EVALUATION OF THE SOCIAL, PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM

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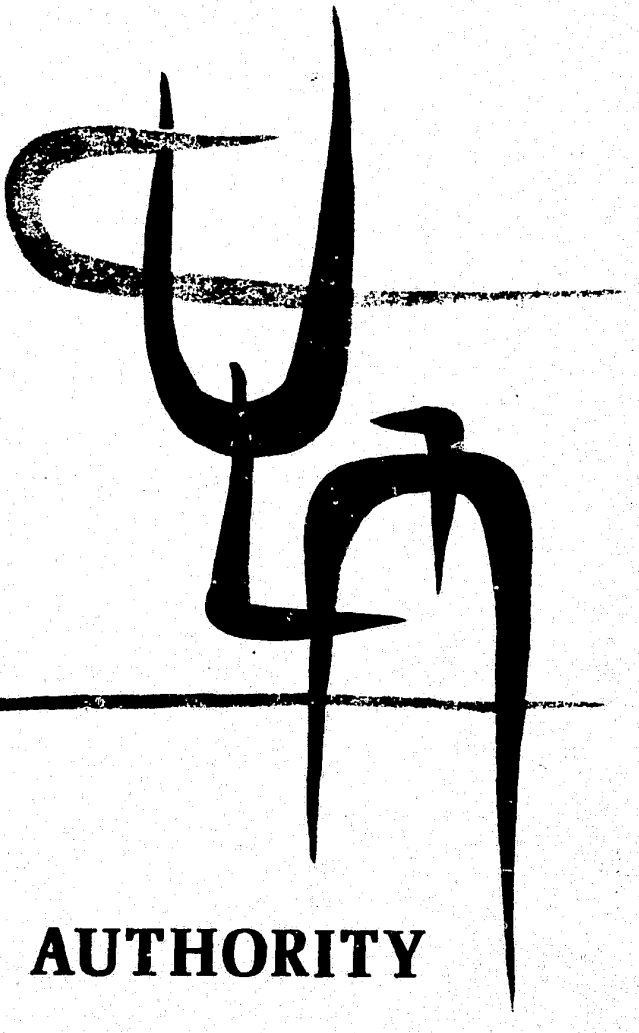

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HIGHLIGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Social, Personal and Community Experience Program (SPACE) is a 90-day pre-parole and intensive parole program for young men and women under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority. Upon completion of the pre-parole phase, wards continue to be supervised on parole by SPACE parole agents. About one-third of the SPACE parolees are provided initial short-term placement in the SPACE group homes. The program is located in Los Angeles and became operational in October 1973.

The present research report is based on the first 12 months of the SPACE program implementation and deals only with the 90-day pre-parole phase. Five program goals are evaluated. The parole followup analysis will be covered in a subsequent report.

Among the major findings revealed by the study are the following:

I. During the first year of operation, the program admitted 86 wards from a total of 275 applicants. About 70 percent of the first year admissions successfully completed the community residential phase and were paroled; about 30 percent failed to complete the pre-parole phase and were returned to other Youth Authority institutions.

II. Of the first-year admissions, 91 percent were males and nine percent females. The median age was 20.6. About 54 percent were Black, 27 percent White, and 19 percent of Mexican-American descent. Approximately 46 percent of the wards were property offenders, 45 percent persons offenders, six percent drug offenders,

and the remainder other types of offenders. The majority (54 percent) had histories of escapes or runaways.

III. Several background variables differentiated wards who successfully completed the 90-day residential phase from those who failed to do so. The successes were more likely to be wards who were Black, first admissions to the Youth Authority, wards with a brief delinquent history, those who had no record of escapes or runaways, or wards transferred from Ventura School, Karl Holton School, Southern Reception Center Clinic, and forestry camps. Several background variables also differentiated wards who escaped from the SPACE center from those who did not. The escapees more often were White or Mexican-American; had a history of prior escapes or runaways; had instant offenses not involving persons; or were juvenile court rather than criminal court commitments.

IV. SPACE parole administrators as compared to statewide regular parole administrators spent more time on managerial functions (44 percent vs. 31 percent, respectively) but considerably less time on case management activities (27 percent vs. 43 percent). SPACE parole agents with caseloads as compared to their counterparts in regular parole units statewide spent almost twice as much time on direct client services (58 percent vs. 32 percent).

V. Alternate statistical models were tested for predicting the program performance of SPACE residents. These models included the use of ward background variables, personality inventory

scores, and a combination of these two types of data. Based on the latter model, success or failure in completing the pre-parole program could be predicted most accurately, namely, for 85 percent of the sample group of wards.

VI. The use of three different treatment modalities did not appear to have a significant effect upon success or failure in completing the 90-day residential program. In conjunction with certain ward background characteristics, however, treatment modality was found to have a significant effect upon length of stay in the program. Thus, for wards with extensive prior delinquent records, a multiple approach involving reality therapy, and individual or group psychotherapy along with role training appeared to be the most effective for maximizing length of stay.

VII. Wards who successfully completed the SPACE pre-parole phase revealed few significant attitudinal changes, as reflected on scales of a personality inventory (Personal Orientation Inventory). However, they did tend to become more flexible in the application of their values, and more capable of developing close relationships with other people. On the other hand, the successes generally were less accepting of the values of self-actualized persons at the end of the pre-parole phase.

VIII. Based on a preliminary sample, the arrest records of the SPACE pre-parole residents were compared with those of similar wards assigned to the regular parole program. About nine percent of the SPACE residents as compared with 30 percent of the regular parolees had

been arrested during the first three months in the community. Moreover, only about one percent of the SPACE wards had been arrested and charged with a felony as compared to 19 percent of the regular parolees who had been convicted of new felonies which were reported during the first 90 days in the community.

IX. Approximately 98 percent of the wards who successfully completed the 90-day residential program were employed and/or in school at release to parole.

Recommendations

1. Wards with a history of prior escapes and/or runaways either should be excluded from the SPACE program or regarded as very high escape risks.

2. Wards with a lengthy delinquent history (10 or more prior delinquent contacts) should be exposed to the multiple treatment modality of reality therapy, individual or group psychotherapy and role training.

3. A 15-month parole follow-up study, based on two years of SPACE admissions and matching wards in regular parole, should be completed to determine if the social benefits of increased community protection and ward employment found during the first year of the SPACE parole program continue:

    a. With a larger sample of wards.

    b. With a less intensive treatment program, that is, special parole supervision in the community as opposed to 24-hour-a-day residential supervision.

INTRODUCTION

This is the first research report on the Social, Personal and Community Experience (SPACE) program, a California Youth Authority (CYA) demonstration project financed entirely by state funds. The SPACE program is a coeducational, community-based, 90-day residential pre-parole and intensive parole program for young adult offenders who plan to reside in Los Angeles County upon release from a CYA institution. It is located in Hollywood in a lower middle income neighborhood consisting primarily of multiple family dwellings and small businesses. The project was implemented in October 1973.

The purpose of the research evaluation during the first year of the project was to assess five of the program goals, which are as follows:

1. To provide a short-term, community-based residential treatment program for selected older male and female wards, thus offering a more realistic social environment than a geographically isolated, one-sex institution.

2. To provide temporary detention for 30 female wards per year from Los Angeles County, thus reducing travel costs, loss of agent time in transit, and length of stay in detention in more costly CYA facilities.

3. To examine the use of three types of treatment modalities in a model community project.

4. To insure community protection by a high degree of supervision in a semi-closed setting.

5. To assist wards in obtaining employment and/or training so that at least 40 percent will be partially self-supporting during SPACE residence, and all will be employed or in some kind of subsidized academic or trade training program at release to parole.

The information about the program in the present report is based upon the first 12 months of operation. The findings with regard to wards pertain only to those in the pre-parole or residential phase of the program. A

description of the parole phase of the project and an assessment of three additional program goals will be the subject of a separate report to be published in 1976.

EVALUATION METHOD

The first year evaluation is based on the collection and statistical analysis of ward background and program performance data as related to ward selection and outcome in the residential or pre-parole phase of the project.

Design and Data Collection

A description of the SPACE program was accomplished by site visits, interviews with wards and staff, and a parole agent time study. The latter was done in March 1974 for the purpose of showing how parole agents function in a community-based institutional program, and how their functions differ from parole staff in the regular CYA parole program. The results of these efforts, along with assessment of the goal pertaining to use of the center for temporary detention, are presented in the Program Description section of the report.

The evaluation of the other three program goals considered in this report is presented under Findings. This section covers an analysis of ward characteristics, program performance data and outcome data. Ward background characteristics were examined in terms of personal, social, and delinquency data which were obtained from clinical case summaries, administration of two personality inventories, and records maintained as part of the SPACE program evaluation.

Program performance and outcome data relating to the 90-day residential phase in SPACE included the following: Number of disciplinary actions reported, number of arrests, employment status, days in the residential phase, and success or failure categorization within the residential phase.

Additional program data were collected to ascertain treatment modalities used and staff ratings of ward performance. The project social worker and other SPACE staff were interviewed monthly to determine which of several treatment modalities (i.e., reality therapy, role training, individual therapy with social worker) were being used with each resident. At the conclusion of the residential phase, parole agents were asked to rate the resident's overall performance in the pre-parole phase on a 5-point scale. For residents who completed the residential phase and were paroled, agents were also asked to provide data about the primary casework orientation at time of release to parole.

