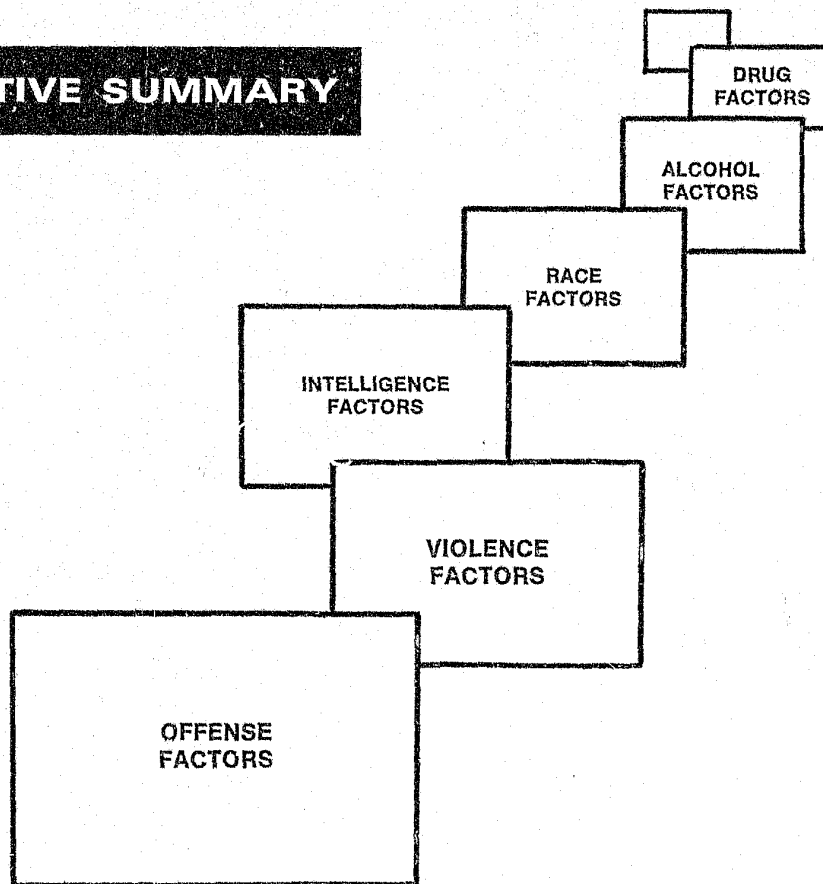


ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY



**AN ANALYSIS OF
CLASSIFICATION FACTORS
FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS**

BY
ERNST A. WENK
THOMAS V. HALATYN
NORA HARLOW

VOLUME 1

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

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Publication

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TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

OCTOBER 1974

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and policies of the National Council on Crime and Delin-
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State University at Sacramento, School of Social Work,
which agencies collaborated in this study.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF VOLUME 1

This project obtained extensive data on 4,146 male California Youth Authority parolees with a goal of providing information on offender characteristics that may be related to parole success. Information was collected on over 200 variables organized into eight categories: (1) Individual Case History Factors; (2) Intelligence Factors; (3) Academic Factors; (4) Vocational Factors; (5) Personality Factors; (5) Psychiatric and Psychological Factors; (7) Admission Offense and Parole Behavior; and (8) Initial Institutional Programing.

The overall parole success rate for the total study population was 60.9 per cent on a 15-month follow-up. The average age of this group was 19.44 years. Racial composition of the study population closely reflected that of California Youth Authority population during 1964-65 when the data collection took place: white, 53.4 per cent; Mexican-American, 18.6 per cent; black, 26.0 per cent; and other, 1.9 per cent.

Some of the more striking findings of this study are highlighted below:

- * Almost half of this population showed evidence of alcohol abuse, and one-fourth of all admission offenses were committed under the influence of alcohol (See page 14 of this Summary).
- * Nearly 10 per cent of the study population had a history of moderate to severe misuse of stimulant or depressant drugs; such a history was associated with a dramatic drop in parole success (Page 15).
- * A relatively small group of offenders had a history of opiate use (3.2 per cent) but this group showed a remarkable drop (42.2%) in parole success (Page 15).
- * A history of escape was found to be indicative of a state of general instability that is reflected in the parole success rate: wards who escaped from a minimum-security situation had a low success rate of 47.9 per cent, and this rate dropped to 39.5 per cent for wards who escaped by using force (Page 16).
- * The findings on intelligence do not support the claim often made that delinquent populations are composed mainly of retarded or borderline defective individuals: the frequency distribution followed the normal curve with only slight overrepresentation in the below average category of dull normal (Page 18).
- * Overall academic functioning of these wards was at the seventh grade level. The most outstanding disabilities were displayed in school-related skills such as reading and mathematics (Page 19).
- * Although this population possessed fairly good aptitudes for vocational pursuits, there was little evidence that vocational skills had been developed (Page 21).

* Personality test data indicated that this group possessed on the positive side, social spontaneity, a fair degree of feelings of self-worth, a desire to create a good impression, a tendency to respond in a conforming way to test items, a relatively good capability to adapt, and a general preference for an accommodating and low-key social posture. On the negative side, they were lacking in general physical and psychological well-being, and lacking in seriousness of thought, well developed values, and dependability. The group also shows a lack of maturity and social integration, often experiences friction with others, and shows little tolerance for or acceptance of others (Page 22).

Other personality test results indicate that the group is generally suspicious, with a high degree of anxiety and thought patterns that are often found in psychiatrically disturbed persons (Page 24).

* The incidence of diagnosed psychiatric illness among these youthful offenders is rather low. The frequencies for the various psychiatric categories were: psychosis, .6% of the total study group; neurotic disorders, .9%; personality pattern disturbances, 2.6%; personality trait disturbances, 4.9%; sociopathic personality disturbances, 1.0%; and transitional situational personality disturbances, 1.1% (Page 26).

* Offenders against persons were generally much better risks on parole: the parole success rates of wards committed for robbery (70.3%) and assault (71.1%) are substantially greater than those of wards committed for vehicle theft (53.4%) and forgery (52.7%). Contrary to expectations, homicide offenders performed poorly on parole (Page 28).

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

OF VOLUME 1 OF THE REPORT ON GRANT 74-NI-99-0011G TO THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The intent of this study is twofold: First, the authors attempt to present in a clear and well organized fashion the results of extensive data collection on a most important offender group: the Youthful Offender. The project obtained extensive data on 4,146 male California Youth Authority parolees with a goal of providing information on offender characteristics that may be related to parole success. This data-gathering effort was envisioned as a prerequisite to the development of typological descriptions of youthful offenders that might ultimately influence the treatment and rehabilitation of the young lawbreaker. Second, the data presented are intended to provide a substantial resource for the correctional theorist that can be of value to his understanding of the crime phenomenon and assist him in formulating hypotheses that deserve future scientific attention.

The full report consists of nine volumes. / Volume 1 presents a narrative introduction to the project and provides comparative data for the entire study population.

Subsequent volumes contain a summary of some of the information presented in the first volume and detailed information on one classification topic.

Most volumes are divided into two parts: (1) A basic introduction to previous research findings and issues of each topic (including a literature review and bibliography); and (2) Descriptive statistics for the designated subgroups of each classification topic. The nine volumes are entitled as follows:

<u>Volume</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Background of the Study and Statistical Description of the Total Study Population
2	Intelligence Factors
3	Race Factors
4	Alcohol, Drug, and Opiate Factors
5	Psychological, Psychiatric, Educational, and Social Factors
6	Violence Factors
7	Offenders Against Persons
8	Offenders Against Property
9	Parole Issues, Parole Outcome, Parole Prediction, and Admission Status

An Administrative Summary is available for each volume and Volumes 2-9 contain a Data Map that provides all of the comparative tables produced for each volume on a single sheet of paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many persons have contributed to the work summarized in the volumes comprising the report on grant No. 74-NI-99-0011G to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Two earlier grants from the Institute have been instrumental in developing this work: ACORN NI-095 provided the opportunity to study aspects of the young assaultive offender (Wenk and Emrich, 1972) and grant No. 73-NI-008G provided funding to begin work on this classification study and carry out the computer analyses (Wenk and Emrich, 1972; and Wenk, et al., 1972). The results of grant No. 73-NI-008G are contained in seven volumes of computer printouts that provide complete statistical descriptions on all subpopulations studied. The format and extent of these statistical descriptions are presented in Appendix A of Volume 1.

In addition to the thanks due to the many unnamed contributors, special appreciation is expressed to Allen F. Breed, Director, California Youth Authority; Raymond Procunier, Director, California Department of Corrections and the former Director, Walter Dunbar; Allen Cook, former Superintendent, Deuel Vocational Institution; Jerry Enomoto and Joseph Lorenzen, former Associate Super-

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intendents of the Reception Guidance Center at Deuel Vocational Institution. Dr. Vitali V. Rozyngo, Research Specialist with the California Department of Mental Hygiene, Professor Theodore R. Sarbin, University of California at Santa Cruz, and Professor Harrison G. Gough, University of California at Berkeley, were instrumental in initiating this research. Dr. Lawrence Bennett, Chief of Research, California Department of Corrections, and Dr. Keith Griffiths, Chief of Research, California Youth Authority, and some of their staffs, made substantial contributions to the work presented here.

Finally, the authors would like to thank Dr. Don M. Gottfredson, former Director of the Research Center, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and presently Dean of the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, for his support and the many contributions he made. Special thanks also are due to Dean Jesse McClure of the School of Social Work, California State University, Sacramento, for permitting the reproduction of these volumes as teaching material for courses in the corrections and the research sequences.

Davis, California

October, 1974

Ernst A. Wenk

Thomas V. Halatyn

Nora Harlow

I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In 1964 and 1965, when the basic data for the present study were collected, older wards committed to the California Youth Authority were received and processed under an inter-agency agreement at the Reception Guidance Center, Deuel Vocational Institution (RGC-DVI), one of three reception-guidance centers operated by the California Department of Corrections.* The RGC-DVI, where the testing and most of the data collection took place, has the capacity to house approximately 300 persons in single cells. Testing rooms, testing shops, and offices for correctional counselors, psychologists, and medical consultants provided the setting for the diagnostic work undertaken with CYA wards during the initial phase of institutionalization.

In 1964-65 the average stay in the RGC-DVI was about six weeks. Wards were processed in weekly classes, the first week being devoted entirely to intellectual, academic, vocational, and psychological assessment. The second

*This interagency agreement has been drastically changed since 1964-65, substantially reducing the number of CYA wards housed in CDC institutions. Diagnostic services for CYA admissions are now almost fully carried out in CYA diagnostic facilities.

and third weeks were programed for vocational testing in the wood shop and the metal shop. During the fourth week the caseworker conducted a social evaluation of each ward. During the fifth week the case was completed and a comprehensive case summary was created. With this case information, each ward was seen by the CYA Board at the end of the sixth week. During this meeting the Board discussed institutional programing with each ward, made final disposition of the case, and issued transfer orders. Aiding in the Board's decision-making is the information contained in the diagnostic report, called the Cumulative Case Summary, and an extensive file compiled by RGC-DVI staff.

During the period when the data for this study were collected, the testing unit at the RGC-DVI was supervised by the senior author. The objective of the unit was to compile meaningful test data on each inmate for purposes of diagnosis, counseling, guidance in institutional programing, and research. The various tests, administered during the first week by trained inmate proctors under the supervision of clinical psychologists, produced the following:

1. An assessment of the level of academic functioning;
2. An estimate of vocational aptitudes;

3. An estimate of the level of intellectual functioning; and
4. Assessments of personality and psychopathology.

Most tests were administered to wards in groups. Additional tests were administered to individuals by the clinical psychologists and psychological consultants as needed. Weekly classes were administered the reading vocabulary section of the California Achievement Test (CAT) battery, Junior High School level, as a screening device. Those who scored below the sixth grade on this test were assigned to the primary testing group, while those scoring about the sixth grade or above were assigned to intermediate and advanced testing groups. Each classification was rechecked for accuracy as more test results became available.

The testing program was somewhat different for each group because of the reading difficulties of the primary group, but each program included some combination of the following tests: the California Achievement Test (CAT), the General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB), the California Short Form Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM), the Revised Beta examination, the Raven Progressive Matrices, the D-48 intelligence test, and the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS).

The California Psychological Inventory (CPI),

the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), the Shipley Hartford Scale, and the Army General Classification Test (AGCT) were administered to the intermediate and advanced groups only. Special referral cases in each group were individually administered such tests as the Rorschach, Tafeln "Z" test, the Sentence Completion Test, the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), the Goldstein-Scherrer Test, and the Tree Test.

