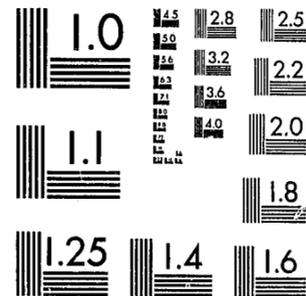


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the squires of san quentin:



an evaluation of a juvenile awareness program

april 1981

DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

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THE SQUIRES OF SAN QUENTIN:

AN EVALUATION OF A JUVENILE AWARENESS PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents an evaluation of the San Quentin Squires Program. Operated in California since 1964, it is the oldest juvenile awareness program in the United States. As such, an evaluation of this program could have an important effect on the future of juvenile awareness programs around the country.

The need for this evaluation and others grew out of the tremendous public interest that developed following the televised showing nationwide of the documentary "Scared Straight" between November 1978 and late spring 1979. Presentation of the film resulted in thousands of favorable letters and phone calls to local news and television stations, political and governmental leaders, and various criminal justice agencies.

The documentary depicted a juvenile awareness program at Rahway State Prison in New Jersey. The major objective of the program was to provide juvenile delinquents with a frightening experience--to literally "scare" them into leading a "straight" life. Supporters of the program claimed it was 80% and 90% effective in deterring participating youth from a life of crime. Because of the claims that were made about the program and its hard-line approach, much controversy has resulted.

Many persons within the field of corrections felt that "Scared Straight" was not a simple, foolproof cure for what they saw as the complex problem of juvenile delinquency. They basically argued that the "real causes" of juvenile delinquency lay in underlying social and economic problems--racism, poverty, unemployment, and disintegrating families. They further viewed "Scared Straight" as an unrealistic panacea to the problem, criticized the

authoritarian approach, and suggested it might even cause psychological harm as well.

Supporters of the program argued just as strongly that knowing the "real causes" of delinquency does nothing to prevent it and pointed their finger at the nation's overcrowded prisons, rising juvenile crime rates, and general disrespect among young people for the rights of others as evidence of the failure of the field of corrections to do anything about the problem.

It is perhaps wishful thinking to suppose that a short-term juvenile awareness program can have a dramatic preventive effect on all delinquents. It is also misleading to expect delinquency prevention programs (juvenile awareness types or others) to categorically fail when in fact most delinquency prevention programs tend to help some youth, have no effect on others, or might possibly in some cases even do harm. Evaluative research can help ferret out some of these distinctions, provide generalizations where appropriate, and occasionally provide timely recommendations for management.

It is very likely that the findings presented in this report and recommendations that follow will be generalized to other programs in other settings around the country. It is to be hoped that those using these findings will keep in mind that this study focused on a particular target group (quite delinquent youth) and a particular type of program (didactic confrontation) before generalizing to other juvenile awareness programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Experimentals showed more attitude improvement than controls on Attitudes Toward Police, Attitudes Toward Crime, and on the Major Scales - Composite Index.
- The major findings of this evaluation were mixed. It was clear that the San Quentin Squires Program did not prevent subsequent delinquency among previously very delinquent youth. Overall, no statistically significant differences were found between experimentals and controls at 12 month behavioral followup.
- A secondary finding of this evaluation was that lower risk youth showed a positive behavioral impact from the program. Those who participated in the program committed fewer status offenses, drug offenses and property offenses subsequent to their experience when compared with similar youths who did not. These positive findings held true only for Caucasian youth, youth with six or less prior arrests, youths with a lower prior average severity of charges, and youth from Contra Costa County.
- Another secondary finding for both higher and lower risk youth was that experimentals were arrest free for approximately one month longer than controls.

- It is recommended that lower risk youth be sent to the San Quentin Squires Program.
- It is recommended that a screening device be developed in order to help criminal justice agencies better select youth for the program.

CHAPTER 1

Background

The May 1979 issue of Newsweek Magazine reported that several programs similar to Rahway existed in Maryland, California, Louisiana, and South Carolina. In a report by Berkman and Smith to the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (November 1979) many juvenile awareness programs were found to exist, some of which had existed for several years. According to John Blackmore (Corrections Magazine, April 1980) in an article titled "Scared Straight: Still Attacked, Still Imitated," some 38 states were considering, planning, or already operating programs for delinquents.

In California there are currently four juvenile awareness programs. These programs include the Dead-End Project at the California Correctional Center in Susanville, the Prison Preventers Program at the California Institution for Men at Chino, the Howard Lambert Youth Program and the program evaluated in this report--the Squires Program at San Quentin Prison.

All of California's prison programs seek to deter youth from criminal activity. The format that is most similar to the New Jersey model is the "Dead-End Project." The Dead-End Project considers itself a youth diversion program whose major goal is to scare young people into making behavioral changes.

The Dead-End Project is located at the California Correctional Center in Susanville. Youth between the ages of 15-18 are brought in groups to the facility at night. Under supervision of probation staff they are given a tour of the institution and spend the rest of their time in a highly confrontive rap session with inmates.

The Prison Preventers Program in Chino, California at CIM (formed in 1966) is very different from the Rahway State Prison or Dead-End Project in Susanville. The basic method in the Prison Preventers program is to give information, to lecture and to counsel youth outside the institution. Rap sessions are held in junior and senior high schools, continuation schools, and juvenile halls. The Prison Preventers' motto is: "Don't let our yesterdays become your tomorrows."

The California Department of the Youth Authority during the summer of 1980 initiated its own version of a juvenile awareness program--the Howard Lambert Youth Program. A component of this diversion program provides visits to juvenile justice institutions by young offenders so that they might gain a better understanding of the consequences of delinquent behavior. The Youth Authority's Youth Training School (YTS) cooperates to provide a one-time visit to the institution. Two visitations are held each month in which probation youth visit the facility. An intensive, yet informal rap session is held. These sessions usually involve clients, parents, counselors and wards from the institution. At the conclusion of the rap session, a tour of the institution is conducted.

The oldest juvenile awareness program in the United States is the Squires Program at San Quentin Prison, which began in 1964 initially as a community based program. In more recent years the program has operated mainly within the prison. Regardless of setting, the Squires have a slogan which describes their basic intent in educating youth about prison: "To prevent our past from becoming your future." The basic purpose of the Squires Program is to prevent or deter juvenile delinquents from becoming further involved in the justice system. Currently the basic program involves confrontive rap sessions,

guided tours of the prison combined with personal interaction with prisoners, and a review of pictures of prison violence. Since its inception it has served thousands of individuals, ranging from nondelinquent to very delinquent youth. Squires staff are comprised of convicts of all races, creeds, religions, and ethnic background. Screening of potential Squire members is done by a small group of administrative sponsors (prison staff) and leaders in the Squire membership.

Basic Program Procedure

Youth groups are brought to San Quentin Prison by participating agencies on three consecutive Saturday mornings. The three sessions are comprised of the following:

First Session

- Orientation to facility
- Introduction to Squires
- Orientation to program, by Squires
- Rap group: Interactions between Squires and youths

Second Session

- Tour of facility
- Rap group

Third Session

- Showing of photographs, depicting weapons, wounds, aftermath of riots, etc.
- Rap group, including individual attention to youths
- Recapitulation and parting

Each session involves a three hour "rap group." At any one time, two youth groups of about 20 youths are involved. One Squire (inmate) is assigned to

each youth in order to give the latter personal attention. Although a few girls have attended the Squires Program, the vast majority (over 99%) are male.

During the almost nine hours of what can be described as "didactic confrontation", inmates educate the youth about prison life but also spend a good deal of time getting the youth to discuss his offenses, his reasons for committing the offenses, his family, his education and his (the youth's) perception of himself and others. During the course of these rap sessions each youth will spend an hour on the "hot seat" in active confrontation between all the inmates and himself. Most of the youth tend to remain quiet and listen when others are on the "hot seat." In active confrontation between youth and Squires inmates the language is often rough but there aren't any scare tactics per se. Emphasis during the inmate-youth confrontation is on the realities or consequences that follow from criminal conduct, placing responsibility for their acts squarely on the youths, and incisively tearing apart rationalizations the youths might offer in defense of their criminal acts. At times some youths will break down and cry; others appear to become very defensive. Most appear to outside observers to be highly attentive and interested in the rap sessions.

There is an effort at the end of each rap session for the "lead Squire" in a group to reach consensus about the positive and negative aspects of a just concluded rap session. At the end of the third and concluding rap session a card is passed out to each youth. The card contains a phone number that any youth can call in the event he has a need to talk to someone about himself or his personal situation.

The Squires Program appears to have both a deterrent as well as a rehabilitative focus. It is clear that the program is intended to create a fear in the youths that they might one day end up in prison. At the same time the educational aspects of the Squires Program could be regarded as oriented toward rehabilitation. Because the major emphasis of the Squires Program is on deterring youth from subsequent offending, deterrence theory and related findings will be explored in order to better understand the basic rationale for assuming or expecting such programs to work.

Deterrence Theory and Research

There are four mechanisms by which society acts to protect itself in dealing with its law-violators. These mechanisms include general deterrence, incapacitation, specific or special deterrence, and rehabilitation. General deterrence theory argues that some individuals refrain from committing criminal acts because they assess the risk of incurring the law's sanctions or the possible severity of the penalties (or some combination of these) as being unacceptably high. Incapacitation (incarceration) acts to control crime by denying the offender access to victims and thus prevent those crimes that would have been committed had the offender been free to do so. Specific or special deterrence theories assert that personal experience with criminal sanctions operates as a disincentive to future criminal behavior on the part of those sanctioned. Conversely, rehabilitation focuses on effectiveness of the positive incentives toward future law-abiding behavior that are offered to the offender through a variety of criminal justice programs.

Most juvenile awareness programs would seem to concern themselves with specific or special deterrence since the majority of youth sent to such

programs have been in trouble with the law, have been in diversion programs, on probation, or were incarcerated in some juvenile correctional institution. One could argue that for marginal youth a general deterrence effect might exist as well.

Research into rehabilitation has shown us that most correctional programs act differentially to change human behavior. The same appears to be true where deterrence is concerned. Differential impacts have been found in a variety of studies on the certainty of punishment. Claster (1967) found that, compared with nondelinquents, incarcerated delinquents perceived it less likely (in a hypothetical situation) that they themselves would be caught for committing certain offenses. Jensen (1969) found that both self-reported and officially recorded delinquency were higher among those who perceived a lower likelihood of punishment. Similarly Waldo and Chiricos found that individuals who perceived a greater likelihood of punishment were slightly less likely to smoke marijuana and to engage in theft than those who perceived a lesser likelihood. However, Waldo and Chiricos found self-reported marijuana use and theft unrelated to perceived severity of punishment. Taken together, these outcomes are rather mixed.

Other authors have suggested that the concept of deterrence is very complex, and that several personality as well as perceptual variables are involved. Teevan (1976) found that "respondents who obey the law because they perceive shoplifting to be wrong in itself are not deterred by the fear of punishment." He concluded by saying:

"Further it is not only the perception or estimate of risk that is at issue, but the factors of personality, of social values, and of the immediate situation that may determine the readiness of the person to take the risk of apprehension and punishment. The interplay of these factors with the perceptions of punishment needs investigation."

In another study Ericksen, Gibbs, and Jensen (1977) report that interpretations of the inverse relation between objective certainty of imprisonment and crime rates needs refinement. They suggest that research on general deterrence is grossly incomplete unless it incorporates perceptual variables and controls for the social evaluation of crimes or delinquents. Tittle and Logan (1973) also believe that the effectiveness of sanctions also hinges on the perceived certainty of their imposition, a factor which may vary from individual to individual and from social group to social group.

The theory of deterrence would seem to suggest that, in order for a deterrent effect to occur, subjective variables or perceptual deterrents play an important role in determining who is deterred by what with what effect.

Before discussing the major focus of this evaluation it is important to present the findings of prior research that has been conducted to this point on juvenile awareness programs. Because so little research has been done it is important to review the findings in light of theory and other research related to deterrence.

Prior Research on Juvenile Awareness Programs

In 1971 Szymanski and Fleming reported on an evaluation in which juvenile delinquents were confronted with adult prisoners in individual counseling sessions at the Norfolk Prison Colony. Eight male probationers at the Boston Juvenile Court participated. The evaluation was based on psychiatric interviews and observation.

Of the eight probationers, four continued to be in trouble at the end of one year. The remaining individuals did not commit any serious delinquency and their behavior was described as generally satisfactory.

It is difficult to assess the research value of the Szymanski and Fleming evaluation because of the extremely small number of youth in the study. Psychiatric evaluations are not to be equated necessarily with scientific research at all.

A more rigorous evaluation of a juvenile awareness program was done by Finckenauer in 1978. This was the evaluation of the now famous "Scared Straight" program at Rahway State Prison in New Jersey. Two reports to date (December 1978 and April 1979) have been published. Finckenauer's first report dealt with an assessment of attitudinal changes among participants and a control group of nonparticipants. The second report dealt with a behavioral followup of these same groups. The attitudinal assessment showed one statistically significant difference between experimentals and controls in their attitude toward crime: juveniles who visited Rahway became more negative in their outlook on crime than did the control group. On all remaining attitudes that were measured on a pre/post basis no significant differences were found between the groups. The other measures looked at included attitudes toward punishment of criminals, law, justice, I (myself), policemen, prison, punishment, and obeying the law.

A major finding of the second Finckenauer report was that after six months followup, the experimental group performed worse than the control group. The success rate (i.e., no delinquent behavior) for the experimental group was 58.7%; the success rate for controls was 88.6%. This contrasted greatly with the 80 to 90% success rate that had been claimed by supporters of the program.

In July 1979 Yarborough reached the conclusion that an inmate-run program at Jackson Prison in Michigan had "no discernible effect."

In October 1979 Langer evaluated a separate group of youths who attended the "Scared Straight" program at Rahway State Prison--the same program originally evaluated by Finckenauer. Langer's study involved an examination of the extent of delinquent activity of a sample of juvenile offenders (66) prior to and an average of 22 months after their participation in the Lifer's Program. The study revealed that at the conclusion of the 22-month period of analysis, the extent of their delinquent activity was significantly lower than that of a control group of youths who did not participate in the program. The comparability of the experimental and control groups was based on the fact that there were no significant differences between the youths when age, race, sex and extent of prior delinquent activity was considered.

Langer considered age to be a critical factor in interpretation of the findings.

"It is also possible to suggest that as the youths approach the age of adulthood, their experience of Rahway becomes more relevant in their lives. Indeed, when they visited Rahway they knew that they could not be sent to an adult facility. As they grow older, the possibility of ending up in an institution like Rahway becomes more realistic in their perception."

Because the Finckenauer and Langer studies of Rahway's "Scared Straight" program conflicted, the present evaluation of the Squires Program becomes all the more important. Both an attitudinal and behavioral assessment of the Squires Program will be presented on 108 youth in this report. However, in an earlier study, Lewis (1979) conducted an evaluation of 69 youth randomly assigned to the Squires Program. This preliminary evaluation dealt with attitudes that were measured on a pre/post basis on 34 experimentals and 35 controls. Several measures (to be described in Chapter 2) were computed for each subject. The major finding of this preliminary study

showed that "youths who participated in the Squires Program had more positive change in attitudes than their controls on attitudes toward crime and on other attitudes as measured by a Composite (Delinquency) Index." These results were obtained using several different statistical analyses.

Finally, Vito and Allen published an article in Criminal Justice and Behavior (September 1980) on "Shock Probation" in Ohio. Shock Probation is similar to juvenile awareness programs. In Shock Probation probationers are given a short period of incarceration (90 to 130 days) followed by probation that will "shock" offenders into law-abiding behavior. In their article base expectancy rates were used to predict recidivism for various categories of Shock probationers in order to evaluate the stated guidelines of the program. Their research findings showed that prior record was the best predictor of failure (reincarceration over a two-year period). The shock probationers who had a previous criminal record were more than twice as likely to fail.

Major Focus of This Study

The major objective of this study is to evaluate the basic attitudinal and behavioral effects of the Squires Program. Although we will examine the relationship of prior record and ethnicity to outcome, particular attention will be given to age. The Langer study data suggest that older youth might be better candidates for juvenile awareness programs; however, (the Finckenaue and Yarborough studies found no statistically significant differences between participants and nonparticipants in their respective programs). On balance, the research is suggestive that overall these programs have very little effect on behavior. However, there may be differential effects on certain types of youth and our analysis will endeavor to evaluate the impact of the program on types of youth.

CHAPTER 2

The Research Evaluation

Subsequent to the airing of "Scared Straight" on Los Angeles television, that county's Board of Supervisors asked their probation department to look into the feasibility of such a program for youthful offenders. The supervisors soon learned of the existence of the San Quentin Squires Program, a program that had already been operating for some 14 years. Consequently, the supervisors approved the experimental use of the Squires Program in a pilot study for a small group of institutionalized youth from Los Angeles County's probation camps.

In November 1978, the Los Angeles County Probation Department requested the Division of Research of the California Department of the Youth Authority to evaluate a pilot project designed to send probation camp youth to the Squires Program at San Quentin Prison. The department agreed to evaluate the program's effects and selected this author to manage and conduct the research. Shortly thereafter Contra Costa County agreed to participate in the evaluation as well. What made this undertaking exciting from a researcher's point of view was the fact that each county's probation department was serious about supporting a sound evaluation and approved the idea of using random assignment.

During this same period, two bills were proposed in the California Legislature. One was SB 49 (Ayala), which would have required the Youth Authority to establish a pilot program to take its wards to visit a state or federal prison. The other was SB 133 (Robbins), which would have required the California Department of Corrections (the adult counterpart of the Youth

Authority) to make all state prisons available for juvenile visits, in order to impress upon participating juvenile offenders the undesirability of prison life. In 1979 both bills were eventually joined under SB 133, but failed to move beyond the Criminal Justice Committee of the State Legislature. In June 1980 the bill again came up for consideration but was sent out of committee for further study. To date no further legislative action has been taken on this bill; but widespread interest in such programs remains.

This report is an attempt to shed light in general on the issues surrounding "Scared Straight" types of programs, and to provide specific answers on at least one juvenile awareness program in California--the Squires of San Quentin. It is expected that the reader will come away after having read this report with a sound, empirically-based understanding of the extent to which these programs should be supported.

Goals and Objectives

The basic goal of this evaluation is to determine the impact of the Squires Program in reducing the amount of delinquent activity of its participants. Specific objectives are:

1. To determine what impact the Squires Program has on the attitudes of program participants.
2. To determine what impact the Squires Program has on the subsequent behavior (recidivism) of program participants.

Research Design, Study Group, and Procedures

In this evaluation the classical research design was used in which youth were randomly assigned to either an experimental or control group. As mentioned earlier two counties participated in this evaluation--Los Angeles and Contra Costa. A total sample of 108 were evaluated--53 experimentals and

55 controls. From Los Angeles County there were 38 experimentals and 37 controls. From Contra Costa County there were 15 experimentals and 18 controls. Youths from Los Angeles came from four camps (David Gonzales, Glenn Rocky, Mendenhall, and Afflerbaugh). Youths from Contra Costa came from the Byron Boys' Ranch and Boys' Treatment Center. All youths in the sample were male.

Program criteria were established in both counties for youth who would participate in the evaluation. In Los Angeles an initial pool of youth were selected prior to randomization who met the following criteria: (a) the youth must be 16-17 years of age, and (b) have a long record of delinquency. The selection criteria for an initial pool in Contra Costa were different in that in order to be selected a youth had to be in the early phase of his camp or treatment program. Staff at the Byron Boys' Ranch believed that having youth attend the Squires Program shortly after admission to the camp made working with the youth much easier. In addition, each experimental subject had to meet the following research criteria for continued inclusion in the study: each experimental subject had to have completed the entire Squires Program, i.e., all three sessions.

