252,000 during 1973, or 15.3 percent of CRC's treatment and administrative personnel budget.
4. The procedure included the opportunity for a resident to have a personal interview with one of the correctional administrators on the ERC. This interview was found to be an unnecessary duplication of one previously held at the unit level and to have no apparent impact on the type of decision made by the ERC. Therefore, the interview was eliminated, which saved 155.2 hours per year of correctional administrator time without reducing the effectiveness of the procedure.

5. Following the research recommendation that the role of the ERC be restructured, a procedure was initiated whereby one member screened all cases for those clearly retainable. Only the remainder would be reviewed by the entire committee. The cost effectiveness evaluation of this change, showed that 62.6 hours of correctional administrative time per year was saved. Additionally, the number of appeals decreased, which led to a saving of the time of the Deputy Superintendent.

TIMETABLE:

A report has been issued quarterly through 1974. Future reports will be issued semiannually or as required to evaluate a modification in the procedure.

PUBLICATIONS:

Beckett, Gerald E. California Rehabilitation Center's Exclusion Process: Observations and Recommendations. Staff Memorandum, August 1974.

Beckett, Gerald E. California Rehabilitation Center Exclusion Process during 1974: Preliminary Report. Administrative Report, February 1975.

Beckett, Gerald E. California Rehabilitation Center Exclusion Process during 1973. CAP Research Report Number 110, April 1974.

RELEASE FUNDS STUDY

STAFF:

Evelyn Thomas, Work Study Student  
Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

This project was concerned with possible problems in the Civil Addict Program associated with the increase of the release funds to \$200 and with the use of the release funds by the outpatients.

PROCEDURE:

Interviews were conducted with the 26 residents who had returned to CRC in April and the first week of May 1974 and who had received the allotted \$200. The interviewees had been on outpatient status anywhere from two weeks to six months.

FINDINGS:

Findings were interpreted with the recognition that the sample was biased, because it did not include those outpatients who were not returned. The opinion of the investigators was that those who remain on outpatient status for longer periods of time spend their money in much the same way as the returnees and experience the same kinds of problems with the program. Specific findings and recommendations are:

1. The major problem was presented by eight of the cases who complained that it took over a week for them to get the second and largest portion of money. In two of the cases, agents were responsible, in one instance because the agent was not in the office when the outpatient reported, in the other because the agent was not satisfied the outpatient was clean. It was recommended that means be explored for getting the release funds to the outpatient sooner.
2. There were no complaints about the attitude and behavior of the agents in handing over the money except for the case of the agent refusing to hand over the money without assurance that the outpatient was clean.
3. The money was used first for necessities such as food, clothing, and rent, and then for luxuries such as entertainment and Christmas presents. Those who had other sources of funds, and ten did, tended to spend more on luxuries.
4. The returned residents admitted freely that heroin or other drugs had been bought with some of the release funds. The conclusion was the expenditures for the purpose of obtaining drugs were secondary to those for necessities, even though it was recognized that the

likelihood of truthful answers to a question pertaining to the use of the funds for drugs was limited.

TIMETABLE:

The project was begun and completed in 1974.

PUBLICATION:

Thomas, Evelyn. \$200 Release Fund Program: Is It Here to Stay?  
CAP Research Report Number 114, September 1974.

UNDERSTANDING HONORED: COURT DISPOSITIONS OF EARLY,  
DRUG FREE DISCHARGES FROM CALIFORNIA CIVIL ADDICT PROGRAM

STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Evelyn Thomas, Work Study Student

PURPOSE:

Compulsory civil commitment programs typically provide narcotic addicts the understanding that they will be given an early discharge and have their criminal charges dismissed as rewards for successful program participation. These understandings can be viable incentives for the addicts to cooperate in their own rehabilitation only if they are honored. By the end of 1973 California's Civil Addict Program had returned 2,035 cases to court for such a discharge, but the courts' response had not been determined.

PROCEDURE:

During the fourth quarter of 1973, 94 civil addicts were returned to court for early discharge because they had completed the required drug and crime free period. The relevant courts were contacted by telephone for the dispositions.

FINDINGS:

California's courts seem to be honoring the understanding. Of the persons returned to court during one three-month period, criminal charges were dismissed for 93 percent, who would therefore suffer no loss of civil rights. Decisions seemed to be made on factors directly related to narcotics addiction rather than on prior criminal history. Recommendations were made for improving the discharge procedure.