The study population included 4,146 male California Youth Authority wards, or almost all those received at the Deuel Vocational Institution Reception Guidance Center during 1964 and 1965. Data were collected on over 200 variables and these were organized into eight conceptually defined categories:

1. Individual Case History Factors
2. Intelligence Factors
3. Academic Factors
4. Vocational Factors
5. Personality Factors
6. Psychiatric and Psychological Factors
7. Admission Offense and Parole Behavior
8. Initial Institutional Programing

II. CLASSIFICATION OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

In recent years many researchers and practitioners in corrections have emphasized the fact that to treat all offenders as a single group or class tends to blur real distinctions among types of offenders that may be significant not only to understanding the etiology of deviant and criminal behavior but also to the development of effective therapeutic or preventive programs. "Differential treatment," or the matching of types of offender with types of correctional response, has received widespread attention and many researchers have turned to classification --of offenders, of offenses, of treatment or rehabilitation programs, even of correctional workers and of crime victims-- in an effort to simplify the rehabilitation of offenders and the control of crime.

There are many different approaches to classification. The approach selected generally reflects the professional discipline of the typologist and the purpose for which a typology is required. If the primary interest is in understanding the etiology of criminal behavior, the variables selected for study will include legal offense categories and whatever background factors are believed

to be relevant to the commission of specific offenses. If the primary interest is in providing effective treatment, an effort may be made to match appropriate treatment program types with different offender types (classified according to personality, maturity level, psychiatric label, etc.).

In the present study, the outcome of primary interest was defined as parole success and an effort was made to collect information on a wide range of background variables, personality and other test results, academic and vocational skills and aptitudes, and psychiatric factors, as well as offense-related information and ratings and recommendations of institutional staff and initial programming decisions. It was believed that such a wide variety of classification factors, with emphasis on items commonly used by the correctional practitioner in his work with the offender, might lead to the development of a classification system with greater relevance to the clinical worker in corrections. In emphasizing those areas of greatest interest to and utility for clinical work with offenders, the approach to classification adopted for the present study may not satisfy some of the requirements set by academic or theoretical typologists (e.g., Roebuck, 1967). However, it was felt that this approach not only filled a need for clinically relevant information but

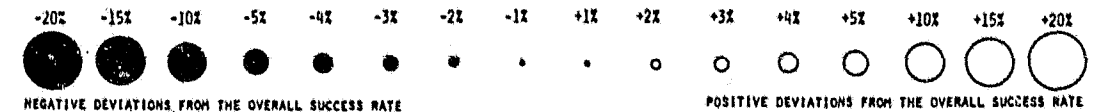
also was appropriate to the purposes of the study.

The present study was defined as an exploratory venture in which the primary goal was one of quantitative description and comparison. The cross-tabulation of any two variables provides potential leads for the generation of testable hypotheses. The very extensive data has been organized for presentation in such a way as to indicate proportions, frequencies, and comparative direction and magnitude and to facilitate visual comparison through graphic display. Although statistical tests of significance were not undertaken, numerous potential relationships are noted and the comparative data are presented in a manner that enables the reader to discover many more possible relationships and to develop interesting hypotheses for further scientific study.

III. TECHNIQUES OF DATA DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Since a primary purpose of this project was to present classification data and their relationships to parole success or failure, the criterion of parole success is the primary variable for comparisons between and among classification subgroups. The following technique was developed to present such comparative data.

The relationship between the category of any variable item and parole success is expressed by a symbol denoting deviation from the overall parole success rate. Included with most per cent success (%S) figures of any population subgroup will be a circular figure designed to express graphically both the magnitude and the direction of deviation from the overall parole success rate (60.9 per cent) of the study population (N=4,146). The following symbols are used throughout the reports of this project:



As noted, solid circles will symbolize parole success rates below the overall success rate of 60.9 per cent,

while empty circles will denote success rates above that rate. The magnitude or size of the figure will approximate the percentage deviation from the total success rate. Liberal use is made of such graphic presentation in all volumes to facilitate visual summarization of the extensive numerical information.

The table below is an actual summary table extracted from Volume 2 on Intelligence Factors, in which the seven Wechsler intelligence classification categories are presented on the horizontal axis and the second variable of interest (in this case, race) is presented on the vertical axis. In addition to the specific classification categories discussed in each volume and presented on the horizontal axis, each set of comparative tables also contains, in the first column, the data on the total study population as a point of reference for examination of the comparative data.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RACE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
WHITE	N 2212 53.4% 60.9%	4 17.4% 75.0%	29 22.8% 51.7%	334 22.8% 56.0%	1354 59.0% 60.6%	394 88.5% 65.0%	74 92.5% 68.9%	9 100.0% 77.8%
MEXICAN-AMERICAN	N 772 18.6% 61.1%	6 26.1% 50.0%	22 17.3% 68.2%	258 29.8% 60.5%	458 38.8% 61.6%	21 4.7% 66.7%	2 2.5% 100.0%	
BLACK	N 1076 26.0% 60.3%	12 52.2% 75.0%	75 59.1% 65.3%	389 38.9% 60.4%	576 23.7% 60.7%	21 4.7% 38.1%	1 1.3% 0.0%	
OTHER	N 80 1.9% 63.8%	1 4.3% 100.0%	1 0.8% 100.0%	19 1.9% 74.7%	66 1.9% 58.7%	9 2.0% 55.6%	3 3.8% 66.7%	

Reference point A has been selected to provide explanation of data resulting from the cross-classification of two variable items (in this case, the number of the total study population who are Caucasian). From top to bottom within A, it can be noted that the first figure refers to the total number of cases falling within that category, while the second figure indicates the percentage of that category within this column. The third figure reports the percentage of the subgroup which was successful on parole (%S) 15 months after release.

The difference between this figure and the overall parole success rate (60.9%S) is often illustrated by circular symbols. When no symbol is displayed it is usually due to one of three reasons: (1) The deviation symbol has been provided elsewhere, as exemplified in A (total study population data are presented without exception in Volume 1). (2) There are too few cases (fewer than 10) in the category to justify use of the symbol. Or (3) there is no appreciable deviation (less than 1 per cent) from the overall parole success rate. When ten or fewer cases are in any category, there will be no accompanying symbol, as exemplified in B.

It is important to note that when a sizable deviation symbol is found (e.g., reference point C), the frequency (N) of that subgroup must be checked. When deviations

of substantial magnitude occur and the N is small, the value or importance of the information should be weighed with the frequency in mind.

An example of how a relationship between one or two variables of interest and the criterion of parole success can be noted is provided by the table below. This table, also extracted from Volume 2, shows the relationship between the seven Wechsler intelligence classifications (horizontal axis), total amount of work experience (vertical axis), and parole success for the study population.

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 959 11.5% 58.8% 100.0%	1 5.0% 100.0%	15 12.1% 46.7%	108 11.2% 52.8%	278 11.8% 59.7%	47 10.9% 68.1%	6 8.0% 83.3%	
0 - 6 MONTHS	N 1466 36.7% 59.3%	10 50.0% 50.0%	39 31.5% 53.8%	311 32.4% 57.6%	890 37.7% 59.7%	171 39.8% 57.3%	34 45.3% 79.4%	4 44.4% 100.0%
6 - 12 MONTHS	N 725 18.1% 65.2%	2 10.0% 100.0%	27 21.8% 74.1%	190 19.8% 66.3%	398 16.9% 64.3%	88 20.5% 69.3%	13 17.3% 46.2%	3 33.3% 100.0%
12 - 18 MONTHS	N 314 7.8% 59.9%		7 5.6% 71.4%	76 7.9% 59.2%	191 8.1% 57.6%	33 7.7% 66.7%	6 8.0% 83.3%	1 11.1% 100.0%
18 - 24 MONTHS	N 138 3.5% 63.8%	1 5.0% 100.0%	4 3.2% 50.0%	26 2.7% 65.4%	91 3.9% 61.5%	13 3.0% 76.9%	3 4.0% 66.7%	
24 MONTHS AND OVER	N 433 10.8% 66.5%	4 20.0% 75.0%	15 12.1% 80.0%	121 12.6% 62.8%	254 10.8% 69.7%	30 7.0% 70.0%	7 9.3% 85.7%	1 11.1% 100.0%

Several one- and two-variable relationships can be noted. First, within the borderline and dull normal intelligence subgroups there appears to be some relationship with work experience. Scanning these two subgroups vertically indicates that the parole success rate improves with amount of work experience. Transition from

negative to positive deviation from the overall parole success rate seems to occur between the zero-to-six-months category and the six-to-twelve-months category.

Another relationship is found for amount of work experience, intelligence classification, and parole outcome. Offenders with work experience of six months or less seem to display a relationship between parole success and intelligence. It appears as intelligence increases for these experience groups so does their percentage of parole success. Individuals who are handicapped in both employment history and intelligence show a relatively high recidivism rate.

Further examples of how a table can be scrutinized not only in relation to the dominant implications of the parole success deviation figures but also in terms of simple proportional analyses of two independent variables are provided in each volume. This study is presented as both a report and a challenge. The investigators have presented their results according to their own presumptive organization of the data. In so doing, other possible interpretations are missed. Considering the size and extensiveness of the data base, the examination of alternate techniques of analysis will be most important to its optimal use.

IV; STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

Part 2 of Volume 1 presents the statistical information on the total study population as contained in the computer printout exhibited in Appendix A of that volume. The presentation and discussion follow the same organization as the computer printout, but make extensive use of graphic illustration. This method of presentation, together with a brief explanatory text, was felt to be most useful to the correctional practitioner as well as to the student of correctional issues and policies.

Volume 1 is exclusively concerned with descriptive statistics on one group, the total study population. Subsequent volumes will deal with comparisons among several groups and therefore will follow a different design.

1. Individual Case History Information

Most of the admissions to the Reception Guidance Center were committed by Superior Courts (80.7 per cent) and their success rate was slightly better than average and substantially better than the success rate of Juvenile Court and Justice Court commitments. The racial composition of the study population, which closely reflects the

distribution of all commitments to the California Youth Authority during 1964-65, was as follows: white, 53.4 per cent; Mexican-American, 18.6 per cent; black, 26.0 per cent; and other, 1.9 per cent. The age range of this population is from 16 to 23 years, with only 2.3 per cent of admissions below 18 years of age and only 1 per cent of admissions older than 21 years of age. The average age at reception was 19.44 years; average age at time of release on parole was 20.24 years; and average time in an institution was 9.23 months.

Wards who resided in foster homes or group homes or were "floaters" were less successful on parole than wards who maintained a more fixed living arrangement, either alone or with parents, other relatives, or friends. For wards who had lost both parents through death the success rate was markedly low. Wards with a history of military service (12 per cent) were more successful on parole regardless of whether or not they had disciplinary actions taken against them while in the service.

During the clinical study by the caseworker, specific problem areas were investigated. These included problems related to drugs, alcohol, and other intoxicants; problems related to escape and sexual problems; and problems related to mental health and psychiatric concerns.

Almost one-half of this population showed evidence

of alcohol abuse. One-fourth of all admission offenses were committed under the influence of alcohol, indicating that even in this relatively youthful offender group alcohol is a serious contributing factor in crime. A more detailed discussion of the alcohol factor will be presented in Volume 4, Alcohol, Drug, and Opiate Factors. Here, however, it must be pointed out that alcohol use is not a constant factor with the same meaning for all offenders and offenses, but instead has different meanings under different circumstances (e.g., in this sample, robbers who drink are poorer risks on parole than robbers who do not drink, while for burglars this pattern is reversed).

The findings on drug misuse show that nearly 10 per cent of the study population had a history of moderate to severe misuse of stimulant or depressant drugs and that such a history is associated with a dramatic drop in parole success rate. Drugs played a significant role in the admission offense or in past offenses for 8.6 per cent of this group of offenders. Opiate and marijuana use and glue-sniffing are not included in the drug misuse category. A relatively small group of offenders had a history of opiate use (3.2 per cent) but this group showed a remarkable drop in parole success (42.2%). This is in contrast to wards with a history of smoking

marijuana (19.3 per cent) or glue-sniffing: both of these groups showed only a slight decrease in parole success.

A history of escape was found to be indicative of a state of general instability that is dramatically reflected in the parole success rate. Wards who escaped from a minimum-security situation had a low parole success rate of 47.9 per cent, while this rate dropped to an exceptionally low 39.5 per cent for the group that used force in escaping from a correctional facility. As these two groups represent 14.7 per cent of the total population, this variable appears to be a good candidate for prediction of parole outcome.