Types of Data Collected

Four types of data were collected for this evaluation: (1) demographic or background (from probation files)--e.g., age, ethnicity, number of prior arrests, types of prior offenses, and length of time youth was known to the criminal justice system (camp entry date minus date of first justice system contact); (2) attitudinal--e.g., pre and posttest data on attitudes toward police, school, crime, prison, family attitudes (pretest only), probation camp personnel, and posttest data only on the youth evaluation of Squires;

(3) process--e.g., subjective appraisals of program impact (written critiques and responses to questionnaires, by youth participants and staff who attended the program);¹ and (4) recidivism data--e.g., number and type of subsequent arrests at 12 months.

Test Instruments

The first phase of this evaluation consisted of testing the attitudes of the experimental and control subjects. We made the assumption that attitude is an antecedent to behavior, and we therefore viewed the measurement of attitude-change as highly relevant. Liska (1973) concluded that the most frequent sequence in vandalism and assault was to have attitudes favorable to such acts, then to acquire friends with similar views, and then to engage in the illegal behavior. In theft behavior Liska found a different sequence, that is, attitudes--first, behavior (theft)--second, and then to acquire similarly inclined friends--third. Regardless of whether friends precede behavior or vice versa attitudes precede both in the causal chain of events. Family attitudes are also important in the causal sequence leading to delinquent behavior as well. Many previous studies support the notion that affection for and involvement with parents are associated with less delinquency. According to Bandura and Walters (1959) and Gibbons (1976) even in the case of relatively rare behavior problems or aggression, parental rejection seems to be the primary cause. Because of the multiplicity of research areas related to attitudes and delinquency we endeavored to incorporate into our research study a large number of diverse attitudinal measures.

To measure a "delinquent attitude" (conceived as either a temporary or more permanent state-of-mind), we used and/or created four "delinquency scales"

¹The process data were presented in the preliminary evaluation and therefore will not be presented in the text of the final report. However, in Appendix H client and staff program descriptions are presented.

and one composite index. The delinquency scales and instruments were: Attitudes Toward Police, Attitudes Toward School, Attitudes Toward Crime, and Attitudes Toward Prison. The remaining scales were the Semantic Differential, a Semantic Differential Composite Index, an Attitudes Toward Camp Scale, the Glueck Social Prediction Scale, and a client-and-staff questionnaire. Each scale and composite index will be briefly described. (Further details appear in Appendix A.)

Attitudes Toward Police

This scale is composed of seven items that measure attitudes toward police and have been found, in previous studies, to be highly correlated with self-reported delinquency. Each item is scored on a 7-point scale.² Low scores reflect a less delinquent attitude (orientation), and high scores a more delinquent attitude.

Attitudes Toward School

This measure is composed of four items, each scored on a 7-point scale.³ The scale measures attitudes toward school which have been found--again in previous studies--to be positively correlated with self-reported delinquency.⁴ Low scores reflect a less delinquent orientation, and high scores a more delinquent orientation.

Attitudes Toward Crime

This measure is composed of three items, each scored on a 7-point scale. It is a newly developed scale which possesses content as well as concurrent

²Scores on this scale could therefore range from a low of 7 points to a high of 49.

³The scale-score could therefore range from a low of 4 to a high of 28 points.

⁴The items for the Attitudes Toward Police and School Scales came from the Social Maladjustment Scale of the Jesness Inventory (see Jesness, 1966).

validity. Face content validity was established for individual scale-items through a review process which involved several researchers. Concurrent validity was indicated by the scale's correlation (.36, $p < .01$) with the Attitudes Toward Police Scale at pretest. Low scores on this scale reflect a less delinquent orientation, and high scores a more delinquent orientation.

Attitudes Toward Prison

This scale is composed of five items and measures attitudes toward prison. It, too, is a newly developed scale which possesses content as well as concurrent validity. Content validity was established through the preceding review process; concurrent validity was indicated by its substantial correlation with scales known to measure self-reported delinquency.⁵ Low scores reflect a less delinquent orientation, and high scores a more delinquent orientation.

Major Scales - Composite Index

This is an index which encompasses the combined scores of the preceding four scales--Attitudes Toward Police, Attitudes Toward School, Attitudes Toward Crime, and Attitudes Toward Prison. Low scores reflect a less delinquent orientation.⁶

Other Scales

Other measures used in this evaluation include the Semantic Differential and the Attitudes Toward Camp Scale. A composite index of the Semantic Differential was also used, in addition to the Glueck Social Prediction Scale.

⁵This scale at pretest correlated .47 ($p < .001$) with the Attitudes Toward Police Scale at pretest, and .31 ($p < .01$) with Attitudes Toward School at pretest.

⁶Scores could range from a low of 19 points to a high of 133.

Semantic Differential. The Semantic Differential (SD) has often been used in psychological research to measure perception, meaning, and attitudes. It has been shown by Schwartz and Tangri (1965) to differentiate between "good" and "bad" boys as rated independently by teachers, principals, and assistant principals. Finckenaer used a slightly different version of this scale in his evaluation of attitude-change among participants in the Rahway program.

The SD scale that was used in the present study is also a modified version, one which consists of seven concepts: prison, crime, cell, guard, doing time, lock-up, and other prisoners. Ten adjective-pairs were developed to measure the degree of positive or negative feeling toward each concept. These are: good-bad, beautiful-ugly, clean-dirty, cruel-kind, unpleasant-pleasant, happy-sad, nice-awful, honest-dishonest, unfair-fair, and valuable-worthless. Each pair was rated on a 7-point scale.⁷

Attitudes Toward Camp. This scale consists of two items. One item asks the youth to evaluate camp personnel; the other asks him to give a personal prognosis as to his likelihood of future delinquency. This is a newly developed scale which has content and concurrent validity. Content validity was established through a review of each item by a group of researchers. Concurrent validity was established on the basis of positive correlations with scales to be predictive of self-reported delinquency.⁸ Low scores on this scale reflect a less delinquent orientation.

Glueck Social Prediction Scale. The Glueck Social Prediction Scale was developed by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck to identify "delinquency-prone

⁷For any given concept, an individual's score could range from a low of 10 to a high of 70.

⁸The Attitudes Toward Camp Scale is correlated .27 ($p < .05$) with the Attitudes Toward Police Scale at pretest, and .26 ($p < .05$) with Attitudes Toward School.

or delinquency endangered children." It is a 5-item scale which deals with the family.⁹ Low scores reflect low delinquency proneness whereas high scores are associated with high proneness.

Semantic Differential Composite Index. This is an index which sums up the scores from all seven Semantic Differential concepts. Low scores reflect a negative orientation toward the concepts, whereas high scores reflect a positive orientation.

Youth Evaluation Questionnaire

This is a 10-item instrument used to evaluate the experimental youth's response to the Squires Program.

Staff Questionnaire

This is a 5-item instrument used to evaluate the staff's response to the Squires Program.

Statistical Analysis

In this evaluation the Mann-Whitney U-test (a nonparametric statistical technique) will be used to evaluate the basic differences in outcome measures between experimentals and controls. Unless otherwise reported hereafter the use of the term "significant" will imply that the results were "statistically significant." The primary reason the U-test is used is because the frequency distributions of all the dependent variables (outcome measures) are positively skewed (see Appendix F for analysis of skewness and kurtosis) and non-mesokurtic

⁹Scores can range from a low of 5 to a high of 25. A number of studies have at least partially validated the original Glueck Social Prediction Scale. In addition our use of the Glueck Scale is different. We collected data on this scale by asking youth to give their own evaluation (self-report) of the family. Originally social workers or psychiatrists filled out the Glueck Scale on behalf of a subject.

in shape. Because of this certain assumptions of normality were not fully met. In addition the frequency distributions of some of the independent variables were also highly skewed and non-mesokurtic as well. As a result assumptions of differences in mean scores between experimentals and controls can be misleading. For a thorough discussion of these problems see Bonini and Spurr (1973) and Kerlinger and Pedhazur (1973).

While the evaluation of variables skewed can be overcome by nonparametric statistics other statistical problems can arise. The problem is that in evaluating variables one at a time, other variables correlated with outcome are not statistically controlled for and differences in outcome may be confounded. Results therefore may reflect the differential impact of these independent variables rather than "program impact." As a precaution, and where appropriate, both ANCOVA (analysis of covariance) and multiple regression were used. In this way, we will be able to control for significant differences in demographic or attitudinal variables between subjects (as in ANCOVA), and also measure (with multiple regression) the amount of variance explained by the Squires Program. Fortunately, because of the fact random assignment was used, only one significant difference (see Chapter 3) was initially found between experimentals and controls on the background and pretest variables.

CHAPTER 3

Study Group Characteristics

Before proceeding to the major findings of this report it is important to first answer questions relating to the representativeness of the youth studied and their comparability to one another. If youth in the various study groups described earlier are found to be too dissimilar, any differences in behavioral outcome may reflect these differences rather than the effect of the Squires Program. For purposes of simplicity we will present the characteristics of the youths studied in two sections: (1) background characteristics and (2) pretest scores. For the analysis of differences in both sections the two-tailed U-test will be used.

Background Characteristics

In this section we will present a few tables on the background characteristics of experimentals and controls for each of the following variables:

- 1) Age of youth at entry into camp program
- 2) Ethnicity
- 3) Number of prior arrests

In addition we will summarize differences between experimentals and controls on number and type of prior chargeable offenses, number of months a youth had been known to the justice system, and severity of prior charges.

Age

In Table 3.1 it can be observed that experimentals were older than controls (16.5 vs. 16.0 years, respectively). Statistically the age difference

between experimentals and controls was significant. Of the experimentals 50.9% were 17 years of age or older; of the controls 25.4% were 17 years of age or older.¹⁰

TABLE 3.1
Distribution of Experimentals and Controls
by Age

Variable	Total		Experimental		Control	
	<u>n</u>	%	<u>n</u>	%	<u>n</u>	%
Age						
14	4	3.7	1	1.9	3	5.5
15	9	8.3	2	3.8	7	12.7
16	54	50.0	23	43.4	31	56.4
17	33	30.6	21	39.6	12	21.8
18	8	7.4	6	11.3	2	3.6
TOTAL	108	100.0	53	100.0	55	100.0
			<u>M</u> = 16.5		<u>M</u> = 16.0	

z = 3.03, p < .01, U-tests

¹⁰These mean differences between experimentals and controls are based on a normal distribution on the variable age (see Appendix F). In addition to the U-test finding on age a WELCH t-test was computed (see Appendix B) which indicated that experimentals do differ from controls on age (t=3.06, p < .01).

Ethnicity

Ethnically experimentals and controls were very similar. For experimentals 65.7% were minorities; for controls 64.2% were minorities. No statistically significant differences were observed in Table 3.2 between experimentals and controls on ethnicity.

TABLE 3.2
Distribution of Experimentals and Controls
by Ethnicity

Variable	Total		Experimental		Control	
	<u>n</u>	%	<u>n</u>	%	<u>n</u>	%
Ethnicity						
Caucasian	37	34.3	19	35.8	18	32.7
Black	31	28.7	16	30.2	15	27.3
Mexican-American	36	33.3	18	34.0	18	32.7
Other	4	3.7	0	0.0	4	7.3
TOTAL	108	100.0	53	100.0	55	100.0

$\chi^2 = 4.02, df = 3, n.s.$

Number of Prior Arrests

In Table 3.3 experimentals were found to have an average of 7.5 prior arrests while controls were found to have an average of 7.1 prior arrests. This difference between the two groups was not found to be statistically significant.

TABLE 3.3
Distribution of Experimentals and Controls
by Prior Arrests

Variable	Total		Experimental		Control	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Prior Arrests						
1-3	18	16.7	11	20.8	7	12.7
4-6	35	32.4	14	26.4	21	38.2
7-9	21	19.4	7	13.2	14	25.5
10-12	23	21.3	13	24.5	10	18.2
13+	11	10.2	8	15.1	3	5.4
TOTAL	108	100.0	53	100.0	55	100.0
			$\bar{M} = 7.5$		$\bar{M} = 7.1$	

$z = .69$, n.s., U-tests

Other Characteristics and Pretest Scores

In our analysis we found that experimentals and controls did not differ from each other on number or type of prior charges.¹¹ In addition we found that both experimentals and controls had been known, on the average, to the justice system an equal amount of time ($M_E = 39.6$ months; $M_C = 38.5$ months). On severity of prior offenses experimentals and controls were not statistically different.¹²

On pretest scores we found experimentals and controls did not differ on any of the major delinquency scales or their composite index. On the Semantic Differential no statistically significant differences were found except on the concept crime.¹³ Experimentals were found to be more delinquent in their attitudinal orientation toward crime. No other significant differences were found on the Semantic Differential - Composite Index, the Attitudes Toward Camp Scale or the Glueck Social Prediction Scale.

Summary

With exception of age and possibly the exception of the Semantic Differential concept "crime" experimentals and controls were very similar across a large and diverse set of background characteristics and pretest scores.

¹¹Charges differ from arrests in that one arrest may have two or more charges. We therefore sought to see if any E/C differences existed with this variable as well.

¹²Each chargeable offense was given a relative score for severity. The score ranged from 1 to 9 depending on the nature of the offense (see Appendix I for details).

¹³The WELCH t-test (see Appendix B) showed that mean E/C differences on this concept were not significant ($t=1.11$, n.s.). In Appendix F it can be observed that the variable SD concept "crime" was normal for E's but positively skewed for C's. For all E's and C's combined the distribution was also positively skewed. This demonstrates that positive or negative findings can often be masked or lost by skewed data when an inappropriate statistical test is used.

CHAPTER 4

Attitudinal Findings

This chapter describes the youths' attitudes toward the program and changes in their attitudes subsequent to their participation. This chapter will be divided into the following sections: (1) youth participants' evaluation of the Squires Program, (2) attitudinal differences between experimentals and controls, and (3) summary of findings.

Youth Participants' Evaluation of the Squires Program

In this section we present findings from (1) Youth Participants' Questionnaire, (2) Youth Questionnaire and Attitude Scales, and (3) Client Characteristics and Youth Questionnaire.

Youth Participants' Questionnaire Results

Deterrence theorists have paid increasing attention to the subjective perceptions of individuals. For example, the influence of amount of punishment or any other deterrent is no longer discussed independently of how it is perceived by the individual (Teevan, 1976). Other factors may also play a role in this deterrence/perception interaction including personality, sociological, cultural, and environmental determinants. For this and other reasons this section will focus on personal reactions, by participants, themselves, to the Squires Program. Thus, one may ask: To what extent did

participants believe they might be headed for prison? How did any such belief relate to changes in attitudes toward police, school, crime, and prison? Was there a relation between client characteristics and their responses to the Youth Questionnaire? First, we reviewed the overall responses of participants to the Youth Evaluation Questionnaire.¹⁴

Participants' feelings about visit. In Table 4.1 below it can be observed that the majority or 61.5% of the participants liked their visit to the San Quentin Squires Program.

TABLE 4.1

Participants' Feelings About Visit to San Quentin

<u>Question & Responses</u>	<u>Number and % of Responses</u>	
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
Did you like your visit to San Quentin Prison?		
I disliked it very much	3	5.8
I dislike it somewhat	2	3.8
I neither liked nor disliked the visit to San Quentin	15	28.8
I liked it somewhat	19	36.5
I liked it very much	13	25.0
TOTAL	52	99.9

¹⁴Because 1 experimental subject did not complete his posttest the results are presented for 52 rather than the original 53.

Participants' feelings about rap sessions. It can be observed in Table 4.2 that a very large majority or 78.8% liked the rap sessions. Only 10.5% of the participants disliked the rap sessions.

TABLE 4.2

Participants' Feelings About Rap Sessions

<u>Question & Responses</u>	<u>Number and % of Responses</u>	
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
Did you like participating in the rap sessions with the inmates?		
I disliked them very much	4	7.7
I disliked them somewhat	2	3.8
I neither liked nor disliked the rap sessions	5	9.6
I liked the rap sessions somewhat	18	34.6
I liked the rap sessions very much	23	44.2
TOTAL	52	99.9

Participants' prediction about prison. The data in Table 4.3 indicate that most participants, 63.5%, didn't believe they would ever go to prison. Interestingly 34.6% didn't know if they would ever go to prison.

TABLE 4.3
Participants' Prediction About Prison

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	n	%
Do you think you'll ever go to prison?		
Yes	1	1.9
No	33	63.5
Don't know	18	34.6
TOTAL	52	100.0

Participants' most positive impression. In Table 4.4, 67.3% of the participants considered the rap sessions with the inmates to be the best liked feature of the Squires Program on their visit. This is consistent with the findings and the rap sessions previously discussed in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.4
Participants' Most Positive Impression of Total Visit/Program

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	n	%
What did you like best about your visit to San Quentin?		
Nothing at all	1	1.9
The plane trip/ride over to San Quentin	3	5.8
Tour of the prison	13	25.0
The pictures	0	0.0
The rap sessions with the inmates	35	67.3
TOTAL	52	100.0

Participants' feelings about Squires inmates. In Table 4.5 it can be observed that the vast majority, 78.8%, of the participants liked the Squires inmates or thought they were at least "OK". This finding relates to the participants' assessment of Squires inmates in general.

TABLE 4.5
Participants' Feelings About the Squires Inmates (I)

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	n	%
What did you think of the inmates from the Squires Program? ^a		
I disliked them	2	3.8
They made me feel afraid	2	3.8
Neither liked nor disliked them	7	13.5
They were OK	26	50.0
I liked them	15	38.8
TOTAL	52	99.9

^aThis question relates to reactions of the youth to "all Squires" and reactions of youth to those Squires who participated in the "rap sessions." Since the rap sessions were divided into two groups, a youth might interact on the tour with Squires who later were participants in the other rap session. Therefore, one question was developed to assess the feelings about Squires members in general and another to assess feelings about specific Squires who participated in the youth's particular rap group.

Participants' feelings about Squires inmates (II). In Table 4.6 it can be observed that 84.7% of the participants liked the Squires inmates who specifically participated in the rap sessions. Included in the percentage were those who thought the inmates were at least "OK."

TABLE 4.6

Participants' Feelings About Squires Inmates (II)

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	<u>n</u>	%
What did you think of the inmates who participated in the "rap sessions?" ^a		
I disliked them	2	3.8
They made me feel afraid	1	1.9
Neither liked nor disliked them	5	9.6
They were OK	29	55.8
I liked them	15	28.9
TOTAL	52	100.0

^aSee footnote "a", Table 4.5.

Participants' recommendation of Squires Program. By and large the vast majority of participants, 75%, would recommend the San Quentin Squires Program to other youth.

TABLE 4.7

Participants' Recommendation to Other Youths About the Squires Program

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	<u>n</u>	%
Would you recommend the San Quentin Program for other kids you know?		
Definitely not	3	5.8
No	5	9.6
Maybe	5	9.6
Yes	18	34.6
Definitely yes	21	40.4
TOTAL	52	100.0

Participants' prediction of program input on self. About two-thirds of the participants to the San Quentin Squires Program believed that they were less likely to get into trouble in the future as a result of having participated in the program.

TABLE 4.8

Participants' Prediction About Behavioral Impact of Squires Program on Themselves

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	<u>n</u>	%
Do you think that, because of the Squires Visitation Program, you are less likely to get into trouble in the future?		
Yes	33	63.5
No	7	13.5
Don't know	12	23.0
TOTAL	52	100.0

Participants' prediction of impact on friends. In Table 4.9 it can be observed that a slight majority of participants (51.9%) say "no" or "don't know" to the question "Do you think the Squires Program can prevent any of your friends from getting into further trouble with the law?" It would appear that by comparison, participants are slightly more sure of the program's impact on themselves (63.5% in Table 4.8) than the impact of their friends.

