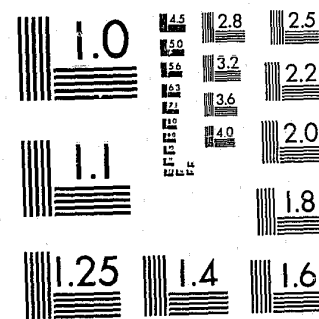National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

PHOENIX HOUSE

JEFFERSON COUNTY · KENTUCKY
1780

74905-
74906

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT

DATA/MERIT HOUSE

December, 1979

Prepared by:

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INTRODUCTION

The institutionalization of status offenders has become a hotly debated subject in the field of juvenile justice services. A status offender is a juvenile who has committed an offense which would not be considered an offense for an adult - namely, runaway, ungovernable behavior, and truancy.

The controversy over the institutionalization of these youth becomes particularly strong when status offenders are confined with public offenders. It has been hypothesized that, under these circumstances, the status offender will identify with the delinquent subculture and learn attitudes and techniques for defying authority.

In 1975, the Office of Research and Planning for the Department for Human Services (DHS) conducted a study of female delinquency in Jefferson County. A main focus of the study was toward females committed to Ormsby Village Treatment Center (OVTC), a residential facility for public and status offenders. It was discovered that more than 80 percent of the females committed to OV had been adjudicated for status offenses. These females often spent a longer time in the program than youth who were committed for public offenses.

One of the reasons given for the placement of status offenders in OV was the lack of any appropriate treatment resources in the community for "acting out" youth. It was argued that the DHS Group Homes then operating were not adequately designed, staffed and/or programmed in such a way as to appropriately address the needs of "acting out" status offenders.

In August of 1977, DHS was awarded a grant from LEAA to establish two specialized group homes for the deinstitutionalization of of status offenders. DATA House was established for males, and Merit House for females. The program, staffing patterns, and physical structure of each home was specifically designed to meet the needs of status offenders.

The overall goal of the Deinstitutionalization Project was to reduce the capacity for status offenders by 75 percent at Ormsby Village by 1980.

Other objectives, as stated in the grant, were:

√ To provide a written treatment plan for each youth admitted, which would include:

    a. a suggested plan for treatment

    b. a specific goal-oriented treatment plan

    c. a listing of possible referrals to social agencies and medical facilities.

√ To provide a minimum of three individual and/or group counseling sessions during any seven day period.

√ To provide a minimum of one family counseling contact per month with the familiy or surrogate family.

√ To provide transportation for each juvenile, as needed, to school, social, medical, or recreational facilities.

√ To provide an educational opportunity (either public school, vocational school, day treatment at Ormsby Village School, or work experience of a minimum of 20 hours per week).

The first section of this report examines the objectives of the program and the extent to which they have been met. The second section describes the population characteristics of youth who were committed to the program, and compares the population with status offenders who were committed to OV and the Group Homes in 1976-77. Problem areas are examined in the third section.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the present evaluation involves an examination of the goals and objectives of the Deinstitutionalization Project. The population consisted of youth who entered DATA and Merit Houses from the inception of the programs, through August 30, 1979. Selected characteristics of this population were then compared to all of those status offenders who were committed, on original commitments, to Ormsby Village and to the Group Homes in 1976-77.

Data was gathered from treatment files, Psychological Services files, and from the records of Juvenile Session of District Court. When a youth was referred for multiple offenses, the most serious offense was used as the reason referred.

Two additional items of information require explanation. One of these is the Interpersonal Maturity Classification (I-Level). The test, which consists of a set of open-ended questions, is designed to give a general classification of relative maturity. On the basis of the test, a trained interviewer classifies the individual into an I-Level group. The I-Level is further divided into various subgroups which define the individual's maturity level of psychological development.

Youths served by juvenile justice services primarily fall between levels I_2 and I_4. Level I_2 indicates a relatively low maturity and general asocialism. Level I_3 youths have reached a middle maturity level in which they respond to external controls, stereotypes, and rules that are perceived simplistically. Those in Level I_4 are of the highest level, but suffer from neurosis, or they may identify

with delinquent models. Staff of the DHS Psychological Services Department tested the youth and determined both the I-Level classifications and the Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.) scores which are presented in this report.