This study population was found to be remarkably free of individuals with histories of neurosis and psychosis. The incidence of personality disturbance is somewhat greater, but even this group comprises only one-eighth of the total group. While a relatively small group of wards had a history of suicidal gestures, the parole success rates of this group were markedly low. Brain damage also seemed to be associated with a low parole success rate. Neurosis was strongly associated with parole outcome in a negative direction, while psychosis was associated with a parole outcome similar to that of the overall population. The general psychiatric assumption that while sociopathic disturbances have

the most pessimistic prognosis in regard to changing criminal acting-out behavior, pattern disturbances are more serious than trait disturbances was roughly supported by the parole success rates for these three groups: 42.5%, 50.0%, and 51.1%, respectively.

Other variables investigated and discussed in Volume 1 include personal and social background factors of admission status, weight and height, marital status, number of children, pre-arrest living arrangement, parental home situation, military service experience, history of sexual deviation, and history of mental illness or personality disturbance.

2. Intelligence Factors

The Army General Classification Test (AGCT) and the California Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM) were the principal intelligence tests used. The General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) also provided a measure of intelligence in the G-score that presumably represents a measure of general intelligence. The D-48 or Domino Test and the Raven Progressive Matrices, "culture-fair" tests that do not require reading skills, also were administered. The Shipley Hartford Conceptual Quotient, which measures the relationship between aptitude for abstract thinking and verbal skills, was obtained whenever a level of verbal

ability was present that made such comparison valid.

Each ward was classified into one of the Wechsler intelligence categories by the clinical psychologist who was supervising the testing program. The results of this classification procedure are depicted in Figure 31.

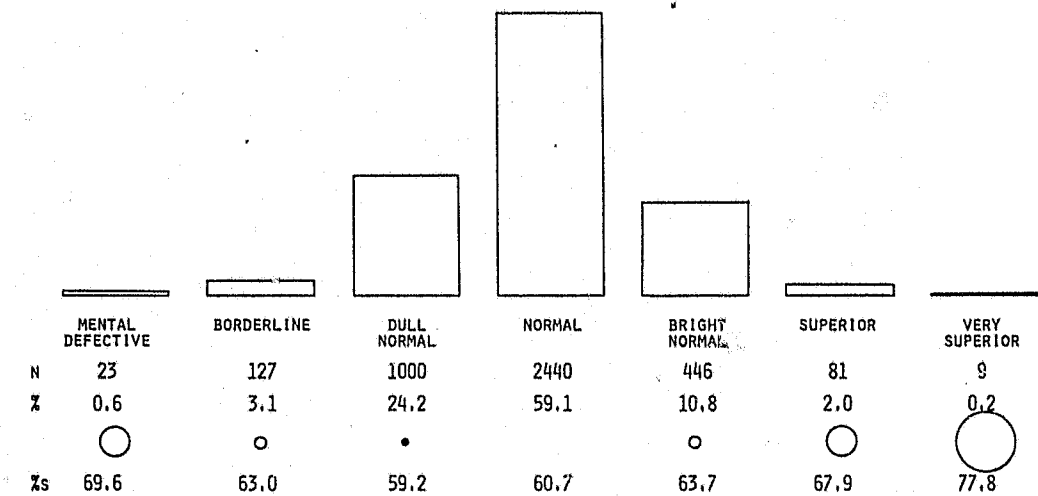


FIGURE 31
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION

The distribution follows the normal curve with slight overrepresentation in the below average category of dull normal. The distribution does not support the claims often made that delinquent populations are composed mainly of retarded or borderline defective individuals. The rigorous classification procedure employed in this study produced results suggesting that the distribution on the intelligence factor approximates that found for nondelinquent populations drawn from similar socioeconomic groups. A

summary of the results of the intelligence testing is presented in Table 1.*

TABLE 1
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF INTELLIGENCE TESTING

TESTS		N	MEAN	SD
ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST	TOTAL I.Q.	2684	99.42	11.23
	VERBAL % RANK		48.80	21.25
	NUMERICAL % RANK		56.08	25.83
	SPATIAL % RANK		54.10	24.64
CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY	TOTAL I.Q.	3865	90.81	13.89
	LANGUAGE I.Q.		86.98	16.56
	NON-LANGUAGE I.Q.		94.17	14.09
D-48	RAW SCORE	2712	20.97	7.74
RAVEN MATRICES	RAW SCORE	3517	43.33	8.66
SHIPLEY HARTFORD	CONCEPTUAL QUOTIENT	1767	96.05	14.38
	LANGUAGE RAW SCORE	2767	23.75	5.45
	ABSTRACT RAW SCORE	2696	24.02	7.98

3. Academic Factors

The results obtained with the California Achievement Test battery indicated that the overall academic functioning of these wards is at the seventh grade level, with little fluctuation among the various academic subjects. The most outstanding disabilities displayed by this

*The tables and figures selected for presentation in this Summary are extracted from Volume 1, Background of the Study and Statistical Description of the Total Study Population, and retain the numbering sequence followed in the full volume.

group of youthful offenders, as revealed by results of the General Aptitude Test Battery, were in school-related skills such as reading and mathematics. This deficiency in academic success and its strong relationship to success on parole is demonstrated in Figure 35 below.

GRADE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+
GRADE COMPLETED	N			3	5	21	38	94	323	685	1099	1051	706	45
	%			0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.3	7.9	16.8	27.0	25.8	17.3	1.1
GRADE ACHIEVED	N	12	107	252	266	408	517	687	671	492	365	157	54	2
	%	0.3	2.6	6.2	6.5	10.0	14.7	16.9	16.5	12.1	8.9	3.9	1.3	0.0
AGE	N													
	%	58.3	58.9	53.5	62.0	60.5	58.6	61.1	60.2	54.1	62.0	67.5	72.7	100.0
AGE LEFT SCHOOL	N	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	14	15	16	17	18	19
	%						0.5	0.5	2.4	8.0	28.6	35.5	24.7	
GRADE	N													
	%						46.2	45.0	56.8	59.9	60.1	60.2	65.6	

FIGURE 35
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
GRADE COMPLETED, GRADE ACHIEVED, AND AGE LEFT SCHOOL

The age a ward left school also appeared to be significantly related to success on parole. While the 33 wards who left school in the sixth or seventh grade had a parole success rate of approximately 46 per cent, the 971 wards who had finished high school had a success rate of 65.5 per cent. The average ward in this study functioned about three grade levels below the grade he had completed and more than three grades below his expected grade (See Table 2). These data make an impressive plea for

further study of school-related factors as they affect the propensity of young people to become involved in delinquency.

TABLE 2
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

	MEAN	SD
GRADE COMPLETED	10.17	1.44
GRADE ACHIEVED	7.42	2.28
ACADEMIC DISABILITY (BELOW GRADE COMPLETED)	-2.74	2.19
ESTIMATED ACADEMIC RETARDATION (BELOW EXPECTED GRADE)	-3.37	1.95

Other academic factors examined and discussed in Volume 1 include test results on the CAT battery and the GATB, academic disability (derived from two indices developed for the project to assess academic retardation and defined in Volume 1), and caseworkers' ratings on motivation for academic training while incarcerated.

4. Vocational Factors

While results of the General Aptitude Test Battery indicated that this population possessed fairly good aptitudes for vocational pursuits, there was little evidence that vocational skills had been developed. As might be expected for this age group, work experience was limited. The large majority of these youths had experience only as unskilled laborers. Occupational disabilities

were present in 6 per cent of the study population, but these did not appear to affect parole success rates.

Other vocational factors discussed in Volume 1 include union membership, occupational history, primary interest for vocational training, and shop instructors' and caseworkers' ratings on motivation for vocational training.

5. Personality Factors

The results of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) produced some assessment of personality factors associated with the total study population.

The CPI profile shows relatively high scores on six subscales: Sa (self-acceptance), Gi (good impression), Cm (communality), Fx (flexibility), and Fe (femininity), indicating characteristics of social spontaneity, a fair degree of feelings of self-worth, a desire to create a good impression, a tendency to respond in a conforming way to test items, a relatively good capability to adapt, and a general preference for an accommodating and low-key social posture. The six lowest scores are found on Wb (sense of well-being), Re (responsibility), So (socialization), To (tolerance), Ac (achievement via conformance), and Ie (intellectual efficiency). This would characterize

the group as lacking in a general sense of physical and psychological well-being and lacking in seriousness of thought, well developed values, and dependability. Further, the group shows a great lack of maturity and social integration, often experiences friction with others, and shows little tolerance for or acceptance of others. The group has also a generally low capacity to achieve in settings where conformance is required and shows indications that intellectual and personal resources are poorly utilized (Figure 48).

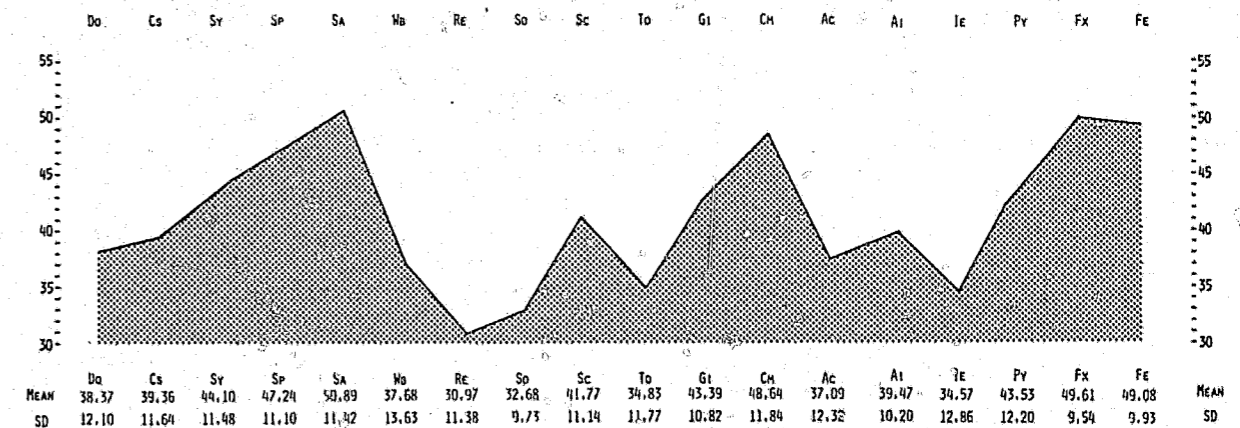
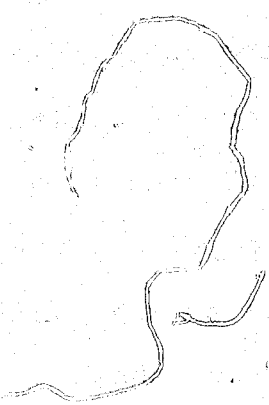


FIGURE 48
CPI PROFILE OF THE TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
N 5103

The MMPI profile describes the study population as having generally low morale and lacking in hope about the future. High scores on the Psychopathic Deviate scale (Pd) point to notable difficulties in social adjustment and reflect the tendency toward antisocial behavior.



Results on the Pa (paranoia), Pt (psychasthenia), Sc (schizophrenia), and Ma (hypomania) scales suggest that the group is generally suspicious, with a high degree of anxiety and thought patterns that are often found in psychiatrically disturbed persons (Figure 49).

