

A METHODOLOGY FOR
ORGANISATIONAL ANALYSIS

VOLUME II
LITERATURE SURVEY

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
VICTORIA, 1978

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ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS

VOLUME 2: LITERATURE SURVEY

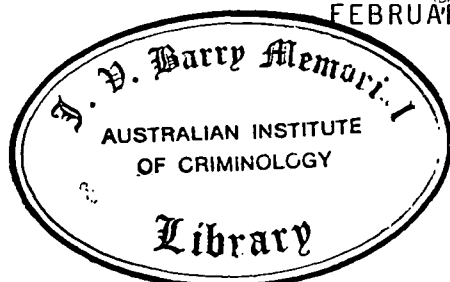
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THE CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL

by the

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A. LITERATURE ASSESSMENT

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A1. BACKGROUND

The following literature review and bibliography were compiled with funds made available by the Criminology Research Council during 1975. This work, together with the Census study presented in the second report of this series, (1) was commissioned to provide a data base for a major planning, policy and administrative study of the Victorian Social Welfare Department's Youth Welfare Division. Consequently the bibliography has focused on research design and evaluation. The bibliography's implications for the proposed project have been discussed elsewhere(2). However the following position paper has been presented to provide an overview of theoretical and philosophical issues relating to causation, correction and punishment.

A2. PHILOSOPHIES OF PUNISHMENT AND CORRECTION

William Rhodes' (3) work provides a useful framework for assessing community response to behavioural threat. According to Rhodes, those aspects of delinquency which present social problems elicit responses from the threat-oriented forces of a community. It is these forces which determine the development of the network of agencies and service systems designed to provide a solution to the 'problem'.

According to Kassebaum(4) a clear definition of the 'problem' with which this network of agencies and service systems deals, requires two ingredients. The first ingredient is a definition of the prohibited conduct: this definition is provided through laws governing select behaviours and these laws or rules of society are consensually validated by the culture-bearing majority. The second ingredient is a report of behaviour which contravenes a law. It follows that existence of law is a necessary pre-requisite for delinquency.

Violation of law results in a societal response in order to control further anti-social behaviour by the offender. The nature of the societal response is governed by the sanctions that go with a law. In turn these sanctions are directly related to accepted philosophies of punishment and correction. The philosophies underlying jurisprudence may be conceptually distinguished from those underlying programmes of delinquency prevention and treatment. Elements of each philosophy however, often intrude into the domain of the other, sometimes in a contradictory manner: so for the purposes of exposition only, they will be treated separately.

A2.1 PHILOSOPHIES OF JURISPRUDENCE

Two philosophical positions may be distinguished - a retributive one and a utilitarian one.

- o The retributive position is characterized by the Old Testament injunction to "take an eye for an eye". This position calls for the exactment of payment of a moral debt to society in

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- (1) Social Welfare Department - An Organizational Analysis of the Youth Welfare Division: A Planning, Policy and Administrative Study. Report No. 2: Census of Young People Under the Care of the Youth Welfare Division, Social Welfare Department, Victoria, 1977.
 - (2) Social Welfare Department - An Organizational Analysis of the Youth Welfare Division: A Planning, Policy and Administrative Study, Report No. 1: Research Proposal, Social Welfare Department, Victoria 1977.
 - (3) William C Rhodes, Behavioural Threat and Community Response. A Community Psychology Inquiry Behavioural Publications, Inc. New York, 1972, p.4.
 - (4) Gene Kassebaum, Delinquency and Social Policy Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1974, p.75.

retribution for the offending behaviour. A clear example of this is where capital punishment is applied in response to murder. Elements of restitution also enter into this philosophy to compensate for the loss, damage or injury to the victims.

- o The utilitarian position is reflected by those who argue that sanctions of law act as deterrents for future offending. Often this position assumes that potential offenders are aware of the legal consequences of their behaviour. Punishment is justified on the grounds that it reduces the probability of subsequent and perhaps more serious illegal activity.

Amongst utilitarian philosophies, Packer (5) distinguishes a "due process model" which stresses the protection of legal safeguards of the individual's rights in the face of the power of the State.

A2.2 PHILOSOPHIES OF DELINQUENCY-PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

An offshoot of the utilitarian philosophy of jurisprudence is one which seeks to control crime through reducing the probability of delinquent behaviour. The intent is to reduce anti-social behaviour through bringing about change in the offender rather than through threatened or actual punishment as a means of deterrence. Instead of punishment fitting the crime, attempts are made to match the offender with the most appropriate treatment. Such treatment is assumed to modify the socially deviant behaviour.

Inherent in the philosophies briefly outlined, are conceptions of the nature of man. Under the retributive position, the offender is seen as a free agent voluntarily engaging in anti-social behaviour. The societal response demanded by this conception is rigorous law enforcement, punishment of the offender and protection of the community. Deterministic conceptions of man largely attribute offending behaviour to psychosocial factors impinging on the individual. Consequently, the individual is seen as amenable to change. Early identification, clinical treatment modalities, provision of more adequate support services, and so on, are some of the interventive efforts indicated by this view.

The Juvenile Justice System, while encompassing elements of all the above philosophies and conceptions of the nature of man, is, manifestly a derivative of the clinical-rehabilitative line of thought. Indeed, the majority of the theories of delinquency causation over the past two decades may be seen as falling under the rubric of deterministic conceptions of the nature of the offender.

(5) Ibid, p. 93 citing Herbert Packer, The Limits of the Criminal Sanction Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1968. p. 53.