TABLE 4.9

Participants' Prediction About Behavioral Impact of Squires Program on Their Friends

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	n	%
Do you think the Squires Program can prevent any of your friends from getting into further trouble with the law?		
Yes	25	48.1
No	3	5.8
Don't know	24	46.1
TOTAL	52	100.0

Participants' feelings about genuineness of program. In Table 4.10 below, 86.5% of the participants responded that the San Quentin Program seemed somewhat to very real.

TABLE 4.10

Participants' Feelings About Genuineness of the Program

Question & Responses	Number and % of Responses	
	n	%
Did the San Quentin Program seem like an act or big "put-on" or did it seem real to you?		
Big "put-on"	2	3.8
Somewhat "put-on"	2	3.8
Don't know	3	5.8
Somewhat real	5	9.6
Very real	40	76.9
TOTAL	52	99.9

Taken together, the preceding responses comprise a very positive assessment of the Squires Program. Most youths believed the program was (1) genuine and (2) could prevent their friends from getting into further trouble. They also felt that they (3) were less likely to get into trouble, (4) would recommend the program to other youths, (5) liked the inmates who participated in the rap sessions (and also liked the Squires collectively), (6) liked the rap sessions, (7) liked participating in the rap sessions, and (8) liked their visit to San Quentin.

Youth Questionnaire Results and Attitude Scales

Additional analyses were conducted to explore the relationship between questionnaire responses and scores on the four delinquency scales, on the Semantic Differential, and on the Attitudes Toward Camp Scale. (See Appendix D for the correlations between these items and scales.) These analyses indicate that participants who viewed their Squires experience as positive tended to have lower delinquency scores at posttest. For example, youths who had lower delinquency scores on the Composite Index were also those who (1) liked the rap sessions, (2) felt that, because of the programs, they were less likely to get into future trouble, and (3) felt the program was genuine. Similarly, participants who gave a more positive assessment on attitudes toward camp (posttest) also tended to be those who (1) felt they were less likely to get into future trouble, (2) thought some of their friends could be prevented from getting into further trouble by a program such as the Squires, and (3) believed the program was genuine. It seems clear that program participants tended to view the San Quentin Program in a generally positive or negative way. Those who viewed it positively tended to have lower delinquency scores at posttest. What we don't know is what type of youth tended to view the program positively or negatively.

For example, were age, ethnicity, and number or type of prior offenses related to the participants' response to the Youth Evaluation Questionnaire. We now turn to these and related questions.

Client Characteristics and Youths' Evaluation

Age, ethnicity, number of prior crimes against property, drugs, minor and status offenses were not found to be significantly related to any questionnaire responses. (See Appendix E for the correlations between youth characteristics and questionnaire responses.) The only significant findings related to number of prior arrests (offenses), number of chargeable offenses, average severity of prior charges, and number of prior crimes against persons. Specifically these findings are: (1) the greater the number of prior charges or arrests the less likely a participant thought he would ever go to prison, and (2) the greater the average severity of prior charges the less likely a participant thought the Squires Program could prevent any of his friends from getting into further trouble with the law. In addition, number of prior crimes against persons related to two questionnaire items: (1) the greater the number of prior crimes against persons a participant had, the more he tended to dislike the inmates in general from the Squires Program, and (2) the greater the number of prior crimes against persons a participant had, the more he tended to dislike the specific inmates who participated in the rap sessions.

Attitudinal Differences Between Experimentals and Controls

In this section we will explore the major attitudinal differences between experimentals and controls. These differences will be evaluated using the following components as outlined in Chapter 2: (1) the four major delinquency scales and composite index, (2) seven concepts and composite index

of the Semantic Differential, and (3) the Attitudes Toward Camp Scale. The Glueck Social Prediction Scale findings were already reported in Chapter 3 since it is used as a pretest only.

Two types of analyses were used to describe differences between experimentals and controls on attitudes. These analyses included: (1) differences between experimentals and controls at posttest, and (2) differences between experimentals and controls using change-scores. Data were analyzed using both univariate and multivariate approaches, as well as both parametric and nonparametric.¹⁵

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls at Posttest

In this section we will look at differences between experimentals and controls at posttest to determine the impact of the Squires Program on attitudes of participants in comparison to nonparticipants. This analysis will evaluate differences between experimentals and controls on the four major delinquency scales, the Major Scales - Composite Index, seven concepts of the Semantic Differential, and the Attitudes Toward Camp Scale. We will analyze differences between experimentals and controls using U-tests, t-tests, and where appropriate, will summarize results based on multivariate analyses as well.¹⁶

¹⁵The rationale, advantages and disadvantages of each were discussed in Chapter 2, page 19.

¹⁶Mann-Whitney U-tests were used to evaluate the basic attitudinal and behavioral differences between experimentals and controls. These analyses are also contrasted using t-tests (WELCH) since the U-test evaluates median differences and the t-test evaluates mean differences which assume normal distributions. Because most of the attitudinal and behavioral outcome variables (and many of the independent variables) were skewed, the primary analysis involved U-tests. Hereafter, when t-tests are referred to they are of the WELCH variety corrected for unequal variances in the underlying frequency distributions.

Results with U-tests. In Table 4.11 it can be seen that experimentals at posttest were significantly less delinquent in their attitudes toward police and toward crime than were the controls. Experimentals were also found to be significantly more positive than controls on several of the Semantic Differential concepts. These were on the concepts "guard", "lock-up", "other prisoners" and overall on the Semantic Differential Composite Index. No differences were found between experimentals and controls on attitudes toward camp. Using t-tests these findings were generally the same. However, the SD concepts "lock-up" and Semantic Differential Composite Index were not found to be statistically significant.

Results with covariance applied to posttest scores. In the previous section we did not control for age differences that were found in Chapter 3 between E's and C's. The covariance technique enables us to control for age and for other variables that are theoretically important as well.¹⁷ The results when controlling for initial E/C differences and these variables were similar to those obtained with U-tests. After adjustment for these covariates experimentals continued to show a more positive attitude than controls in their attitudes toward police ($p < .05$) and attitudes toward crime ($p < .05$).¹⁸ Initially there were no E/C differences on the Major Scales - Composite Index. However, after adjustment for covariates, a statistically

¹⁷In our covariance analyses on attitudes the following variables were used: age, ethnicity, pretest scores (depending on the particular scale), number of prior arrests, number of prior crimes against persons, county of youth, severity of prior charges, Glueck Social Prediction Scale, Semantic Differential - Composite Index, and Major Scales - Composite Index.

¹⁸The results of the differences between experimentals and controls on attitudes toward police and crime at posttest with covariance were identical to those results with U-tests.

TABLE 4.11
Differences Between Experimentals and Controls in Attitudinal Scales and Semantic Differential Concepts, at Posttest

Scales & Concepts	Mean Scores at Posttest		z-Score ^a	p-Level
	E's	C's		
Major Scales ^b				
Attitudes toward Police	29.7	33.3	2.24	$p < .05$
Attitudes toward School	15.1	15.4	0.67	n.s.
Attitudes toward Crime	8.0	9.3	2.07	$p < .05$
Attitudes toward Prison	12.8	14.0	1.09	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index ^c	65.7	72.2	1.44	n.s.
Semantic Differential Concepts ^d				
Prison	20.7	19.2	1.53	n.s.
Crime	20.3	21.0	0.10	n.s.
Cell	19.2	19.0	0.22	n.s.
Guard	30.5	23.4	3.04	$p < .01$
Doing Time	19.8	16.3	1.41	n.s.
Lock Up	19.2	16.3	1.85	$p < .05$
Other Prisoners	30.7	24.9	2.27	$p < .05$
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	160.5	143.0	2.26	$p < .05$
Attitudes toward Camp	4.3	5.2	1.42	n.s.

Note. N = 108 on pretest/107 on posttest (53 E's and 55 C's on pretest/52 E's and 55 C's on posttest).

^aMann-Whitney U-test (one-tailed).

^bOn the major scales lower scores are associated with a less delinquent attitude; higher scores are associated with a more delinquent attitude.

^cThis composite index is the sum of the four delinquency scales: police, school, crime, and prison.

^dLower scores are associated with negative impression of concept; higher scores with a positive impression of concept.

significant difference ($p < .05$) in favor of experimentals over controls was found. That is, experimentals showed at posttest a less delinquent attitude on the Major Scales - Composite Index. After adjustment for covariates, "guard" continued to be significant i.e., experimentals continued to have significantly more positive reactions to the concept than controls. However, after adjustment, experimentals no longer showed any differences from controls on the Semantic Differential concepts "lock-up" or "other prisoners", or on its composite index.

Results of multiple regression applied to posttest scores. We used two types of multiple regression to analyze the data: (1) multiple stepwise regression and (2) regression analysis whereby variables were introduced into the solution according to a theoretical framework.¹⁹ Our results showed that age and pretest scores explained most of the variance in posttest scores on the major scales and their composite index. Program impact (type of subject) did, however, account for 4.2% on the Attitudes Toward Crime, and 3.4% on the Major Scales - Composite Index.²⁰ Program impact (type of subject) did not account for a significant amount of the variance on the other attitudinal scales.²¹ These findings were found using multiple stepwise regression.

¹⁹In Multiple Stepwise Regression specified variables are entered into the solution based on the highest partial correlation with the dependent variables. In the regression analysis where we used an ordering procedure we entered age, ethnicity, number of prior arrests, etc. with type of subject (program impact) entered last as a variable. In this way any variance accounted for by type of subject with the dependent variable won't be due to shared variance between type of subject and other independent variables. As with covariance the same variables were used to predict outcome.

²⁰Type of subject (program impact) did approach significance in favor of experimentals over controls ($p < .055$) on Attitudes Toward Police.

²¹On the Semantic Differential concepts pretest scores, crimes against persons, county of youth, Semantic Differential - Composite Index (pretest), ethnicity, and the Glueck Social Prediction Scale (total score) accounted significantly for the variance depending on the attitudinal outcome measure.

The exception was the SD concept "guard". On this concept experimentals accounted for 6.3% of the variance.

When we entered the variables into the solution the results were somewhat similar. Again age and pretest scores accounted for most of the explained variance in posttest scores on the major scales and their composite index. With this approach program impact (type of subject) accounted for 2.7% on Attitudes Toward Police, 3.9% of the variance on Attitudes Toward Crime, 3.3% on the Major Scales - Composite Index, 6.1% on the SD concept "guard." Type of subject (program impact) did not significantly explain variance on any of the other attitudinal measures. In summary experimentals at posttest showed for both types of multiple regression a significantly less delinquent attitude on Attitudes Toward Crime, the Major Scales - Composite Index, and on the Semantic Differential concept "guard." In addition, it appears that experimentals at posttest showed a less delinquent attitude on Attitudes Toward Police than their controls. This last finding was significant ($p < .05$) on the ordered approach to multiple regression and approached significance with the stepwise procedure.

In summary there is some convergence in the data on posttest scores. Type of subject (program impact), under either multiple regression approach, appears to be significant on Attitudes Toward Crime, the Major Scales - Composite Index, and the Semantic Differential concept "guard." There was also general support for the finding that experimentals were less delinquent than controls on Attitudes Toward Police as well. These findings above were also supported generally with U-tests, t-tests and Analysis of Covariance.

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls Using Change-Scores

With change-scores the focus is on amount and direction of change from pretest to posttest. This analysis is supplemental to the posttest analysis.

Change-scores are the algebraic difference between the pretest and posttest. Change-scores can be misleading, however, because of their correlation with pretest scores. However, since both experimentals and controls were very similar on pretest scores the tendency for "regression toward the mean" is equalized across both groups. Therefore, differences in average change-score represent yet another way of evaluating the degree of attitudinal change for experimentals relative to that for controls.

Results With U-tests

In Table 4.12 it can be observed that experimentals showed more positive attitudinal change from pretest to posttest than did controls. Note particularly that the direction and amount of change was toward improvement for the experimentals on all the major scales and their composite index; whereas for controls the direction and amount of change was toward more delinquent orientation. This was observed on the Attitudes Toward Police Scale ($p < .05$) and on the Attitudes Toward Crime ($p < .01$). On the Major Scales - Composite Index, experimentals overall showed more positive attitude change than did controls ($p < .01$). In Table 4.12 the same trend in favor of experimentals was observed on the Semantic Differential concepts "cell" and "doing time." The two Semantic Differential concepts were significant ($p < .05$). With t-tests the findings above on Attitudes Toward Police, Crime, and on the Major Scales - Composite Index were also significant. On the Semantic Differential only the concept "guard" was supported with t-tests.

Results with covariance applied to change-scores. In Table 4.12 differences between experimentals and controls using change-scores were presented. In the previous section we pointed out that with U-tests we did not control for age. As before we used the covariance technique in order

TABLE 4.12

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls on Attitudinal Scales and Semantic Differential Concepts Using Change-Scores

Scales & Concepts	Mean Raw-Score Difference		z-Score ^a	p-Level
	E's	C's		
Major Scales^b				
Attitudes toward Police	-1.9	1.8	1.67	$p < .05$
Attitudes toward School	-0.7	0.7	1.24	n.s.
Attitudes toward Crime	-1.3	1.0	3.18	$p < .01$
Attitudes toward Prison	-0.2	0.9	0.97	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index ^c	-4.2	4.5	2.73	$p < .01$
Semantic Differential Concepts^d				
Prison	-0.8	0.3	1.29	n.s.
Crime	-3.1	0.1	1.04	n.s.
Cell	-0.7	0.7	1.92	$p < .05$
Guard	2.5	-3.2	0.97	n.s.
Doing Time	-2.4	-0.6	1.69	$p < .05$
Lock Up	-1.1	-2.9	1.22	n.s.
Other Prisoners	-1.1	-2.9	0.71	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	-7.6	-9.0	0.65	n.s.
Attitudes toward Camp	0.0	0.5	0.89	n.s.

^aMann-Whitney U-test (one-tailed).

^bLower scores are associated with a less delinquent attitude; higher scores are associated with a more delinquent attitude.

^cThis composite index is the sum of the four delinquency scales: police, school, crime, and prison.

^dLower scores are associated with negative impression of concept; higher scores with a positive impression of concept.

to control for age and other selected covariates.²² Controlling for initial E/C differences as well as other variables, the results were somewhat, but not greatly, different. Experimentals continued to show a less delinquent attitude on Attitudes Toward Police ($p < .05$). As before, experimentals continued to show a less delinquent attitude than controls on Attitudes Toward Crime and the Major Scales - Composite Index. The Semantic Differential concept "guard", after adjustment for covariates, became very significant ($p < .005$), despite initially showing no differences with U-tests. No other E/C differences were found with the covariance technique in connection with change-scores.

Results of multiple regression applied to change-scores. As before with posttest scores we analyzed the data with multiple stepwise regression and regression analysis whereby we entered variables into the solution in a particular order.

With stepwise regression with change-scores our results showed that age, pretest scores and type of subject accounted for most of the variance on the major delinquency scales. Type of subject (program impact) accounted for 2.9% of the variance on Attitudes Toward Crime and 4.0% on the Major Scales - Composite Index.²³ On the Semantic Differential type of subject accounted for 5.6% of the variance on the concept "guard." No other significant findings were obtained on the Semantic Differential with respect to type of subject.

²²The same variables that were used as covariates in connection with post-test scores were also used in this analysis with change-scores.

²³Type of subject (program impact) approached significance on Attitudes Toward Police.

When we entered variables into the solution the results were very similar. Age, pretest scores and type of subject accounted for most of the variance on the major delinquency scales. Type of subject (program impact) accounted for 2.8% of the variance on Attitudes Toward Police, 2.7% on Attitudes Toward Crime, and 3.8% on the Major Scales - Composite Index. On the Semantic Differential type of subject accounted for 5.2% of the variance on the concept "guard." No other significant findings were obtained on the Semantic Differential with respect to type of subject.

In summary there is some convergence in the data on change-scores. Type of subject (program impact), under either multiple regression approach, appears to be significant on Attitudes Toward Crime and on the Major Scales - Composite Index. Either way experimentals demonstrated a more positive change in attitude than did controls. On the Semantic Differential both multiple regression analyses supported the findings that experimentals became more positive on the concept "guard." These findings above were also supported with U-tests, t-tests, and Analysis of Covariance. There was also general support for the finding that experimentals were less delinquent than controls on Attitudes Toward Police as well. Other findings, in connection with change-scores, related to the Semantic Differential were mixed.

Summary of Findings

In this chapter we attempted to answer the question "What impact did the San Quentin Squires Program have on attitudinal variables and indices?" In this evaluation we found the following: Experimentals were very positive in their assessment of the San Quentin Squires Program. Those who did view

the program more positively tended to have lower delinquency scores at pre-test. Generally those youth with fewer prior arrests or prior arrests for crimes against persons tended to be those with lower delinquency scores.

When we evaluated differences between experimentals and controls at posttest we found experimentals had less delinquent scores on Attitudes Toward Police, Attitudes Toward Crime, and on the Major Scales - Composite Index. Experimentals were also found to be more positive toward the Semantic Differential concept "guard." These findings were generally supported regardless of method of statistical analysis. When we evaluated differences between experimentals and controls on change-scores our findings were almost identical. Experimentals generally had less delinquent scores on Attitudes Toward Police, Attitudes Toward Crime, the Major Scales - Composite Index, and on the Semantic Differential concept "guard." On balance, scores significantly differentiating experimentals from controls were found in favor of experimentals in this study.

CHAPTER 5

Recidivism

In this chapter we present the main findings on recidivism. The period of followup was 12 months and included data on 9 outcome measures on 53 experimentals who participated in the program and 55 controls who did not.

Before presenting the recidivism data it will be well to keep in mind that youth who participated in this evaluation were not representative of the range of youth who get into trouble with the law. Both experimentals and controls in our sample were very delinquent youth with long histories of arrests--including a large proportion who had committed crimes against persons.²⁴ In Chapter 3 we presented data showing that experimentals had an average of 7.5 prior arrests (9.6 charges) and had been known to the justice system for more than 3 years. In addition, 69.0% of the experimentals had 1 or more prior arrests for crimes against persons. Consequently, this evaluation of the Squires Program is a most stringent test of the program's ability to modify the behavior of very delinquent youth. What effect the San Quentin Squires Program may have on borderline offenders (e.g., diversion youth or youth on informal probation) will have to await further research. Nevertheless in the analyses that follow we will divide youth into subgroups according to the extent of their prior record and along other variables of importance.²⁵ Keep in mind that none of the youth in the study were "lightweights."

²⁴Hereafter the term "crimes against persons" is used interchangeably with the term "crimes of violence" and vice versa.

²⁵The disadvantage of dividing youth into subgroups of smaller size is the sometimes questionable nature of the reliability of measures. This is the trade-off that sometimes occurs between reliable large samples on the one hand and less reliable but nevertheless more differentiated findings on the other.

Outcome Measures and Statistical Analysis

Several outcome measures were used in this evaluation. They included: (1) number of subsequent arrests within a 12-month period, (2) number of subsequent charges within a 12-month period, (3) number of subsequent charges broken down by type: crimes against persons, property, drug offenses, minor offenses and status offenses, (4) average severity of subsequent charges, and (5) length of time (in months) to first arrest. Collectively there were nine specific outcome measures (this includes the 5 separate types of subsequent charges listed under 3 above) used in this evaluation.