Furthermore, the Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) by Everett L. Shostrom was administered on a pre-post basis with a sample of wards who were exposed to the 90-day pre-parole program.[1] Using the before and after measures on the inventory, the aim was to determine if participation in the SPACE program was associated with changes in self-actualizing attitudes. The POI measures self-actualization on seven dimensions, as described in the Findings Section. This inventory was administered by the writer and used primarily for the evaluative aspects of SPACE.

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[1]The same residents were tested twice with a single form of the inventory. In computing the mean square differences pre-to-post on the inventory scales, a correlation for same subjects and same test was taken into account.

Finally, the FIRO-B inventory (Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation-Behavior) by William Schutz was administered to residents upon entry into SPACE. This inventory contains three basic dimensions of social interactions, as indicated in the text of this report. The project social worker administered the FIRO-B, which was used in treatment planning as well as for the SPACE research evaluation.

Arrangements have been made for a long-term follow-up of parole performance based on a matched pairs design which was initiated in January 1974. Accordingly, SPACE wards who have completed the residential phase and have been paroled are being matched on several demographic characteristics with wards in the regular Youth Authority institutions-parole program. Both groups are then followed in the community for 15 months in order to evaluate two program goals relating to recidivism. Preliminary findings emerging from this study will be reported in 1976.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SPACE center is the only California Youth Authority facility which functions both as an institution and a parole program. It provides selected wards an opportunity to shift gradually over a 3-month period from the highly structured environment and dependence fostered by a closed setting to the freedom and independence of community living.

Program Philosophy

SPACE was established as a program model to demonstrate that gradual reintegration of ex-offenders into the community is a viable concept, and that it can best be accomplished if the facility is located in a metropolitan

area with a wide variety of employment opportunities, adequate public transportation, and access to human service agencies. Moreover, the close supervision provided by a community-based institution is seen as a way of increasing protection to the community while the resident wards are re-entering society.

Program Staffing

The SPACE residential center has a staff of 30.5 positions, as described below. Since SPACE represents a unique model within the Youth Authority, it seems worthwhile to mention the major staff functions in relation to the program's basic operation.

The project director, a Youth Authority Administrator I, is responsible for program development and implementation, community and departmental liaison, and coordination of supervisory staff. The assistant project director, a Parole Agent (PA) III, supervises three PA IIs, is responsible for budgeting, management and maintenance of the physical plant, and acts for the project director in her absence.

Of the three PA IIs, two function as staff supervisors. One acts as residential treatment supervisor for custody staff and coordinates the two parole group homes operated by SPACE. The other serves as casework supervisor to the center parole staff. The third PA II is a project specialist, who, with the aide of a Correctional Program Assistant, seeks to obtain employment for and maintains a record of jobs found by residents during their pre-parole period. The PA II specialist also serves as the project's training

officer and coordinator of hearings for the Disciplinary Decision Making System (DDMS)[2].

Each of the four PA Is in SPACE functions primarily on separate treatment teams during the pre-parole period of the program. A treatment team consists of a PA I, a Youth Counselor, and a Correctional Program Assistant. Assisting these four teams are a social worker, a teacher, and the PA II employment specialist, as well as consultants in reality therapy and role playing techniques. Case decisions are made jointly by the treatment team during the pre-parole period. However, after the SPACE resident is paroled, the PA I assumes full responsibility for the ward's case supervision.

The project social worker, assisted by two social work graduate students, coordinates the center treatment program. These staff members work closely with each treatment team, conduct a casework assessment of each new resident, and provide psychotherapy to those residents who wish to participate. The social work staff also holds special counseling groups in family life education, pre-marital counseling, drug and alcohol rehabilitation.

In assisting the treatment teams, the SPACE program teacher furnishes several essential services. These include assessing the academic needs of new residents, determining their vocational interests and aptitudes, and providing classroom guidance in remedial subjects and community survival skills. The latter involves such aspects as helping the residents obtain a

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[2]This system consists of a formal procedure for the thorough investigation and fair disposition with respect to cases of ward misconduct or rule infractions in Youth Authority institutions, including the SPACE pre-parole program.

valid driver's license, filling out employment applications, applying for credit, opening a bank account, etc.

All project staff members have been trained by the consultants in reality therapy[3] and role training. Both of these treatment modalities are oriented to behavior in the here and now, and are used in daily interactions with residents, as well as in small and large group counseling. The role training consultant meets for four sessions with each new group of residents and the treatment team. The reality therapy consultant works primarily with project staff and the large counseling group.

Small groups are the vehicle for exploring individual problems intensively. Large groups serve as a means of opening up communications between all residents and the staff on duty, and are used to promote ward responsibility for program planning and resolving difficulties that arise in daily living at the center.

Service Time Distribution for Parole Agents

To shed light on the proportionate time generally spent by SPACE parole agents for major service categories, they were included in a parole time study that was conducted by the Department in March 1974. The resulting data comparing SPACE and statewide time distributions among parole service categories are detailed in Appendices A and B. Among the salient patterns emerging from these data are the following.

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[3]For a comprehensive description of this technique, the reader is referred to Reality Therapy: A New Approach to Psychiatry, by William Glasser, M.D. Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1965.

First, from Appendix A it appears that SPACE administrative staff as compared to statewide administrators spent more time (44 percent vs. 31 percent) on managerial functions (e.g., staff supervision, office/center responsibilities and program development). On the other hand, SPACE administrators spent considerably less time than statewide parole administrators (27 percent vs. 43 percent, respectively) on case management activities (e.g., case review and recording, parole violations, and other case-related activities).

Second, there was relatively little overall difference between the aforementioned two groups on administrative functions (departmental assignments, professional development, public relations/resource development, and travel). It is notable, however, that SPACE staff spent about twice as much time on professional development as statewide parole administrators, which probably reflects the considerable involvement of SPACE staff with the project treatment consultants.

Third, it is clear that the service time distribution of SPACE Parole Agents I differs appreciably from that of their counterparts in the regular Youth Authority parole program. The data in this regard are shown in Appendix B. SPACE PA Is spent almost twice as much time on direct services as compared to agents statewide. Moreover, SPACE agents devoted only about one-fourth as much time to parole violation investigations, and half as much time to administrative duties as statewide case-carrying agents.

The foregoing differences between SPACE parole agents and their counterparts in regular parole programs can be largely explained on the basis that: a) SPACE agents generally work on the ward living unit at the residential center, making them more accessible to assist with case problems; and

b) SPACE agents have much smaller caseloads, which enables them to provide more case services and requires less time for parole violation procedures; c) SPACE custody staff assumes officer of the day functions, which relieves SPACE case-carrying agents of a large proportion of time expended for administrative duties.

Program Environment

The SPACE physical plant consists of three buildings. The main building is a 25-bed residential center with ward living quarters and parole agent offices on one side and administrative offices and a classroom on the other. Both wings of the main building are carpeted; and, bright contemporary colors have been used to create a home-like atmosphere. In the center of the residential facility is a modern kitchen and dining room, a conference room and a resident day room equipped with a pool table, card tables and color TV. A large arts and crafts room is located in the center's basement. Outside, off the dayroom, is a large paved patio for light exercise; and, part of the center parking lot is used during the early evening hours and on weekends for tennis or basketball practice. It should be mentioned that the center recreation program also includes supervised community outings to movies, sports and entertainment events, beach and camping trips.

Adjacent to the residential center are two three-bedroom houses which provide separate living quarters for four male and four female wards who have been released on parole. Although the two group homes are intended primarily for former SPACE residents, they occasionally accommodate parolees from Los Angeles regular parole units on a temporary basis. The women's group home is operated by a young married couple. A single male college student manages

the men's group home. The SPACE group home managers live in the homes and are minimally involved in the center residential program.

Screening and Selection of Wards

The project is designed for the more emotionally mature young adult offender who can cope with some stress, who is motivated to accept responsibility for himself socially and financially, and who has no more than three months of an institutional time to serve. Several steps are involved in the selection of residents for the project.

First, a ward must apply for the program by completing an application form designed by SPACE staff. (See Appendix C.) Then, a counselor on the living unit at the institution reviews the application and makes an independent evaluation of the ward on a standard form provided by the project. (See Appendix D.) Each month the institution notifies SPACE of the number of applicants, and personal interviews with SPACE staff are scheduled.

The third step is a pre-screening by SPACE staff members. Team staff visits the ward at the institution to review his or her application and determine if he or she meets the project eligibility criteria, which are as follows:

1. Ward must be between 18 and 25 years of age;
2. Ward may be male or female;
3. Ward must plan to reside in Los Angeles County after being paroled from the pre-parole program; and,
4. Ward may come from any Youth Authority institution, camp or reception center.

Wards who do not meet the age or residence requirement are advised of their ineligibility during the interview and are encouraged to re-apply when they reach 18 or feel they will be able to meet the residence requirement.

The fourth step in the screening process is the selection of candidates by the SPACE classification committee, which consists of the project director, the assistant project director, the casework supervisor, the social worker, the teacher and the treatment team responsible for screening applicants at Y.A. institutions during the current month.

Although not stated explicity, certain additional criteria appear to be important factors in selecting applicants. For example, wards with histories of extensive drug involvement or several escapes from correctional facilities generally are not accepted for the SPACE program. Ideally, seven candidates per month are accepted for the pre-parole program, with reports of acceptance sent to the various institutions for presentation to the Youth Authority Board.

Final screening for the SPACE program is done by the Youth Authority Board. Sometimes wards accepted by SPACE staff are declared ineligible for the program by the Board; however, wards may re-apply for the program and be accepted by the Board at a later date.