PUBLICATION:

Beckett, Gerald E. and Thomas, Evelyn. Understanding Honored: Court Dispositions of Early, Drug Free Discharges from California Civil Addict Program. CAP Research Report Number 113, September 1974. This report has also been submitted for journal publication.

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER EARLY RELEASE PROGRAM

STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Richard Irving, Student Intern

PURPOSE:

During late 1970 the California Rehabilitation Center began an Early Release Program which was aimed at placing some newly committed civil addicts into outpatient supervision after a very short inpatient stay. A preliminary follow-up of early releases made during 1971 showed that the release outcome of this short term group (released after two months) was comparable to that of other first admissions (released after nine months). In addition to self evident humanitarian benefits, the Early Release Program has saved \$279,965 through 1974, because it costs less to maintain civil addicts on outpatient status than in the institution. However, in spite of these benefits few early releases are currently being made, primarily because of a more stringent criteria for selection.

This study will provide a more extensive evaluation of the Early Release Program, with particular attention to identifying usable selection criteria.

PROCEDURE:

Existing follow-up information systems will be used to compare the first year's release outcome of early releases to the outcome of other first releases, for the release period 1971 through 1973. Files will also be searched for detailed information on criminal activity, level of drug use, and other variables not routinely collected.

TIMETABLE:

A preliminary report will be issued during June 1975 and the final report during September 1975.

PUBLICATION:

Beckett, Gerald E. California Rehabilitation Center Early Release Program: Preliminary Follow-up Report. CRC Research Unit, Staff Report, first published in 1972, reissued in February 1975.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH ON  
DRUG ADDICTION SINCE 1948

STAFF:

Mario Levi, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to provide any interested person with a listing of all research projects in the field of drug addiction included in the Psychological Abstracts from 1948 to present time.

A copy of this bibliography can be borrowed for two weeks only from the CRC Research Division upon request.

TEACHING FOR RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR

STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Terry Brayer, Correctional Counselor I

PURPOSE:

Teaching for responsible behavior is a well organized and generally accepted educational and attitudinal change program. It has been used with some degree of success in educational and correctional programs, but has not yet been tried with institutionalized addicts.

The program is conceptualized around Lasswell's eight basic human needs: affection, respect, power, wealth, rectitude, skill, enlightenment, and well being. The objective, using discussion and counseling, is to help the client (a) recognize when he employs high risk, low gain behavior (such as narcotics use) to meet his basic needs, and (b) learn and practice alternative behavior which yields a higher gain to meet basic needs.

PROCEDURE:

Experimental and control groups of 60 residents each were randomly selected from the new commitments received at CRC during the Fall of 1973. The experimental group was assigned to the same dormitory (Dorm 9), while the control group was assigned throughout the rest of the institution. Each group took the Risk Taking Attitude and Value Index (RTAVI) before assignment and after approval by the NAEA for release to Outpatient Status (OPS). Bias will be further controlled by releasing each group to OPS after approximately 120 days, and by minimizing Field Agent awareness of the status of residents in either group. The experimental and control groups will be compared in terms of (a) pre and post-test gain scores on the RTAVI and (b) follow-up one and two years after release to Outpatient Status.

TIMETABLE:

Selection of subjects and administration of the RTAVI pre-test was completed during November 1973. Post-testing was completed during early 1974. A complex multivariate analysis of the pre-test post-test gain is presently being conducted and will be reported on by mid-1975. Outpatient follow-up results will be available during late 1975 and 1976.

A STATISTICAL SURVEY OF VIET NAM VETERANS ENTERING CRC

STAFF:

Mario Levi, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this research was to determine the monthly flow of Viet Nam veterans into CRC and to collect information on their addiction.

PROCEDURE:

The data for this project were obtained from questionnaires administered to all veterans upon their arrival at CRC since July 1, 1971. Through this questionnaire, they supplied information about their ethnic background, military service, type of discharge, and disability compensation.

If the subjects served in Viet Nam, they were interviewed for purposes of acquiring additional information about the process of their addiction (before, during, after their service in Viet Nam) and other pertinent information.