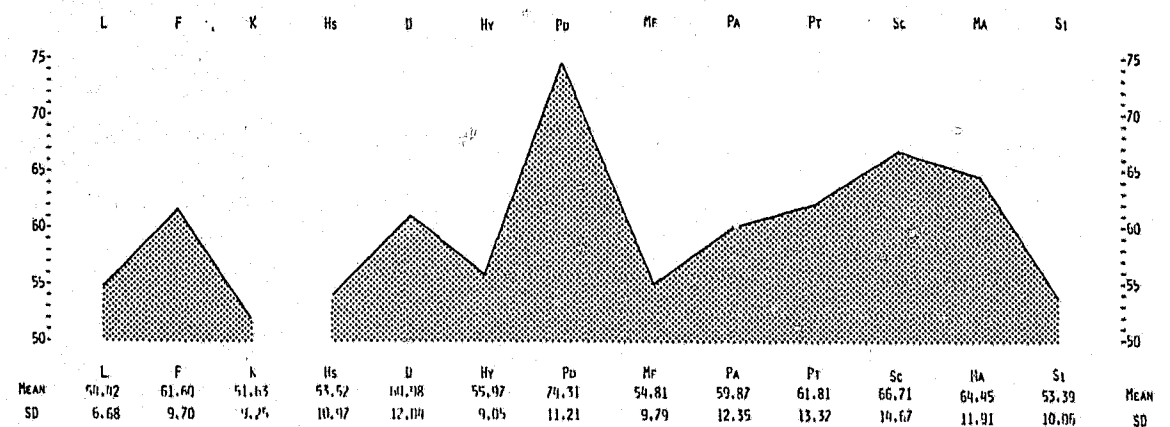


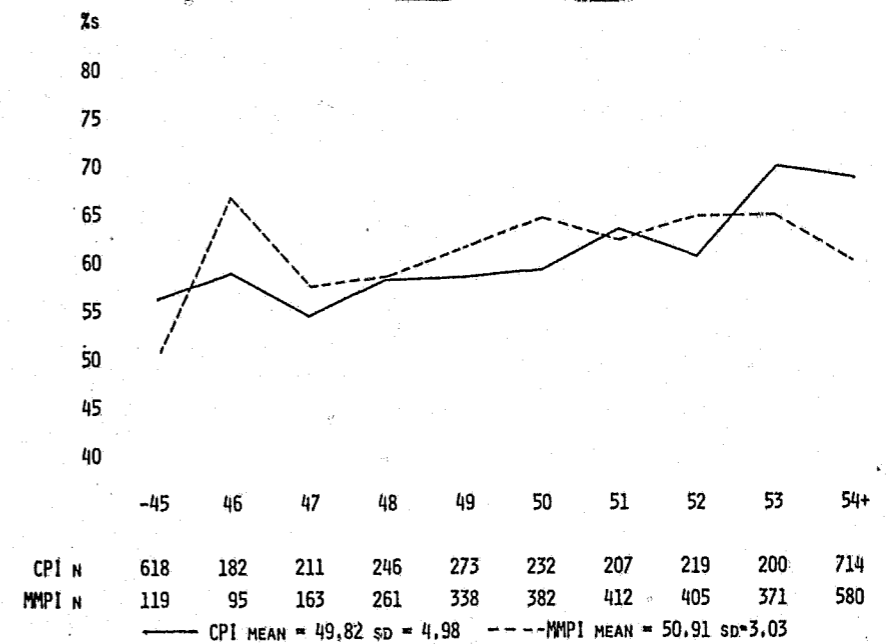
FIGURE 49
MMPI PROFILE OF THE TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
N 5103

Discussions of the various subgroups in subsequent volumes use the results describing the total study population as a standard for comparison. Personality test data were used to predict parole outcome with moderate success.

Parole Prediction Results Based on Personality Tests

In an effort to increase the clinical utility of prediction instruments and to retain flexibility in individual assessments over time, two equations for parole

prediction were developed for the CPI (Success = 45.078 - .353 Sp - .182 Sa + .532 So + .244 Sc) and the MMPI (Success = 66.363 - .081F + .065K - .055 Pd - .168 Mf - .456 Ma) and applied to the total study population and all subgroups. Base Expectancy scores, which were not available for this work, lack flexibility because they are based on background factors in the individual's history that cannot be altered. Prediction instruments based on personality tests allow the changing of prediction scores and permit the reassessment of probability values when the test is reapplied and change between test administrations is noted. The results of the parole outcome prediction with the CPI and MMPI are given in Figure 54.



	-45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54+
CPI N	618	182	211	246	273	232	207	219	200	714
MMPI N	119	95	163	261	338	382	412	405	371	580

— CPI MEAN = 49.82 SD = 4.98 - - - MMPI MEAN = 50.91 SD = 3.03

FIGURE 54
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF PAROLE OUTCOME PREDICTION
WITH THE CPI AND MMPI

More detailed results of the application of these equations are presented in Volume 1. While only modest success in predicting parole outcome was achieved and the accuracy figures were not overly impressive, further efforts to improve prediction equations may provide a method of sufficient accuracy, flexibility, and clinical meaning to be of service to the caseworker.

6. Psychiatric Factors

Since psychiatric services were limited, only those wards specifically referred for such evaluation were psychiatrically examined. This subpopulation consisted of 511 individuals (12.3 per cent of the total population).

The variables examined in Volume 1 include psychiatrist's assessment of ward's motivation for treatment, recommendation for group counseling, diagnosis of violence potential, recommendation for academic or vocational training, history of prior mental health care, and the diagnostic labels attached to those wards examined. Symptoms found to be present during the examination are summarized and related in percentages to the examined as well as the total study group.

From the data presented in Table 7, it is evident that the incidence of psychiatric illness among the youthful offenders studied is rather low. The frequencies for the various psychiatric categories were as follows:

psychosis, .6 per cent of the total study group; neurotic disorders, .9 per cent; personality pattern disturbances, 2.6 per cent; personality trait disturbances, 4.9 per cent; sociopathic personality disturbances, 1.0 per cent; and transitional situational personality disturbances, 1.1 per cent.

TABLE 7
PSYCHIATRICALY EVALUATED WARDS N = 511
SUMMARY OF PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS

	N	% OF EXAMINED GROUP	% OF TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	%s
ACUTE BRAIN DISORDERS				
DRUG POISONING	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME				
CONCLUSIVE	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
UNSPECIFIED	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
AFFECTIVE REACTIONS				
DEPRESSIVE	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS				
SIMPLE	3	0.6	0.1	100.0
PARANOID	10	2.0	0.2	70.0
ACUTE UNDIFFERENTIATED	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
CHRONIC UNDIFFERENTIATED	9	1.8	0.2	66.7
SCHIZO-AFFECTIVE	5	1.0	0.1	40.0
PSYCHONEUROTIC REACTIONS				
ANXIETY	21	4.1	0.5	57.1
OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE	9	1.8	0.2	77.8
UNSPECIFIED	10	2.0	0.2	50.0
PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE				
INADEQUATE	39	7.6	0.9	69.2
SCHIZOID	64	12.5	1.5	64.1
PARANOID	3	0.6	0.1	66.7
UNSPECIFIED	3	0.6	0.1	100.0
PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE				
EMOTIONALLY UNSTABLE	42	8.2	1.0	54.8
PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE	160	31.3	3.9	56.9
COMPULSIVE	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
UNSPECIFIED	1	0.2	0.0	0.0
SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE				
ANTISOCIAL	19	3.7	0.5	63.2
DYSSOCIAL	17	3.3	0.4	47.1
SEXUAL DEVIATION	5	1.0	0.1	100.0
NOT DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER	1	0.2	0.0	100.0
UNSPECIFIED	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
TRANSITIONAL SITUATIONAL PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE				
ADULT SITUATIONAL	2	0.4	0.0	100.0
ADOLESCENT SITUATIONAL	47	9.2	1.1	55.3

7. Offense Related Factors

This section focuses on offense-specific data, with particular attention to violence committed, weapons used during the commission of the offense, and parole follow-up information.

The types of offense leading to institutionalization are summarized in Figure 71.

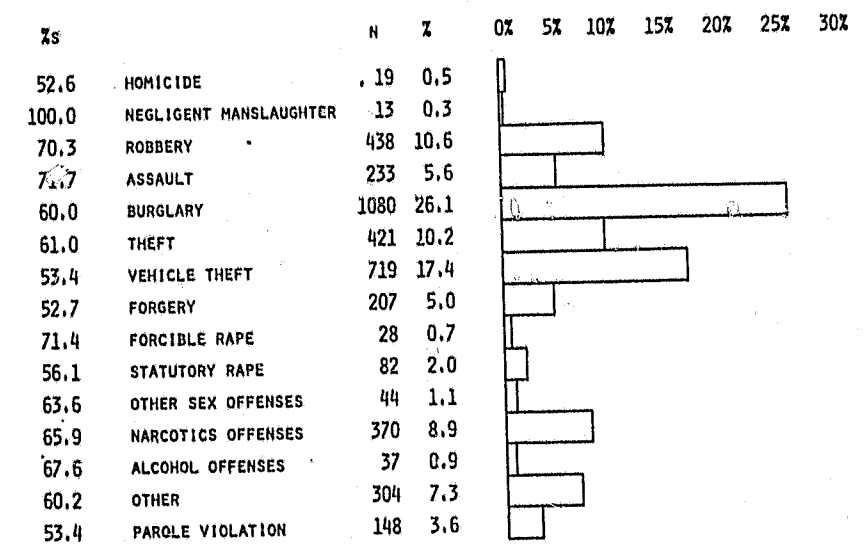


FIGURE 71
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ADMISSION OFFENSE

As is commonly found in studies of adult offenders, those who offend against persons are much better risks on parole (in regard to recidivism per se) than are those who engage in property offenses. In the present study, the parole success rates of wards committed for robbery (70.3%)

and assault (71.1%) are substantially greater than those of wards committed for vehicle theft (53.4%) and forgery (52.7%). A noteworthy exception is the low success rate for offenders committed for homicide: contrary to expectations, this group performed poorly on parole. This small group shows a great deal of variation in parole success when subdivided according to ethnic background (8 whites, 37.5%; 5 Mexican-Americans, 80.0%; and 5 blacks, 60.0%). Further discussion of this finding will be presented in Volume 7, Offenders Against Persons.

History of violence and violence potential were examined in several ways. In one effort to obtain data on wards' histories of violence, the definition of violence was expanded to include violence that is not necessarily criminal as well as criminal aggressive behavior in which actual violence was avoided. The results are depicted in Figure 77.

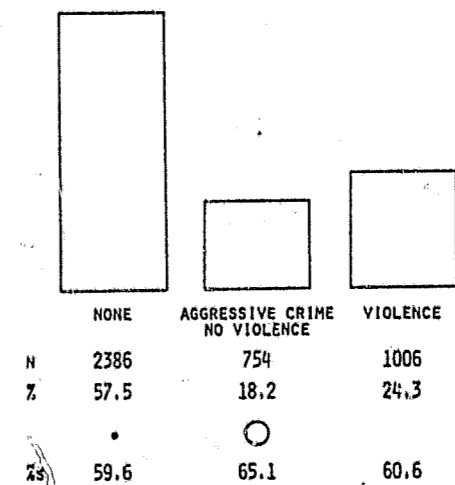


FIGURE 77
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

The frequency and kind of individual violence committed during the admission offense is presented in Figure 81. It is clear from these data that offenders who have a history of aggression and violence against persons are relatively successful on parole. This is also true for persons who have a history of offenses committed in groups.

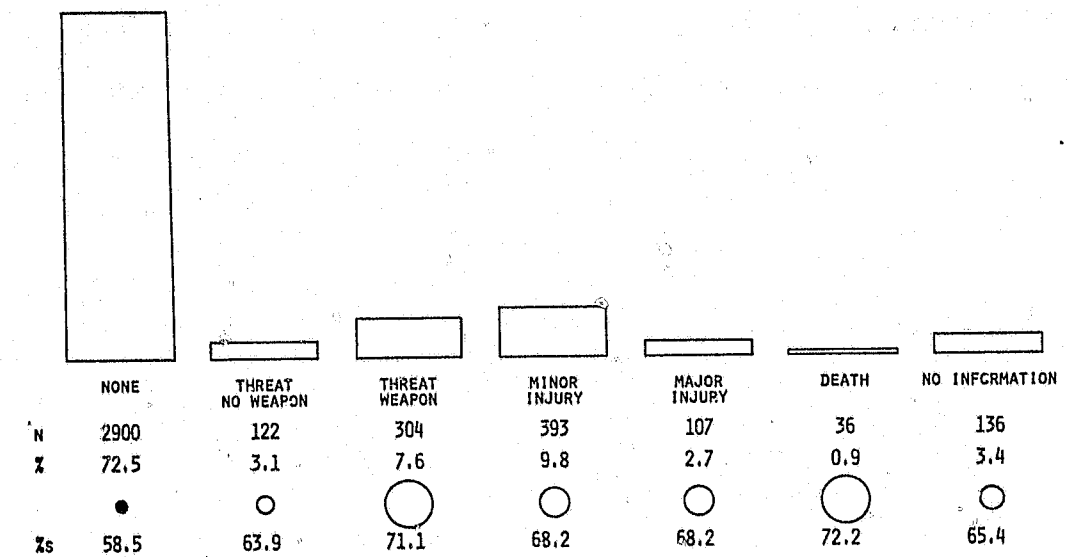


FIGURE 81
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE

While only 6 per cent of the wards were admitted with a legal label that implied violence, an analysis of the behavior displayed during the admission offense revealed that in actuality 24.1 per cent of the study population committed violent or aggressive acts ranging from

threat without a weapon to inflicting major injuries that led to death in thirty-six cases (Figure 81). In more than half of these admission offenses in which violence or aggression was displayed, some kind of weapon was used; in most cases this happened to be a firearm.

The loss incurred by victims is depicted in Figure 85. The relatively high frequency in the category \$1,000-\$5,000 is a reflection of the fact that all vehicle thefts were recorded in this category. The low parole success rate for this group is consistent with the general finding that auto thieves are poor risks on parole.