Program Phases

Each month a new group of residents enters the SPACE center. The SPACE pre-parole program entails three distinct phases. During the first or orientation phase, the resident's vocational and personal needs are assessed, and the ward is assigned a center job. Wards are paid $1.65 per hour for work performed on their center jobs. Each resident must pay the center $2.00 per day rent from the date of arrival. Initially, rent is paid from center job earnings and later from the resident's outside employment.

Typically, Phase I lasts two weeks during which time the resident is not eligible for passes or furloughs. However, he can leave the center to look for a job or to participate in a group outing if accompanied by a staff member. At the conclusion of Phase I, the resident participates in a case staffing with the treatment team, at which time goals for the next phase are set.

During Phase II of the pre-parole program, the resident becomes involved in a work, and/or school or training program outside the center. The resident is permitted to have work and free-time passes but must arrange in advance with the treatment team for passes. The duration of Phase II varies from two to eight weeks, depending upon the individual's ability to find a job or become enrolled in a school or training program, use of work and free time passes, and general behavior in the program. At the end of Phase II, the resident again participates in a case staffing with the treatment team to review his progress and goals.

In Phase III, the last phase of the pre-parole program, the resident is eligible for weekend furloughs. A furlough is limited in duration, must have a purpose and be approved by the project director or assistant project director. This final phase of the pre-parole program has a minimum duration of two weeks and is focused on the resident's placement plans when he is paroled.

During his last week in residence, the resident is involved in a transition case conference with the parole agent, at which time the Conditions of Parole are discussed and his plans and goals modified, if necessary. Prior to

being paroled from SPACE, he is required to appear before the Youth Authority Board and discuss his progress and plans.

Utilization of Parole Group Homes

During the first year of the SPACE program, approximately 37 percent (22) of the 60 SPACE residents who successfully completed the residential program and were paroled, returned to the community via the SPACE group homes. Twenty of the former SPACE residents occupying the parole group homes during the first 12 months of operation were males and two were females. The male group home was occupied primarily by former SPACE residents. The mean stay of males in the parole group home was about one month and ranged from three to five weeks. By contrast, the mean stay for female wards in their group home was 2½ months but ranged from one day to seven months. Since only two females from the SPACE residential program were paroled during the year to the SPACE group home, it was necessary to accept 16 female parolees from regular parole units in the Los Angeles area in order to make maximum use of the women's group home.

Use of Center for Temporary Detention and Pre-Release

After being paroled, SPACE wards may be returned to the center for temporary detention if the need arises. During the first year, only two former SPACE residents were placed in custody at the center. There was a total of 27 temporary detention admissions including 19 males and eight females during the first 12 months. The temporary detention admissions spent a total of 285 ward-days in custody at the center.

One of the SPACE program goals was that the center would accept 30 female wards per year from Los Angeles County parole units for temporary detention.

The program fell considerably short of its goal in this respect, as only seven females were among the 25 regular parole wards detained at the center during the first year. However, 16 young women from Los Angeles County regular parole units were placed in the project group home. Some of these young women would have been detained in the center pending suitable placement plans had beds not been available in the group home.

The steady decline in female commitments to the Youth Authority makes it highly unlikely that the program will be able to attain its goal with respect to female temporary detention admissions.

Due to a shortage of beds at the Southern Reception Center-Clinic, a 30-day pre-release program for wards from southern institutions was implemented at the SPACE center in January 1975. Wards placed in the center in the pre-release program are assigned to a Correctional Program Assistant who orients the ward to the center and serves as center liaison with the parole unit to which the ward is to be released.

Wards placed in the center on temporary detention or in the pre-release program have the same status as residents in Phase I of the SPACE residential program; that is, they are restricted to the center and cannot leave unless accompanied by a staff member.

FINDINGS

The findings reported herein are based on the first year admissions to the residential program. Two general areas of information are presented. The first describes ward movement in and out of the program, characteristics of SPACE admissions, and program performance of SPACE successes and failures.

Successes are defined as residents who completed the 90-day program and were paroled; failures are those who were removed from the program for disciplinary reasons and returned to other institutions.

The second general area pertains to the results of statistical analyses which identify ward background variables that differentiate successes and failures and are predictive of outcome in the residential phase of the SPACE program.

Movements Statistics

Table 1A indicates that over a 12-month period a total of 275 applicants were evaluated for the program. SPACE screening resulted in rejection of 170 or 62 percent of the applicants. The Youth Authority Board rejected an additional 19 applicants or 7 percent of the original SPACE applicants. Only 86 or 31 percent of the applicants were admitted to the program.

TABLE 1A

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO SPACE PROGRAM
OCTOBER 1, 1973 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

Disposition	Number	Percent
Total Applications to SPACE[1]	275	100.0
Total Rejected	189	68.7
By SPACE	(170)	(61.8)
By Board	(19)	(6.9)
Net Admitted to SPACE	86	31.3

[1]Fifteen wards applied twice making a total of 260 individual wards who applied for SPACE during the period. Of the 15 applying twice, eight were rejected both times; and, seven were rejected once, then later admitted to SPACE.

TABLE 1B

REASONS FOR REJECTION OF APPLICATIONS BY SPACE PROGRAM
OCTOBER 1, 1973 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

Reasons For Rejection	Number	Percent
Total Space Staff Rejections	170	100.0
Extensive drug/alcohol abuse	42	24.7
Immature, irresponsible	24	14.1
Assaults/hostile to authority	22	12.9
Prior escape history	18	10.6
Not motivated/indefinite plans	13	7.6
Referred to parole/camp	12	7.1
Long Continuance/early expiration date	11	6.5
Emotional instability	7	4.1
Other[1]	21	12.4

[1]Includes 8 wards who rejected the program, 5 who didn't meet the age and/or residence requirements, 4 whom SPACE felt it could not help, and 4 who were rejected by SPACE, but the reason was unknown.

For the 170 applicants rejected by SPACE, Table 1B shows that the four major reasons which accounted for almost two-thirds of the rejections were: extensive history of drug or alcohol abuse (42 or about 25 percent); being too immature or irresponsible for the program (24 or about 14 percent); having a history of recent assaults or being extremely hostile to authority (22 or about 13 percent); and having an extensive prior escape history (18 or about 11 percent).

Table 2 reveals that almost 70 percent of the wards who were admitted to SPACE the first year had successfully completed the residential program by March 31, 1975 and had been paroled. About 29 percent of those admitted had been returned to regular institutions because of program failure. Escape was the major

reason for program failure, involving about 20 percent of the total admissions.

TABLE 2

PRE-PAROLE OUTCOME OF SPACE ADMISSIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Pre-Parole Program Outcome	Admissions	
	Number	Percent
Total Admissions to SPACE	86	100.0
Completed Program, Paroled	60	69.8
Failed Program, Removed	25	29.1
Escaped[1]	(17)	(19.8)
Failed for other reasons[2]	(8)	(9.3)
Still in Program Awaiting Court Action on 3-31-75	1	1.1

[1]Of the 17 who escaped, six were undergoing DDMS action for other rule infractions at the time they left the program.

[2]Five residents were removed for possession of contraband, two failed because of Board decision, and one was removed after he committed a new offense.

Characteristics of SPACE Admissions

Table 3 describes wards selected for the program in terms of personal, social, and delinquency characteristics. A number of features are worth noting in the table.

Almost 91 percent of the total admissions to SPACE were males. Fifty-three percent of the first year admissions to SPACE were 21 years or older, and the

TABLE 3

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SPACE PROGRAM ADMISSIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Characteristics	Number	Percent	Characteristics	Number	Percent
Total	85	100.0	Total	85	100.0
			Instant Offense Category		
Sex			Against Persons	38	44.7
			Against Property	39	45.9
Male	77	90.6	Narcotic & Drug Offenses	5	5.9
Female	8	9.4	Other	3	3.5
Ethnic Group			Prior Delinquent Contacts		
Black	46	54.1	0-5	19	22.3
White	23	27.0	6-10	28	32.9
Mexican-American	16	18.9	11-18	38	44.8
Court of Commitment			Prior Escapes/Runaways[1]		
Criminal	64	75.3	None	38	45.8
Juvenile	21	24.7	Some	45	54.2
Age at Admission			Prior Y.A. Institution		
18-20	40	47.0	YTS	28	32.9
21-24	45	53.0	Preston	7	8.2
			El Paso	2	2.4
Median age	20.6		DeWitt Nelson	11	12.9
			VRCC (Females)	2	2.4
Y.A. Admission Status			Ventura School (Females)	6	7.1
			Ventura School (Males)	9	10.6
First Admission	54	63.5	Camps	15	17.6
Readmission	31	36.5	Karl Holton	4	4.7
			SRCC (Males)	1	1.2

[1]Based on total of 83 wards for whom information on escapes or runaways was available.

median age was 20.6 years. About 54 percent were Black, 27 percent White, and almost 19 percent Mexican-American.

About three-fourths of the total admissions to SPACE were committed to Y.A. by criminal courts. Some 63 percent of the total SPACE residents were first admissions to Y.A., while 37 percent had been paroled one or more times, violated parole and been returned or recommitted by the courts to Y.A.

As noted in Table 3, about 44 percent of the total SPACE admissions were involved in instant offenses against persons. (Although not shown in Table 3, about 22 percent were reported for robbery, some eight percent had been incarcerated for murder or manslaughter, and 14 percent for other persons offenses.)

Property offenses were the instant offense of nearly 46 percent of the total SPACE admissions, with burglary being the last offense of about one-fifth of the residents, according to data not presented in the text.

About six percent of the total admissions had drug-involved offenses; and, some three percent of the residents had other types of instant offenses, such as drunk and disorderly and weapons violation.