The Follow-Up Master Score also requires explanation. The following criteria were used in determining the score:

> *Success* - *No referrals or arrests and no institutionalizations.*
>
> *Moderate Success* - *Minor referrals and no institutionalizations.*
>
> *Marginal Success* - *Major offenses and no institutionalizations.*
>
> *Failure* - *Institutionalization or Grand Jury referral in the follow-up period.*

Only those with a follow-up period of at least six months were assigned a master score. In-treatment offenses were not counted in determining the master score, unless the offense resulted in a new disposition.

SECTION I.

Program Objectives

In this section, the objectives of the program, as specified in the grant, will be examined and the extent to which they have been met will be discussed.

The overall goal was to reduce the capacity for status offenders by 75 percent at Ormsby Village by 1980. As a result of a policy decision by Fiscal Court, Ormsby Village closed in December of 1979.

A second goal was to provide a written treatment plan for each youth admitted which would include: (1) a suggested plan for treatment, (2) a specific goal-oriented treatment plan, (3) a listing of placement possibilities, and (4) a listing of possible referrals to social agencies and medical facilities. Although all available treatment records were examined, this objective was not completely met for any of the cases. Treatment goals were included as part of a monthly report. These goals were usually made on a month-to-month basis, as opposed to overall treatment goals developed during the observational period. Placement possibilities and possible referrals to social agencies and medical facilities were not included as part of any written treatment plan.

A third goal was to provide a minimum of three individual and/or group counseling sessions during any seven day period. Neither individual counseling sessions nor group sessions were documented in treatment records. As a result of this, we were unable to adequately examine this objective.

A fourth objective was to provide a minimum of one family counseling contact per month with the family or surrogate family. Due to insufficient documentation, it was impossible to determine the number of counseling contacts per month. It was usually apparent from monthly reports that family contacts were being made, apparently more often than one per month, in most cases. However, references to family contacts were usually brief and it was often impossible to determine if family contacts were actually counseling sessions.

A fifth objective was to provide transportation for each juvenile, as needed, to school, social, medical, or recreational facilities. One agency vehicle was assigned to each group home for the purpose of fulfilling this objective. Whenever possible, bus transportation was used for transportation to and from school.

A sixth objective was to provide an educational opportunity (either public school, vocational school, day treatment at Ormsby Village School, or work experience of a minimum of 20 hours per week). All residents of DATA and Merit Houses are required either to attend school or to work. Thus far, all residents who have been involved with the program for any length of time, have attended school of some type -- public school, day treatment at Ormsby Village, or an alternate school (such as Project Way-Out).

Although it was not a specific objective in the grant, an important goal would be for the deinstitutionalization of status offender's group homes to not only operate comparably to other group homes maintained by DHS, but also to operate less expensively than Ormsby

Village. The Schedule in the Appendix reports the costs for DATA and Merit Houses, DHS Group Homes, and Ormsby Village for Fiscal Years 1978 and 1979.

In the first year, DATA and Merit Houses were more expensive than DHS Group Homes with a cost per day of nearly $45 as compared with a cost of almost $37 for the DHS Group Homes. However, this higher cost is easily explained due to start-up costs (i.e. purchases of furniture, appliances, household items, etc.). Another reason for higher costs per day was the smaller daily population for the Deinstitutionalization Project (average for DATA and Merit Houses was 4.8 youth per house, while the average per home for the five DHS Group Homes was 5.8 youths). A comparable daily population for DATA and Merit Houses would have made the costs per day quite similar.

In Fiscal Year 1979, just the reverse is true. The DATA and Merit Houses operated at about 84 percent of the cost of the DHS Group Homes (approximately $36 for DATA and Merit and about $43 for DHS Group Homes). However, the difference is due to average daily population per house was 6.1 youth, while it was 5.2 youth per house for the DHS Group Homes. A comparable daily population for the DHS Group Homes would have resulted in a daily cost of $36.17 as compared to $35.75 for DATA and Merit Houses. Obviously, the number of referrals to a program is quite important to the cost effectiveness in the program.

In comparing DATA and Merit Houses with Ormsby Village, a notable difference is reflected. In Fiscal Year 1979, the average daily cost per day for Ormsby Village was 72 percent higher than that of the Deinstitutionalization Project ($62 as compared to $36).