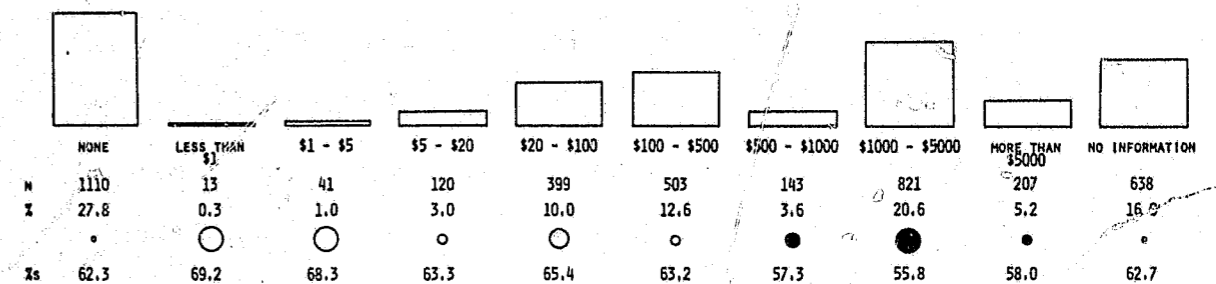


FIGURE 85
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
ECONOMIC LOSS BY VICTIM

Also discussed in Volume 1 are parole violation offense, caseworkers' ratings of the severity of violence known in the background of each ward, caseworkers' estimations of violence potential, history of carrying weapons, partners in admission offense, weapons used by individual, weapons used by group, group violence in admission offense, and type of parole removal.

8. Initial Institutional Programing

This last section presents information on some of the recommendations and decisions of staff of the Reception Guidance Center and the California Youth Authority Parole Board at the conclusion of the diagnostic study of each ward and before transfer of the ward to an institution for rehabilitation. Factors investigated include prognosis for institutional adjustment, staff recommendations for group counseling, work assignment, and psychotherapy, and counselor's transfer recommendations.

One feature included in the standard computer print-out giving the statistical description of any definable subpopulation is the ranking by parole success rate of all subgroups that contain at least 100 individuals. Figure 91 presents this information for the low-risk groups and the high-risk groups. The cut-off points for inclusion in this summary were arbitrarily set at 70 per cent and above for the low-risk groups and at 50 per cent and below for the high-risk groups. The low-risk groups are primarily offenders against persons; two high-risk groups of relatively large proportion are offenders with a history of recidivism and/or escape from a minimum-security facility.

	VARIABLE	SUBCATEGORY	N	X	XS	2S	10XS	20XS	30XS	40XS	50XS	60XS	70XS	80XS	90XS	100XS
LOW RISK GROUPS	WEAPONS USED BY GROUP	GUN - UNSPECIFIED	143	3.6	73.4											
	GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	THREAT WITH WEAPON	240	6.0	73.3											
	WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL	KNIFE, ETC.	135	3.4	71.9											
	ADMISSION OFFENSE	ASSAULT	233	5.6	71.7											
	GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	MINOR INJURIES	240	6.0	71.3											
	INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	THREAT WITH WEAPON	304	7.6	71.1											
	CYA BOARD ORDER FOR PROGRAM	11 MONTH PROGRAM	110	2.8	70.9											
	ADMISSION OFFENSE	ROBBERY	438	10.6	70.3											
	MILITARY DISCHARGE	DISHONORABLE, ETC.	117	2.9	70.1											
HIGH RISK GROUPS	HISTORY OF PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE	YES	134	3.2	50.0											
	HISTORY OF ESCAPE	FROM MINIMUM SECURITY	526	12.7	47.9											
	ADMISSION STATUS	2 AND MORE RETURNS TO CYA	732	17.9	47.0											
	HISTORY OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE	YES	115	2.8	45.2											
	HISTORY OF OPIATE USE	YES, MODERATE USE	102	2.5	42.2											

FIGURE 91
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
SUMMARY OF LOW RISK AND HIGH RISK GROUPS IN REGARD TO
PAROLE PERFORMANCE

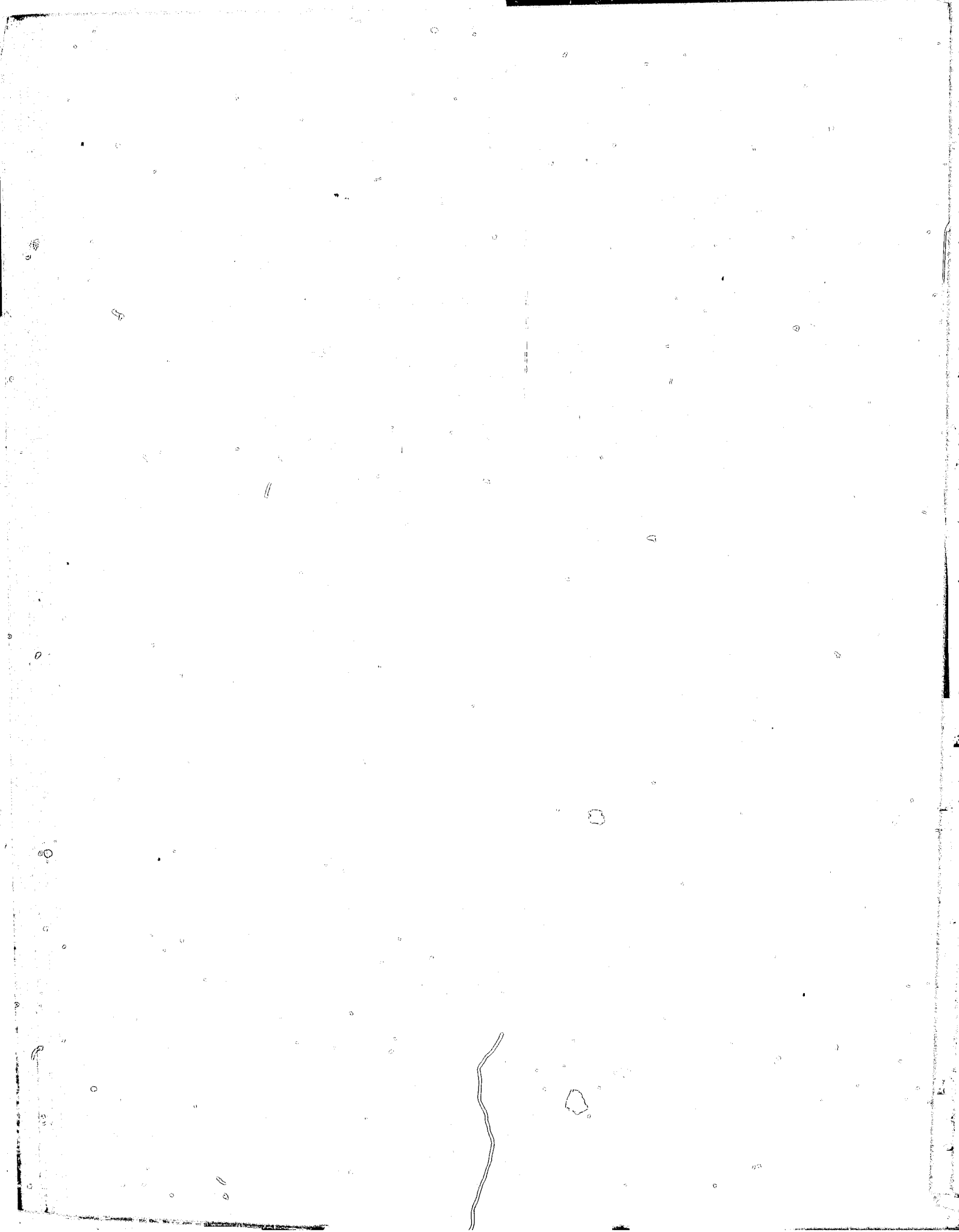
The data presented in Volume 1 describe in some detail characteristics associated with the 4,146 California Youth Authority wards studied. The more important elements of this information will be presented again in different form and context in subsequent volumes when various issues in classification will be discussed in greater detail. Throughout these reports the data on the total study population will maintain their significance as they provide a basis for comparison and a point of reference in examining the data on the various population subgroups.

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CONTINUED

1 OF 2

APPENDIX

SELECTIONS FROM COMPUTER PRINTOUTS:
STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
TOTAL STUDY POPULATION

GRANT NO. 73-N1-00086 FROM THE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

ERNST A. WENK, PROJECT DIRECTOR
JEFFREY R. HOUGHTEN, COMPUTER PROGRAMMER
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
RESEARCH CENTER, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

AN ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR
YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION
STUDY POPULATION

N = 4146
100.0% OF TOTAL STUDY POPULATION
60.9% SUCCESS ON PAROLE (PCT-S)

001 RACE
N = 4140 (99.9%) M = 6 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	2212	53.4	60.9	WHITE
2	772	18.6	61.1	MEXICAN
3	1076	26.0	60.3	BLACK
4+5	80	1.9	63.8	OTHER

002 MARITAL STATUS
N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	20	0.5	80.0	NO INFO
1	3277	81.9	61.0	SINGLE
2	387	9.7	63.3	MARRIED
3	55	1.4	56.4	DIVORCED
4	18	0.5	33.3	DIVORCED, RE=MARRIED
5	112	2.8	66.1	SEPARATED
6	128	3.2	57.8	COMMON-LAW
7	2	0.1	50.0	WIDOWER

003 COMMITMENT COURT
N = 4140 (99.9%) M = 6 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	345	8.3	51.6	JUVENILE
2	3339	80.7	62.2	SUPERIOR
3	438	10.6	58.0	MUNICIPAL
4	18	0.4	55.6	JUSTICE

004 ADMISSION STATUS
N = 4085 (98.5%) M = 61 (1.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	2470	60.5	67.0	1ST ADMISSION
2+3	800	19.6	54.2	1ST RETURN
4+	732	17.9	47.0	2ND +
0	83	2.0	57.8	READMISSION AFTER DISCHARGE

005 NUMBER OF CHILDREN
N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3321	83.0	61.2	
1	516	12.9	60.5	
2	127	3.2	64.6	
3	28	0.7	64.3	
4+	8	0.2	62.5	

006 LIVING ARRANGEMENT
N = 3997 (96.4%) M = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1599	40.0	61.1	NO INFO
1	349	8.7	60.5	WIFE/GIRL FRIEND
2	1185	29.6	61.6	NATURAL PARENTS
3	248	6.2	62.9	RELATIVES
4	76	1.9	50.0	FOSTER PARENTS
5	134	3.4	67.9	FRIENDS, FIXED
6	144	3.6	64.6	ALONE, FIXED
7	207	5.2	57.0	ALONE, NOT FIXED
8	17	0.4	47.1	GROUP HOME
9	38	1.0	68.4	OTHER

007 MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS
N = 3996 (96.4%) M = 150 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	502	12.6	55.0	NO INFO
1	214	5.4	61.7	NEVER MARRIED
2	1631	40.8	62.9	MARRIED
3	30	0.8	66.7	DIVORCED
4	345	8.6	61.7	DIVORCED, RE=MARRIED
5	1263	31.6	61.2	SEPARATED
6	8	0.2	62.5	COMMON-LAW
7	3	0.1	33.3	WIDOWER

008 HISTORY OF ALCOHOL MISUSE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2278	54.9	60.8	NONE
1	1244	30.0	62.1	MODERATE
2	624	15.1	58.5	SEVERE

009 ALCOHOL AS FACTOR IN CRIME
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2555	61.6	60.9	NONE
1,3	1024	24.7	62.1	PRESENT CRIME
2	567	13.7	58.4	PAST CRIMES ONLY

	010 WEIGHT	011 HEIGHT	012 AGE AT RECEPTION	013 AGE AT RELEASE	014 TIME IN INSTITUTION
MEAN	149.67	68.33	19.44	20.28	9.23
SD	20.64	2.85	0.94	0.99	4.77
N	4131 (99.6%)	4133 (99.7%)	4134 (99.7%)	4057 (97.9%)	4138 (99.8%)
MISSING	15 (0.4%)	13 (0.3%)	12 (0.3%)	89 (2.1%)	8 (0.2%)

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

015 DEATH OF PARENTS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	498	12.0	61.0	FATHER DEAD
2	193	4.7	62.7	MOTHER DEAD
3	64	1.5	56.3	BOTH DEAD
BLANK	3391	81.8	60.8	BOTH LIVING

016 HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3488	84.1	61.9	NONE
1	263	6.3	59.3	ISOLATED
2	337	8.1	53.4	MODERATE
3	58	1.4	50.0	SEVERE

017 DRUGS AS FACTOR IN CRIME
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3788	91.4	61.2	NONE
1,3	209	5.0	57.4	PRESENT CRIME
2	149	3.6	57.0	PAST CRIMES ONL