According to Table 3, about one-third of the SPACE residents were admitted from Youth Training School. Some 17 percent were received, respectively, from forestry camps, Ventura School, and the combined institutions of DeWitt Nelson/Karl Holton. Only about three percent of the first year admissions were transferred to SPACE from reception center-clinics in-lieu-of other institutions.

Seen further in Table 3 are the proportions of wards admitted to SPACE according to number of Prior Delinquent Contacts, i.e., reported contacts with law enforcement agencies for delinquent acts prior to Youth Authority commitment and during parole for the readmissions wards. About three-fourths of the wards had six or more prior delinquent contacts.

It should also be noted that slightly over half of the wards admitted to SPACE had histories of runaways and/or escapes from incarceration. Ramifications of this finding will be discussed in the next section.

Background Variables in Relation to Program Outcome

The nine background variables shown in Table 3 were further analyzed with respect to success or failure in the pre-parole program. The resulting data reveal statistically significant relationships--greater than ordinarily would be expected on a chance basis--for five of the nine variables. The corresponding findings are presented in Table 4.

Categorized by ethnic group, the success rate was highest for Black SPACE residents (80.4 percent), followed by White residents (69.6 percent), and lowest for Mexican-American residents (43.7 percent). As mentioned above, the proportionate differences between successes and failures among the three groups are statistically significant.

It is also apparent from Table 4 that successful completion of the residential program is inversely related to: a) number of delinquent contacts with law enforcement agencies prior to SPACE admission, and b) number of prior escapes at time of admission to SPACE. In other words, wards with few or no prior delinquent contacts and wards with no prior escapes/runaways were

TABLE 4

BACKGROUND VARIABLES RELATED TO SUCCESS/FAILURE
IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM
FOR ADMISSIONS FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Background Variables	Total		Success		Failure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total[1]	85	-	60	-	25	-
Ethnic Group[2]						
Black	46	100.0	37	80.4	9	19.6
White	23	100.0	16	69.6	7	30.4
Mexican-American	16	100.0	7	43.7	9	56.3
Y.A. Admission Status[3]						
First Admission	54	100.0	43	79.6	11	20.4
Readmission	31	100.0	17	54.8	14	45.2
Prior Delinquent Contacts[4]						
0-5	19	100.0	18	94.7	1	5.3
6-10	28	100.0	18	64.3	10	35.7
11-18	38	100.0	24	63.2	14	36.8
Prior Escapes[5]						
None	38	100.0	33	86.8	5	13.2
Some	45	100.0	27	60.0	18	40.0
Prior Y.A. Facilities[6]						
Camps/SRCC/Holton/ Ventura School	35	100.0	30	85.7	5	14.3
YTS	28	100.0	20	71.4	8	28.6
VRCC/El Paso/Preston/ DeWitt	22	100.0	10	45.5	12	54.5

[1] Total excludes one ward awaiting court action.
[2] Chi-square = 7.71, df=2, p<.02.
[3] Chi-square = 4.70, df=1, p<.03.
[4] Chi-square = 6.88, df=2, p<.03.
[5] Includes own home and foster home runaway; probation camp, juvenile hall and CYA institution escape; parole and military AWOL. Escape history was not available for two SPACE failures. Chi-square was 6.13, significant at .01 level with 1 df.
[6] Chi-square = 10.56, df=2, p<.01.

significantly more likely to complete the pre-parole program.

Finally, Table 4 displays success rates for the pre-parole program according to the prior YA facility from which wards were transferred. The table is limited to those characteristics for which the proportion of successes and failure were found to be significantly different. Because of small sizes, three categories of prior YA facilities were developed based on the magnitudes of success rates. The first category--camps, Southern Reception Center Clinic, Holton School, and Ventura School--had a success rate of 86 percent; the second category, consisting of YTS, had 71 percent; and the third--made up of Ventura Reception Center Clinic, El Paso de Robles School, Preston School of Industry and DeWitt Nelson School had the lowest success rate, 45 percent.

Background Variables and SPACE Escape Status

Since escape from the SPACE program accounted for about two-thirds of the pre-parole failures (17 of the 25 failures were for escape), escape status of the first year residents also was examined in relation to ward background variables. (Non-escapes included the pre-parole successes plus those who failed for reasons other than escape.) The resulting data appear in Table 5.

Four background variables were found to significantly differentiate escapes from non-escapes. They were: number of prior escapes, offense category, ethnic group, and court of commitment. As noted in the previous section, two of these variables, i.e., prior escapes and ethnic groups also significantly differentiated between program successes and failures.

TABLE 5

BACKGROUND VARIABLES RELATED TO ESCAPE STATUS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Background Variables	Total		Escape		Non-Escape	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total[1]	84	-	17	-	67	-
Prior Escapes/Runaways[2]						
Some	44	100.0	15	34.1	29	65.9
None	38	100.0	1	2.6	37	97.4
Offense Category[3]						
Not Against Persons	46	100.0	14	30.4	32	69.6
Against Persons	38	100.0	3	7.9	35	92.1
Ethnic Group[4]						
White/Mexican-American	38	100.0	12	31.6	26	68.4
Black	46	100.0	5	10.9	41	89.1
Court of Commitment[5]						
Juvenile	21	100.0	8	38.1	13	61.9
Criminal	63	100.0	9	14.3	54	85.7

[1] Total excludes two residents who were awaiting court action on 1-31-75.
[2] Excludes two additional wards for whom prior escapes was unknown.
[3] Chi-square=10.92, df=1, $p<.001$.
[4] Chi-square=5.23, df=1, $p<.02$.
Includes 22 White and 16 Mexican-American wards.
[5] Chi-square=4.32, df=1, $p<.05$.
[5] Chi-square=4.16, df=1, $p<.04$.

As seen in Table 5, about 34 percent of those with a history of prior escapes also escaped from the SPACE program; by contrast, only about three percent of those with no prior escapes escaped from SPACE. More than 30 percent of those whose offenses were not against persons escaped from the program, but only about eight percent of the persons offenders escaped. Almost 32 percent of the non-Black (White and Mexican-American) residents escaped compared with a rate of about 11 percent for Black wards. Some 38 percent of the juvenile court but only about 14 percent of the criminal court commitments became SPACE escapees.

In summary, the first year findings pertaining to ward background characteristics in relation to program success/failure and escape status imply that certain categories of wards were better risks than others for the SPACE pre-parole program. That is, Black wards, first admissions, wards with 0-5 prior delinquent contacts, those with no prior escapes/runaways, and wards admitted from camps, SRCC, Karl Holton and Ventura Schools had significantly higher success rates than others in the SPACE residential program. Those with significantly higher escape rates were wards who had a history of prior escapes/runaways, those whose offenses were not against persons, White or Mexican wards and juvenile court commitments.

Background Variables and Length of Stay

Length of stay in the 90-day pre-parole program is another outcome measure which was examined in relation to ward characteristics. The length of stay for wards who were failures, i.e., were transferred out of the pre-parole program, ranged from one to 77 days, with a median of 38.5 days. For wards who were successes, or paroled from the program, the length of stay ranged

from 84 to 99 days, as a result of minor variations in YA Board schedules for hearing these cases. The median stay for successes was 90 days.

Only one combination of background variables was found to have a significant effect upon length of stay, namely, Y.A. admission status and offense category. Considering the two variables separately, first admission wards tended to remain longer in the program than readmission wards; moreover, wards with offenses against persons generally remained longer than those whose offenses were not against persons. However, readmissions who were also persons offenders were found to remain in the program almost as long as first admissions. These relationships, though, were only moderately significant and the associations were not strong (see Appendix E).

Program Performance Ratings

As mentioned earlier, overall ratings of program performance were provided by parole agents at the time a ward was paroled or removed from the pre-parole program. The ratings ranged on a 5-point scale from "poor" to "excellent". The staff ratings took into account several factors: Employment and/or school enrollment, use of work and free time passes or furloughs, number and levels of disciplinary actions, behavioral adjustment in the center, and achievement of goals established with the treatment team. Presented in Table 6 is the overall distribution of ratings and a breakdown for successes and failures in the pre-parole program.

It is apparent that almost two thirds of the wards were seen as performing "fair" to "poor", and about one third "satisfactory". Since these ratings probably were influenced by the agent's knowledge of a ward's success/

TABLE 6

STAFF RATINGS OF PROGRAM PERFORMANCE RELATED TO SUCCESS/FAILURE IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Staff Rating	Total		Success[1]		Failure[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Ratings	85	100.0	60	100.0	25	100.0
Poor	19	22.3	6	10.0	13	52.0
Fair	35	41.2	27	45.0	8	32.0
Satisfactory	29	34.1	25	41.6	4	16.0
Good	1	1.2	1	1.7	-	-
Excellent	1	1.2	1	1.7	-	-

[1]Chi-square=18.7, df=2, $p < .01$, based on categories of Poor, Fair, Satisfactory/above

failure status, the comparative ratings for successes and failures are worth considering. As might be expected, the success cases received significantly better ratings than the failures; thus, 45 percent of the successes as compared to 16 percent of the failures were rated as satisfactory or better. In light of the significant relationship between success/failure and program performance ratings, the association between background variables and performance ratings are not examined separately in this report.

Prediction of Program Performance

Based on the available background characteristics and personality test data included in the project, several alternate statistical models were tested to determine the extent to which program performance or outcome could be predicted. The performance criteria included those referred to above--success/failure, length of stay in the pre-parole program, and agent rating

of the resident's performance at time of parole or removal from the program. The statistical models employed involved regression analysis in which several variables are correlated and an equation is developed to predict performance.