SCHEDULE OF COSTS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT, GROUP HOMES AND ORMSBY VILLAGE
(Fiscal Years 1978/1979)

	FY/1978			FY/1979		
	Deinstitu-tionalization**	Group Homes	Ormsby Village	Deinstitu-tionalization	Group Homes	Ormsby Village
Personnel	$68,717	$294,271	$769,021	$124,057	$304,871	$795,747
Equipment	9,257	4,059	2,579	790	4,823	3,070
Supplies/Operating Costs	20,124	78,314	249,635	30,874	75,791	241,325
Travel	983	14,533	14,021	3,828	17,941	17,306
Miscellaneous Recovery	-0-	(825)	(52,070)	-0-	(796)	(48,946)
TOTAL COSTS	$99,081	$390,352	$983,186	$159,549	$402,630	$1,008,502
Total Child Days Spent In Program	2,221	10,631	18,402	4,463	9,417	16,170
Avg. Daily Population	9.5	29.1	50.4	12.2	25.8	44.3
Avg. Cost Per Day	$44.61	$36.72	$53.43	$35.75	$42.76	$62.37

*It should be noted that the FY 1979 costs for Group Homes and Ormsby Village are estimations. Due to a DHS administration decision, the fiscal year 1979 budget was not presented by cost center, (i.e. Group Homes, Ormsby Village, Aftercare Services, etc.). Instead, it was reported by programmatic function (i.e. public offenders, status offenders, etc.). This presented numerous problems in determining the actual costs for Group Homes and Ormsby Village. It was decided to total the costs of those programmatic functions applicable to Group Homes and Ormsby Village and then to allocate these costs based on the FY 1978 percentages. This assumes there were no staffing pattern alterations or any other changes in program content at these facilities.

**The grant actually operated from August 1, 1977 thru June 30, 1978, and youth were not referred to the program until November 7, 1977.

SECTION II.

Population Characteristics

Selected characteristics of youth who were involved in the project are presented in this section. The data is presented according to outcome in the program -- successful completion, unsuccessful completion, or still in program (as of 10/8/79). For comparison purposes, data is also presented for status offenders who were committed to group homes and Ormsby Village on original commitments in 1976-77.

Thirty-two males and 33 females were committed to the project from the beginning, through August 30, 1979. (See Table 1.) As of October 8, 1979, 29 of the males had left DATA House. Fifteen or 51.7 percent of those youth completed the program successfully, while 14 left the program unsuccessfully. For Merit House, 30 of the females had left the program, although only eight or 26.7 percent, had completed the program successfully. Merit House had a greater AWOL problem than DATA House. Eight females (as compared to one male) left the program in this manner within a week of their commitment.

The majority of the youths in both DATA House and Merit House were white. Females tended to be older than males, both at the time they were committed to the program and at the time of their first referral. Females who were successful in the program were more likely to be from a family receiving public assistance than were unsuccessful females or either of the male groups.

Males had a higher mean number of prior offenses than females. Unsuccessful males had a mean of 3.8 prior referrals, while the mean for unsuccessful males was 2.7. Unsuccessful females also tended

to have more prior referrals than those who successfully completed the program, with means of 1.6 and 0.9 respectively.

The mean I.Q. score for males was found to be slightly higher than for females. Unsuccessful males tended to have higher scores than successful males (means of 85.9 and 77.5, respectively), while the reverse was true for females (82.9 for successful females and 75.3 for those who were unsuccessful). With regard to Inter-Personal Maturity Level (I-Level), successful males tended to be less mature than unsuccessful males. (See Table 2.) Over half of the successful males had the classification of I_2, while less than a third of the unsuccessful males had this classification.

Unsuccessful males and females were more likely than their successful counterparts to have been referred at some time to the DHS Protective Services Department. This department primarily handles cases of alleged child abuse and neglect. While 57.1 percent of the unsuccessful males had one or more referrals to Protective Services, only 26.7 percent of the successful males had had referrals. Similarly, 50.0 percent of the unsuccessful females and 12.5 percent of the successful females had a history of one or more referrals to Protective Services.

The living arrangements of youth in the project are presented in Table 3. The category of "Mother Only" was representative of 68.8 percent of the males and 48.5 percent of the females. The second highest categories were "Both Parents" for males (15.6%) and "Mother/Stepfather" for females (21.2%).