018 MILITARY DISCIPLINARY ACTION
N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	25	0.6	60.0	NO INFO
1	301	7.5	65.1	YES
2	167	4.2	68.9	NO
9	3506	87.7	60.5	NO SERVICE

019 HISTORY OF OPIATE USE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3971	95.8	61.4	NONE
1	43	1.0	62.8	ISOLATED
2	102	2.5	42.2	MODERATE
3	30	0.7	43.3	SEVERE

020 OPIATES AS FACTOR IN CRIME
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4046	97.6	61.3	NONE
1,3	73	1.8	42.5	PRESENT CRIME
2	27	0.7	37.0	PAST CRIMES ONL

021 MILITARY DISCHARGE
N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	85	2.1	77.6	NO INFO
1	104	2.6	57.7	HONORABLE
2	104	2.6	54.8	GENERAL, HONORABLE CONDITIONS
3,4,5	117	2.9	70.1	DISHONORABLE, ETC.
6	25	0.6	76.0	MEDICAL
7	59	1.5	72.9	OTHER
9	3506	87.7	60.5	NO SERVICE

022 HISTORY OF MARIJUANA USE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0,1	3345	80.7	61.3	NONE
2,3	801	19.3	59.2	YES

023 HISTORY OF GLUE SNIFFING
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0,2	3890	93.8	61.0	NONE
1,3	256	6.2	58.6	YES

024 HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

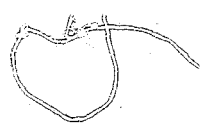
CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4047	97.6	61.1	NONE
1	65	1.6	50.8	INFREQUENT GESTURES
2	24	0.6	50.0	FREQUENT GESTURES
3	10	0.2	40.0	SERIOUS ATTEMPTS

025 HISTORY OF ESCAPE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3539	85.4	63.3	NONE
1	526	12.7	47.9	MINIMUM SECURITY
2	81	2.0	39.5	MAXIMUM SECURITY

026 HISTORY OF PERSONALITY PATTERN DISTURBANCE (PSYCHIATRIC LABELING)
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4012	96.8	61.2	NONE
1,2,3	134	3.2	50.0	YES



INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

027 HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4009	96.7	61.4	NONE
1	79	1.9	40.5	ISOLATED
2	43	1.0	53.5	REPEATED
3	15	0.4	53.3	PATTERN

028 HISTORY OF PSYCHOSIS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4097	98.8	60.8	NONE
1-2-3	49	1.2	61.2	YES

029 HISTORY OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4031	97.2	61.3	NONE
1-2-3	115	2.8	45.2	YES

030 HISTORY OF SEXUAL DEVIATIONS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3929	94.8	60.8	NONE
1	156	3.8	57.1	ISOLATED
2	61	1.5	72.1	REPEATED

031 HISTORY OF NEUROSIS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4092	98.7	61.1	NONE
1-2-3	54	1.3	44.4	YES

032 HISTORY OF BRAIN DAMAGE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0-2	4118	99.3	60.9	NONE
1-3	28	0.7	53.6	YES

033 HISTORY OF RAPE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	4026	97.1	60.9	NONE
1	120	2.9	60.0	YES

034 HISTORY OF PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3870	93.3	61.6	NONE
1-2-3	276	6.7	51.1	YES

035 HISTORY OF EPILEPSY
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0-1	4125	99.5	60.8	NONE
2-3	21	0.5	61.9	YES

INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

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	ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST				CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY			D-48	
	036 IQ	037 VERBAL	038 NUMERICAL	039 SPATIAL	040 AVERAGE IQ	041 LANGUAGE IQ	042 NON-LANGUAGE IQ	043 RAW SCORE	
MEAN	99.42	48.80	56.08	54.10	90.81	86.98	94.17	20.97	
SD	11.23	21.25	25.83	24.64	13.89	16.56	14.09	7.74	
N	2684 (64.7%)	2679 (64.6%)	2682 (64.7%)	2683 (64.7%)	3865 (93.2%)	3867 (93.3%)	3877 (93.5%)	2712 (65.4%)	
MISSING	1462 (35.3%)	1467 (35.4%)	1464 (35.3%)	1463 (35.3%)	281 (6.8%)	279 (6.7%)	269 (6.5%)	1434 (34.6%)	

	RAVEN MATRICES	SHIPLEY HARTFORD		048 INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION		
	044 RAW SCORE	045 CQ	046 LANGUAGE	047 ABSTRACT	N = 4126 (99.5%)	M = 20 (0.5%)
MEAN	43.33	96.05	23.75	24.02		
SD	8.66	14.38	5.45	7.98		
N	3517 (84.8%)	1767 (42.6%)	2767 (66.7%)	2696 (65.0%)		
MISSING	629 (15.2%)	2379 (57.4%)	1379 (33.3%)	1450 (35.0%)		

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	23	0.6	69.6	MENTAL DEFECTIV
2	127	3.1	63.0	BORDERLINE
3	1000	24.2	59.2	DULL NORMAL
4	2440	59.1	60.7	NORMAL
5	446	10.8	63.7	BRIGHT NORMAL
6	81	2.0	67.9	SUPERIOR
7	9	0.2	77.8	VERY SUPERIOR

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST BATTERY

	049 READING VOCABULARY	050 READING COMPREHENSION	051 READING AVERAGE	052 ARITHMETIC REASONING	053 ARITHMETIC FUNDAMENTALS	054 ARITHMETIC AVERAGE	055 LANGUAGE MECHANICS	056 LANGUAGE SPELLING
MEAN	7.55	7.66	7.62	7.47	7.27	7.39	7.22	7.35
SD	2.76	2.69	2.66	2.23	1.98	2.03	2.52	2.60
N	4066 (98.1%)	4060 (97.9%)	4067 (98.1%)	4067 (98.1%)	4066 (98.1%)	4066 (98.1%)	4001 (96.5%)	3991 (96.3%)
MISSING	80 (1.9%)	86 (2.1%)	79 (1.9%)	79 (1.9%)	80 (1.9%)	80 (1.9%)	145 (3.5%)	155 (3.7%)

CATB

GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY

	057 LANGUAGE AVERAGE	058 TOTAL GRADE PLACEMENT	059 GENERAL INTELLIGENCE	060 VERBAL APTITUDE	061 NUMERICAL APTITUDE	062 SPATIAL APTITUDE	063 PERCEPTIONAL APTITUDE	064 CLERICAL APTITUDE
MEAN	7.30	7.42	90.30	86.06	87.50	102.63	99.32	93.74
SD	2.45	2.28	18.24	15.20	19.93	20.43	19.51	15.06
N	3998 (96.4%)	4068 (98.1%)	3888 (93.5%)	3875 (93.5%)	3887 (93.8%)	3887 (93.8%)	3885 (93.7%)	3887 (93.8%)
MISSING	148 (3.6%)	78 (1.9%)	258 (6.2%)	271 (6.5%)	259 (6.2%)	259 (6.2%)	261 (6.3%)	259 (6.2%)

GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY

	065 MOTOR COORDINATION	066 FINGER DEXTERITY	067 MANUAL DEXTERITY	068 GRADE CLAIMED	069 GRADE ACHIEVED	070 DIFFERENCE I	071 DIFFERENCE II
MEAN	96.34	91.02	111.70	10.17	7.42	2.74	-3.37
SD	18.54	19.42	21.61	1.44	2.23	2.19	1.95
N	3886 (93.7%)	3871 (93.4%)	3878 (93.5%)	4070 (98.2%)	4068 (98.1%)	4039 (97.4%)	4053 (97.8%)
MISSING	260 (6.3%)	275 (6.6%)	268 (6.5%)	76 (1.8%)	78 (1.9%)	107 (2.6%)	93 (2.2%)

DIFFERENCE I: GRADE CLAIMED - GRADE ACHIEVED
DIFFERENCE II: GRADE ACHIEVED - GRADE EXPECTED

072 ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL I
N = 3892 (93.9%) N = 254 (6.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1-3	2589	66.5	62.4	MOTIVATED
2-4	1303	33.5	57.6	NOT MOTIVATED

073 ACADEMIC TRAINING POTENTIAL II
N = 3999 (96.5%) N = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	155	3.9	53.5	NO INFO
1-3	2580	64.5	61.9	MOTIVATED
2-4	818	20.5	58.4	NOT MOTIVATED
5	22	0.6	45.5	INELIGIBLE
6	424	10.6	66.0	HS DIPLOMA

074 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR
ACADEMIC TRAINING
N = 3998 (96.4%) N = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1112	27.8	59.5	NONE, NO INFO
1	2886	72.2	61.8	YES

ACADEMIC FACTORS (CONTINUED)

075 GRADE CLAIMED
N = 4070 (98.2%) M= 76 (1.8%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
1	0	0.0	0.0
2	0	0.0	0.0
3	3	0.1	0.0
4	5	0.1	40.0
5	21	0.5	42.9
6	38	0.9	57.9
7	94	2.3	59.6
8	323	7.9	60.4
9	685	16.8	59.4
10	1099	27.0	60.1
11	1051	25.8	62.5
12	706	17.3	62.0
13	40	1.0	75.0
14+	5	0.1	80.0

076 GRADE ACHIEVED
N = 4068 (98.1%) M= 78 (1.9%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
1	12	0.3	58.3
2	107	2.6	58.9
3	250	6.2	63.5
4	266	6.5	62.0
5	408	10.0	60.3
6	597	14.7	58.6
7	687	16.9	61.1
8	671	16.5	60.2
9	492	12.1	59.1
10	363	8.9	62.0
11	157	3.9	67.5
12	54	1.3	72.2
13	1	0.0	100.0
14+	1	0.0	100.0

077 AGE LEFT SCHOOL
N = 3935 (94.9%) M= 211 (5.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
12-	13	0.3	46.2
13	20	0.5	45.0
14	95	2.4	56.8
15	314	8.0	59.9
16	1126	28.6	60.1
17	1396	35.5	60.2
18+	971	24.7	65.6

YEARS OLD

VOCATIONAL FACTORS

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078 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
WOODSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING
N = 1036 (25.0%) H = 3110 (75.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1,3	773	74.6	60.8	MOTIVATED
2,4	263	25.4	60.1	UNMOTIVATED

079 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
METALSHOP INSTRUCTOR'S RATING
N = 996 (24.0%) H = 3150 (76.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1,3	696	69.9	62.5	MOTIVATED
2,4	300	30.1	58.3	UNMOTIVATED

080 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL
COUNSELOR'S RATING
N = 3892 (93.9%) H = 254 (6.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1,3	2779	71.4	62.4	MOTIVATED
2,4	1113	28.6	57.1	UNMOTIVATED

081 VOCATIONAL TRAINING POTENTIAL II
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	232	5.8	57.8	NO INFO
1,3	2872	71.8	62.2	MOTIVATED
2,4	691	17.3	57.7	UNMOTIVATED
5	201	5.0	62.7	INELIGIBLE
6	2	0.1	100.0	HS DIPLOMA

082 LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE
N = 3997 (96.4%) H = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	459	11.5	58.8	NONE
1	1466	36.7	59.3	0-6 MONTHS
2	725	18.1	65.2	6-12 MONTHS
3	314	7.9	59.9	12-18 MONTHS
4	138	3.5	63.8	18-24 MONTHS
5	433	10.8	66.3	24+ MONTHS
6	407	10.2	58.7	SPORADIC
9	55	1.4	56.4	NO INFO

083 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR
VOCATIONAL TRAINING
N = 3999 (96.5%) H = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1065	26.6	59.7	NONE, NO INFO
1	2934	73.4	61.8	YES

084 UNION STATUS
N = 3999 (96.5%) H = 147 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	29	0.7	62.1	NO INFO
1	309	7.7	65.7	YES
2	3661	91.5	60.8	NO

085 OCCUPATIONAL DISABILITIES
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	37	0.9	64.9	NO INFO
1	239	6.0	62.8	YES
2	3722	93.1	61.1	NO

VOCATIONAL FACTORS (CONTINUED)