The first regression model tested was based on the six scales of the FIRO-B inventory[4]. In a separate analysis not reported herein, it was found that the set of inventory scales were not significant predictors of program performance, i.e., success/failure, length of stay, or performance rating[5]. It is worth noting, however, that one of the six FIRO-B scales, labeled "Wanted Control" significantly differentiated successes from failures in the pre-parole program (see Appendix F).

The second regression model tested consisted of background variables only. They were: age, number of prior escapes, number of prior persons offenses, number of prior delinquent contacts and months incarcerated prior to admission to SPACE. It also was found that the set of background variables as such were not significant predictors of outcome or performance (success/failure, length of stay, and performance ratings) for the pre-parole program.[6] As seen in Table 7, the background variables used predicted success/failure accurately for only some 60 percent of the SPACE first year admissions.

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[4]The FIRO-B covers three interpersonal dimensions, i.e., Inclusion, Control and Affection, which are dichotomized into "expressed" and "wanted" behavior. The inventory scales with score ranges of 0-9 are as follows: Expressed Inclusion, Wanted Inclusion; Expressed Control, Wanted Control; and Expressed Affection and Wanted Affection. (See Appendix F).

[5]The multiple correlations squared (R^2) in the regressions were: .06 for success/failure, .04 for days in the pre-parole program, and .02 for performance rating.

[6]The multiple correlation squared (R^2) in the regressions analyses were: .12 for success/failure, .12 for days in pre-parole program, and .13 for performance rating.

Thus, the background regression model was more predictive of failures (74 percent predicted accurately) than of successes (55 percent predicted accurately).

TABLE 7

PREDICTING PRE-PAROLE OUTCOME FROM
BACKGROUND VARIABLES ONLY FOR SPACE ADMISSIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Pre-Parole Outcome	Total		Actual & Predicted Same		Actual & Predicted Different	
	No.	Percent	Number	Percent Predictive	Number	Percent Error
Total[1]	83	100.0	50	60.2	33	39.8
Success	60	100.0	33	55.0	27	45.0
Failure	23	100.0	17	74.0	6	26.0

[1]Excludes one ward for whom outcome was unknown on 3-31-75, and two other wards for whom background information was missing.

The third regression model tested improved the prediction of outcome measures (success/failure, length of stay, and performance ratings) considerably for those residents for whom data were available (see Appendix G, Tables G-1 to G-3). The predictors used were a combination of background characteristics and personality variables from the FIRO-B and the POI[7]. As shown in Table 8, these variables predicted success/failure accurately for 85 percent of the 68 residents for whom the requisite data were available[8]. However,

[7]The Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) consists of 150 items which make up 14 scales that assess seven dimensions of emotionally healthy personality functioning. Twelve of the scales were used in the analysis. The two independent scales, consisting of mutually exclusive items, were: Time Competent and Inner Directed. Sub-scales, comprised of items from the two independent scales, were: Self-Actualizing Value; Existentiality; Feeling Reactivity; Spontaneity; Self-Regard; Self-Acceptance; Nature of Man, Constructive; Synergy; Acceptance of Aggression, and Capacity for Intimate Contact.

[8]The combination of variables used for the success/failure prediction were: Age and Y.A. admission status, FIRO-B wanted Control and Expressed Inclusion scores; and POI Inner Directed, Time Competent, and Feeling Reactivity scores.

TABLE 8

PREDICTING PRE-PAROLE OUTCOME FROM BACKGROUND AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES FOR SPACE ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Pre-Parole Outcome	Total		Actual & Predicted Same		Actual & Predicted Different	
	No.	Percent	Number	Percent Predictive	Number	Percent Error
Total[1]	68	100.0	58	85.3	10	14.7
Success	54	100.0	52	96.3	2	3.7
Failure	14	100.0	6	42.8	8	57.2

[1]Personality variables missing for 17 residents who completed program (11 failures and 6 successes). Since the regressions for the sample of "total" residents, based on both background and personality variables, included only 14 of 25 SPACE failures, there is reason to believe that the above data reflect a bias for successes. That is, nearly half of the failures either were removed from the program before the POI and FIRO-B were administered, or their tests were invalid so that data for them were missing, and they were excluded from the regression analysis.

the prediction was about twice as accurate for successes (96 percent) as for failures (43 percent).

Because FIRO-B and POI data were missing for a number of first-year residents, particularly the failures who were removed from the program before testing could be done, this regression model is of limited value. However, it does demonstrate that certain combinations of ward background and personality variables appear to be significant predictors of success or failure in SPACE, and that this kind of regression model is of potential value to staff in the selection of wards for the program.

It should be added that the POI testing was discontinued after the first year of the SPACE pre-parole program. This action was taken both because many

wards had difficulty understanding some of the POI items and because a high positive correlation was found between scores on six of the scales and reading achievement test scores. On the other hand, the FIRO-B scale scores were not correlated with reading achievement, and most wards appeared to have little or no difficulty comprehending the items of the inventory.

Treatment Modalities and Background Characteristics

With regard to the third program goal, the evaluation examined the relative impact of the three treatment modalities - reality therapy only; reality therapy and individual or group therapy by a social worker; and a multiple approach involving reality therapy, individual or group psychotherapy and role training (see Appendix H). The results of this analysis showed first that there was a significant difference among the three modalities with respect to the outcome measure of length of stay in the pre-parole program. Wards exposed to reality therapy only remained, on the average, for the shortest period (mean = 56.6 days); those given reality therapy and individual or group psychotherapy stayed longer (mean = 78.7 days); and those exposed to the multiple treatment resided the longest (mean = 82.3 days).

The analysis also indicated a significant difference in length of stay based on the extent of delinquent contacts with law enforcement agencies prior to SPACE admission. That is, wards with 0-9 prior delinquent contacts remained in the center program significantly longer (mean = 82.9 days) than wards with 10 or more such prior contacts (mean = 62.1 days).

In examining the more complex interrelationship of treatment modality and prior delinquent contacts in terms of length of stay, a different kind of pattern emerged. Even though those wards with extensive (10 or more) prior

delinquent contacts could be expected to survive for a relatively short period (62.1 days), they tended to remain considerably longer if they received either individual or group psychotherapy along with reality therapy (76.7 days) or the multiple treatment (78.7 days). Their length of stay, however, was significantly shorter (mean = 31.0 days) if they were exposed only to reality therapy. Thus, for wards with extensive prior delinquent histories, the combined approach of reality therapy and individual group psychotherapy or the multiple approach appear to be most effective. No significant differences in the relative effectiveness of the three treatment modalities were obtained with respect to the other two outcome measures of success/failure and program performance ratings.

Attitudinal Changes Among Pre-Parole Residents

To assess the relationship between exposure to the pre-parole program and attitudinal changes relevant to the treatment goals, the Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) was administered on a test-retest basis[9]. The initial test was given during the orientation phase and was readministered during the resident's last month at the center. The analysis reported below was limited to SPACE successes mainly because these wards had the longest period of pre-parole program exposure (mean = 70.7 days) between tests. For the retest, a randomly selected sample involving 50 percent of the successes

[9]The Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) is a measure of self-actualization. This concept as set forth by Maslow (1954, 1962) depicts an individual who uses his time well and makes the most of his capabilities. In terms of these criteria, the young adult offender generally is a "non-self-actualized" individual. Since the treatment modalities used in the SPACE program are aimed at developing social and personal skills which will enable offenders to function better in society, a method of measuring pre-to-post-treatment functioning was needed. The POI was chosen because conceptually self-actualization appeared to be relevant to the therapeutic goals and because the inventory measures a "here-and-now" attitudinal and behavioral orientation, which is basic to two of the treatment approaches used in SPACE, i.e., reality therapy and role training.

was identified. Although not detailed herein, the sample was found to be representative of the total SPACE successes with respect to the POI scale scores on the initial test.

As previously stated, the POI was used to explore attitude changes in the area of self-actualization, as measured by 12 scales in the inventory. An effort was made, first, to determine the extent to which the wards who were pre-parole program successes were self-actualized prior to treatment. For this purpose, an analysis was done using pre-test raw score means which were converted to T scores and compared to the range of values descriptive of self-actualization[10]. Although not reported below, the sample of success cases showed self-actualization in terms of the norms on only two of the 12 POI scales, namely, Feeling Reactivity and Self-Regard.

After approximately 2½ months in the pre-parole program, the residents still appeared to be relatively self-actualized on only two scales, but there was a shift to a different scale. That is, they were no longer self-actualized on Feeling Reactivity (suggesting they had become less sensitive to their own needs and feelings); instead, they had become self-actualized on the Capacity for Intimate Contact scale, although the differences pre-to-post were not significant. As mentioned, the center successes continued to be self-actualized on the Self-Regard scale.

Examination of the data in Appendix I indicates that substantial gains toward self-actualization were shown by the success cases on two scales -

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[10] Edits Manual, Personal Orientation Inventory, An Inventory for the Measurement of Self-Actualization, Shostrom, Everett L., Educational and Industrial Testing Service, San Diego, California.

Existentiality (flexibility in application of values), and Capacity for Intimate Contact (ability to develop close relationships with other people). A non-significant but slightly positive movement also was shown on Nature of Man, Constructive (seeing man as basically good rather than evil). On the other nine POI scales the sample of treated residents appeared to become generally less self-actualized. The differences were non-significant, with the exception of one scale--Self-Actualizing Value. This difference suggests that wards became less accepting of values held by self-actualizing people following exposure to the center program. Generally, they were not oriented to the "here and now" as indicated by the Time Competent scale.