Pre-History data is presented in Table 4. Fifty percent of the males had a history of major offenses, as compared to 15.2 percent

of the females. Less than a fourth of the males and less than a
third of the females had no prior offenses.

For Reason Referred, 34.4 percent of the males were referred
for felonies, 31.3 percent for misdemeanors, and 34.4 percent for
status offenses. (See Table 5.) For females, 24.2 percent of the
referrals were for misdemeanors and 75.8 percent were for status
offenses. DATA House was least successful with youth committed for
Theft Under $100, while Merit House was least successful with females
committed for Runaway.

In following up youth who left DATA and Merit Houses, it was
found that no further referrals occurred for 37.5 percent of the
males and 32.0 percent of the females. Institutionalization resulted
for 37.5 percent of the males and 40.0 percent of the females. (Data
is presented in Table 6.)

Pre-History scores were compared with follow-up Master Scores
in Table 7. For DATA House, half of those with a history of major
offenses had a failure master score, as compared to no failures for
youth with no prior offenses. The relationship was not as clear for
Merit House, although nine out of ten of the failures had prior de-
linquent history.

Data is presented in Tables 8 through 11 for comparison of the
DATA House and Merit House populations with those of status offenders
committed to the Group Homes and Ormsby Village in 1976/77. The male
Group Home population is too small to make valid comparisons (five
youth), but the data is presented.

Racial differences were very small between males in DATA House
and those in Ormsby Village. The Merit House population had a some-

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what larger black population than the other two female groups.
Public Assistance differences were also very small for males, while
females in Merit House had a substantially higher rate for public
assistance than the other two groups.

At the time of commitment, males committed to DATA House had
a mean age which was over a year younger than that of the OV group.
The mean age for Merit House females, while similar to that of OV
females, was a year younger than the Group Homes females. Similar
relationships were found between the groups when mean ages at first
commitment were compared.

For number of prior referrals, DATA House had a higher mean
than OV, while Merit House ranked between the Group Homes and OV.

I.Q. differences were rather small between the two male groups,
while Merit House had the lowest mean for the females (76.7 for Merit
House, 90.5 for Group Homes, and 88.1 for Ormsby Village). I-Level
classifications indicate that females in Merit House tended to be
less mature than the other two groups. Males in DATA House also
tended to be less mature than those in OV.

Males in DATA House were more likely to have a history of major
offenses than were males in Ormsby Village. DATA House also had a
higher follow-up failure rate. Merit House had the highest percent-
age of females with prior histories of major offenses and the high-
est failure rate.

One of the most noticeable differences between the groups con-
cerned length of stay in the program. For males, the mean number of
days in the program was 145.7 for DATA House and 240.2 for Ormsby
Village. For females, the means were 124.8 for Merit House, 196.5
for Group Homes, and 192.4 for Ormsby Village.

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SECTION III.

Problem Areas

The purpose of this section is to describe and examine several problem areas which were discovered during the evaluation of the project.

The <u>first problem area concerns intake.</u> The grant establishes the following intake criteria for the program: (1) Status Offender, (2) Sex-Male and Female, (3) Age 12 through 17, (4) I.Q. - 60 minimum, (5) No Major Physical Handicaps, and (6) I-Level - I_2, A_p and less sophisticated I_3, Cfm's. The grant also establishes specific intake procedures, the last of which concerns specific intake criteria. The grant specifies that "during the observational period, a meeting will be held with the parents. The parents are asked to sign a contract specifying their intention to participate in family counseling, their support of the program and their desired degree of involvement with their child, before and after graduation from the group home program.'

Three of the intake criteria were not always adherred to - namely status offender, age, and I-Level. As mentioned in Section II, only 34.4 percent of the males and 75.8 percent of the females were referred for status offenses. While none of the females were referred for felonies, this occurred for 34.4 percent of the males.

Two of the males who were referred to the program for non-status offenses were 11 years old. Thus, these youth were ineligible for the program on two accounts. All of the females fell within the required age range.

The I-Level criteria requires all of the youth to be I_2, A_p and less sophisticated I_3, Cfm's, For the sake of simplicity, the I-Level data presented in Table 2 was not broken down into sublevels. Therefore, included under I_3 are Cfc's and M_p's, which are more sophisticated than the Cfm's. In addition to this, five males and one female were classified as I_4's and one female was a translevel I_3/I_4.