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086 OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY				087 COUNSELOR'S RECOMMENDATION FOR TRAINING				088 PRIMARY AREA OF VOCATIONAL INTEREST						
N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (0.1%)				N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (0.1%)				N = 3999 (96.5%) M = 147 (0.1%)						
CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S			
12	21	0.5	76.2	CARPENTRY	12	183	4.6	65.6	CARPENTRY	12	193	4.8	63.2	CARPENTRY
14	26	0.7	73.1	CONSTRUCTION	14	8	0.2	62.5	CONSTRUCTION	14	19	0.5	57.9	CONSTRUCTION
18-22	9	0.2	88.9	ELECTRICAL	18-22	156	3.9	60.9	ELECTRICAL	18-22	155	3.9	65.2	ELECTRICAL
38	6	0.2	66.7	MASONRY	38	129	3.2	58.9	MASONRY	38	99	2.5	56.6	MASONRY
43	8	0.2	50.0	MILL & CABINET	43	88	2.2	61.4	MILL & CABINET	43	74	1.9	63.5	MILL & CABINET
47	42	1.1	59.5	HOUSE PAINTING	47	85	2.1	57.6	HOUSE PAINTING	47	78	2.0	61.5	HOUSE PAINTING
48	7	0.2	71.4	PLASTERING	48	66	1.7	57.6	PLASTERING	48	56	1.4	57.1	PLASTERING
49	3	0.1	0.0	PLUMBING	49	61	1.5	59.0	PLUMBING	49	66	1.7	60.6	PLUMBING
52	1	0.0	0.0	REFRIG & AIR COND	52	49	1.2	65.3	REFRIG & AIR COND	52	39	1.0	71.8	REFRIG & AIR COND
54	11	0.3	54.5	SHEET METAL	54	37	0.9	62.2	SHEET METAL	54	31	0.8	61.3	SHEET METAL
72	4	0.1	50.0	SKILLED TRADE	72	1	0.0	0.0	SKILLED TRADE	72	19	0.5	89.5	SKILLED TRADE
2,3	0	0.0	0.0	AIR MECHANICS	2,3	18	0.5	61.1	AIR MECHANICS	2,3	19	0.5	63.8	AIR MECHANICS
7	36	0.9	72.2	AUTO MECHANICS	7	417	10.4	64.0	AUTO MECHANICS	7	411	10.3	64.5	AUTO MECHANICS
6	16	0.4	43.8	BODY & FENDER	6	100	2.5	54.0	BODY & FENDER	6	93	2.3	55.9	BODY & FENDER
31	28	0.7	60.7	HEAVY EQUIPMENT	31	21	0.5	57.1	HEAVY EQUIPMENT	31	17	0.4	64.7	HEAVY EQUIPMENT
40,42,45	14	0.4	57.1	GENERAL MECHANIC	40,42,45	37	0.9	62.2	GENERAL MECHANIC	40,42,45	36	0.9	58.3	GENERAL MECHANIC
51	5	0.1	80.0	TV REPAIR	51	0	0.0	0.0	TV REPAIR	51	4	0.1	50.0	TV REPAIR
61	27	0.7	63.0	WELDING	61	322	8.1	64.9	WELDING	61	281	7.0	65.8	WELDING
10,35	82	2.1	65.9	MAINTENANCE	10,35	38	1.0	63.2	MAINTENANCE	10,35	32	0.8	59.4	MAINTENANCE
33	0	0.0	0.0	INDUSTRIES	33	14	0.4	71.4	INDUSTRIES	33	1	0.0	100.0	INDUSTRIES
1,24,36,44	209	5.2	58.9	LANDSCAPING	1,24,36,44	126	3.2	59.5	LANDSCAPING	1,24,36,44	108	2.7	61.1	LANDSCAPING
56,60	33	0.8	66.7	WAREHOUSE TRAIN	56,60	43	1.1	51.2	WAREHOUSE TRAIN	56,60	37	0.9	45.9	WAREHOUSE TRAIN
77	2543	63.6	60.7	UNSKILLED	77	7	0.2	71.4	UNSKILLED	77	25	0.6	60.0	UNSKILLED
8	5	0.1	60.0	BAKING	8	40	1.0	65.0	BAKING	8	43	1.1	67.4	BAKING
15	89	2.2	64.0	COOKING	15	29	0.7	62.1	COOKING	15	45	1.1	55.6	COOKING
16	3	0.1	100.0	CULINARY ARTS	16	62	1.6	61.3	CULINARY ARTS	16	33	0.8	57.6	CULINARY ARTS
26	4	0.1	100.0	FOOD SERVICES	26	55	1.4	60.0	FOOD SERVICES	26	34	0.9	70.6	FOOD SERVICES
39	7	0.2	57.1	HEAT CUTTING	39	38	1.0	71.1	HEAT CUTTING	39	38	1.0	71.1	HEAT CUTTING
9	6	0.2	100.0	BARBERING	9	4	0.1	75.0	BARBERING	9	25	0.6	76.0	BARBERING
17	13	0.3	61.5	DRY CLEANING	17	55	1.4	60.0	DRY CLEANING	17	42	1.1	71.4	DRY CLEANING
55	7	0.2	57.1	SHOE REPAIR	55	56	1.4	69.6	SHOE REPAIR	55	48	1.2	66.7	SHOE REPAIR
59	12	0.3	58.3	UPHOLSTERY	59	114	2.9	60.5	UPHOLSTERY	59	106	2.7	63.2	UPHOLSTERY
4	1	0.0	100.0	ARTS & CRAFTS	4	31	0.8	64.5	ARTS & CRAFTS	4	18	0.5	50.0	ARTS & CRAFTS
30	1	0.0	100.0	GRAPHIC ARTS	30	35	0.9	71.4	GRAPHIC ARTS	30	26	0.7	65.4	GRAPHIC ARTS
41	4	0.1	100.0	MECH DRAFTING	41	134	3.4	68.7	MECH DRAFTING	41	114	2.9	67.5	MECH DRAFTING
50	3	0.1	33.3	PRINTING	50	28	0.7	53.6	PRINTING	50	29	0.7	55.2	PRINTING
87	0	0.0	0.0	DEFERRED	87	102	2.6	62.7	DEFERRED	87	18	0.5	55.6	DEFERRED
88	16	0.4	56.3	NO INFO	88	29	0.7	44.8	NO INFO	88	502	12.6	58.6	NO INFO
99	0	0.0	0.0	INST CONVENIENCE	99	13	0.3	46.2	INST CONVENIENCE	99	1	0.0	0.0	INST CONVENIENCE
0	422	10.6	58.8	REJECTS TRAINING	0	989	24.7	59.4	REJECTS TRAINING	0	790	19.8	56.5	REJECTS TRAINING
	276	6.9	64.1	OTHER		178	4.5	55.6	OTHER		194	4.9	61.9	OTHER

PERSONALITY FACTORS

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CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY

	089 DO	090 CS	091 SY	092 SP	093 SA	094 WB	095 RE	096 SO
MEAN	38.37	39.36	44.10	47.24	50.89	37.68	30.97	32.68
SD	12.10	11.64	11.48	11.10	11.42	13.63	11.38	9.73
N	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)
MISSING	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)

	097 SC	098 TO	099 GI	100 CM	101 AC	102 AI	103 IE	104 PY
MEAN	41.77	34.83	43.39	48.64	37.09	39.47	34.57	43.53
SD	11.14	11.77	10.82	11.84	12.32	10.20	12.86	12.20
N	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)	3103 (74.8%)
MISSING	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)	1043 (25.2%)

	105 FX	106 FE	107 CPI EQUATION
MEAN	49.61	49.08	49.82
SD	9.54	9.93	9.98
N	3103 (74.8%)	3086 (74.4%)	3102 (74.8%)
MISSING	1043 (25.2%)	1060 (25.6%)	1044 (25.2%)

MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY

	108 L	109 F	110 K	111 HS	112 D	113 HY	114 PD	115 M/F
MEAN	54.42	61.60	51.63	53.52	60.98	55.97	74.31	54.81
SD	6.68	9.70	9.25	10.97	12.04	9.05	11.21	9.79
N	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)
MISSING	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)

	116 PA	117 PT	118 SC	119 HA	120 SI	121 MMPI EQUATION	122 IPI MATURITY LEVEL
MEAN	59.87	61.81	66.71	64.85	53.39	50.91	44.88
SD	12.35	13.32	14.67	11.91	10.06	3.03	8.98
N	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3128 (75.4%)	3108 (75.0%)	3126 (75.4%)	3181 (76.7%)
MISSING	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1018 (24.6%)	1038 (25.0%)	1020 (24.6%)	965 (23.3%)

PERSONALITY FACTORS (CONTINUED)

123 CPI EQUATION
N = 3102 (74.8%) M = 1044 (25.2%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
45-	618	19.9	56.8
46	182	5.9	59.3
47	211	6.8	55.0
48	246	7.9	58.1
49	273	8.8	58.2
50	232	7.5	59.5
51	207	6.7	63.8
52	219	7.1	61.6
53	200	6.4	69.5
54+	714	23.0	68.5

124 MMPI EQUATION
N = 3126 (75.4%) M = 1020 (24.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
45-	119	3.8	51.3
46	95	3.0	66.3
47	163	5.2	57.1
48	261	8.3	57.9
49	338	10.8	60.9
50	382	12.2	63.6
51	412	13.2	62.1
52	405	13.0	64.2
53	371	11.9	64.2
54+	580	18.6	60.2

125 CPI PREDICTION
N = 3102 (74.8%) M = 1044 (25.2%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
48+	1982	63.9	64.5 SUCCESS
<48	1120	36.1	56.4 FAILURE

126 MMPI PREDICTION
N = 3126 (75.4%) M = 1020 (24.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S
49+	2335	74.7	62.7 SUCCESS
<49	791	25.3	57.8 FAILURE

127 CPI PREDICTION

ACTUAL	SUCCESS	FAILURE	TOTAL
SUCCESS	1278 (41.2%) (66.9%) (64.5%)	632 (20.4%) (33.1%) (56.4%)	1910 (61.6%) (100.0%)
FAILURE	704 (22.7%) (59.1%) (35.5%)	488 (15.7%) (40.9%) (43.6%)	1192 (38.4%) (100.0%)
TOTAL	1982 (63.9%) (100.0%)	1120 (36.1%) (100.0%)	3102 (100.0%)

CHI SQ = 19.27 2 DF

128 MMPI PREDICTION

ACTUAL	SUCCESS	FAILURE	TOTAL
SUCCESS	1463 (46.8%) (76.2%) (62.7%)	457 (14.6%) (23.8%) (57.8%)	1920 (61.4%) (100.0%)
FAILURE	872 (27.9%) (72.3%) (37.3%)	334 (10.7%) (27.7%) (42.2%)	1206 (38.6%) (100.0%)
TOTAL	2335 (74.7%) (100.0%)	791 (25.3%) (100.0%)	3126 (100.0%)

CHI SQ = 5.73 2 DF

N	%	
1766	56.9	HITS
1278	41.2	CORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (TRUE POSITIVES)
488	15.7	CORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (TRUE NEGATIVES)
1336	43.1	MISSES
704	22.7	INCORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (FALSE POSITIVES)
632	20.4	INCORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (FALSE NEGATIVES)

N	%	
1797	57.5	HITS
1463	46.8	CORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (TRUE POSITIVES)
334	10.7	CORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (TRUE NEGATIVES)
1329	42.5	MISSES
872	27.9	INCORRECT SUCCESS PREDICTIONS (FALSE POSITIVES)
457	14.6	INCORRECT FAILURE PREDICTIONS (FALSE NEGATIVES)

PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS (CONTINUED)
STUDY GROUP

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149 REASONS FOR REFERRAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
00	3	0.1	66.7	NONE
01	81	2.0	51.9	BOARD ORDER
02	15	0.4	46.7	P.A. REQUEST
03	114	2.7	53.5	STAFF REFERRAL
04	186	4.5	67.7	NATURE OF CRIME
05	11	0.3	63.6	TREATMENT HIST
06	60	1.4	56.7	PRIOR MENTAL ILL
07	115	2.8	62.6	SEXUAL PROBLEM
08	8	0.2	75.0	NARCOTICS PROBLEM
09	6	0.1	100.0	ALCOHOL PROBLEM
10	27	0.7	51.9	SUICIDE POTENTIAL
11	7	0.2	57.1	EPILEPSY
12	27	0.7	59.3	ORGANICITY
13	242	5.8	62.8	VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
14	8	0.2	50.0	INTELLECTUAL
15	24	0.6	54.2	ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR
16	2	0.0	50.0	TRAINING
17	29	0.7	51.7	TREATMENT NEED
18	9	0.2	77.8	ADJUSTMENT
19	29	0.7	69.0	TRANSFER
20	5	0.1	40.0	EARLY RELEASE
21	7	0.2	85.7	SELF-REFERRAL
22	8	0.2	62.5	OTHER
17-99				

156 RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	101	2.4	59.4	NO
1-4	101	2.4	57.4	YES
BLANK	3944	95.1	61.0	NO INFO

150 DAIGNOSIS OF TREATMENT MOTIVATION
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	113	2.7	57.5	NO MOTIVATION
1-2-3	51	1.2	52.9	MOTIVATED
9	3982	96.0	61.0	NO INFO