Operational Definitions

Number of arrests was defined as the number of times an individual was apprehended by the police and charged with at least one law or status offense. Number of charges was the number of allegations at time of arrest. Since one arrest may include several charges against an individual, charges usually exceed the number of arrests in a probation file. Number of charges are not to be confused with counts of a charge. A charge of burglary may include 10 counts but is recorded only as 1 charge. Thus, one arrest could conceivably reflect 3 charges which in turn might reflect 30 counts. All three types of information pertaining to arrests were collected in this evaluation: (1) total number of arrests, (2) total number of charges, and (3) a count of the number of different charges by type.²⁶

²⁶Number (3) above is a separate count of the number of charges by type of charge. For example number (2) above may have four total charges. Number (3) simply categorizes them numerically by type. The types include crimes against persons, property, drugs, minor and status.

In addition to information on arrests or charges we also created two other outcome measures: (1) average severity of subsequent charges, and (2) length of time (in months) to first arrest. Average severity of subsequent charges (see Appendix I) is comprised of the average of the severity rating of 1 to 9 for each of the charges against an individual. Its use is to help qualitatively differentiate outcome differences in terms of the "social harm" related to the offenses. Such distinctions are particularly important where aggregate counts of number of charges are the same for both groups but the severity (qualitative effect) of the charges differs greatly.

Statistical Analysis of Outcome Data

Data were analyzed using both univariate and multivariate approaches, as well as both parametric and nonparametric statistics.²⁷ The Mann-Whitney U-tests were used to evaluate the basic behavioral outcome (recidivism) differences between experimentals and controls. These outcomes were also contrasted using t-tests (WELCH) since the U-test evaluates median differences and the t-test evaluates mean differences which assume normal distributions. For the multivariate analyses both ANCOVA (analysis of covariance) and multiple regression were used to control for age and other theoretically important variables.²⁸ As mentioned before the multivariate technique was used only in connection with the total sample (N = 108). The findings thus obtained were then compared to that obtained through U-tests and t-tests for the total sample.

²⁷The rationale, advantages and disadvantages of each were discussed in Chapter 2, page 19.

²⁸See Chapter 4 for a description of the covariates used with ANCOVA and the variables used in the multiple regression analyses. The only difference here in the behavioral analyses that follow is that individual scale pretest scores are not used. But the attitudinal composite index of both the major scales and the Semantic Differential are used along with other demographic variables.

Results of Behavioral Outcome

The major findings of this study are presented in two sections: (1) overall differences between experimentals and controls on the 9 outcome measures and (2) a differential analysis of outcomes by type of youth. The major findings from both sections will then be presented in a summary as well.

Overall Differences Between Experimentals and Controls

In this section we present the overall differences between experimentals and controls. Two tables are shown--one for the number of subsequent arrests and another for number of subsequent charges. The rest of the outcome measures will be summarized in the text.

Subsequent arrests. In Table 5.1 it can be observed that overall there was no significant difference between experimentals and controls on number of subsequent arrests at 12 months followup. A very high percentage of both experimentals (81.2%) and controls (67.3%) had at least one arrest within 12 months. Of the experimentals, 34.0% had 3 or more subsequent arrests; of the controls 32.7% had 3 or more subsequent arrests. The average number of subsequent arrests for experimentals was 2.1; for controls the average was 2.2. Using t-tests the same findings resulted i.e., no significant difference between experimentals and controls on number of subsequent arrests at 12 months.

Subsequent charges. From Table 5.2 it can be observed that there was no significant difference between experimentals and controls on number of subsequent charges at 12 months followup. Of the experimentals 41.5% had 3 or more subsequent charges; of the controls 40.0% had 3 or more subsequent charges. The average number of subsequent charges was identical for both groups i.e., $\bar{M} = 2.9$ subsequent charges. With t-tests no significant differences were found either.

TABLE 5.1

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls in Number of Subsequent Arrests (12 months followup)

Variable	Experimental		Control	
	n	%	n	%
Subsequent Arrests				
0	10	18.8	18	32.7
1-2	25	47.2	19	34.5
3-4	12	22.6	7	12.7
5-6	3	5.7	4	7.3
7+	3	5.7	7	12.7
TOTAL	53	100.0	55	99.9
	$\bar{M} = 2.1$		$\bar{M} = 2.2$	
	$z = 0.63, n.s., U\text{-test}$			

Note. N = 108 (53 E's/55 C's).

TABLE 5.2

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls in Number of Subsequent Charges (12 months followup)

Variable	Experimental		Control	
	n	%	n	%
Subsequent Charges				
0	10	18.8	18	32.7
1-2	21	39.6	15	27.3
3-4	9	17.0	8	14.5
5-6	7	13.2	5	9.1
7+	6	11.3	9	16.4
TOTAL	53	99.9	55	100.0
	$\bar{M} = 2.9$		$\bar{M} = 2.9$	
	$z = 0.68, n.s., U\text{-test}$			

Note. N = 108 (53 E's/55 C's).

Type of charges, severity of charges, and time to arrest. When differences between experimentals and controls were evaluated by type of subsequent charges no significant differences were found. Neither were differences found between experimentals and controls on severity of subsequent offenses. The use of t-tests on these variables showed no differences as well. However, when time to first arrest was computed, a statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) was found in favor of experimentals. Experimentals were out on parole longer ($M = 4.1$ months) before being arrested than controls ($M = 3.3$ months). Using t-tests this finding was not statistically significant.

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls by Type of Subject

It is not at all uncommon for global analyses of outcomes based on heterogeneous populations to reveal few, if any, significant main effects. Because of differences in antecedent personality, attitudes, and demographic or sociological characteristics of the subpopulation which comprise our study groups, the possibility exists that differential effects may exist even when main effects are absent in the data. Most relevant for such differential analysis are variables that have previously been found to be correlated with delinquent behavior. Because age, ethnicity, prior record, and geographical location have been shown to be correlated with delinquent behavior they will serve as the primary categories.²⁹

These variables do not exhaust the list of variables that have been found to be correlated with delinquency but are the most basic.³⁰ The need to

²⁹Prior record is further divided into (1) number of prior arrests, (2) number of prior arrests for crimes against persons, and (3) severity of prior charges.

³⁰Unfortunately time and a moderate sample size did not permit full research utilization of psychological typologies.

control for differences in these variables is made more emphatic by the finding in this evaluation that, when experimentals and controls were combined, older youth had lower recidivism (fewer arrests and charges) than younger subjects, caucasians had lower recidivism than minorities, youth with 6 or less prior arrests had lower recidivism than youth with 7 or more prior arrests, and, youths with no history of crimes against persons had fewer subsequent crimes against persons than did youth with a history of crimes against persons, and youth with a lower prior average severity of charges (0-4) had lower recidivism than youth with (5-9) prior average severity of charges on crimes against persons and subsequent severity of charges. Finally, Contra Costa youth had lower recidivism than Los Angeles youth on a number of outcome measures.

Age. We dichotomized youth into those who were 16 and less versus those who were 17 and older.³¹ The evaluation of outcomes revealed few significant differences between E's and C's for older subjects. Experimentals were out on parole significantly longer than controls ($p < .05$), but were found to have committed more serious delinquency within 12 months followup than did controls ($p < .05$). These findings using U-tests for older youth were also supported with t-tests.

When we compared outcomes of experimentals and controls in the younger (16 and under) group only one out of nine outcome measures was significantly different. Fifty percent of the younger experimentals committed one or more subsequent minor offenses compared to only 31.7% of the controls ($p < .001$). With t-tests we found no significant differences for younger E's versus C's on any of the outcome measures.

³¹In this analysis there were 27 older E's and 14 older C's; among youth 16 and under there were 26 E's and 41 C's.

Ethnicity. We dichotomized youth into those who were minority versus those who were caucasian.³² In terms of minority experimentals versus minority controls, experimentals were found to commit significantly more property offenses ($p < .01$) than controls, and committed more serious offenses ($p < .05$). However, minority experimentals were arrest free longer than minority controls ($p < .05$). With t-tests, however, the results were slightly different. Experimentals were found to have committed more serious offenses ($p < .05$).

For caucasian youth one difference was found. Experimentals who were caucasian had significantly fewer ($p < .05$) status offenses at 12 months followup than did controls. T-tests also supported a finding in favor ($p < .05$) of experimentals having significantly fewer status offenses as well.

Prior record. Prior record was broken down into number of prior arrests, number of prior crimes against persons, and prior severity of charges. Number of prior arrests was dichotomized at 6 or less versus 7 or more.³³ Prior arrests for crimes against persons was dichotomized into youth with no arrests for crimes against persons versus those youth with 1 or more priors for this type of offense.³⁴ Prior severity of charges was dichotomized according to whether the youths average prior severity of charges was 4 or less as versus those whose average prior severity was 5 or more.³⁵

³²In this analysis there were 34 minority E's and 37 minority C's; there were also 19 caucasian E's and 18 caucasian C's.

³³In this analysis there were 25 E's with 6 or less prior arrests and 28 C's. There were also 28 E's with 7 or more prior arrests and 27 C's.

³⁴In this analysis 16 E's and 23 C's had no history of prior crimes against persons. Of those with a history of prior crimes against persons 37 E's and 32 C's had 1 or more.

³⁵In this analysis there were 23 E's with an average prior severity of 4 or less and 22 C's. For those youth with an average prior severity of 5-9 there were 30 E's and 33 C's.

The following is our analysis on prior record:

For experimentals and controls with 6 or fewer prior arrests no significant differences were found on any of the 9 outcome measures. Time to arrest favored experimentals but not significantly so. However, with t-tests we found experimentals with 6 or fewer prior arrests to have significantly fewer subsequent drug offenses than controls ($p < .05$). For experimentals and controls with 7 or more prior arrests no significant differences were found on any of the 9 outcome measures. With t-tests no significant differences were found either.

For those experimentals and controls without a history of crimes against persons no significant differences were found on any of the 9 outcome measures. These findings were supported with t-tests as well. For those experimentals with a history of prior crimes against persons no significant differences were found on any of the outcome measures. Again with t-tests these findings were also supported i.e., no differences on any of the outcome measures.

For those experimentals and controls with an average prior severity of 0-4 the following results were obtained: No significant differences were found between experimentals and controls on any of the 9 outcome measures. However, with t-tests experimentals were found to have significantly fewer status offenses than controls ($p < .05$).

For those experimentals and controls with an average prior severity of 5-9 the following results were obtained: A significant difference was found with experimentals having committed more serious subsequent offenses, on the average, than controls ($p < .001$) at 12 months followup. With t-tests this finding also received support ($p < .05$). No other findings were obtained with either U-tests or t-tests.

Geographical location. Outcomes of youths from Los Angeles and Contra Costa were evaluated separately. Youth from Los Angeles were found to be significantly more delinquent than youth from Contra Costa.³⁶ Relatively speaking one might describe Contra Costa youth as lower risk and Los Angeles youth as higher risk. Our analysis, therefore, will look at outcome differences between experimentals and controls in each county. The following are the results of our analysis.

With Contra Costa youth only one significant difference was found between experimentals and controls. Using U-tests a trend in favor of experimentals was found on number of subsequent property offenses. With t-tests this finding in favor of experimentals was found to be significant ($p < .05$). No other E/C differences were found.

With Los Angeles youth no significant differences were found with U-tests. However, trends were observed which tended to favor the controls. Experimentals tended to commit more serious offenses but were arrest free longer than controls. The finding that experimentals committed more serious offenses than controls was found to be significant ($p < .05$) with t-tests; however, with t-tests no differences were found in connection with length of time on parole.

Results With Covariance

It was pointed out previously that the average age of experimentals and controls differed, experimentals being about 6 months older than controls. Because of this age was included as a covariate along with other theoretically

³⁶In terms of background characteristics the Los Angeles group was comprised of more minorities ($p < .001$), had more prior crimes against persons ($p < .01$), committed more prior serious offenses ($p < .001$), and significantly more prior drug offenses ($p < .001$).

important variables. For this we included covariates that represented background characteristics, attitudinal measures of delinquency, family attitudes, prior criminal or delinquent behavior, and geographical or environmental location.³⁷ In this way important variable dimensions will be statistically controlled for through covariance. This analysis will apply only to the whole sample.³⁸

The results of our analysis on the total sample showed that, after adjustment for covariates, no significant differences were found on any of the 9 outcome measures.³⁹

Results With Multiple Regression

Two types of multiple regression was used to analyze the data: (1) multiple stepwise regression, and (2) regression analysis whereby we ordered variables into the solution according to a theoretical framework.⁴⁰ Our results showed that age, ethnicity, number of prior arrests, and number of prior crimes against persons explained most of the variance in outcome on

³⁷Background characteristics were represented by age and ethnicity. Attitudinal measures of delinquency were represented by the Major Scales - Composite Index and Semantic Differential - Composite Index. Family attitudes were represented by the Glueck Social Prediction Scale. Prior criminal or delinquent behavior were represented by number of prior arrests, number of prior crimes against persons, and a qualitative measure of seriousness of prior offenses--prior severity of charges. Geographical or environmental location is represented by county of youth.

³⁸Analysis of smaller sample sizes is not justified with analysis of covariance.

³⁹Severity of subsequent charges approached significance ($p < .06$) suggesting again that experimentals committed more serious offenses on parole than did controls. Time to arrest also approached significance ($p < .09$) suggesting that experimentals do stay on parole arrest free longer than controls.

⁴⁰See footnote 19, Chapter 4.

arrests, charges, or subsequent crimes against persons.⁴¹ Study group (E vs. C) did contribute significantly to the variance on severity of subsequent charges (2.9% of the variance).⁴² Interestingly on time to arrest the Major Scales - Composite Index explained 14.4% of the variance, number of prior crimes against persons 6.5% and participating county 4.1%. The direction of the regression coefficients indicated that the lower the score on the index and the lower the number of prior crimes against persons the longer an individual stayed on parole arrest free. Also, Los Angeles youth were more likely to stay on parole longer than Contra Costa youth.

When we ordered variables into the solution with study group (E vs. C) entered last, the results were similar. Age, ethnicity, number of prior arrests, and number of prior crimes against persons explained most of the variance in outcome on arrests, charges, or subsequent crimes against persons.⁴³ Study group (E vs. C) with this approach to multiple regression was not found to significantly explain the variance in outcome on severity of subsequent charges.⁴⁴ On time to arrest study group (E vs. C) did not contribute to the variance in outcome.⁴⁵ On this outcome measure the Major Scales - Composite Index explained 13.5% of the variance and participating county explained 5.0%.

⁴¹On subsequent minor offenses however participating county, Major Scales - Composite Index and age were the best predictors of outcome. Interestingly in this analysis no variable was found to be significant to predict subsequent property offenses.

⁴²Ethnicity and number of prior arrests were also predictive of subsequent severity of charges.

⁴³As before no variable was found to predict subsequent property offenses. However, age and participating county were the best predictors of subsequent minor offenses. With this ordered approach to variable entry the Major Scales - Composite Index--found previously significant with stepwise regression--was no longer significant.

⁴⁴However, the t-test value for the variable did approach significance ($p=.054$).

⁴⁵However, the t-test value for the variable did approach significance ($p=.082$).

Summary of Findings

The behavioral findings of this evaluation have been rather mixed. Overall no significant differences were found between experimentals and controls on number of subsequent arrests or charges. However, experimentals were found to have been out on parole longer, on the average, than controls ($p<.05$). When we controlled for several variables simultaneously through covariance, no significant differences were found between experimentals and controls on any of the outcome measures.⁴⁶ No attempt was made to apply this technique for smaller subsamples. When we applied different types of multiple regression analysis the results were somewhat similar i.e., we found that study group (E vs. C) did contribute significantly to the variance in outcome on severity of subsequent charges (2.9% of the variance) with the stepwise procedure, but wasn't significant when we used an ordered approach to regression analysis. In summary for the overall sample it would appear that experimentals tend to have committed more serious offenses but also were able to stay arrest free longer than controls.

When we differentiated our analysis we found some interesting findings related to type of subject. For older youth we found that experimentals were arrest free longer than controls ($p<.05$) but had committed more serious offenses ($p<.05$). Younger experimentals were found to have committed more minor offenses than controls. Experimentals who were minority committed significantly more property offenses ($p<.01$) and more serious offenses ($p<.05$). However, the experimentals were on parole longer. Experimentals

⁴⁶Severity of subsequent offenses did approach significance ($p<.06$). This finding reinforced the results earlier with U-tests that experimentals committed more serious offenses on parole within 12 months than did controls.

who were caucasian did better. With either U-tests or t-tests experimentals were found to commit significantly fewer status offenses than controls.

Prior record can be divided two ways: (1) as a lower risk youth, or (2) as a higher risk youth. Lower risk are those with 6 or less prior arrests, no prior history of violent crime, and an average prior severity of charges of 0-4. Among these separate groupings we found the following: Experimentals with 6 or less prior arrests had significantly fewer drug offenses than their controls; for those youth without a history of violent crime no differences were found between experimentals and controls; for those youth with 0-4 average prior severity of charges experimentals were found to have significantly fewer status offenses than controls ($p < .05$). On balance, "lighterweight" experimentals showed more improvement following participation in the San Quentin Squires Program than did "lighterweight" controls.

For the higher risk youth (7 or more prior arrests, history of violence, 5-9 average prior severity of charges) we found the following: there were no significant differences between experimentals and controls on any of the 9 outcome measures for those with 7 or more priors or a history of violence. For those youth with an average prior severity of charges (5-9) we found experimentals committed more serious subsequent offenses than controls. On balance higher risk experimentals did not do better than, and at times did worse than, higher risk controls.

We found the following in terms of youth by geographical location. Contra Costa experimentals were found to commit significantly fewer property offenses ($p < .05$). Los Angeles youth on the other hand tended to have committed more serious offenses but to have stayed on parole arrest

free longer than their controls. As before it appears that the lower risk category of experimental youth (Contra Costa E's) did better while higher risk experimental youth (Los Angeles E's) did worse in terms of subsequent severity but slightly better in terms of average length of time on parole prior to arrest.

CHAPTER 6

Conclusions

Since the documentary "Scared Straight" swept the nation in 1978 and 1979 much controversy has ensued between those who critically reject juvenile awareness programs and those who believe uncritically in their effectiveness in deterring juvenile delinquency. Because of such controversy, the availability of sound evaluative data has become very important to those individuals and organizations who are considering using such programs-- especially to those without strong biases and who are willing to objectively assess the strengths and weaknesses of particular programs.

There is much diversity among these programs in the type of youth served, program location, and the particular emphasis or program elements used. The San Quentin Squires Program, which we evaluated, served a variety of youth ranging from very delinquent to those youth having family problems and difficulties. The program operates within the confines of the prison setting and is intended to deter youth from criminal or delinquent behavior through "didactic confrontation." As such, in terms of program elements, the Squires Program is a kind of moderate approach between the extremes of "scare tactics" used in some programs and casual educational tours of the prisons used by others. The confrontation between the Squires inmates and participating youth is more on the level of insight and learning rather than fear arousing interpersonal interaction.

The major objectives of this evaluation were (1) to determine what impact the Squires Program had on the attitudes of program participants,

and (2) to determine what impact the Squires Program had on the subsequent behavior (recidivism) of program participants.

The major finding of this study with respect to attitude change is that indeed experimentals showed more attitude improvement than controls on Attitudes Toward Police, Attitudes Toward Crime, and on the Major Scales - Composite Index. This was evident in the posttest differences between experimentals and controls as well as in terms of overall attitude change (pre to post). These findings were quite consistently supported by rigorous statistical tests (U-tests, t-tests, analysis of covariance, and multiple regression analysis). These findings, particularly in connection with the multivariate analyses, demonstrate the positive effect of the San Quentin Squires Program in modifying, at least on a short-term basis, delinquent attitudes of experimentals relative to that of controls.