A problem was also found concerning the parental contract which was specified by the grant. Although meetings were held with the families, no contract had been used for parents to indicate their willingness to participate.

A <u>second problem area concerns documentation.</u> In the area of case recording, the program description for the DHS Status Offender Program states that "the social worker is responsible for maintaining accurate, up-to-date case information including, but not limited to: (1) Social History, (2) Psychological/Psychiatric Information, (3) Court Orders, (4) Title XX Information, (5) Treatment Plans and Goals, (6) Monthly Summaries, (7) Dispositional Summary, and (8) Transfer Summary." In addition, to establish the extent to which grant objectives have been met, DATA and Merit House social workers should include a listing of placement possibilities and should document individual counseling sessions, family counseling contacts, and home visits. Outside referrals should be documented through the Human Services Coordination Alliance (HSCA).

Documentation was found to be rather inconsistent and incomplete. Treatment goals varied as to completeness and specificity. Monthly summaries were often missing. Individual counseling sessions were not documented, and outside referrals were not documented through

HSCA. With regard to other case information, some case folders were relatively complete, while others were very incomplete.

A third problem area concerns missing files. Treatment files for 19 out of 65 participants in the project could not be located or otherwise accounted for. (Twelve from DATA House and seven from Merit House). This amounts to a loss in records of 29.2 percent. Much of the needed information was available from other sources (Psychological Services files and Juvenile Court records); however, most in-program information (such as treatment goals) was unavailable. It should be noted that this was not only a phenomenon of DATA House and Merit House, as the same problem existed for the Group Homes and Ormsby Village.

The final problem area concerns the objectives for the project, as stated in the grant. The overall goal in establishing the Deinstitutionalization Project was to reduce the number of status offenders at Ormsby Village. Now that Ormsby Village has been closed, additional performance objectives need to be considered for future evaluations of the project.

The following improvement objectives are listed in the program description for the DHS Status Offender Program:

✓ *to document, through HSCA, 95% of all external referrals for youth in the program.*

✓ *to insure that 90% of the youth admitted complete the program.*

✓ *to assure that 80% of the youth will not have new charges while in the program.*

✓ *to reach 80% compliance with ACA Standards.*

✓ *to maintain a maximum of a 10% AWOL rate.*

These objectives should be included in future evaluations of the project. In addition, there should be an objective concerning recidivism rate. The following objective seems reasonable:

✓ *to maintain a recidivism level equal to or better than that achieved by the traditional group homes.*

SECTION IV.

Conclusions

The Deinstitutionalization Project, while meeting some of its goals, has fallen short in a number of areas. Improvements need to be made in treatment plans and documentation. The parental contract which was specified in the grant, needs to be implemented.

Several other problem areas need further emphasis and elaboration. One of these is the problem of intake criteria. When only 34.4 percent of the youth who were referred to DATA House were referred for status offenses, the program cannot be considered a status offender program. During the examination of treatment files, it seemed apparent that judges were often reducing more serious offenses to status offenses solely for the purpose of making the child eligible for DATA or Merit House. At least in one case, this was specifically stated as the reasoning.

A related area of concern is that of the pre-history of youth who were involved in the program, as 65.6 percent of the males and 33.4 percent of the females had a history of minor or major offenses.

The commitment of youth with histories of public offenses and of youth whose present offense is a non-status offense conflicts with the basic premises from which the Deinstitutionalization Project developed. The purpose of the project was to separate status offenders from public offenders in order to (1) lessen the stigma which results from any contact with the juvenile justice system and (2) to prevent identification with and assimilation of the practices of the

delinquent subculture. If admission into the program is not restricted to status offenders, then DATA House and Merit House merely become two more group homes.

Another area which needs further emphasis is the problem with missing files. When a youth who was involved with DATA or Merit House was subsequently committed to another program in the agency, his treatment folder was sent to that program. If the youth was not presently active with the agency, his folder was sent to Ormsby Village. Information on former residents was not retained by DATA and Merit House staff. Information thus becomes scattered throughout the files of other programs. Not only does this hinder the gathering of information, but it becomes difficult or impossible to determine what happened to records which cannot be found in any of the files. Further complicating the problem, it seems that treatment folders are occasionally lent to other agencies when a former resident later becomes involved with that agency.