152 DIAGNOSIS OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	120	2.9	62.5	NONE
3-4	78	1.9	53.8	MODERATE
1-2	40	1.0	55.0	SEVERE
9	3908	94.3	61.0	NO INFO

154 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATED TO
VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	12	0.3	50.0	SUICIDE POTENTIAL
2-3-4	11	0.3	36.4	ALCOHOL/DRUGS
5	4	0.1	75.0	UNDER THREAT
6	1	0.0	0.0	AGAINST FAMILY
7	3	0.1	100.0	MENTAL ILLNESS
8	1	0.0	0.0	OTHER
BLANK	4114	99.2	60.9	NONE

151 RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2	0.0	50.0	NO
1-6	107	2.6	58.9	YES
9	4037	97.4	60.9	NO INFO

153 RECOMMENDATION FOR ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL
TRAINING
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	6	0.1	66.7	NO
1	123	3.0	61.8	YES
9	4017	96.9	60.8	NO INFO

155 PRIOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	7	0.2	100.0	NONE
1	26	0.6	53.8	HOSPITAL
2	0	0.0	0.0	PRIVATE DOCTOR
3	10	0.2	60.0	MENTAL HEALTH
4	27	0.7	40.7	CORRECTIONS
5-6	84	2.0	63.1	OTHER
7	36	0.9	66.7	COMBINATION
9	3956	95.4	60.9	NO INFO

OFFENSE SPECIFIC INFORMATION
VIOLENCE INFORMATION

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169 ADMISSION OFFENSE
N = 4143 (99.9%) M = 3 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
19	0.5	52.6		HOMICIDE
13	0.3	100.0		NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
438	10.6	70.3		ROBBERY
233	5.6	71.7		ASSAULT
1080	26.1	60.0		BURGLARY
421	10.2	61.0		THEFT
719	17.4	53.4		VEHICLE THEFT
207	5.0	52.7		FORGERY
28	0.7	71.4		FORCIBLE RAPE
82	2.0	56.1		STATUTORY RAPE
44	1.1	63.6		OTHER SEX OFFENSES
370	8.9	65.9		NARCOTICS OFFENSES
37	0.9	67.6		ALCOHOL OFFENSES
304	7.3	60.2		OTHER
148	3.6	53.4		PAROLE VIOLATION

170 VIOLATION OFFENSE
N = 1405 (33.9%) M = 2741 (66.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
17	1.2	0.0		HOMICIDE
1	0.1	0.0		NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
168	12.0	0.0		ROBBERY
89	6.3	0.0		ASSAULT
265	18.9	0.0		BURGLARY
123	8.8	0.0		THEFT
168	12.0	0.0		VEHICLE THEFT
58	4.1	1.7		FORGERY
10	0.7	0.0		FORCIBLE RAPE
9	0.6	0.0		STATUTORY RAPE
17	1.2	0.0		OTHER SEX OFFENSES
222	15.8	0.0		NARCOTICS OFFENSES
11	0.8	0.0		ALCOHOL OFFENSES
247	17.6	0.4		OTHER
0	0.0	0.0		PAROLE VIOLATION

171 CYA HISTORY OF VIOLENCE
N = 4000 (96.5%) M = 146 (3.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2457	61.4	59.6	NONE
1	1000	25.0	62.7	MODERATE
2	543	13.6	65.7	SERIOUS

172 CASEWORKER'S ESTIMATION OF
VIOLENCE POTENTIAL
N = 3090 (74.5%) M = 1056 (25.5%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
A	662	21.4	63.9	LEAST
B	820	26.5	61.8	MILD
C	1273	41.2	60.6	MODERATE
D	311	10.1	61.1	SERIOUS
E	24	0.8	70.8	GREATEST

173 ADMISSION OFFENSE SUMMARY
N = 4143 (99.9%) M = 3 (0.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
857	20.7	69.1		PERSON OFFENSES
2427	58.6	57.6		PROPERTY OFFENSES
859	20.7	61.8		OTHER

174 VIOLATION OFFENSE SUMMARY
N = 1405 (33.9%) M = 2741 (66.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
311	22.1	0.0		PERSON OFFENSES
614	43.7	0.2		PROPERTY OFFENSES
480	34.2	0.2		OTHER

175 ADMISSION OFFENSE PARTNERS
N = 3996 (96.4%) M = 150 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1794	44.9	56.0	
1	1090	27.3	64.1	
2	599	15.0	67.9	
3+	513	12.8	65.1	

176 HISTORY OF VIOLENCE
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2386	57.5	59.6	NONE
1	754	18.2	65.1	AGGRESSIVE CRIME NO VIOLENCE
2	1006	24.3	60.6	VIOLENCE

177 HISTORY OF CARRYING WEAPONS
N = 4146 (100.0%) M = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2944	71.0	61.0	NONE
1	1202	29.0	60.5	YES

178 CYA PAROLEE PARTNERS
N = 3994 (96.3%) M = 152 (3.7%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3350	83.9	60.3	
1	375	9.4	65.6	
2	72	1.8	63.9	
3+	197	4.9	66.5	

VIOLENCE INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

179 INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN
ADMISSION OFFENSE
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	2900	72.5	58.5	NONE
1	122	3.1	63.9	THREAT NO WEAPON
2	364	7.6	71.1	THREAT WEAPON
3,4	393	9.8	68.2	MINOR INJURY
5,6,7	107	2.7	68.2	MAJOR INJURY
8	36	0.9	72.2	DEATH
9	136	3.4	65.4	NO INFO

180 GROUP VIOLENCE IN
ADMISSION OFFENSE
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3289	82.3	59.1	NONE
1	70	1.8	65.7	THREAT NO WEAPON
2	240	6.0	73.3	THREAT WEAPON
3,4	240	6.0	71.3	MINOR INJURY
5,6,7	71	1.8	69.0	MAJOR INJURY
8	14	0.4	71.4	DEATH
9	74	1.9	68.9	NO INFO

181 ECONOMIC LOSS BY VICTIM
N = 3995 (96.4%) H = 151 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	1110	27.8	62.3	NONE
1	13	0.3	69.2	<\$1
2	41	1.0	68.3	\$1 - \$5
3	120	3.0	63.3	\$5 - \$20
4	399	10.0	65.4	\$20 - \$100
5	503	12.6	63.2	\$100 - \$500
6	143	3.6	57.3	\$500 - \$1000
7	821	20.6	55.8	\$1000 - \$5000
8	207	5.2	58.0	>\$5000
9	638	16.0	62.7	NO INFO

182 WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL
N = 3997 (96.4%) H = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3285	82.2	59.6	NONE
1	40	1.0	65.0	TOY GUN
2	13	0.3	76.9	UNLOADED GUN
3	125	3.1	69.6	LOADED GUN
4	149	3.7	67.1	GUN, UNSPECIFIED
5	135	3.4	71.8	KNIFE, ETC.
6	116	2.9	69.8	OTHER
9	134	3.4	65.7	NO INFO

183 WEAPONS USED BY GROUP
N = 3994 (96.3%) H = 152 (3.7%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3556	89.0	59.8	NONE
1	25	0.6	76.0	TOY GUN
2	3	0.1	66.7	UNLOADED GUN
3	74	1.9	67.6	LOADED GUN
4	143	3.6	73.4	GUN, UNSPECIFIED
5	68	1.7	66.2	KNIFE, ETC.
6	65	1.6	75.4	OTHER
9	60	1.5	81.7	NO INFO

184 RATIO OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUFFERING
BY VICTIM
N = 3998 (96.4%) H = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0,1,9	3992	99.9	61.1	NONE KNOWN
2,3,4,5	4	0.1	100.0	TREATMENT
6,7,8	2	0.1	100.0	HOSPITALIZATION

185 TYPE OF PAROLE REMOVAL
N = 4146 (100.0%) H = 0 (0.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
2,3	614	14.8	0.0	REVOCATIONS
4	999	24.1	0.0	BAD DISCHARGES
0,1,5,8	2533	61.1	99.6	OTHER

186 STATUS OF OFF SUSPENSE PAROLE REMOVAL
N = 1535 (37.0%) H = 2611 (63.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	82	5.3	0.0	ABSCONDERS
1	45	2.9	0.0	TECHNICAL VIOLATORS
2,3,4,5,6,7	415	27.0	0.2	VIOLATION, NO INCARCERATION
8,9	993	64.7	0.0	VIOLATION, INCARCERATION

INITIAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM

187 COUNSELOR'S TRANSFER RECOMMENDATION

N = 3974 (95.9%) M = 172 (4.1%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
10	117	2.9	69.2	IMMEDIATE PAROLE
11	3	0.1	66.7	EARLY PAROLE
13	0	0.0	0.0	PASO ROBLES
14	202	5.1	52.0	PSI PRESTON
15	1349	33.9	62.0	YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
20	838	21.1	64.2	CAMPS GENERAL
21	1	0.0	100.0	BEN LOMOND
22	1	0.0	0.0	MT. BULLION
23	3	0.1	0.0	PINE GROVE
24	0	0.0	0.0	WASHINGTON RIDGE
41	651	16.4	59.8	DEVEL VOCATIONAL INST.
42	0	0.0	0.0	SAN QUENTIN
43	28	0.7	64.3	CHF VACAVILLE
44	760	19.1	58.3	CTF-N SOLEDAD
45	0	0.0	0.0	CTF-C SOLEDAD
48	12	0.3	16.7	CRC
52	6	0.2	66.7	DEPT OF MENTAL HYGIENE
54	0	0.0	0.0	CONTINUED
55	3	0.1	33.3	COUNTY JAIL
56	0	0.0	0.0	OTHER

188 CYA ORDER FOR TRANSFER

N = 4131 (99.6%) M = 15 (0.4%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
10	2	0.0	50.0	IMMEDIATE PAROLE
11	1	0.0	100.0	EARLY PAROLE
13	0	0.0	0.0	PASO ROBLES
14	220	5.3	54.1	PSI PRESTON
15	1113	26.9	65.0	YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL
20	2	0.0	50.0	CAMPS GENERAL
21	235	5.7	65.5	BEN LOMOND
22	240	5.8	67.1	MT. BULLION
23	255	6.2	64.3	PINE GROVE
24	329	8.0	58.1	WASHINGTON RIDGE
41	754	18.3	57.7	DEVEL VOCATIONAL INST
42	1	0.0	100.0	SAN QUENTIN
43	25	0.6	44.0	CHF VACAVILLE
44	877	21.2	57.9	CTF-N SOLEDAD
45	0	0.0	0.0	CTF-C SOLEDAD
48	18	0.4	44.4	CRC
52	3	0.1	66.7	DEPT OF MENTAL HYGIENE
54	29	0.7	69.0	CONTINUED
55	27	0.7	48.1	COUNTY JAIL
56	0	0.0	0.0	OTHER

189 CYA BOARD ORDER FOR PROGRAM (MONTHS TO NEXT HEARING)

N = 3979 (96.0%) M = 167 (4.0%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
1	23	0.6	47.8	
2	77	1.9	55.8	
3	291	7.3	59.1	
4	488	12.3	62.5	
5	358	9.0	60.1	
6	169	4.2	62.1	
7	74	1.9	71.6	
8	42	1.1	81.0	
9	69	1.7	58.0	
10	111	2.8	68.5	
11	110	2.8	70.9	
12	404	10.2	68.3	
0	0	0.0	0.0	CONTINUED
33	165	4.2	59.4	PAROLE PLANS
44	1588	39.9	56.4	PLACE IN TRAINI
55	10	0.3	40.0	HOLD

190 CUSTODIAL EVALUATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT

N = 3993 (96.3%) M = 153 (3.7%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	17	0.4	29.4	NO INFO
1-2-3	3295	82.5	62.0	GOOD PROGNOSIS
4	681	17.1	57.9	POOR PROGNOSIS

191 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3985	99.7	61.2	NONE
1	13	0.3	46.2	YES

192 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR GROUP COUNSELING

N = 3998 (96.4%) M = 148 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	222	5.6	54.1	NONE
1-6	3776	94.4	61.6	YES

193 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR SPECIAL HOUSING

N = 3996 (96.4%) M = 150 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3605	90.2	61.1	NONE
1	31	0.8	61.3	ADJUSTMENT CENTER
2	360	9.0	62.2	NO CAMP

194 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR WORK ASSIGNMENT

N = 3995 (96.4%) M = 151 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	836	20.9	60.4	NONE
1	3159	79.1	61.3	YES

195 STAFF RECOMMENDATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY

N = 3997 (96.4%) M = 149 (3.6%)

CODE	FREQ	PCT	PCT-S	
0	3910	97.8	61.1	NONE
1-2	87	2.2	65.5	YES

END