The implications of these findings are that residents who succeeded in the SPACE pre-parole program remained essentially non-self-actualized. After exposure to treatment, they generally became less sensitive to their own feelings and needs, and less accepting of certain self-actualizing values; on the other hand, they tended to become more flexible in the application of values and more capable of developing close relationships with other people.

Community Arrests During the Residential Phase

Police arrests of wards during the pre-parole program were used to evaluate the fourth goal of the SPACE program, i.e., "to insure community protection by a high degree of supervision in a semi-closed setting."

Table 9 demonstrates that during the first year of the program almost 91 percent of the total SPACE admissions had no arrests by community law enforcement agencies for new offenses committed while they were in residence at the center. Only eight (about nine percent) of the 86 admissions had one police arrest in the community. None had more than one arrest.

Two of the eight wards arrested spent a few days in jail for traffic warrants and then returned to the center. Two others who were arrested made restitution and completed the pre-parole program. Three of those arrested were on escape status from SPACE; after being apprehended on Youth Authority warrants, they were removed from SPACE and placed in other Y.A. institutions. Only one of the eight wards arrested was held for trial on a new felony charge. It should be noted that the arrest rate for failures was about proportionately three times greater than for pre-parole successes.

Among a high risk population (ex-offenders, ages 18-24) from metropolitan lower income areas one might expect more than one young adult in 86 to be arrested and tried on a felony charge as was reported within the first 90 days of return to the community.

This expectation was supported upon examination of the arrest records of a sample of 52 wards in the regular Youth Authority parole program, who were similar to the SPACE admissions in terms of sex, age, ethnic group, offense category, geographical area and date of return to the community.

From data not reported herein, the arrest rate of the regular parole wards during the first three months was about 30 percent, which was more than three times that of the SPACE admissions. Moreover, some 19 percent of the wards in the regular program were tried and convicted of a new felony committed during the first 90 days in the community. By contrast, about one percent of the SPACE admissions were held for trial on a new felony charge.

Thus, these preliminary findings suggest that during the initial reintegration period a closely supervised residential pre-parole program affords significantly greater protection to the community than the traditional Youth Authority parole program.

TABLE 9

POLICE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS BY SUCCESS/FAILURE STATUS
IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS
FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Police Arrests And Dispositions	Total Admissions		Success		Failure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86	100.0	60	100.0	25	100.0
No Arrests	78	90.6	57	94.9	21	84.0
One Arrest	8	9.4	3	5.1	4	16.0
Jail Time	(2)	(2.3)	(1)	(1.7)	(1*)	(4.0)
Restitution	(1)	(1.2)	(1)	(1.7)	-	-
Time & Restitution	(1)	(1.2)	(1)	(1.7)	-	-
Program Removal	(3)	(3.5)	-	-	(3)	(12.0)
Jailed, Awaiting Trial	(1**)	(1.2)	-	-	-	-

*One ward was arrested on a traffic charge, jailed and then released. He was subsequently removed from the SPACE program on the basis of a disciplinary action for an unrelated incident which occurred in the center.

**Ward had been arrested and was awaiting trial on a felony charge as of 3-31-75; hence, his success/failure status was unknown.

Disciplinary Actions for Center Rule Infractions

Also examined in conjunction with police arrests and dispositions were disciplinary actions (DDMS) that occurred for infractions of center rules. A description of rule infractions by DDMS level and accompanying disposition alternatives is given in Appendix J.

Table 10 demonstrates that 14 percent of the total admissions to SPACE were not involved in any kind of disciplinary action during their stay in the residential program. Another 23 percent were reported for only minor

TABLE 10

DISCIPLINARY (DDMS) ACTIONS BY SUCCESS/FAILURE STATUS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

DDMS Actions	Total Admissions		Success		Failure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	86	100.0	60	100.0	25	100.0
No DDMS Actions	12	14.0	12	20.1	-	-
One/More Actions[1]	74	86.0	48	79.9	25	100.0
Level 1 only	(20)	(23.2)	(20)	(33.4)	-	-
Levels 2 and 1, 2	(10)	(11.6)	(10)	(16.6)	-	-
Levels 3 only	(15*)	(17.4)	(2)	(3.3)	(12)	(48.0)
Levels 1, 3	(14)	(16.3)	(6)	(10.0)	(8)	(32.0)
Levels 1, 2, 3; 2 and 3	(15)	(17.5)	(10)	(16.6)	(5)	(20.0)
Mean Number of DDMS Actions	2.5		2.2		3.1	
Mean Days to First DDMS	27.1		28.5		21.1	

[1] Level 1 actions are the least serious, and Level 3 the most serious. For a detailed description of DDMS infractions and disposition alternatives for the SPACE program, see Appendix J.

* Total includes one additional ward arrested and awaiting trial on a felony charge (a Level 3 offense); his program outcome status was unknown on March 31, 1975.

rule infractions, such as being untidy or late for a work assignment, which were handled as DDMS Level 1 behavior reports.

The most serious rule infractions, such as escape, use of alcoholic beverages or commission of a felony, are Level 3 incidents. Some of these Level 3 infractions are Board reportable and result in program failure. Others may result in loss of privileges with the resident eventually succeeding in the program.

As seen in Table 10, nearly one third of those who succeeded in the program incurred the most serious (Level 3) disciplinary actions. As would be expected according to SPACE pre-parole procedures, all of the program failures were reported for such disciplinary actions[11].

SPACE failures averaged about one more DDMS action per ward (3.1) than SPACE successes (2.2 actions per ward). Moreover, disciplinary actions occurred earlier for SPACE failures (mean = 21.1 days) than for program successes (mean = 28.5 days to the first DDMS).

Community Employment of SPACE Residents

The last goal of the SPACE program covered in this report pertains to gainful employment in the community.

Table 11 demonstrates that about 83 percent of the total admissions and almost 92 percent of those who completed the pre-parole program successfully had obtained gainful employment in the community during the 90-day residential

[11] It might be asked why the successes with the serious disciplinary actions were not removed from the program. The reason for this was that these actions represented infractions of program rules rather than illegal acts.

TABLE 11

EMPLOYMENT BY SUCCESS/FAILURE STATUS OF ADMISSIONS TO SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Type of Employment	Total Admissions		Success		Failure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total[1]	86	100.0	60	100.0	25	100.0
Not Employed	15	17.4	5	8.4	10	40.0
Employed	71	82.6	55	91.6	15	60.0
Manufacturing	(21)	(24.5)	(17)	(28.3)	(3)	(12.0)
Skilled Trades	(20)	(23.3)	(16)	(26.7)	(4)	(16.0)
Janitorial	(13)	(15.1)	(9)	(15.0)	(4)	(16.0)
Food Service	(7)	(8.1)	(5)	(8.3)	(2)	(8.0)
Other[2]	(10)	(11.6)	(8)	(13.3)	(2)	(8.0)

[1]Includes four residents attending school full-time who, though not employed in the community, worked part time at the center. The four students successfully completed the program. Total also includes one additional ward, employed in manufacturing, who was awaiting court action and for whom outcome status was unknown on March 31, 1975.

[2]Includes sales, nursing, office work, stable hand and basketball coach. One of the three employed in sales and one of the three office workers failed. The two employed in nursing as well as the coach and stable hand successfully completed the program and were paroled.

program and were employed at the time they completed it. Only 60 percent of the failures were employed at the time they were removed from the program; but, about half of these failures occurred before residents were eligible to seek outside employment. (Generally, failures did not remain in the program as long as successes; hence, failures had less opportunity to become employed than successes.)

Nearly half of the total admissions were employed in manufacturing and skilled trades, areas in which the proportions succeeding in the program were considerably higher than those failing it. Only minor differences appeared between the successes and failures for the other areas of employment shown in Table 11.

From these findings it appears that the program goal of having "at least 40 percent partially self-supporting during SPACE residence and all employed or in an academic or trade training program at release to parole" (the successes) essentially was achieved with the first year admissions to SPACE.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings obtained in the present study, a number of tentative generalizations can be made with regard to the operational feasibility and efficacy of the SPACE pre-parole program.

First, the selection procedure for screening SPACE applicants appears to be reasonably effective, since over two thirds of the admissions successfully completed the residential phase of the program. It should be noted, however, that the program failures were largely attributable to escapes. This suggests that more information is needed concerning factors underlying SPACE escapes with a view toward developing strategies to minimize escape attempts.

Second, a fairly accurate statistical prediction can be made on the basis of ward background characteristics and personality inventory scores as to the probability of successful pre-parole program completion.

Third, a multiple treatment approach involving reality therapy and individual or group psychotherapy along with role training appears to be most effective in terms of length of stay in the pre-parole program. Reality therapy by itself seems to be effective with wards having relatively few prior contacts with law enforcement agencies but ineffective with those having extensive prior contacts.

Fourth, there is little evidence that wards exposed to the residential program undergo major attitudinal changes in the area of self-actualization. Further, no appreciable changes are apparent in residents' "here-and-now" attitudinal

and behavioral orientations, aspects basic to two of the treatment approaches used in SPACE, i.e., reality therapy and role training.

Fifth, the high degree of supervision within the semi-closed setting of SPACE seems to provide adequate community protection, as reflected by the relatively low incidence of arrests for SPACE residents. Whether the low SPACE arrest rate continues during the intensive parole phase will be evaluated in a subsequent research report.

Sixth, exposure of wards to the pre-parole program is associated with relatively high rates of employment, particularly among those who successfully complete the program.

Seventh, partial use of the SPACE center for the temporary detention of wards on parole is feasible, even though this has included few SPACE parolees. One of the SPACE program goals in this respect could not be met, namely, that of accepting for temporary detention 30 female wards per year from Los Angeles County parole units. It has been possible, however, to utilize the SPACE center to a limited extent for a 30-day pre-release program for wards from southern California Youth Authority institutions.