It is recommended that a separate file be kept for DATA and Merit House. When a resident leaves the program, before his treatment folder is sent anywhere, some basic information could be put in a new folder. A notation would be made as to where the complete treatment folder was sent. The original copy of a folder should never be sent to another agency, although a xeroxed copy can be sent.

Table 1. Selected Variables by Program and Program Outcome

SELECTED VARIABLES	DATA HOUSE (Male)				MERIT HOUSE (Female)			
	Successful	Unsuccessful	In-Program	TOTAL	Successful	Unsuccessful	In-Program	TOTAL
Number in Population	15	14	3	32	8	22	3	33
Percentage White	73.3	64.3	66.7	68.8	62.5	59.1	33.3	57.6
Percentage Black	26.7	35.7	33.3	31.3	37.5	40.9	66.7	42.4
Percentage Public Assistance	40.0	42.9	33.3	40.6	75.0	40.9	33.3	48.5
Mean Age at Commitment	13.8	13.3	13.0	13.5	14.5	14.1	15.0	14.3
Mean Age at 1st Referral	12.0	11.6	12.0	11.8	13.5	13.0	13.7	13.2
Mean No. Months from 1st Referral to Commitment	22.2	20.8	9.0	20.3	13.6	12.9	14.0	13.2
Mean No. Prior Referrals	2.7	3.8	1.7	3.1	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.3
Mean I.Q	77.5	85.9	93.0	82.6	82.9*	75.3*	72.0	76.7
Percengage Referrals to Protective Services	26.7	57.1	100.0	46.9	12.5	50.0	-	36.4
Mean No. Days in Program	194.1	96.2	134.0**	145.7	181.0	39.1	163.0**	124.8

*Mean excludes one unknown.
**As of 10/08/79.

Table 2. I-Level Classification by Program and Program Outcome

I-LEVEL CLASSIFICATION	DATA HOUSE								MERIT HOUSE							
	Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL		Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I_2	8	53.3	4	30.8	0	-	12	38.7	2	28.6	5	23.8	0	-	7	22.6
I_2/I_3	0	-	1	7.7	0	-	1	3.2	1	14.3	3	14.3	2	66.7	6	19.4
I_2/I_4	1	6.7	0	-	1	33.3	2	6.5	0	-	4	19.0	0	-	4	12.9
I_3	4	26.7	6	46.2	1	33.3	11	35.5	4	57.1	7	33.3	1	33.3	12	38.7
I_3/I_4	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	4.8	0	-	1	3.2
I_4	2	13.3	2	15.4	1	33.3	5	16.1	0	-	1	4.8	0	-	1	3.2
Unknown	0	-	1	-*	0	-	1	-*	1	-*	1	-*	0	-	2	-*
TOTAL	15	100.0	14	100.1	3	99.9	32	100.0	8	100.0	22	100.0	3	100.0	33	100.0

*Percentages exclude Unknowns.

Table 3. Living Arrangement by Program and Program Outcome

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	DATA HOUSE								MERIT HOUSE							
	Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL		Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mother/Stepfthr.	0	-	0	-	1	33.3	1	3.1	2	25.0	5	22.7	0	-	7	21.2
Mother Only	9	60.0	11	78.6	2	66.7	22	68.8	4	50.0	10	45.5	2	66.7	16	48.5
Relative	1	6.7	1	7.1	0	-	2	6.3	0	-	2	9.1	0	-	2	6.1
Both Parents	4	26.7	1	7.1	0	-	5	15.6	1	12.5	3	13.6	1	33.3	5	15.2
Father Only	1	6.7	1	7.1	0	-	2	6.3	1	12.5	1	4.5	0	-	2	6.1
Foster Home	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	4.5	0	-	1	3.0
TOTAL	15	100.1	14	99.9	3	100.0	32	100.1	8	100.0	22	99.9	3	100.0	33	100.1