The second objective of this evaluation was to determine (at 12 months followup) what impact the Squires Program had on the subsequent behavior (recidivism) of program participants. The major findings of this evaluation were mixed. It was clear that the San Quentin Squires Program did not prevent subsequent delinquency among previously very delinquent youth. However, a secondary finding of this evaluation was that among "lightweight" (lower risk) youths there were several indications of a positive impact. Those who participated in the program committed fewer status offenses, drug offenses and property offenses subsequent to their experience when compared with similar youths who did not. These latter findings held true only for caucasian youth, youth with six or less prior arrests, youth with a lower prior average severity of charges (i.e., 0-4) and youth from Contra Costa County. Another secondary finding for both higher and lower risk youth was that experimentals were arrest free for approximately one month longer than controls.

In connection with this notion of the degree of risk is the broader question regarding the relationship between attitudes and behavior. Generally, youth who were lower risk to begin with were less delinquent in their attitudes at posttest. For example, we learned in Chapter 4 that youth who tended to like the Squires inmates who participated in the rap sessions were those who were lower risk. Also, the most positive improvement in attitudes at posttest or in change-scores occurred among lower risk youth on Attitudes Toward Crime and on the Major Scales - Composite Index. Also, the variable most predictive in the multiple regression analyses for time to arrest was the Major Scales - Composite Index. The negative sign of the regression coefficient indicated that a less delinquent attitude on this index was related (13.5% of the variance) to staying longer on parole arrest free. Youths with a less delinquent attitude were usually those with fewer number of prior arrests and fewer or no prior arrests for crimes against persons i.e., lower risk. In summary the analyses from Phase I on attitudes and Phase II generally demonstrated that lower risk youth were the ones who benefited from the San Quentin Squires Program both in terms of attitude change as well as behavior.

It is important to recognize that the group we have characterized as lower risk are not, relatively speaking, lightweights when compared to most youths who have not been incarcerated, who are on formal or informal probation, or who typically participate in diversion or YSB projects. This suggests the possibility that truly lower risk youth (e.g., those on formal or informal probation, in a diversion project, etc.) might benefit from a program like the Squires of San Quentin. This hypothesis is consistent with the suggestion made by Zimring and Hawkins (1968) to the effect that researchers need to study deterrence in relation to marginal groups (defined

as a class of persons who are objectively on the margin of a particular form of criminal behavior, or in other words, the class of persons "next most likely" to engage in the criminal behavior in question). It is recommended that further research be conducted to determine what impact this program has on marginally delinquent youth.

Program and Policy Implications

The San Quentin Squires Program is not a cure-all for seriously delinquent youth. That the program may have some beneficial effects among lower risk youth remains a good possibility, but further research is needed before this can be clearly demonstrated. Our findings relative to lower risk youth tend to contradict data from the Finckenauer and Langer studies. However, their studies did not use rigorous research designs and the program they evaluated (Rahway)--although having lower risk youth--employed "scare tactics" rather than "didactic confrontation."

On balance our research findings indicate that a moderately confrontive youth awareness program such as Squires has some beneficial effects on less delinquent youth but no effect on more serious delinquents. From a review of the literature on deterrence theory and juvenile awareness programs and the findings in this evaluation, our conclusion is that serious delinquency cannot be turned around by short-term programs such as Squires, Rahway, JOLT, etc. Whatever impact these programs have appears to be on marginally delinquent youth, and better research designs, longer followup periods, larger sample sizes and greater differentiation of data will be needed to fully gauge these effects.

As far as the Squires Program is concerned two policy issues remain: (1) Is the cost of sending youth to the Squires Program justified by the probable gains that might be obtained in lowered recidivism among lower risk youth?, and (2) If the decision is made to continue sending youth to the program, can a screening device be developed that would help in the selection process? The first issue is purely a budgetary or political concern and this evaluation makes no recommendation in this regard. As to the second issue, it appears that a predictive instrument could be developed to help local government (criminal justice agencies) screen potential participants. In the meantime, without the benefit of such a predictive tool, it is recommended that if criminal justice agencies wish to send youth to the San Quentin Squires Program, they send lower risk youth.

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APPENDIX A
Evaluation Scales and Questionnaires

Major Delinquency Scales

Attitudes-toward-Police Scale

1. Most police will try and help you.
Agree Disagree
2. If the police don't like you, they will try to get you for anything.
Agree Disagree
3. It's fun to give the police a bad time.
Agree Disagree
4. Police stick their noses into a lot of things that are none of their business.
Agree Disagree
5. Police usually treat you dirty.
Agree Disagree
6. Police and judges will tell you one thing and do another.
Agree Disagree
7. Most people in authority are bossy and mean.
Agree Disagree

Attitudes-toward-School Scale

1. Most of the time I do not want to go to school.
Agree Disagree
2. I am very happy when I am in school.
Agree Disagree
3. Most school teachers are nice people.
Agree Disagree
4. I enjoy the work I did in school.
Agree Disagree

Attitudes-toward-Crime Scale

1. Rape is a very serious crime.
Agree Disagree
2. Robbery is not serious if no one gets hurt.
Agree Disagree
3. Fighting or attacking people is sometimes necessary.
Agree Disagree

Attitudes-toward-Prison Scale

1. Going to prison isn't all that bad.
Agree Disagree
2. Spending years in prison is really terrible.
Agree Disagree
3. I admire men who have been to prison.
Agree Disagree
4. I think I'm tough enough to get along in prison.
Agree Disagree

5. Men who have been to prison are strong.

Agree Disagree

Semantic Differential Concepts

Prison		
Good	Bad
Beautiful	Ugly
Clean	Dirty
Cruel	Kind
Unpleasant	Pleasant
Happy	Sad
Nice	Awful
Honest	Dishonest
Unfair	Fair
Valuable	Worthless

Each of the adjective combinations are repeated for each of the following concepts.

- Crime
- Cell
- Guard
- Doing Time
- Lock-Up
- Other Prisoners

Attitudes-toward-Camp Scale

- 1. Most staff or counselors in juvenile camps are O.K. people.
Agree Disagree
- 2. When I leave juvenile camp I'm not going to get into trouble any more.
Agree Disagree

Gluecks Social Prediction Scale

- 1. The discipline given to me by my father (or person acting for my father) was:
 - () Very strict
 - () Strict, but usually fair
 - () Sometimes strict, sometimes easy
 - () Usually easy
 - () Very easy
- 2. My mother (or person acting for my mother) gave me supervision that was:
 - () Very helpful, with close watch over me
 - () Usually helpful, although sometimes she failed
 - () Helpful only when I asked for help or advice
 - () Most likely to let me do anything I pleased
 - () Completely useless, because she did not care what I did
- 3. My father (or person acting for my father) usually showed that he:
 - () Liked me a great deal
 - () Liked me about the same as he liked his friends
 - () Neither liked me nor disliked me
 - () Disliked me most of the time
 - () Did not want me around

- 4. My mother (or person acting for my mother) usually showed that she:
 - () Liked me a great deal
 - () Liked me about the same as she liked her friends
 - () Neither liked me nor disliked me
 - () Disliked me most of the time
 - () Did not want me around
- 5. My family (parents, brothers, sisters) has made me think that we:
 - () Stick pretty close together in everything
 - () Would help each other more than we would help friends
 - () Can be equally happy at home or away from home
 - () Would rather be with friends, than with relatives
 - () Have almost nothing that we liked to do together

Staff Questionnaire

- 1. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reaction, or mood of the youth participants prior to their first program sessions with the Squires Program?
- 2. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants to the tour of the prison? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively?
- 3. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reaction or mood of the youth participants to the pictures of prison violence? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively?
- 4. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants to the rap sessions? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively? What happened during the rap sessions? How many inmates participate? What did they talk

about? Was there a question-and-answer period? How long did the rap sessions last?

5. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants following their participation in the Squires Program at San Quentin? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively? You may also describe any behavior changes that may have occurred individually or collectively following any of the three trips to San Quentin? Were there any differences following participation in the first session as compared to differences following participation in the third session?

Youth Evaluation Questionnaire

1. Did you like your visit to San Quentin Prison?
- I disliked it very much
 - I disliked it somewhat
 - I neither liked nor disliked the visit to San Quentin
 - I liked it somewhat
 - I liked it very much
2. Did you like participating in the rap sessions with the inmates?
- I disliked them very much
 - I disliked them somewhat
 - I neither liked nor disliked the rap sessions
 - I liked the rap sessions
 - I liked the rap sessions very much
3. Do you think you'll ever go to prison?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
4. What did you like best about your visit to San Quentin?
- Nothing at all
 - The plane trip/bus ride
 - Tour of the prison
 - Slide pictures
 - The rap sessions with the inmates
5. What did you think of the inmates from the Squires Program?
- I disliked them
 - They made me feel afraid

- Neither liked nor disliked them
- They were O.K.
- I liked them

6. What did you think of the inmates who participated in the rap sessions?

- I disliked them
- They made me feel afraid
- Neither liked nor disliked them
- They were O.K.
- I liked them

7. Would you recommend the San Quentin Program for other kids you know?

- Definitely not
- No
- Maybe
- Yes
- Definitely

8. Do you think that, because of the Squires Visitation Program, you are less likely to get into trouble in the future?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

9. Do you think the Squires Program can prevent any of your friends from getting into further trouble with the law?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

10. Did the San Quentin Program seem like an act or big put-on or did it seem real to you?

- Big put-on
- Somewhat put on
- Don't know
- Somewhat real
- Very real

APPENDIX B

Differences Between Experimentals and Controls on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

It will be recalled from Chapter 2 that the preferred method of analyzing data was through the use of nonparametric (distribution-free) statistical techniques--namely, the Mann-Whitney U-test. Appendix F shows that the majority of distributions were indeed skewed and non-mesokurtic. Nevertheless, for purposes of comparing differences between groups under different statistical assumptions, the t-test (WELCH) was used also to evaluate such differences. The only exception is ethnicity where we used Chi-square Analysis since the data is nominal.

In this appendix differences between experimentals and controls will be presented for the overall sample (N = 108) and then on a differentiated level by theoretically important variables such as age, ethnicity, prior record and geographical location. Experimentals and controls were evaluated in terms of 11 background characteristics, 32 pre and posttest attitudinal measures, and 9 behavioral outcome measures.

TABLE B.1

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls (all subjects) on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.5	16.0	3.06	p<.01
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.5	7.1	0.56	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	9.6	8.6	0.97	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.6	1.2	1.17	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.3	3.7	0.94	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.9	0.8	0.17	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	2.0	1.6	0.97	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	1.7	1.0	1.72	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	5.2	5.1	0.05	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	39.6	38.5	0.22	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	31.6	31.5	0.05	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	15.8	14.7	1.04	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.2	8.2	1.36	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.0	13.1	0.10	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	69.7	67.7	0.65	n.s.

TABLE B.1 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	29.7	33.3	2.27	p<.05
Attitudes Toward School	15.1	15.4	0.34	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.0	9.3	2.08	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.8	14.0	1.19	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	65.7	72.2	2.06	p<.05
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.3	18.8	1.54	n.s.
Crime	23.3	20.8	1.11	n.s.
Cell	19.7	18.3	0.74	n.s.
Guard	28.4	26.6	0.73	n.s.
Doing Time	22.6	19.6	1.53	n.s.
Lock-Up	20.8	19.1	0.86	n.s.
Other Prisoners	31.6	27.9	1.69	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	168.1	152.1	1.55	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	20.7	19.2	0.79	n.s.
Crime	20.3	21.0	0.30	n.s.
Cell	19.2	19.0	0.06	n.s.
Guard	30.5	23.4	3.16	p<.01
Doing Time	19.8	19.0	0.43	n.s.

TABLE B.1 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	19.2	16.3	1.62	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.7	24.9	2.55	p<.05
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	160.5	143.0	1.65	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.3	4.7	0.64	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.3	5.2	1.83	p<.05
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.7	0.20	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.7	1.8	0.37	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.6	1.4	0.68	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.2	0.19	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.3	1.9	1.55	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.8	9.4	0.71	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.1	2.2	0.19	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.9	2.9	0.02	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.7	0.6	0.32	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.8	0.9	0.40	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.4	0.4	0.01	n.s.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

TABLE B.1 (Continued)

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.7	0.6	0.57	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.2	1.13	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	4.1	3.3	1.55	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.1	3.3	1.14	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 4.02, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.2

Comparability of Older (17+) Experimentals and Controls on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	17.2	17.1	0.62	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.8	7.2	0.47	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	9.7	9.5	0.15	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.4	1.8	0.67	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.3	4.0	0.80	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	1.1	0.8	0.56	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	2.0	1.5	0.70	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	1.8	1.2	0.72	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	4.7	5.1	0.92	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	43.7	45.4	0.20	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	32.2	30.8	0.59	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	16.1	13.5	1.42	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.9	9.5	0.42	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.6	12.7	0.05	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	69.9	66.5	0.67	n.s.

TABLE B.2 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	28.8	28.6	0.08	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	14.5	14.7	0.10	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	7.6	8.7	0.85	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	11.9	13.8	1.07	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	62.9	65.9	0.49	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.7	17.0	1.57	n.s.
Crime	22.6	20.0	0.54	n.s.
Cell	18.0	18.5	0.12	n.s.
Guard	27.6	25.7	0.45	n.s.
Doing Time	23.4	20.0	0.88	n.s.
Lock-Up	19.4	19.0	0.10	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.2	31.7	0.35	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	163.2	152.0	0.54	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	19.0	16.7	0.78	n.s.
Crime	20.5	19.0	0.37	n.s.
Cell	18.1	18.6	0.11	n.s.
Guard	28.8	24.1	1.05	n.s.
Doing Time	17.2	21.0	0.98	n.s.

TABLE B.2 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	17.1	16.6	0.15	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.0	29.5	0.12	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	151.1	145.8	0.26	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.2	4.3	0.11	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	3.5	4.5	1.46	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.6	2.8	0.53	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.8	1.5	1.22	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.7	1.7	0.01	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.1	1.1	0.23	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.4	2.5	0.19	n.s.
Total GSPS	10.0	9.7	0.26	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	1.5	1.5	0.03	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.0	1.9	0.13	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.5	0.4	0.33	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.7	0.6	0.36	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.1	0.4	1.09	n.s.

TABLE B.2 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.4	0.3	0.19	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.0	0.76	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	3.6	2.0	1.78	p<.05
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.2	1.9	1.96	p<.05

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 0.54, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.3

Comparability of Younger (16 and under) Experimentals and Controls on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	15.8	15.6	1.23	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.3	7.0	0.22	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	9.5	8.3	0.86	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.9	1.0	2.09	p<.05
Crimes Against Property	3.2	3.7	0.70	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.7	0.9	0.46	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	2.0	1.6	0.68	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	1.7	1.0	1.33	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	5.6	5.1	1.36	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	35.2	36.1	0.15	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	31.0	31.8	0.41	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	15.6	15.1	0.33	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.5	7.8	1.91	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.4	13.2	0.14	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	69.6	68.0	0.37	n.s.

TABLE B.3 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.6	34.9	2.24	p<.05
Attitudes Toward School	15.7	15.7	0.01	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.3	9.5	1.52	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.8	14.1	0.26	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	68.5	74.4	1.49	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.0	19.4	0.76	n.s.
Crime	24.0	21.0	1.08	n.s.
Cell	21.5	18.3	1.25	n.s.
Guard	29.2	27.0	0.75	n.s.
Doing Time	21.8	19.5	0.95	n.s.
Lock-Up	22.3	19.1	1.22	n.s.
Other Prisoners	33.1	26.6	2.45	p<.01
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	173.2	152.1	1.62	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	22.4	20.0	0.92	n.s.
Crime	20.0	21.6	0.56	n.s.
Cell	20.2	19.2	0.39	n.s.
Guard	32.3	23.2	3.29	p<.001
Doing Time	22.4	18.3	1.69	p<.05

TABLE B.3 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	21.4	16.2	2.06	p<.05
Other Prisoners	31.4	23.3	2.69	p<.005
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	170.0	142.1	2.04	p<.05
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.5	4.8	0.47	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	5.1	5.5	0.51	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.8	2.7	0.15	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.6	2.0	1.14	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.4	1.3	0.37	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.2	0.22	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.1	1.7	1.65	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.5	9.3	0.34	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.6	2.4	0.41	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	3.9	3.2	0.71	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	1.0	0.7	0.63	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.9	1.0	0.42	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.6	0.4	0.85	n.s.

TABLE B.3 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's	C's	t-test	p-level ^a
	<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>	(WELCH)	
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	1.1	0.6	0.98	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.3	1.15	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	4.6	3.7	1.39	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.0	3.5	0.51	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 3.82, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.4

Comparability of Minority Experimentals and Controls on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's	C's	t-test	p-level ^a
	<u>M</u>	<u>M</u>	(WELCH)	
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.5	16.0	2.96	p<.01
Ethnicity	-	-	-	b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.9	7.1	0.78	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	10.0	8.9	0.87	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	2.0	1.7	0.56	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.2	3.6	0.58	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	1.0	1.0	0.05	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	2.3	1.7	1.29	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	1.5	0.8	1.74	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	5.5	5.4	0.24	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	40.6	39.0	0.29	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	31.2	30.6	0.30	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	13.8	14.1	0.23	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.2	7.5	1.98	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.0	13.1	0.10	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	67.4	65.6	0.49	n.s.

TABLE B.4 (Continued)

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	29.8	32.4	1.40	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	14.3	14.7	0.36	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.3	9.4	1.34	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.5	14.6	0.81	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	66.0	71.3	1.34	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	20.7	20.6	0.03	n.s.
Crime	22.8	22.0	0.30	n.s.
Cell	19.6	19.7	0.04	n.s.
Guard	27.5	26.1	0.53	n.s.
Doing Time	21.8	22.1	0.12	n.s.
Lock-Up	20.5	20.8	0.11	n.s.
Other Prisoners	32.7	29.3	1.25	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	165.9	161.9	0.29	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.2	21.9	0.26	n.s.
Crime	21.5	22.8	0.47	n.s.
Cell	19.7	21.5	0.61	n.s.
Guard	30.6	24.9	2.21	p<.05
Doing Time	20.4	21.4	0.41	n.s.

TABLE B.4 (Continued)

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
Lock-Up	20.0	17.9	0.84	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.6	26.8	1.31	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	164.1	157.5	0.46	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.4	4.7	0.45	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.7	5.4	1.28	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.9	0.94	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.5	1.7	0.60	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.4	1.4	0.08	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.1	0.57	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.2	1.8	1.36	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.4	9.1	0.42	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.4	2.0	0.67	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	3.3	2.7	0.84	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	1.1	0.8	0.87	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.9	0.9	0.08	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.4	0.3	0.28	n.s.

TABLE B.4 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.5	0.4	0.47	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.2	0.1	0.66	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	5.2	3.9	2.19	p<.05
Time to Arrests (in months)	3.9	3.4	0.58	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bNot applicable.

TABLE B.5

Comparability of Caucasian Experimentals and Controls on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures, and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.4	16.0	1.29	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	b
Number of Prior Arrests	6.8	7.0	0.12	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	8.9	8.1	0.48	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.1	0.3	2.09	p<.05
Crimes Against Property	3.3	4.1	0.80	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.7	0.5	0.78	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	1.4	1.5	0.23	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	2.2	1.6	0.73	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	4.6	4.6	0.04	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	37.6	37.5	0.01	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	32.3	33.3	0.38	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	19.4	15.7	2.07	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.1	9.7	0.55	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.0	13.0	0.03	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	73.9	71.9	0.34	n.s.