APPENDIX A

COMPARISON OF FUNCTIONS OF SPACE AND STATEWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE PAROLE AGENTS[1]
MARCH 1974 TIME STUDY

Activity	SPACE		Statewide	
	Hours	Percent	Hours	Percent
Average Hours Worked Weekly	41.5	100.0	42.5	100.0
Case Management	(11.1)	(26.9)	(18.1)	(42.6)
Case Review and Recording	1.7	4.1	5.8	13.7
Parole Violation Procedures	0	0	5.5	12.9
DDMS Hearings	3.5	8.6	-	-
Selection of Wards	2.9	7.0	-	-
Direct Services to Wards	2.0	4.7	3.8	8.9
Other Case Management Functions	1.0	2.5	3.0	7.1
Managerial	(18.4)	(44.1)	(13.1)	(30.9)
Staff Supervision	7.5	18.0	3.5	8.2
Office/Center Responsibilities	7.3	17.5	6.2	14.7
Program Development	3.6	8.6	3.4	8.0
Administrative	(12.0)	(29.0)	(11.3)	(26.5)
Departmental Assignments	1.7	4.1	2.1	4.9
Professional Development	6.4	15.4	2.9	6.8
Public Relations/Resource Development	1.0	2.5	2.4	5.6
Travel	2.9	7.0	3.9	9.2

[1]Pertains to PA IIIs and administrative PA IIs.

APPENDIX B

COMPARISON OF FUNCTIONS OF SPACE AND STATEWIDE CASE-CARRYING PAROLE AGENTS MARCH 1974 TIME STUDY

Activity	SPACE		Statewide	
	Hours	Percent	Hours	Percent
Average Hours Worked Weekly	45.0	100.0	43.3	100.0
Direct Services	(26.1)	(58.0)	(13.6)	(31.6)
Caseload Supervision	14.0	30.9	10.5	24.4
Selection of Residents	3.1	7.1	-	-
Center Duties[1]	8.8	19.5	-	-
Other[2]	.2	.5	3.1	7.2
Violation Investigations	(2.2)	(4.8)	(9.0)	(20.7)
Parole	.3	.7	9.0	20.7
Center Residents (DDMS)	1.9	4.1	-	-
Other Case Related Services	(9.7)	(21.6)	(7.4)	(17.1)
Case Review and Recording	3.9	8.7	3.3	7.6
Collaterals	3.4	7.6	2.5	5.8
Resource Development	2.4	5.3	1.6	3.7
Administrative	(7.0)	(15.6)	(13.3)	(30.6)
Office Duties	-	-	5.9	13.5
Professional Development	3.0	6.7	2.2	5.1
Travel	4.0	8.9	5.2	12.0

[1]Agent offices are located on the living unit, which means that wards have direct access to agents at all times when they are in the center; and, agents frequently cover the Youth Counselor desk as part of their center duties.

[2]Includes Initial Home Visits, Placements, Special Investigations and Institutional Liaison.

APPENDIX C

APPLICATION

Social
Personal
And
Community
Experience

NAME: _____ AGE: _____ DATE: _____
Last Residence Before Institution: _____
Desired Parole Placement: _____
Birthdate: _____ Number of Children: _____
Single: _____ Married: _____ Separated: _____ Divorced: _____

What type of training or schooling have you had?

What would you like to accomplish for yourself on parole?

Realizing you are still in custody, how can the three-month community program help you to do this?

Give examples of how you have acted responsibly in the institution and in the community:

Why should you be selected for this program?

What is life like for you in the Youth Authority?

APPENDIX D

INSTITUTION PAROLE AGENT'S EVALUATION

P R O G R A M

Social
Personal
And
Community
Experience

To: _____ Date: _____
From: _____ Name: _____
Institution: _____ Y.A.#: _____ DOB: _____
County/Court: _____ Exp. Date: _____
Commitment Offense: _____ Full Board: _____ Spec. Serv. _____

_____

INTAKE CRITERIA:

1. Wards must be between 18 and 25 years of age.
2. Wards must plan to be released to Los Angeles County.
3. Wards may come from any Youth Authority institution or reception center.
4. Wards must be amenable to the program.

EVALUATIONS:

Realistic nature of ward's application:

How has ward shown he can handle the freedoms and limitations of the S.P.A.C.E. Program?

Your evaluations and impressions:

If you feel a ward is qualified for and would benefit from this Program, but he has problems filling out his application, please give him the necessary assistance.

APPENDIX E

TABLE E-I

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS: MEAN DAYS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM BY Y.A. ADMISSION STATUS AND OFFENSE CATEGORY[1] FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Y.A. Admission Status		Against Persons	Not Against Persons	Unweighted Row Means
First Y.A. Admissions	Mean Days	80.0	80.6	80.3
	N	(30)	(24)	
Readmissions	Mean Days	79.9	57.2	68.5
	N	(13)	(18)	
	Unweighted Column Means	80.0	68.9	Grand 74.4 Mean

[1]Unweighted row and column means, as well as the grand mean, are simple means of the cell means regardless of the number of cases in the cells. Although the unweighted means method provides approximate significance tests, it preserves independence of main and interaction effects. (See Data-Text Primer, Armour, David J. and Couch, Arthur S., Free Press, New York, N.Y., 1972, p.p. 112-119.)

TABLE E-2

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS: SUMMARY FOR Y.A. ADMISSION STATUS AND OFFENSE CATEGORY ON DAYS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Source of Variation	Mean Square	DF	F-Test	Significance Level	Percent of Total Sum of Squares
Y.A. Admission Status	2669.72	1	4.32	.04	4.6
Type Offense	2360.72	1	3.82	.06	4.1
Status by Offense	2634.92	1	4.26	.04	4.6
Within Cell	617.82	81	-	-	86.7
Total	687.01	84	-	-	100.0

APPENDIX F

FIRO-B SCALE SCORE MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS
FOR SPACE ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Symbol	FIRO-B Scales[1]	Total[2] (N = 74)		Successes (N = 56)		Failures (N = 18)	
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Ie	Expressed Inclusion	3.0	1.84	2.9	1.82	3.3	1.89
Iw	Wanted Inclusion	1.8	2.39	1.8	2.35	1.6	2.56
Ce	Expressed Control	2.6	2.04	2.5	2.07	2.9	1.65
Cw	Wanted Control	2.1	1.85	1.8*	1.64	2.7*	1.94
Ae	Expressed Affection	2.6	1.79	2.6	1.79	2.4	1.83
Aw	Wanted Affection	2.6	2.21	2.6	1.90	2.7	2.88

*t = -1.98, df = 72, significant at .05 level based on two-tailed t-test

[1]For a discussion of the theory behind the instrument, development of the scales and validation studies of the FIRO-B, the reader is referred to The Interpersonal Underworld, A Reprint Edition of FIRO, A Three-Dimensional Theory of Interpersonal Behavior, Schutz, William C., Science and Behavior Books, Inc., Palo Alto, California, 1966. A description of FIRO-B profiles for the clinical user of the test is contained in Clinical Interpretation of the FIRO-B, Ryan, Leo Robert, Ph.D., Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc., Palo Alto, California, 1971.

[2]FIRO-B results were not available for 12 SPACE admissions.

APPENDIX G

TABLE G-1

REGRESSION RESULTS FOR BACKGROUND AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS/FAILURE IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error of Coefficient	t-test DF = 60	Signif. Level	Percent Variance
(N = 68)[1]					
Y.A. Admission Status	0.25	0.10	2.53	.01	7.4
FIRO-B Cw Score	0.06	0.03	2.15	.04	5.3
POI I Score	0.02	0.01	2.15	.04	5.3
Age at Admission	-0.07	0.04	-2.03	.05	4.8
FIRO-B Ie Score	0.04	0.02	1.51	.14	2.6
POI Tc Score	-0.02	0.02	-1.48	.14	2.5
POI Fr Score	-0.02	0.03	-0.84	.40	1.0

Fc = 7.69, 7 and 60 df, $p < .02$. Fc = F-test when shrinkage formula (R_c^2) is used, with N = number of cases in sample, and m number of variables in regression. Using:

$$Fc = \frac{R_c^2 \div (m - 1)}{(1 - R_c^2 \div (N - m)}$$

Regression Constant = 1.24. Multiple Correlation Squared (R_c^2) = .48

Using:

$$R_c^2 = \sqrt{1 - (1-R^2) \frac{(N - 1)}{(N - m)}}$$

[1] Personality variables missing for 17 SPACE admissions who had left program by 3-31-75 (11 failures and 6 successes).