Table 4. Pre-History Score by Program and Program Outcome

PRE-HISTORY SCORE	DATA HOUSE								MERIT HOUSE							
	Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL		Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Prior Offenses	5	33.3	1	7.1	1	33.3	7	21.9	4	50.0	4	18.2	2	66.7	10	30.3
Prior Dependency	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Status Offenses	2	13.3	1	7.1	1	33.3	4	12.5	2	25.0	9	40.9	1	33.3	12	36.4
Minor Offenses	2	13.3	2	14.3	1	33.3	5	15.6	0	-	6	27.3	0	-	6	18.2
Major Offenses	6	40.0	10	71.4	0	-	16	50.0	2	25.0	3	13.6	0	-	5	15.2
TOTAL	15	99.9	14	99.9	3	99.9	32	100.0	8	100.0	22	100.0	3	100.0	33	100.1

Table 5. Reason Referred by Program and Program Outcome

	DATA HOUSE								MERIT HOUSE							
	Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL		Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL	
REASON REFERRED	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
FELONIES																
Arson	1	6.7	0	–	0	–	1	3.1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Burglary	3	20.0	2	14.3	0	–	5	15.6	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Theft Over $100	1	6.7	2	14.3	0	–	3	9.4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
RSP Over $100	1	6.7	0	–	0	–	1	3.1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Robbery	1	6.7	0	–	0	–	1	3.1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Sub Total	7	46.7	4	28.6	0	–	11	34.4	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
MISDEMEANORS																
Theft Under $100	1	6.7	5	35.7	0	–	6	18.8	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Criminal Mischief	0	–	1	7.1	0		1	3.1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Criminal Trespass	0	–	1	7.1	0	–	1	3.1	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Improper Use of Solvent	1	6.7	0	–	1	33.3	2	6.3	0	–	1	4.6	0	–	1	3.0
Prostitution	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	4.6	0	–	1	3.0
Alcohol Violation	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	4.6	0	–	1	3.0
Violation of Probation	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	12.5	0	–	0	–	1	3.0
Disorderly Conduct	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	12.5	3	13.6	0	–	4	12.1
Sub Total	2	13.3	7	50.0	1	33.3	10	31.3	2	25.0	6	27.3	0	–	8	24.2
STATUS																
Ungovernable Behavior	3	20.0	2	14.3	2	66.7	7	21.9	1	12.5	5	22.7	3	100.0	9	27.3
Runaway	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	12.5	9	40.9	0	–	10	30.3
Truancy	3	20.0	1	7.1	0	–	4	12.5	4	50.0	2	9.1	0	–	6	18.2
Sub Total	6	40.0	3	21.4	2	66.7	11	34.4	6	75.0	16	72.7	3	100.0	25	75.8
TOTAL	15	100.0	14	100.0	3	100.0	32	100.1	8	100.0	22	100.0	3	100.0	33	100.0

Table 6. Follow-Up Master Score by Program and Program Outcome

FOLLOW-UP MASTER SCORE	DATA HOUSE								MERIT HOUSE							
	Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL		Successful		Unsuccessful		In-Program		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	6	54.5	0	–	0	–	9	37.5	5	71.4	3	16.7	0	–	8	32.0
Moderate	3	27.3	2	20.0	0	–	5	20.8	2	28.6	5	27.8	0	–	7	28.0
Marginal	1	9.1	0	–	0	–	1	4.2	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
Failure	1	9.1	8	80.0	0	–	9	37.5	0	–	10	55.6	0	–	10	40.0
Inadequate Follow-Up	4	–*	4	–*	3	–*	8	–*	1	–*	4	–*	3	–*	8	–*
TOTAL	15	100.0	14	100.0	3	–	32	100.0	8	100.0	22	100.1	3	–	33	100.0

*Percentages exclude those with Inadequate Follow-Up.

Table 7. Follow-Up Master Score by Program and Pre-History Score

	PRE-HISTORY SCORE	FOLLOW-UP MASTER SCORE											
		Success		Moderate		Marginal		Failure		Inadequate Follow-Up		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DATA HOUSE	No Prior Offenses	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	–	0	–	2	–*	7	100.0
	Prior Dependencies	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
	Status Offenses	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	100.0	3	–*	4	100.0
	Minor Offenses	1	33.3	0	–	0	–	2	66.7	2	–*	5	100.0
	Major Offenses	2	16.7	3	25.0	1	8.3	6	50.0	4	–*	16	100.0
	TOTAL	6	28.6	5	23.8	1	4.8	9	42.9	11	–*	32	100.1
MERIT HOUSE	No Prior Offenses	3	50.0	2	33.3	0	–	1	16.7	4	–*	10	100.0
	Prior Dependencies	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–
	Status Offenses	3	30.0	3	30.0	0	–	4	40.0	2	–*	12	100.0
	Minor Offenses	0	–	1	20.0	0	–	4	80.0	1	–*	6	100.0
	Major Offenses	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	–	1	25.0	1	–*	5	100.0
	TOTAL	8	32.0	7	28.0	0	–	10	40.0	8	–*	33	100.0

*Percentages exclude Inadequate Follow-Up.