TABLE B.5 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	29.6	35.2	1.85	p<.05
Attitudes Toward School	16.6	16.9	0.15	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	7.3	9.0	1.80	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Prison	11.6	13.0	0.98	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	65.2	74.2	1.67	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	22.5	15.1	2.85	p<.01
Crime	24.1	18.3	1.52	n.s.
Cell	20.0	15.5	1.68	n.s.
Guard	30.0	27.7	0.44	n.s.
Doing Time	24.1	14.5	3.65	p<.001
Lock-Up	21.5	15.6	2.24	p<.05
Other Prisoners	29.7	24.8	1.24	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	172.1	131.9	2.81	p<.01
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	19.8	13.6	3.62	p<.001
Crime	17.9	17.1	0.21	n.s.
Cell	18.1	14.1	1.81	p<.05
Guard	30.5	20.4	2.30	p<.05
Doing Time	18.6	14.0	2.00	p<.05

TABLE B.5 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	17.8	13.0	2.24	p<.05
Other Prisoners	30.8	21.0	2.79	p<.01
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	153.8	113.3	3.36	p<.01
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.3	4.7	0.45	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	3.7	4.8	1.32	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.3	0.77	n.s.
GSPS 2	2.1	2.1	0.02	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.9	1.5	0.96	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.3	0.53	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.4	2.1	0.71	n.s.
Total GSPS	10.5	10.0	0.51	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	1.5	2.4	0.96	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.3	3.3	0.77	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.0	0.3	1.49	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.6	0.9	0.68	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.3	0.5	0.42	n.s.

TABLE B.5 (Continued)

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	1.1	0.9	0.31	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.6	2.22	p<.05
Severity of Subsequent Charges	2.1	2.1	0.07	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.5	2.9	1.21	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bNot applicable.

TABLE B.6

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls With 6 or Less Prior Arrests on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.6	16.0	2.34	p<.05
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	3.6	4.0	0.96	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	4.8	5.1	0.55	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.2	1.2	0.06	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	1.8	2.2	0.76	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.4	0.2	0.84	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	0.8	0.7	0.04	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	0.4	0.5	0.50	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	5.6	5.6	0.13	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	26.6	26.7	0.02	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	31.6	30.2	0.56	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	15.8	14.0	1.09	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.4	8.1	1.38	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.8	11.3	1.22	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	69.6	63.7	1.20	n.s.

TABLE B.6 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.6	32.0	0.64	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	14.6	14.6	0.02	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	6.9	9.3	2.61	p<.01
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.4	13.2	0.60	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	64.6	69.3	1.01	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	20.8	16.4	1.79	n.s.
Crime	23.4	17.5	2.03	p<.05
Cell	19.9	15.3	1.71	n.s.
Guard	24.8	25.8	0.28	n.s.
Doing Time	21.4	15.7	2.28	p<.05
Lock-Up	20.0	15.4	1.78	n.s.
Other Prisoners	29.5	25.0	1.29	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	159.8	133.3	1.84	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	18.7	16.7	0.69	n.s.
Crime	18.3	18.3	0.01	n.s.
Cell	17.8	16.8	0.39	n.s.
Guard	31.0	20.7	3.48	p<.001
Doing Time	18.2	17.4	0.31	n.s.

TABLE B.6 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	18.1	15.0	1.28	n.s.
Other Prisoners	31.0	21.1	3.26	p<.01
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	153.0	126.3	1.83	p<.05
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.2	3.8	0.52	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.1	5.1	1.41	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.6	2.9	0.96	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.6	1.7	0.24	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.5	1.3	0.73	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.3	1.0	1.31	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.2	1.7	1.37	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.6	8.9	0.94	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	1.4	2.1	1.07	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	1.9	3.0	1.24	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.4	0.7	1.17	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.7	0.8	0.49	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.0	0.4	1.71	p<.05

TABLE B.6 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.6	0.7	0.19	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.2	1.26	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	3.5	2.7	0.97	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	5.3	3.4	1.54	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 2.51, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.7

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls With 7 or More Prior Arrests on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.5	16.1	1.92	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	11.0	10.2	1.00	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	13.9	12.3	1.61	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	2.0	1.3	1.35	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	4.5	5.3	1.14	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	1.3	1.5	0.24	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	3.1	2.5	0.98	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	2.9	1.5	2.09	p<.05
Severity of Prior Charges	4.7	4.7	0.14	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	51.2	50.7	0.08	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	31.6	32.9	0.65	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	15.9	15.4	0.33	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.0	8.4	0.57	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.2	15.0	1.17	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	69.9	71.8	0.46	n.s.

TABLE B.7 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	28.9	34.7	2.57	p<.01
Attitudes Toward School	15.5	16.3	0.59	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.9	9.2	0.38	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.2	14.9	1.09	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	66.7	75.3	1.98	p<.05
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.8	21.3	0.23	n.s.
Crime	23.2	24.1	0.28	n.s.
Cell	19.6	21.5	0.73	n.s.
Guard	31.6	27.4	1.39	n.s.
Doing Time	23.7	23.6	0.01	n.s.
Lock-Up	21.6	22.8	0.41	n.s.
Other Prisoners	33.8	30.8	0.99	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	175.5	171.5	0.27	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	22.5	21.7	0.33	n.s.
Crime	22.1	23.7	0.46	n.s.
Cell	20.4	21.4	0.29	n.s.
Guard	30.1	26.3	1.14	n.s.
Doing Time	21.3	20.6	0.24	n.s.

TABLE B.7 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	20.3	17.6	0.97	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.5	28.9	0.47	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	167.5	160.4	0.48	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.5	5.5	1.45	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.6	5.4	1.19	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.5	0.56	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.8	2.0	0.33	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.7	1.6	0.24	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.1	1.3	1.26	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.3	2.1	0.80	n.s.
Total GSPS	10.0	9.9	0.04	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.6	2.2	0.79	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	3.8	2.8	1.25	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	1.1	0.6	1.23	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.9	1.0	0.10	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.7	0.4	1.13	n.s.

TABLE B.7 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.8	0.4	0.98	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.2	0.2	0.48	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	4.6	3.9	1.15	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	3.3	3.2	0.10	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 3.37, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.8

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls Without a History of Violence on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.6	15.9	2.39	p<.05
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	6.9	7.4	0.38	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	8.5	8.3	0.07	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	0.0	0.0	0.00	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.3	4.5	1.32	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.8	0.3	1.43	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	1.8	1.7	0.24	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	2.5	1.7	0.75	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	4.2	4.7	1.11	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	51.2	50.7	0.08	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	33.8	31.8	0.81	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	19.9	15.1	2.65	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Crime	10.4	8.7	2.00	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.6	12.6	0.61	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	77.9	68.3	1.85	n.s.

TABLE B.8 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.2	33.8	1.28	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	18.8	15.9	1.98	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.0	9.2	1.38	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.2	11.9	0.24	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	69.4	70.8	0.29	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	25.3	19.3	2.04	p<.05
Crime	26.0	21.3	1.26	n.s.
Cell	21.8	17.7	1.22	n.s.
Guard	27.8	26.8	0.24	n.s.
Doing Time	23.7	23.6	0.01	n.s.
Lock-Up	21.6	22.8	0.41	n.s.
Other Prisoners	33.8	30.8	0.99	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	175.5	171.5	0.27	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	22.5	17.8	1.52	n.s.
Crime	19.6	19.7	0.02	n.s.
Cell	21.3	18.8	0.68	n.s.
Guard	31.0	21.9	2.11	p<.05
Doing Time	24.1	20.0	1.10	n.s.

TABLE B.8 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	23.4	20.1	0.91	n.s.
Other Prisoners	29.5	29.7	0.07	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	178.1	155.3	1.19	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.7	5.0	0.42	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.5	5.3	0.92	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.6	2.5	0.14	n.s.
GSPS 2	2.0	2.1	0.30	n.s.
GSPS 3	2.1	1.6	1.45	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.5	1.3	0.31	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.8	2.1	1.48	n.s.
Total GSPS	11.1	10.0	0.98	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.2	2.3	0.12	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	3.0	3.0	0.02	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.2	0.5	1.11	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.7	1.0	0.55	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.5	0.3	0.51	n.s.

TABLE B.8 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	1.3	0.6	0.98	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.4	1.50	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	3.1	3.1	0.06	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	3.9	3.7	0.18	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 1.62, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.9

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls With a History of Violence on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.5	16.1	1.88	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.8	6.8	0.91	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	10.1	8.8	0.94	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	2.4	2.2	0.46	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.2	3.2	0.13	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	1.0	1.2	0.57	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	2.1	1.5	0.99	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	1.4	0.5	2.52	p<.01
Severity of Prior Charges	5.6	5.5	0.45	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	43.7	36.4	1.24	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.6	31.3	0.35	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	14.1	14.4	0.20	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.7	7.9	0.76	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.7	13.5	0.58	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	66.2	67.2	0.24	n.s.

TABLE B.9 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	29.5	33.0	1.81	p<.05
Attitudes Toward School	13.4	15.1	1.30	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	7.9	9.4	1.60	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.1	15.6	1.75	p<.05
Major Scales - Composite Index	64.1	73.2	2.21	p<.05
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	19.6	18.5	0.58	n.s.
Crime	22.1	20.4	0.58	n.s.
Cell	18.8	18.7	0.03	n.s.
Guard	28.6	26.5	0.70	n.s.
Doing Time	22.0	19.3	1.08	n.s.
Lock-Up	19.7	18.3	0.54	n.s.
Other Prisoners	32.6	26.5	2.21	p<.05
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	163.7	149.7	1.07	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	19.9	20.1	0.06	n.s.
Crime	20.6	21.8	0.46	n.s.
Cell	18.2	19.2	0.38	n.s.
Guard	30.3	24.5	2.14	p<.05
Doing Time	19.6	19.8	0.08	n.s.

TABLE B.9 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	19.0	16.4	1.12	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.6	24.5	2.00	p<.05
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	158.2	146.7	0.80	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	4.2	4.4	0.29	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.3	5.2	1.51	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.9	0.55	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.7	1.6	0.06	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.3	1.3	0.01	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.1	1.0	0.43	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.0	1.8	1.10	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.2	9.0	0.44	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.0	2.0	0.07	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.9	2.8	0.10	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	1.0	0.7	0.63	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.8	0.9	0.05	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.3	0.4	0.40	n.s.

TABLE B.9 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.4	0.5	0.21	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.1	0.05	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	4.6	3.5	1.58	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.2	3.0	1.34	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 2.67, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.10
Comparability of Experimentals and Controls With a Lower Average Prior Severity of Charges (0-4) on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.6	16.0	2.42	p<.05
Ethnicity	-	-	-	p<.01 ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	9.4	8.7	0.58	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	11.6	10.6	0.70	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	0.9	0.7	0.59	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.0	4.3	1.59	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	1.2	1.1	0.17	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	3.1	2.1	1.36	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	3.2	2.3	1.27	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	3.7	3.9	0.76	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	39.1	46.3	0.96	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	32.9	31.3	0.65	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	17.6	15.4	1.27	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.3	7.7	1.58	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	14.2	13.0	0.81	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	74.2	67.5	1.29	n.s.

TABLE B.10 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.0	33.8	1.47	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	16.7	16.2	0.31	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.2	8.7	0.67	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.3	12.6	0.33	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	67.3	71.5	0.92	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	23.9	18.1	2.46	p<.01
Crime	25.8	21.1	1.42	n.s.
Cell	20.9	16.3	1.93	n.s.
Guard	28.8	26.6	0.58	n.s.
Doing Time	24.0	18.9	1.90	n.s.
Lock-Up	22.4	17.9	1.59	n.s.
Other Prisoners	30.6	27.3	1.00	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	176.6	146.6	2.22	p<.05
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	20.3	17.3	1.34	n.s.
Crime	21.0	20.5	0.15	n.s.
Cell	19.4	18.4	0.35	n.s.
Guard	28.6	23.8	1.34	n.s.
Doing Time	19.6	17.3	1.01	n.s.

TABLE B.10 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	18.3	15.4	1.30	n.s.
Other Prisoners	29.8	26.8	0.99	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	157.3	139.7	1.40	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	5.0	4.7	0.47	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.1	5.4	1.83	p<.05
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.6	2.5	0.29	n.s.
GSPS 2	2.0	2.0	0.12	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.6	1.4	0.57	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.1	1.3	0.67	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.6	2.0	1.42	n.s.
Total GSPS	10.2	9.8	0.37	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.0	2.5	0.79	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.9	3.1	0.25	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.3	0.5	0.60	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.7	0.9	0.36	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.5	0.3	1.06	n.s.

TABLE B.10 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	1.0	0.9	0.24	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.5	1.87	p<.05
Severity of Subsequent Charges	3.3	2.9	0.50	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	3.8	3.4	0.42	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 12.4, df = 3, p<.01.

TABLE B.11

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls With a Higher Average Prior Severity of Charges (5-9) on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.4	16.0	1.78	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	6.1	6.0	0.10	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	8.0	7.3	0.58	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	2.2	1.6	1.22	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.4	3.4	0.06	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.7	0.7	0.01	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	1.1	1.3	0.37	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	0.6	0.2	1.78	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	6.3	6.0	1.43	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	39.9	33.3	1.06	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.6	31.7	0.54	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	14.5	14.2	0.20	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.1	8.6	0.46	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.1	13.2	0.85	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	66.4	67.8	0.36	n.s.

TABLE B.11 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	29.4	33.0	1.71	p<.05
Attitudes Toward School	13.8	14.9	0.79	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	7.8	9.6	1.99	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.3	15.0	1.12	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	64.4	72.7	1.88	p<.05
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	19.4	19.3	0.04	n.s.
Crime	21.4	20.5	0.26	n.s.
Cell	18.8	19.7	0.31	n.s.
Guard	28.1	26.6	0.45	n.s.
Doing Time	21.6	20.1	0.54	n.s.
Lock-Up	19.6	19.8	0.07	n.s.
Other Prisoners	32.5	28.3	1.37	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	161.6	155.7	0.40	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.0	20.4	0.21	n.s.
Crime	19.7	21.3	0.52	n.s.
Cell	19.0	19.5	0.15	n.s.
Guard	32.1	23.2	3.06	p<.01
Doing Time	19.9	20.1	0.08	n.s.

TABLE B.11 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	20.0	16.9	1.13	n.s.
Other Prisoners	31.4	23.6	2.39	p<.05
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	163.1	145.2	1.12	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	3.8	4.6	1.34	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.5	5.1	0.86	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.9	0.47	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.6	1.7	0.71	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.6	1.4	0.39	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.1	0.78	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.0	1.8	0.68	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.5	9.1	0.57	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.2	1.9	0.47	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	3.0	2.7	0.27	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	1.0	0.7	0.71	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.9	0.9	0.21	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.3	0.4	0.72	n.s.

TABLE B.11 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.5	0.3	0.58	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.2	0.1	0.41	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	4.7	3.5	1.67	p<.05
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.3	3.2	1.11	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 2.88, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.12

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls From Los Angeles County on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.6	16.1	2.99	p<.01
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.6	7.2	0.33	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	9.8	8.8	0.76	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.9	1.5	0.94	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.3	3.5	0.42	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	1.1	1.2	0.08	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	2.2	1.8	0.91	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	1.2	0.7	1.44	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	5.5	5.5	0.09	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	39.7	36.6	0.57	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	31.1	31.4	0.21	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	14.4	14.4	0.00	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.0	7.8	1.51	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.3	13.7	0.30	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	67.9	67.4	0.13	n.s.

TABLE B.12 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	30.4	33.2	1.68	p<.05
Attitudes Toward School	14.7	15.4	0.57	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	7.7	9.4	2.11	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Prison	13.3	14.8	1.10	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	66.2	73.0	1.77	p<.05
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	20.4	19.9	0.23	n.s.
Crime	22.6	21.3	0.45	n.s.
Cell	19.4	19.6	0.09	n.s.
Guard	28.5	26.4	0.73	n.s.
Doing Time	23.1	21.4	0.63	n.s.
Lock-Up	21.2	21.1	0.03	n.s.
Other Prisoners	33.2	29.2	1.46	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	168.5	160.2	0.60	n.s.
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	21.2	21.3	0.03	n.s.
Crime	21.4	23.5	0.71	n.s.
Cell	20.2	20.3	0.03	n.s.
Guard	31.4	25.0	2.62	p<.01
Doing Time	20.3	21.0	0.30	n.s.

TABLE B.12 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	19.5	17.2	0.97	n.s.
Other Prisoners	31.7	26.3	1.99	p<.05
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	165.8	154.9	0.82	n.s.
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	3.9	4.8	1.51	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	4.5	5.6	1.74	p<.05
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.8	0.28	n.s.
GSPS 2	1.6	1.8	0.71	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.6	1.4	0.74	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.1	0.27	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.1	1.8	0.92	n.s.
Total GSPS	9.5	9.1	0.64	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	2.2	1.9	0.59	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.9	2.6	0.43	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.9	0.7	0.56	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	1.0	0.8	0.44	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.4	0.4	0.28	n.s.

TABLE B.12 (Continued)

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	0.4	0.3	0.40	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.1	0.1	0.30	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	4.9	3.7	1.79	p<.05
Time to Arrests (in months)	4.5	3.5	1.30	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 3.70, df = 3, n.s.

TABLE B.13

Comparability of Experimentals and Controls From Contra Costa County on Background Characteristics, Attitudinal Measures and Behavioral Outcome

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	16.4	15.8	1.41	n.s.
Ethnicity	-	-	-	n.s. ^b
Number of Prior Arrests	7.4	6.7	0.47	n.s.
Number of Prior Charges	9.1	8.2	0.54	n.s.
<u>Type of prior charges:</u>				
Crimes Against Persons	1.0	0.7	0.52	n.s.
Crimes Against Property	3.2	4.2	0.93	n.s.
Prior Drug Offenses	0.3	0.2	0.58	n.s.
Prior Minor Offenses	1.4	1.2	0.21	n.s.
Prior Status Offenses	3.1	1.7	1.30	n.s.
Severity of Prior Charges	4.2	4.4	0.39	n.s.
Number of Months Known to Justice System	39.1	42.3	0.31	n.s.
ATTITUDINAL MEASURES				
<u>Pretest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	33.0	31.7	0.45	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	19.6	15.2	2.29	p<.05
Attitudes Toward Crime	9.6	9.2	0.32	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	12.2	12.0	0.14	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	74.5	68.2	0.99	n.s.

TABLE B.13 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
<u>Posttest scores on:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Police	28.1	33.5	1.54	n.s.
Attitudes Toward School	16.1	15.5	0.31	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Crime	8.6	9.1	0.42	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Prison	11.6	12.5	0.67	n.s.
Major Scales - Composite Index	64.6	70.6	1.08	n.s.
<u>Pretest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	23.8	16.6	2.61	p<.01
Crime	25.2	19.7	1.42	n.s.
Cell	20.6	15.7	1.80	n.s.
Guard	28.2	27.1	0.22	n.s.
Doing Time	21.5	15.9	2.27	p<.05
Lock-Up	20.0	15.0	2.04	p<.05
Other Prisoners	27.6	25.1	0.67	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	167.0	135.2	2.36	p<.05
<u>Posttest scores on Semantic Differential concepts:</u>				
Prison	19.4	14.7	2.11	p<.05
Crime	17.5	15.8	0.69	n.s.
Cell	16.7	16.5	0.09	n.s.
Guard	28.3	20.1	1.69	n.s.
Doing Time	18.5	14.8	1.34	n.s.