FINDINGS:

During a twelve-month period, between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1972, 118 Viet Nam veterans arrived at CRC. Most of them became addicted in Viet Nam. The information obtained indicated that very few of them went through withdrawal in a V.A. hospital and also very few underwent urinalysis before leaving Viet Nam.

TIMETABLE:

Commenced in 1973, the study continues on currently admitted Viet Nam veterans.

PUBLICATION:

Levi, Mario. Attitudes and Characteristics of Viet Nam Veterans Institutionalized in the California Rehabilitation Center. California Rehabilitation Center Research Unit, Research Report Number 109, March 1974.

DIFFERENCES AMONG INSTITUTIONALIZED MALE DRUG ADDICTS  
BELONGING TO DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS IN ACADEMIC  
ACHIEVEMENT AND SCORES ON INTELLIGENCE TESTS

STAFF:

Mario Levi, Associate Social Research Analyst

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to determine whether statistically significant differences exist between (1) scores on verbal vs. non-verbal tests of intelligence obtained by White, Black, and Mexican-American institutionalized male drug addicts, and (2) school grade reportedly completed vs. scores on achievement tests received by the same groups.

PROCEDURE:

All of the subjects were administered the following tests:

1. Revised Army Alpha or Army Beta (verbal intelligence test or equivalent).
2. Standard Progressive Matrices-Raven Test (non-verbal intelligence test).
3. California Achievement Test (C.A.T.).

A random sample taken from the population of the California Rehabilitation Center Men's Unit during 1971 was used in this research. Of the 159 subjects, 67 were White, 53 Mexican-American, and 39 Black.

The highest grade in school completed by each subject was recorded from the case history files. In each ethnic group, a comparison was made between the verbal and non-verbal intelligence test scores obtained (Army Alpha or Beta vs. Raven) and between the California Achievement Test (C.A.T.) scores and the school grade achieved. Intergroup comparisons were also calculated.

FINDINGS:

The results obtained so far appear to be similar to the results obtained with women drug addicts and reported in a recently published study (International Journal of the Addictions, December 1971). The results of that research indicated that the Revised Alpha does not measure validly the intelligence of Blacks and Mexican-Americans.

TIMETABLE:

The statistical calculations for the first phase of the study were completed by June 1973. An interim report was completed in December 1973 and the final report in April 1975.

PUBLICATION:

Levi, Mario. A Study of Intellectual Ability and Scholastic Achievement of Institutionalized Men Drug Addicts Belonging to Three Different Racial-Ethnic Groups. Civil Addict Program Research Unit, Staff Report, April 1975.

RELEASEE AT LARGE (RAL) STUDY

STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Richard Irving, Student Intern

PURPOSE:

Civil addicts who abscond from outpatient status (go RAL) are of concern because they no longer benefit from outpatient supervision. Little current information is available in terms of how the absconder differs from the non-absconder or about the extent of the absconder's undesirable behavior while at large. Nor is it clear that twelve months from the date of absconding is the optimum time to return a RAL case to court for exclusion from the Civil Addict Program and sentencing on the criminal conviction. Increased knowledge of these factors could lead to administrative decisions or supervision procedures which might reduce the absconding rate or place the absconder under more formal control sooner.

PROCEDURE:

Current information systems, file search, and interview of population samples will provide the necessary data for two reports: (1) Comparison of current RAL population with the rest of the outpatient population and (2) RAL rates and RAL termination rates over a two-year period.

TIMETABLE:

The first report on the project will be issued in mid-1975.

CIVIL ADDICT LEGAL PROCESSING  
UNIT INFORMATION SYSTEM

STAFF:

Gerald E. Beckett, Associate Social Research Analyst  
Richard Irving, Student Intern

PURPOSE:

During late 1974, through the Bye decision, the California Supreme Court ordered return revocation hearings to be held for civil addict outpatients. Subsequently a basic information system has been established to describe the return hearing process and determine whether processing time limits are being met. The intent is to provide feedback which will help the return processing unit meet its goals and plan for the future.

PROCEDURE:

Sections of a code sheet are completed at sequential steps in the return process by parole agents and return unit staff. Data is then keypunched at CRC and processed either at CRC or by computer.

TIMETABLE:

Data collection began in 1974. Several statistical tabulations have been run to this point suggesting a number of modifications that could be made in the system.

A P P E N D I X

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

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