APPENDIX G (CONT'D)

TABLE G-2

REGRESSION RESULTS FOR BACKGROUND AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF DAYS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error of Coefficient	t-test DF = 60	Signif. Level	Percent Variance
(N = 68)[1]					
Y.A. Admission Status	-12.97	4.70	-2.76	.01	9.1
POI Tc Score	1.64	0.75	2.20	.03	5.8
FIRO-B Ie Score	-1.29	1.18	-1.09	.28	1.4
Sex	-8.22	7.64	-1.08	.29	1.4
FIRO-B Cw Score	-2.19	1.46	-1.50	.14	2.7
POI I Score	-0.66	0.44	-1.49	.14	2.7
POI Fr Score	1.45	1.38	1.05	.30	1.3

Regression Constant = 122.43

Multiple Correlation Squared (R_c^2) = .44 $F_c = 5.73$, 7 and 60 df, $p < .02$

TABLE G-3

REGRESSION RESULTS FOR BACKGROUND AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES AS PREDICTORS OF PERFORMANCE RATING FOR SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error of Coefficient	t-test DF = 60	Signif. Level	Percent Variance
(N = 68)[1]					
Prior Delinq. Contacts	-0.04	0.02	-2.34	.02	6.3
Sex	0.87	0.31	2.81	.01	9.1
Prior Escapes	-0.13	0.06	-2.22	.03	5.7
FIRO-B Ie Score	-0.08	0.05	-1.65	.10	3.2
POI I Score	-0.02	0.01	-1.60	.12	3.0
Type Offense	0.25	0.19	1.34	.19	2.1
POI Tc Score	0.03	0.03	0.87	.39	1.0

Regression Constant = 3.04

Multiple Correlation Squared (R_c^2) = .48 $F_c = 7.67$, 7 and 60 df, $p < .02$

[1]Personality variables missing for 17 SPACE admissions who had left the program by 3-31-75 (11 failures and 6 successes).

TABLE H-1

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS: MEAN DAYS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM BY TREATMENT MODALITY AND PRIOR DELINQUENT CONTACTS FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Prior Delinquent Contacts		Reality Therapy	Reality and Individual/ Group Psycho-therapy	Reality and Individual/ Group Psycho-therapy and Role Training	Unweighted Row Means
0-9 Prior Contacts	Mean Days	82.5	80.7	85.9	82.9
	N	(8)	(23)	(10)	-
10-13 Prior Contacts	Mean Days	31.0	76.7	78.7	62.1
	N	(8)	(25)	(11)	-
	Unweighted Column Means	56.6	78.7	82.3	Grand 72.5 Mean

TABLE H-2

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS: SUMMARY FOR TREATMENT MODALITY AND PRIOR DELINQUENT CONTACTS ON DAYS IN SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM FOR ADMISSIONS NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974

Source of Variation	Mean Square	DF	F-Test	Significance Level	Percent of Total Sum of Squares
Prior Delinquent Contacts	7424.14	1	14.83	.001	11.6
Treatment Modality	4420.46	2	8.83	.001	13.9
Priors by Modality	3993.46	2	7.98	.001	12.5
Within Cell	500.47	79	-	-	62.0
Total	759.40	84	-	-	100.0

APPENDIX I

POI PRE AND POSTTEST SCORE MEANS FOR SAMPLE OF SPACE PRE-PAROLE PROGRAM SUCCESSES ADMITTED NOVEMBER 1, 1973 TO OCTOBER 31, 1974 (N = 32)

POI Scale	Pre-Test Mean	Post-Test Mean	Mean Difference
Time Competent	15.0	14.7	-0.3
Inner Directed	79.3	78.1	-1.2
Self-Actualizing Value	18.9	17.6	-1.3***
Existentiality	18.0	19.2	1.2**
Feeling Reactivity	15.4	14.4	-1.0
Spontaneity	11.3	11.2	-0.1
Self-Regard	12.9	12.2	-0.7
Self-Acceptance	14.7	14.3	-0.4
Nature of Man, Constructive	10.1	10.2	0.1
Synergy	5.4	5.1	-0.3
Acceptance of Aggression	15.3	14.9	-0.4
Capacity for Intimate Contact	17.8	18.8	1.0*

*$t = 1.75$, $p < .09$, $df = 31$, based on two-tailed matched t-test

**$t = 1.98$, $p < .06$, $df = 31$, based on two-tailed matched t-test.

***$t = -2.98$, $p < .01$, $df = 31$, based on two-tailed matched t-test.

APPENDIX J

S.P.A.C.E. CENTER

DDMS
OFFENSES AND DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES

This listing of offenses and disposition alternatives shows what dispositions can be initiated under DDMS at the S.P.A.C.E. Center for various behaviors.

Attempting to commit any of these offenses, aiding another person to commit any of these offenses, and making plans to commit any of these offenses shall be considered the same as committing the offense itself.

LEVEL 3 OFFENSES:

1. Offenses requiring report to, or action by, Youth Authority Board:

   A. Felonies.

   B. Battery on staff or wards. (Battery is "any unlawful beating or other wrongful physical violence or constraint inflicted on a human being without his consent.")

   C. Escapes and attempted escapes.

   D. Use, possession, or attempting to bring narcotics, dangerous drugs or other stimulants or depressants into the S.P.A.C.E. Center or its grounds. This includes alcoholic beverages.

   E. Homosexual or heterosexual acts. (These are any sexual act prohibited by Title IX of the California Penal Code (including sodomy, oral copulation, unlawful intercourse, etc., or any sexual intercourse occurring on S.P.A.C.E. Center grounds or property.)

   F. Possession or attempting to bring weapons into the S.P.A.C.E. Center or its grounds.

   G. Involvement in a conspiracy to commit a crime or incite a riot. (Conspiracy is defined as "a combination or a confederacy between two or more persons formed for the purpose of committing, by their joint efforts, some unlawful or criminal act.")

2. Any involvement in an escape plot.

3. Engaging in, influencing others, or conspiring with others to resist the authority of staff or cause an incident not involving violence.

4. Assault on staff or wards. (Assault is "an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another.")

5. Returning to the S.P.A.C.E. Center from any pass or furlough two hours or more late.

6. Willful failure to abide by the limits and or intent of any pass or furlough.

7. Willful violation of a Youth Authority Board order.

8. A bench warrant or arrest arising from a traffic violation occurring while in the S.P.A.C.E. Program.

9. Theft of State or private property.

10. Damaging or destroying State or personal property.

11. Fire setting.

12. Possession or bringing into the S.P.A.C.E. Center or its grounds any explosive or ammunition.

13. Self-mutilation.

14. Indecent exposure.

15. Verbal threats to do bodily harm to anyone.

16. Physical fighting.

17. Lying as a witness in a DDMS hearing.

18. Lying about a staff member with intent to do harm in a grievance procedure.

19. Serious program failure involving consistent failure to meet or attempt to meet the major realistic documented program goal(s) and/or individual program objective(s) at the discretion of the resident's Treatment Team.

LEVEL 3 DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES:

1. Remove from the S.P.A.C.E. Program, with or without recommendation of additional time in another Youth Authority institution.

2. Full restriction to S.P.A.C.E. Center grounds during free time for a maximum of four weeks.

3. Any equal or lesser disciplinary action (including Level 2 and Level 1) which will achieve the desired change in behavior.

LEVEL 2 OFFENSES:

1. Returning to the S.P.A.C.E. Center from any pass or furlough more than thirty minutes but less than two hours late.

2. Failure to obey staff's instructions.

3. Traffic citations while in the S.P.A.C.E. Program, at the discretion of the resident's Treatment Team.

4. Being two weeks or more behind in room and board payments.

5. Possession of contraband except for items covered by Level 3.

6. Misuse of medications, including refusal to take medication.

7. Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security of, or the orderly running of the S.P.A.C.E. Center.

8. Falsely accusing a ward or staff member of misconduct.

9. Loaning property or anything of value for profit or increased return.

10. Resisting staff in the performance of their duties, including searches of any kind.

11. Gambling.

12. "Pressuring"; demanding compliance by intimidation.

13. Minor law violations, misdemeanors.

14. Moderate program failure consisting of failure to meet the moderate realistic documented program goals and/or individual program objective.

LEVEL 2 DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES:

Any one or reasonable combination of:

1. Loss of privilege of possession of an automobile or motorcycle for a maximum of two weeks.

2. Loss of free-time pass privileges for a maximum of two passes.

3. Loss of furlough privileges for a maximum of two furloughs.

4. Full restriction to S.P.A.C.E. Center grounds during free time for a maximum of two weeks.

5. "Time Served" at a closed institution prior to D.D.M.S. hearing.

6. Special counseling program (must be outlined in detail, including follow-up).

7. Research project relating to behavior, for a maximum of 8 hours of work.

8. Creative project for S.P.A.C.E. for a maximum of 10 hours of work.

9. Volunteer work for the community for a maximum of 8 hours of work.

10. Loss of S.P.A.C.E. pay phone privilege for a maximum of two weeks.

11. For being late on a pass or furlough, a deduction not to exceed five minutes for each minute late may be made from next pass(es) or furlough. Total deduction for Level 2 not to exceed 10 hours.

12. Any equal or lesser (including Level 1) disciplinary action which will achieve the desired change in behavior.

LEVEL 1 OFFENSES:

1. Pretending to be sick or injured to avoid work or involvement in program.

2. Failure to follow safety or sanitation rules.

3. Verbal abuse directed toward staff or wards.

4. Unexcused absence or tardiness from an assignment.

5. Using abusive or obscene language.

6. Being unsanitary or untidy; failing to keep one's person and quarters in accordance with standards.

7. Manipulation of staff or residents.

8. Lying.

9. Returning to the S.P.A.C.E. Center from any pass or furlough thirty or less minutes late.

10. Any minor infraction of S.P.A.C.E. Center rules not covered by Level 3, Level 2 or above.

LEVEL 1 DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES:

Any one or reasonable combination of:

1. Extra duties without pay to a maximum of five hours.

2. Loss of one evening program (early room time) beginning no earlier than 6:00 p.m. and to be used within one week of completion of DDMS process.

3. Loss of free time off-grounds privileges with or without staff for no more than two days, not to restrict weekend or holiday passes or furloughs which are otherwise earned.

4. Loss of S.P.A.C.E. pay phone privileges for a maximum of 2 days.

5. Essay on behavior not to exceed 500 words.

6. Loss of use of the pool table for a maximum of one week.

END