TABLE B.13 (Continued)

Type Variable	E's M	C's M	t-test (WELCH)	p-level ^a
Lock-Up	18.6	14.4	1.58	n.s.
Other Prisoners	28.2	22.1	1.48	n.s.
Semantic Differential - Composite Index	147.4	118.6	1.88	p<.05
<u>Other scales/indices:</u>				
Attitudes Toward Camp (pretest)	5.4	4.5	0.98	n.s.
Attitudes Toward Camp (posttest)	3.8	4.5	0.82	n.s.
<u>Glueck Social Prediction Scale</u>				
GSPS 1	2.7	2.7	0.02	n.s.
GSPS 2	2.1	1.9	0.48	n.s.
GSPS 3	1.4	1.4	0.05	n.s.
GSPS 4	1.2	1.2	0.10	n.s.
GSPS 5	2.8	2.1	1.53	n.s.
Total GSPS	10.4	9.9	0.42	n.s.
<u>BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME (12 months followup)</u>				
Number of Subsequent Arrests	1.8	2.7	1.01	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Charges	2.9	3.5	0.41	n.s.
<u>Type of subsequent charges:</u>				
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Persons	0.2	0.5	0.80	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Crimes Against Property	0.4	1.1	1.90	p<.05
Number of Subsequent Drug Offenses	0.4	0.2	0.45	n.s.

TABLE B.13 (Continued)

<u>Type Variable</u>	<u>E's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>C's</u> <u>M</u>	<u>t-test</u> <u>(WELCH)</u>	<u>p-level</u> ^a
Number of Subsequent Minor Offenses	1.6	1.1	0.63	n.s.
Number of Subsequent Status Offenses	0.2	0.5	1.23	n.s.
Severity of Subsequent Charges	2.2	2.4	0.25	n.s.
Time to Arrests (in months)	2.7	2.9	0.09	n.s.

^aOn the background characteristics and pretest measures we used a two-tailed test of statistical significance. There was no assumption that either one or the other groups (i.e., E's vs. C's) would differ in direction on background characteristics and pretest scores. On posttest measures and behavioral outcome we used a one-tailed test of statistical significance. We assumed that E's would do better than C's on attitudinal posttest measures and behavioral outcome.

^bChi-square = 2.75, df = 3, n.s.

APPENDIX C

Inter-Correlation Matrix Between Items on Youth Evaluation Questionnaire^a

Youth Evaluation Questionnaire Item	Youth Evaluation Questionnaire Item									
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
1	1.00	.30*	-.18	.20	.19	.21	.04	-.19	-.06	.13
2	.30*	1.00	.23	.51***	.47***	.50***	.41**	-.33*	-.15	.57***
3	-.18	.23	1.00	.39**	.30*	.14	.22	.17	.09	.11
4	.20	.51***	.39**	1.00	.38**	.25	.18	.08	-.03	.30*
5	.19	.47***	.30*	.38**	1.00	.53***	.25	-.21	.02	.46***
6	.21	.50***	.14	.25	.53***	1.00	.32*	-.49***	.00	.52***
7	.04	.41**	.22	.18	.25	.32*	1.00	.31*	-.23	.42**
8	-.19	-.33*	.17	.08	-.21	-.49***	-.31*	1.00	.27*	.49***
9	-.06	-.15	.09	-.03	.02	.00	-.23	.27*	1.00	-.22
10	.13	.57***	.11	.30*	.46***	.52***	.42**	-.49***	-.22	1.00

Note. The correlations are Pearson product-moment, and the N = 52.

^aFor experimentals on posttest only.

*p < .05.

**p < .01.

***p < .001.

APPENDIX D

Correlation Matrix Between Items on Youth Evaluation
Questionnaire and Major Scales^a

Major Scales and Composite Index

<u>Youth Evaluation Questionnaire Item</u>	<u>Attitudes Toward Police</u>	<u>Attitudes Toward School</u>	<u>Attitudes Toward Crime</u>	<u>Attitudes Toward Prison</u>	<u>Delinquency Composite Index</u>
1	-.13	-.22	-.22	-.41**	-.25
2	-.38**	-.24	-.30*	-.32*	-.31*
3	.02	.12	.24	.18	.25
4	-.19	.04	.03	-.36**	.00
5	-.13	.09	-.28*	-.14	.09
6	-.25	-.12	-.28*	-.17	.07
7	-.22	-.30*	-.21	-.34*	-.12
8	.18	.25	.36**	.30*	.30*
9	.16	.02	.12	.24	.09
10	-.40**	-.21	-.47***	-.46***	-.21

Note. The correlations are Pearson product-moment, and the N = 52.

^aFor experimentals on posttest only.

*p < .05.

**p < .01.

***p < .001.

APPENDIX D (Continued)

Correlation Matrix Between Items on Youth Evaluation Questionnaire
and Semantic Differential Concepts, Composite Index
and Attitudes Toward Camp Scale^a

Youth Evaluation Questionnaire Item	<u>Semantic Differential Concepts</u>							SD Composite Index	Attitudes Toward Camp
	<u>Prison</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Cell</u>	<u>Guard</u>	<u>Doing Time</u>	<u>Lock Up</u>	<u>Other Prisoners</u>		
1	.08	-.29*	.06	.02	-.03	.11	.04	.00	-.01
2	-.11	-.54***	-.06	.08	-.03	.02	.05	-.12	-.34*
3	-.09	-.05	-.07	-.15	-.01	-.04	.15	-.06	.10
4	-.10	-.18	-.14	-.04	-.26	-.12	.02	-.17	-.13
5	-.23	-.38**	-.28*	-.19	-.18	-.20	.17	-.27*	-.09
6	-.14	-.56***	-.13	.06	-.05	-.04	.10	-.16	-.14
7	-.29*	-.46***	-.19	-.01	-.29*	-.44**	-.34*	-.43**	-.30*
8	.18	.40**	.18	-.33*	.06	.09	-.05	.10	.42**
9	.09	.18	.17	-.30*	.04	.10	.19	.09	.27*
10	-.22	-.59***	-.29*	.20	-.17	-.14	.01	-.25	-.48***

Note. The correlations are Pearson product-moment, and the N = 52.

^aFor experimentals on posttest only.

*p<.05.

**p<.01.

***p<.001.

APPENDIX E

Correlation Matrix Between Youth Evaluation Questionnaire Items^a and Youth Characteristics

Youth Evaluation Questionnaire Items	Age	Ethnicity	Number of Prior Offenses	Number of Chargeable Offenses	Average Severity of Offense Scores	Number of Prior Crimes Against Persons	Number of Prior Crimes Against Property	Number of Prior Drug Offenses	Number of Prior Minor Offenses	Number of Prior Status Offenses
1	.02	-.04	.08	.06	.20	-.12	.18	-.23	.09	.10
2	-.02	.23	.11	.08	.05	-.12	.03	.10	.21	-.01
3	-.09	.04	.29*	.29*	-.14	.05	.18	.10	.21	.13
4	.02	.10	.15	.14	.01	-.08	.16	-.02	.26	-.01
5	-.07	.02	-.05	-.09	-.01	-.28*	-.13	.01	.14	-.00
6	-.15	.00	-.10	-.14	-.00	-.31*	-.07	-.10	-.00	.05
7	.05	.02	-.15	-.15	.11	-.14	-.05	-.01	-.10	-.09
8	.00	.11	.23	.20	-.11	.03	.12	-.00	.24	.00
9	-.25	.11	-.13	-.16	.27*	.05	-.10	-.16	-.12	-.09
10	.10	-.09	-.02	-.08	-.11	-.21	-.14	-.00	.06	.08

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Note. The correlations are Pearson product-moment, and the N = 52.

^aFor experimentals on posttest only.

*p<.05.

**p<.01.

***p<.001.

APPENDIX F
Analysis of Frequency Distributions for
Skewness and Kurtosis

The frequency distributions for all scales, indexes, and variables (both independent and dependent) were evaluated for their skewness and kurtosis. This was done separately and combined for experimentals and controls on background characteristics, attitudinal measures and behavioral outcome. In the summary of findings shown below, if a distribution was normal in terms of skewness or kurtosis it is designated by a (✓) check. If it was positively skewed it is designated by a plus (+); if negatively skewed, by a minus (-). If the distribution was leptokurtic (peaked) it is designated by a (+1); if platykurtic (flat), by a (-1). Skewness is indicated first, then kurtosis.

<u>Background Characteristics</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>E's</u>	<u>C's</u>
Age	✓,✓	✓,✓	✓,✓
Ethnicity ^a	-	-	-
Number of Prior Arrests	+,✓	✓,✓	+,✓
Number of Chargeable Offenses	+,✓	✓,✓	✓,✓
Type of Chargeable Offenses:			
Crimes Against Persons	+,+1	+,✓	+,+1
Crimes Against Property	+,✓	+,✓	✓,✓
Drug Offenses	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1
Minor Offenses	+,+1	+,+1	+,✓
Status Offenses	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1
Number of Months Youth Known to System	+,✓	✓,✓	✓,✓
Average Prior Severity of Charges	✓,✓	✓,✓	✓,✓

Attitudinal Measures

	Pretest ^b			Posttest ^b		
	All	E's	C's	All	E's	C's
Major Delinquency Scales and Index:						
Attitudes Toward Police	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√
Attitudes Toward School	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√
Attitudes Toward Crime	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√
Attitudes Toward Prison	+,√	√,√	+,√	+,+1	+,√	+,√
Major Scales - Composite Index	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,√
Semantic Differential Concepts and Index:						
Prison	+,√	√,√	+,√	+,+1	+,√	+,+1
Crime	+,√	√,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√
Cell	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√
Guard	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,-1	√,√	√,-1
Doing Time	+,√	+,+1	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√
Lock-up	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,+1
Other Prisoners	√,√	√,√	√,√	√,-1	√,√	√,√
Semantic Differential Composite Index	+,√	√,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√
Other Scales:						
Attitudes Toward Camp	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	+,√	√,√
Glueck Social Prediction ^c						
Father's Discipline	√,√	√,√	√,√			
Mother's Supervision	+,√	+,√	+,√			
Father's Attention	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1			
Mother's Affection	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1			
Family Cohesiveness	+,√	+,√	+,√			
Total GSP Scale	+,√	+,√	+,√			

Youth Evaluation Questionnaire

	E's ^d
Q1 - Participant's feelings about visit to San Quentin	-,√
Q2 - Participant's feelings about rap sessions	-,√
Q3 - Participant's prediction about prison	√,√
Q4 - Participant's most positive impression of total visit/program	-,√
Q5 - Participant's feelings about Squires inmates in general	-,+1
Q6 - Participant's feelings about Squires who participated in rap sessions	-,+1
Q7 - Participant's recommendations to other youths about program	-,√
Q8 - Participant's prediction about behavioral impact of program on themselves	+,√
Q9 - Participant's prediction about behavioral impact of program on their friends	√,-1
Q10 - Participant's feelings about genuineness of program	-,+1

Behavioral Outcome

Dependent Outcome Variables ^e	Total	E's	C's
Number of Subsequent Arrests	+,√	+,√	+,√
Number of Subsequent Charges	+,√	+,+1	+,√
Type Subsequent Charges:			
Crimes Against Persons	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1
Crimes Against Property	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1
Drug Offenses	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1
Minor Offenses	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1
Status Offenses	+,+1	+,+1	+,+1

Type Subsequent Charges (Cont'd)	<u>Total</u>	<u>E's</u>	<u>C's</u>
Subsequent Severity of Offenses	+,-1	+,√	√,√
Time to Arrest	√,-1	√,√	√,-1

^aNot applicable since ethnicity is nominal data.

^bThe first entry is for skewness, the second for kurtosis. This evaluation was based on "Datatext," a computerized program.

^cThe prediction scale was used only once i.e., at pretest.

^dThe controls were not given this questionnaire.

^eThese are the 9 behavioral outcome measures referred to throughout the entire report. As can be observed they are nearly all positively skewed and are nearly all leptokurtic (peaked).

APPENDIX G

Correlation Matrix
Selected IV's With 9 DV's

<u>Dependent Variables</u>	<u>IV's</u>							
	<u>Age</u>	<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Prior Arrests</u>	<u>Prior Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>SD (Pretest) Index</u>	<u>Total GSPS</u>	<u>Major Scales Composite Index</u>	<u>Study Group</u>
Subsequent Arrests	-.20	.08	.20	.05	-.01	.09	.16	.01
Subsequent Charges	-.22	.03	.19	.06	-.03	.03	.15	-.00
<u>Type Charges</u>								
Crimes Against Persons	-.14	.26	.09	.30	-.04	.05	.00	-.03
Crimes Against Property	-.09	-.01	.10	.06	-.11	-.14	-.05	.03
Drug Offenses	-.03	.02	.23	-.03	-.00	.02	.16	.00
Minor Offenses	-.22	-.13	.11	-.13	.07	.06	.23	-.05
Status Offenses	-.14	-.06	-.01	-.09	-.05	.23	.16	.10
Average Severity - 12 Months	-.05	.38	.15	.22	.11	-.05	-.04	-.15
Time to Arrest	-.01	-.03	-.18	-.20	-.15	-.04	-.36	-.12

Note. N = 108.

APPENDIX G (Continued)
 Intercorrelation Matrix
 Selected Independent Variables

<u>Dependent Variables</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Prior Arrests</u>	<u>Prior Crimes Against Persons</u>	<u>SD (Pretest) Index</u>	<u>Total GSPS</u>	<u>Major Scales Composite Index</u>	<u>Study Group</u>
Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethnicity	-.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Arrests	.08	.13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Crimes Against Persons	.12	.25	.16	-	-	-	-	-
SD Index (Pretest)	.06	.16	.20	.15	-	-	-	-
Total GSPS	.02	-.17	.06	-.00	.16	-	-	-
Major Scales - Composite Index	-.06	-.02	.01	-.05	.24	.30	-	-
Study Group	-.28	.09	-.05	-.11	-.14	-.06	-.06	-

Note. N = 108.

APPENDIX H
Client and Staff Program Descriptions

In this appendix we will present various reactions and responses of clients and staff to the San Quentin Squires Program. The major method of assessing the subjective impact of the Squires Program involved our collecting independent, written critiques from clients (youth participants) as well as staff. The results may be biased (unrepresentative), since not all clients and staff provided written critiques or filled out a questionnaire. Client critiques were available only in Contra Costa County: Since January 1978, roughly 60 youth from the Boys Ranch participated in the Squires Program. After completing the program, all 60 were asked to write a critique of their experience. Twenty-seven of the 60 (45%) complied with the request and submitted a critique to Boys Ranch staff.

Staff questionnaires were given to 4 staff members from Los Angeles and 3 from Contra Costa--individuals who accompanied the youth to San Quentin. Two staff from Los Angeles and 1 from Contra Costa filled out the questionnaire.

Since the present assessment was limited by the factor of self-selection, the following approach was used to obtain at least a representative sample from among these self-selected individuals: For clients, 5 written critiques were obtained by randomization from the 27 submitted. For staff, all individuals who completed the questionnaire were used. These critiques and responses will not be presented--in their original form except for an occasional, minor grammatical change.

Client Critiques

Client #1: I think the Squires was a really exciting program. I learned a lot about San Quentin that I didn't know and that I really didn't want to

know. The first week we went, it was pretty scary. We arrived at the "Big House" about 8:30 a.m. We went to the iron gates where we walked through a metal detector to see if we had any knives, guns, etc. Then we signed the books. They stamped our hands and told us if we didn't glow we didn't go. Then we went in. We were taken to the school building where we were introduced to the convicts and they asked us questions and we asked them questions and we left there at 12:00.

The second week we went, the convicts took us on a tour of San Quentin. The leader of the program told every convict to get one or two people to tell something about what we were going to see. They showed us the gym where they lift weights. They showed us their cells. You could stick your arms out and touch both sides of the walls. They had T.V.'s, radios, etc. But that was only in the honor block. They say you have to be real good for about three years before you could get there. They showed us bullet holes in the tin roof where the guards shot warning shots.

The third week we went, they took us to the school building where they showed us pictures of stabbings and all the drugs they got in there, and three-fourths of the people who got stabbed were dead. Overall, this program lets young people take a look at where they would end up if they didn't shape up and take a look at what they were doing. For me, it was a great experience. I've seen some hard places, but never like San Quentin. To me, that place is the scum of the earth and as for me now, I will never be there again.

Client #2: I feel that this program made a very big impression on me in a number of ways. Some of my impressions were very positive. The convict I talked to said that I should get into something that I like and get a job to be able to keep busy and make money because now is the time of your life when you have to do things on your own and stop getting into trouble with the

law, like he did. The prison, itself, made a very big impression on me also, like the size of the room and the guards ready to shoot you, the thought of being stabbed with a long knife and the amount of time a person has to stay there. I feel lucky to be in Byron [Contra Costa County Camp] and not in prison. One thing it did not do was really change my attitude. I still have a lot of bitter feelings inside and if I feel I have to do something, I will do it and if I am drinking, I will do things even faster.

The Squires Program makes me want to try harder to get a job and into a hobby like motorcycles and cards and leave alcohol alone. I feel that once I get that accomplished, I will feel good at what I am doing and be proud of myself and have a better outlook on life. All I know now is how to drink and pick up girls. I have a car that I can fix up but nothing to fix it with so San Quentin has made me want to do good and get my head together.

Client #3: This is my impression of Squires. Now I see how hard the inmates have it and how most of the members of Squires feel about being locked up, and I know they don't want to be locked up in those little cells. The hall cells were small and when I saw those I thought about how much room they had to move around in. But most of the inmates in the privileged cells enjoy fixing them up because I saw some pretty sharp cells when I went on the tour.

I thought the prison was bigger than it turned out to be. Some of the prisoners I saw looked like they had been lifting weights for at least ten years or more.

I never want to end up in San Quentin. I was kind of scared to go to San Quentin because of all of the stabbings going on there. The way the inmates talk it seems like you can get killed if you make a mistake in there, so that's why I don't want to ever get sent there.

Client #4: The tour was an exciting trip. I learned in this program that it was about crimes against the law and criminal offenses. The prison I went to was San Quentin State Prison where they had grown adult men for murder, robberies and burglaries and dope dealers and things that are something against the law.

I got to talk to one of the men who was doing time in prison. His name was _____, age 44 [sentence: life]. He had served 22 years of his life in prison for murder, first degree. He will soon die because his freedom is now taken by the law. I met another man named _____. He got life too for murder, second degree and robbery. He said if he had a chance in life again, he would get an education and be a working man instead of a criminal against the law but he said it can happen to the best of us. I met another guy named _____. He was in jail for murder and pimping and peddling women, and for false check cashing and two counts of attempted murder. He is going to be in prison the rest of his life. From what I have seen and heard, it is an experience I don't want to have to go through in life. I met another guy named _____. He was in for shooting two dudes and for hot check cashing and he talked to me and some of the fellows about how he committed his crimes while he was on the street. One day he said he went over to copy some dope from one of his partners and up and shot it out with the dude because he sold a bag of heroin to him. He did not like that so they had it out. The dude's brother jumped in the middle of the gun fight, got shot for jumping in and the other brother went to go help his bullet wounds, one in the stomach and the other in the side of the head. One was in critical condition and the other was in a coma. He had a short time to live so the next crime was for checks. He was stealing and committed another federal offense.

Client #5: We left Byron at 7:30 in the morning to go to San Quentin. It was my first time every to go there or see this place. When I walked through the gates I got a weird feeling. It was cold and no one seemed to care about you. The convicts looked at us like they wanted us, or something like that.

The first time, we went into a room it was what used to be the old hospital. The convicts introduced themselves and told us what they were in for and things like that. Then they asked us our names and what we were in for. The first day was mainly for us all to get acquainted.

The second time we went, we took a tour of the prison. We saw the lower yard and where the shops were, like metal shop, etc. We also saw the football field and weight room. There was a boxing ring in the weight room. They also have a football team where people from the outs come in and play football against the convicts. We saw the honor cells and got to go inside them and to me it felt real weird. When I was in the cell, I felt cold and I also got the feeling I had no friends. It seemed to me that the guys in there didn't care if you lived or died.

The third time we went, we went back into the rooms and saw pictures of men who were stabbed and got their necks sliced open. The convicts got on our backs about getting into trouble. They said they did the same things we did and look where it got them.