Table 8. Selected Variables by Sex and Program

SELECTED VARIABLES	MALES			FEMALES		
	Data House	Group Homes	Ormsby Village	Merit House	Group Homes	Ormsby Village
Number in Population	34	5	22	33	43	33
Percentage White	68.8	80.0	68.2	57.6	65.1	63.6
Percentage Black	31.3	20.0	31.8	42.4	34.9	36.4
Percentage Public Assistance	40.6	40.0	42.9*	48.5	23.8*	30.3
Mean Age at Commitment	13.5	14.4	14.7	14.3	15.3	14.5
Mean Age at 1st Referral	11.8	13.6	12.9	13.2	14.2	13.5
Mean No. Months from 1st Referral to Commitment	20.3	12.2	19.6	13.2	13.9	10.5
Mean No. Prior Referrals	3.1	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
Mean I.Q.	82.6	81.8*	87.1*	76.7**	90.5*	88.1*
Mean No. Days in Program	145.7	232.2	240.2	124.8	196.5	192.4

*Percentage or Mean excludes one Unknown.
**Mean excludes two unknowns.

Table 9. I-Level Classification by Sex and Program

I-LEVEL CLASSIFICATION	MALE						FEMALE					
	Data House		Group Homes		Ormsby Village		Merit House		Group Homes		Ormsby Village	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I_2	12	38.7	1	25.0	3	14.3	7	22.6	1	2.3	7	21.9
I_2/I_3	1	3.2	0	–	0	–	6	19.4	1	2.3	2	6.3
I_2/I_4	2	6.5	0	–	0	–	4	12.9	3	7.0	2	6.3
I_3	11	35.5	2	50.0	11	52.4	12	38.7	12	27.9	5	15.6
I_3/I_4	0	–	0	–	0	–	1	3.2	1	2.3	1	3.1
I_4	5	16.1	1	25.0	7	33.3	1	3.2	25	58.1	15	46.9
Unknown	1	–*	1	–*	1	–*	2	–*	0	–	1	–*
TOTAL	32	100.0	5	100.0	22	100.0	33	100.0	43	99.9	33	100.1

*Percentages exclude Unknowns.

Table 10. Pre-History Score by Sex and Program

PRE-HISTORY SCORE	MALE						FEMALE					
	Data House		Group Homes		Ormsby Village		Merit House		Group Homes		Ormsby Village	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Prior Offenses	7	21.9	2	40.0	4	18.2	10	30.3	13	30.2	8	24.2
Prior Dependency	0	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	4	9.3	1	3.0
Status Offenses	4	12.5	1	20.0	5	22.7	12	36.4	12	27.9	18	54.5
Minor Offenses	5	15.6	0	–	5	22.7	6	18.2	12	27.9	5	15.2
Major Offenses	16	50.0	2	40.0	8	36.4	5	15.2	2	4.7	1	3.0
TOTAL	32	100.0	5	100.0	22	100.0	33	100.1	43	100.0	33	99.9

Table 11. Follow-Up Master Score by Sex and Program

FOLLOW-UP MASTER SCORE	MALE						FEMALE					
	Data House		Group Homes		Ormsby Village		Merit House		Group Homes		Ormsby Village	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	6	28.6	3	60.0	5	26.3	8	32.0	23	65.7	13	46.4
Moderate	5	23.8	1	20.0	1	5.3	7	28.0	4	11.4	10	35.7
Marginal	1	4.8	0	-	7	36.8	0	-	5	14.3	4	14.3
Failure	9	42.9	1	20.0	6	31.6	10	40.0	3	8.6	1	3.6
Inadequate Follow-Up	11	-*	0	-*	3	-*	8	-*	8	-*	5	-*
TOTAL	32	100.1	5	100.0	22	100.0	33	100.0	43	100.0	33	100.0

*Percentages exclude those with Inadequate Follow-Up.