Squires changed me a lot because I don't want to end up in San Quentin or any other prison. The convicts gave us a good idea of what goes on in prison and it is not worth it to me to mess up and end up in prison. [End of youth critique.]

By and large, from this sample of randomly selected critiques, respondents provided a positive impression of the Squires Program. All appeared

to be serious about their involvement while at San Quentin. The small size of the cells seemed to make quite an impression. In general, the respondents spoke as much--if not more--about physical aspects of the prison as about their interactions and discussions with the inmates.

Staff Evaluation Questionnaire Responses

A staff questionnaire was developed in order to assess the subjective impressions of participants in the Squires Program.² Like client participants, staff who completed this questionnaire provided a rich account of their reactions to the program. For each question that was asked, the responses of three staff participants will be presented.

A. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reaction, or mood of the youth participants prior to their first program session with the Squires Program?

Staff Member #1: Anxious, anticipatory, excited.

Staff Member #2: Prior to the first visit to San Quentin, the mood of the youngsters can be described as one of excitement. This revolved around not only the trip to San Quentin, but the opportunity to get out of camp and the prospect of taking a plane trip. Along with the excitement, there were also feelings of anxiety. The anxiety was most noticeable just before we boarded the airplane to fly to San Francisco and as we approached San Quentin. San Quentin was first sighted across the bay from Highway 101. At that time, there was a marked upward change in the noise level.

Staff Member #3: The group began the trip laughing and acting in a rowdy manner. As we approached the prison the noise level dropped dramatically. It became evident that the wards were uneasy and in some cases

²

This questionnaire can be found in Appendix A.

visibly showing fear or uncertainty about the things to come. Finally, the wards began to make statements about the behavior that they would illustrate. These statements centered around not getting out of line with the cons.

B. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants to the tour of the prison? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively?

Staff Member #1: Impressed, eye opening, interested.

Staff Member #2: Clearly, while the youngsters were in San Quentin, their overall behavior was subdued. They, along with the two staff from Camp Gonzales, were in awe of the situation and were also aware of the tension prevalent in the institution. These feelings were evident prior to the formal meetings with the Squires. It appeared that the milieu of the prison itself affected each ward in such a way that by the time that the meeting with the Squires began they already felt somewhat vulnerable. It is this writer's opinion that the tour of San Quentin and eating lunch in the prison dining hall were important elements in the overall Squires Program. One incident in particular stands out in this writer's mind. Upon leaving the cell block during the tour on the second visit, one youngster was observed standing in the doorway looking back at the cells as everyone else was leaving. When questioned by the writer as to what he was doing, he stated, "I'm getting a real good look. I don't want to forget this." It should also be noted that after each trip, the youngsters discussed their experiences at San Quentin continuously until we arrived back at the camp.

Staff Member #3: I did not attend the tour session of this Squires trip but I have attended others. I find that on the trips I have attended

the wards are extremely quiet and each appears to attempt to see all that is available. The wards' faces have the appearances of someone who is extremely worried about the immediate future. No unusual events have occurred on my tours.

C. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants to the slide show presentation? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively?

Staff Member #1: It was not a "slide show" per se. The photographs circulated were quite demonstrative and had quite an effect on the wards. I am glad they were not in color, they were very graphic.

Staff Member #2: Not applicable.³

Staff Member #3: Nothing out of the ordinary has happened on the sessions I have attended. The wards by this time have settled down and begin to feel comfortable about the program. The general mood that I see in the wards is, "I don't want that to happen to me."

D. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants to the "rap sessions"? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively? What happened during the rap sessions? How many inmates participate? What did they talk about? Was there a question-and-answer period? How long did the rap session last?

Staff Member #1: There were 10 Squires in the group, and the session lasted the full three hours. I feel that it could have gone longer had not the time ran out.

3

When the staff questionnaire was first developed this researcher thought the pictures were shown by slides. Instead, black-and-white prints were used. I revised the question to read "pictures of prison violence" by the time I used the questionnaire in Contra Costa.

Initial behavior, mood, etc., for the wards was apprehensive. But they soon settled down and participated openly. I sensed some feelings of "macho" when asked to identify themselves at the opening. Some maintained this role and some let their guard down.

Staff Member #2: The responses of the youth who participated in the rap sessions varied from individual to individual. In general, they found it difficult to evade the questions posed to them by the Squires members and definitely felt that they were on the "Hot Seat." The Squires appeared to have a well thought-out approach to working with individuals. They would single out a youngster and work with him intensively for a period of time. If the youngster became upset, other Squires in the group would intervene, some supportive, some not, and if necessary, the youngster would be isolated and removed from the room and worked with on a one-to-one basis. Each group was composed of several members from the Squires Program and ten wards. Most of the conversation with individuals focused on the youngster's past delinquent history with an emphasis on his responsibility for what had taken place. Generally, many of the youngsters had a tendency to blame their getting into trouble on outside forces. The Squires, many very perceptive individuals, zeroed in on this immediately and put the responsibility squarely on the youngster's shoulders.

The sessions lasted approximately three hours. On the day that we took the tour [the second visit], the session was somewhat shorter. There was not a question-and-answer period, rather the aforementioned process was adhered to throughout the session.

Between the visits to San Quentin, this writer noticed that several youngsters prepared themselves for the upcoming visit in terms of what they

would say to the members of the Squires in order to maintain the upper hand. At best, this preparation delayed the Squires penetrating a particular youngster's defense mechanism at most for an interval of three to five minutes.

Staff Member #3. The sessions that I have attended have varied a great deal. The wards always pay attention to what is going on as well as to what is being said. All the convicts in the group participate and each gives a lot of insight into a particular ward's life. Role playing and ways of dealing with inner feelings often are center focus of the groups. There often are direct relationships brought out by the cons concerning their lifestyle and the lifestyle of the wards. Alternatives to crime and ways to reach potential life goals. The immaturity and stupidity behind committing particular crimes are also discussed. The length of time spent on each ward varies greatly depending upon the need of the ward.

E. How would you describe the behavior, feelings, reactions or mood of the youth participants following their participation in the Squires Program at San Quentin? Any unusual events or happenings for individuals or the group collectively? You may also describe any behavior changes that may have occurred individually or collectively following any of the three trips to San Quentin. Were there any differences following participation in the first session as compared to the differences following participation in the third session?

Staff Member #1: I cannot answer this question as I did not observe the boys in camp after the trips.

Staff Member #2: After the first visit to San Quentin, several of the youngsters encountered problems in the camp upon their return. The

process that was occurring appeared to relate to the fact that these youngsters had some difficulty dealing with the fear that they had experienced in San Quentin. The negative behavior in camp seemed to revolve around their attempts to reestablish their masculinity and assertiveness. After the first trip, three youngsters indicated that they did not want to return to San Quentin. This writer and Mr. _____ met with the group the Wednesday following the first visit. We indicated to the group that we had also experienced fear in the prison setting and this appeared to give them permission to express their own individual feelings. Soon they were able to relate various anecdotes concerning their experiences and were able to laugh to themselves. This appeared to relieve a great deal of tension.

Upon the graduation of one youngster, this writer had the opportunity to talk to his mother. She had taken him on a furlough after the second visit to San Quentin. She indicated that she thought that the trip had been very good for him in that during the furlough, he opened up to her in terms of discussing his feelings. She indicated that he had never done this in the past and that she noticed a definite change in her son. Several of the youngsters who had strong histories of gang activity appeared to be less involved in their particular click following the San Quentin experience. All of the youngsters from Camp Gonzales who participated appeared to take the program seriously. On occasion when this writer overheard youngsters relating their experiences to other wards, it was always done in a positive fashion with an emphasis on the fact that San Quentin is definitely a place to stay away from. Following each trip, this writer noticed a closer relationship with the youngsters who participated and a definite willingness on their part to talk about their past

behavior and open up in terms of expressing their feelings. Some of this can also be attributed to the fact that staff and wards spent so much time together during the entire trip. The youngsters who participated also seemed to, at least on a verbal level, pay particular attention to developing plans for themselves upon their graduation from camp. It will be interesting to see how well these youngsters follow through on these plans.

Staff Member #3: Most wards find the sessions of great benefit regardless of whether they had a "hard" time or not. I have found all that have attended better behaved in the program and extremely receptive to counseling after the sessions. All wards find the sessions useful to others regardless of the benefit or perceived lack of benefit to themselves. The events that transpired in each session serve as the topics of discussion on the return trip home.

The Squires Program, in my opinion, is an extremely valuable counseling tool. It is not a cure-all but it definitely aids me in counseling wards, especially those who are hard to reach. [End of staff responses.]

By way of summary, subjective impressions of clients and staff seem to suggest that the Squires Program did indeed make a vivid impression on all participants. A content-analysis of the written critiques reveals two main themes. The first theme is: "I like the Squires Program in general, and I think it has helped me." The second is: "I really don't like prison because it is dangerous and the cells are so small." The influence of these positive views of the Squires Program--and negative views of prison--on subsequent offending remains to be seen.

In the following sections we will present the main findings of the evaluation. This will be done using three empirical methods: (1) analysis of amount of attitude change from pretest to posttest ("Raw-Score Method"); (2) analysis of attitudes at posttest; and (3) analysis of program impact using multiple regression.

APPENDIX I

Relative Seriousness of Offenses by
Offense Category

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
	<u>Crimes Against Persons</u>
9	Murder (planned, premeditated homicide)
9	Murder (impulsive homicide or unspecified)
9	Manslaughter (negligent homicide)
8	Felony Assault (aggravated, with deadly weapon, with intent of bodily harm or assault on a police officer) (assault with a BB Gun)
	Attempted murder
	Assault and battery (felony)
	Felony assault (specifically indicated)
	Felony battery (specifically indicated)
	Discharging a firearm at an inhabited dwelling
	Battery on an officer
	Bomb-possession and detonation
6	Misdemeanor Assault
	Misdemeanor battery or assault (PC 240/242)
	Battery (when not clearly a felony)
	Assault (when not clearly a felony)
6	Other Crimes Against Persons
	Derailing or wrecking a train (PC 218)
	Extortion
	Kidnapping
8	Bank Robbery
8	Armed Robbery (theft by threat or use of lethal force)
7	Robbery/Strong Arm (theft by threat or use of a non-lethal force, includes "mugging" e.g., purse-snatching, etc.)

APPENDIX I (Continued)

Seriousness
Code

Description

Crimes Against Property/Theft

- 7 Burglary (unauthorized entry with intent to commit theft) (PC 459)
- 2 Trespass (unauthorized entry of building or open-property without intent of theft, or lodging) (PC 602, 602.5); prowling
- 5 Buying, Receiving or Possession of Stolen Property (PC 496)
- 5 Forgery (false check or use of credit card)
- Intercept checks
- 7 Grand Theft (felony theft excluding automobiles)
Money, labor or real personal property with a value of \$200 or more
Fowls, avocados, olives, fruits, nuts or artichokes worth \$50 or more
Property taken from person of another
Larceny over \$200
- 4 Petty Theft (misdemeanor theft) (PC 484)
- Appropriation of lost property (485 PC)
Larceny under \$200 (or if amount unspecified)
- 4 Shoplift (misdemeanor theft from a store) (PC 484)
- 7 Arson (PC 447a)
- 4 Malicious Mischief (vandalism, destruct/deface property, auto tampering) - Injury to a jail
- False alarm
Cruelty to animals
Throwing rocks at moving vehicles
Discharging a firearm
- 6 Auto Burglary (forceful entry of vehicle--theft of contents)
- Auto Clout

APPENDIX I (Continued)

Seriousness
Code

Description

- 5 Other Felony Theft (theft by trick and device, bunco, fraud)
- Mail fraud
- 5 Other Misdemeanor Theft (theft by trick and device, bunco, fraud)
- Using any device to obtain money from a money changer
- Crimes: Sex Offense (subject is not victim)
- 4 Lewd Acts on a Child
- Molesting
Lewd and lascivious conduct (PC 288)
- 8 Forcible Rape (PC 261)
- 3 Rape (without force by reason of age; commonly known as statutory rape)
- 4 Homosexual Relations
- 4 Incest (perpetrated with related juvenile)
- 4 Prostitution, Soliciting (PC 266)
- 4 Other Sex Crimes (obscene phone calls, obscene conduct, illicit heterosexual or indecent exposure, peeping tom)
- Sodomy (if not clearly falling under another sex offense)
Oral Copulation
- Crimes: Auto and Vehicle Violations
- 7 Grand Theft Auto (steals car for personal use, resale, stripping) (PC 487.3)

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
5	Auto Joyriding (unauthorized use of a vehicle if not clearly Grand Theft Auto)
3	Hit and Run Vehicular Manslaughter
2	Traffic (except drunk driving, or hit & run) Moving violation and accidents
1	Other Auto and Vehicle Violations (driving without a license, driving without registration, citations, fix-it tickets) Hitch-hiking Non-moving violations Failure to appear (VC 40508)
	<u>Crimes: Miscellaneous</u>
5	Carrying a Concealed Weapon or Illegal Possession of a Weapon Possession of use of slingshots Weapons: display, possession, charging firearms, brandishing (prohibited weapon)
6	Resisting Officer, Refuse to Obey/Elude, Obstructing/Threatening a Police Officer
2	Loitering, Vagrancy, Prowling (PC 647e, 647g, 647h)
2	Disturbing the Peace, Disorderly Conduct (PC 415) Riot ordinances Public lewd conduct
2	Gambling
2	Game and Sporting Violation

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
2	Minor <u>Municipal</u> and County Code Violations Peddling without a license Nude sunbathing Some county codes are actually curfew violations (Code curfew when specified)
2	Minor Public Safety Violations Littering Fireworks/Firecrackers
-	Suspicion of a Felony
-	Suspicion of a Misdemeanor or Unspecified Offense
2	Contributing, Aiding and Abetting
2	Other Criminal Non-Status Delinquency--not codeable elsewhere False identification or information to a police officer Conspiracy (crime not indicated) Possession of Burglary Tools Contempt of Court Harassing Phone Calls Failure to ID Violation of CYA Parole or county probation False Bomb Threat Trespassing Threatening a school official <u>Liquor Violations</u>
2	Drunkenness (public, in parked car, etc.) (PC 647f) Under the influence (if drugs not indicated)
3	Drunk Driving (alcohol and unspecified intoxicant)
2	Other Liquor Violations False ID to gain entry into a place where liquor is being served Open container in auto (if description indicates possession only, code 82)

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
	<u>Drugs: Manufacture or Sale</u>
5	Heroin, Cocaine, Morphine
5	LSD, other Hallucinogenics
3	Marijuana, Hashish
	Narcotics (if not specified)
	Controlled Substances (if not specified)
5	Pills or Unspecified Drugs
	Dangerous Drugs
	Speed and Downers
5	Other Manufacture or Sale of Illegal Drugs
	<u>Drugs: Possession or Use</u>
3	Heroin, Cocaine, Morphine
3	LSD, other Hallucinogenics
3	Marijuana, Hashish
	Narcotics (if not specified)
	Controlled Substances (if not specified)
	Cultivation (H&S 11358)
3	Pills or Unspecified Drugs (PC 647f drugs)
	Dangerous Drugs
	Speed and Downers
2	Glue Sniffing, Other Legally Obtained Inhalants
	Poisons (if not specified)
3	Other Possession of Use of Illegal Drugs
	Intoxication on Drugs

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
	<u>Drugs: Miscellaneous</u>
3	Driving Under the Influence (non-alcoholic drugs)
2	Situational Violations
	Associating with users
	In and About
2	Suspicion of Drug Use
3	Other Miscellaneous Drug Violations
	Paraphernalia
	Possession of Pipe and Paraphernalia (H&S 11364)
	<u>Status Violations</u>
1	Runaway
	If it appears as beyond control (runaway)--code 73
1	Missing Person Report
1	Truancy
1	Curfew
1	Beyond Control, Ungovernable, Incurable, Wayward
	Lack of parental control
	Foster home failure
2	Minor in Possession of Alcohol
	Buying alcohol
	In a place where alcohol is served
	Drinking in a public place
2	Violation of Juvenile Probation, Court Order
	Failure to attend camps
	Placement failure
	Ward failure
	Probation work project
	Juvenile Court Warrant
	Bench Warrant

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
	Detention Order
	Failure to pay a fine
2	Failure to appear for Juvenile Court Hearing
3	Escape from Juvenile Institution, Detention, or Camp
1	Other Status Offense (not codeable elsewhere or not specified), school problems
	601 W&I
	<u>Miscellaneous Codes</u>
0	Held for Other Jurisdiction (no offense specified)
0	No Precipitating Offense, Family Dispute
	Includes: Failure to communicate, parental disagreement over youth's friends, and youth turns self in not wanting to return home
0	No Precipitating Offense
	Review of Placement
	Safekeeping
	Protective Custody
	Material Witness
	Quashed Warrant
	Miscellaneous Delinquent Tendencies
	5150--Insanity
0	No Precipitating Offense--Missing or Lost Child
-	No Offense Description of Blank Charges
	Miscellaneous Investigation
0	Neglected, Dependent, Abused (W&I 600a, 300a)
	Unfit Home
	Sexually/physically abused
	Abandoned
	Lack of Parental Supervision
	Molested Child

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Seriousness Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
0	Expelled from Home
0	Attempted Suicide
2	Other Non-Specific Offense
	Education Codes (EC 12405)

APPENDIX J

Reliability and Validity of Attitudinal Scales

There are two qualities of a scale which must be examined before a scale can be used: reliability and validity. Reliability refers to the precision of a scale. A precise instrument gives the same result time and time again. The reliability of a measuring instrument refers to its dependability, stability, consistency, predictability, accuracy or precision. The stability of a measuring instrument refers to the agreement between an individual's first test score and his second test score, using the same test, under essentially the same conditions.

Validity of a scale reflects its representativeness. Validity of the scales used in this evaluation refer to (1) content validity and (2) concurrent validity. Content validity refers to the representativeness of a measure, and was established by other methods available for validating the scale.¹ In the social sciences, an inferred or abstract variable such as delinquent attitude is seldom measured directly. Rather, the scale used is looked upon as an index of delinquency.

Concurrent validity was established in this evaluation by the inter-relationship of scales used to predict delinquency. In this study the attitudes toward police and school scales were previously found to predict self-reported delinquency.

¹These methods include logical validation, jury validation, known-group validation, and independent or multiple correlation. In our evaluation effort content validity was established for logical validation and jury validation. In the latter case, researchers from the Division of Research gave their input as to the "reasonableness" of the individual scale items selected for the pre or posttests. Concurrent validity was established by significant correlations between the scales.

Reliability of the scales or indices used in this evaluation are based on correlation coefficients obtained from the relationship between pre and posttests for each respective scale. The following is a listing of the correlation between pre and posttesting for, the various scales and summative indices used in this evaluation.

TABLE J.1
Reliability Coefficients for All Scales
Used in Evaluation

<u>Scale Used</u>	<u>Correlation Between Pre/Posttest</u>	<u>p-Level^a</u>
Attitudes toward Police	.46***	<.001
Attitudes toward School	.60***	<.001
Attitudes toward Crime	.25**	<.01
Attitudes toward Prison	.42***	<.001
Major Scales - Composite Index	.55***	<.001
Semantic Differential Concepts:		
Prison	.47***	<.001
Crime	.42***	<.001
Cell	.64***	<.001
Guard	.39***	<.001
Doing Time	.55***	<.001
Lock-Up	.52***	<.001
Other Prisoners	.46***	<.001
Attitudes toward Camp	.45***	<.001

^aBased on an N of 108/107--i.e., all E's and C's in the study who completed both a pre and posttest.

*p<.05
**p<.01
***p<.001

END