The literature on delinquency theory consists largely of arguments between partisans of 'psychological' and of 'sociological' theories. However the actual data and even some of the explanations of these two camps frequently overlap and one must be careful in overstressing the contrast. Explanations of a youth's delinquency may be framed in terms of rejection by his parents and acceptance by a street gang; his personality; social psychology; or in terms of ecology, small groups, or sociology. In fact, systemic analyses drawn from research on the California Treatment and Subsidy Programmes would raise additional policy and planning questions for decision makers in search of the "truth" about delinquency theory.

Now that biogenic theories have been discounted as valueless, the literature on delinquency theory can be described largely in relation to psychological and sociological theories. It is the Research Committee's contention, however, that very few partisan theories exist, since there is frequent overlap between the two main theoretical camps. This is particularly the case with sociological theories.

A3.1 PARTISAN PSYCHOGENIC THEORIES

Psychiatry, psychology and social casework have been the dominant ideologies animating juvenile corrections. As the search for physical 'differentia specifica', by which delinquents could be isolated as a type was abandoned, the search for special people involved in delinquency continued. Kassebaum(6) points out that attempts to show demonstrable differences in the psyches of offenders and non-offenders have not been fruitful. For example, Grossbard's (7) description of the ego deficiencies which characterize delinquents could be equally applied to any youth in the growing-up stage of life.

Nevertheless, the appeal of the view that undesirable conduct must be related to problematic personalities has continued. Ego psychology underlies at least one of the programmes of the Youth Welfare Division's community treatment units. The Interpersonal Maturity Level typology(9) is one based on the delinquent's perception of the world around him (I-Level) and his mode of response to that perception (sub-type). I-Level theory has been a guiding one in some of Victoria's institutional and community facilities. Similarly, this theoretical approach has also been utilized in the case of programmes whose interventions are premised on Transactional Analysis(9).

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- (6) Kassebaum, Op. Cit., p. 52.
 - (7) Hyman Grossbard, 'Ego Deficiency in Delinquents', Social Casework April 1962, pp. 171-178.
 - (8) Marguerite Q Warren, 'The Community Treatment Project', Eds. Norman Johnston, Leonard Savitz and Marvin E Wolfgang, The Sociology of Punishment and Correction 2nd ed., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, pp. 674-675.
 - (9) Thomas A Harris, I'm OK -- You're OK. A Prictical Guide to Transactional Analysis Harper and Row, Publishers, New York, 1969.

There are a great number of theories which are generally seen as sociological conceptualizations. Often, they are here referred to as "pseudo-sociogenic" because of the theoretical support these sociological theories demand from the realm of psychology: they are not artisan views in the strict sense. The majority of sociological theories include, at least implicitly, some psychological concepts.

A series of American (1) studies involved the ecological analysis of differing delinquency rates in various areas of a city. These delinquency epidemiologists were early sociologists of delinquency causation. This school suggested that the presence of a set of socio-economic conditions would increase the probability that adolescents will be propelled into rule-breaking behaviour. In general, the conditions mentioned were properties of the geographic area rather than properties of individuals.

One sociological theory which requires the support of psychology in accounting for the delinquency response is Sutherland's theory of "differential association".(11) Sutherland borrowed from Sociology and Social psychology the concept of affiliation. He suggested that people are likely to assume the characteristics of groups they join or are most closely associated with. Hence, those who associate with a group who favour law violation will themselves become disposed to violate the law. Conversely, a high stake in one's family tradition or an affinity to conform to models or leaders with strong educational values, good sportsmanship etc., may serve to direct youth into supportive groups holding a different set of values from the law violating group norms.

Cohen (12) provides some explanation for the currency of groups who favour law violation. Cohen asserts that there is little difference between the values of "lower" or "working-class" youth and those of the "middle-class". However, working class youth have limited avenues for success and achievement. Therefore it is the delinquent sub-culture which provides for a solution, through a collective "reaction formulation" to middle-class values. In a similar vein to that of Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin(13) attribute delinquency to a differential opportunity structure operating for the socio-economically deprived.

In contrast to the views of both Cohen and of Cloward and Ohlin, Miller(14) attributes delinquency to an essential discontinuity which exists between the values of lower-class adolescents and those of the middle-class. Along this line, it is suspected that greater differences would be found within social class groups as between social class groups.

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- (10) Clifford R Shaw and Henry D McKay, 'An Ecological Analysis of Chicago', Eds. Norman Johnston, Leonard Savitz and Marvin E Wolfgang, The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency 2nd Ed. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 233-237.
 - (11) Edwin H Sutherland, 'Differential Association', Norman Johnston, et. al., Op Cit., pp. 208-210.
 - (12) Albert K Cohen, Delinquent Boys Three Free Press, Glencoe, III, 1955.
 - (13) Richard A Cloward and Lloyd E Ohlin, Delinquency and Opportunity A theory of Delinquent Gangs The Free Press, Glencoe III, 1960.
 - (14) Walter B Miller, 'Lower Class Culture as a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency' Journal of Social Issues Vol. 14, No. 5 1958, pp.5 - 19.

The partisan psychogenic and pseudo-sociogenic theories reviewed so far attribute delinquency to factors located either in the individual or in socio-economic conditions, respectively. A further pseudo-sociogenic conceptualization is that of labelling theory, a prime mover in the development of which has been David Matza.(15) Labelling theory attributes delinquency to the agencies of social control that respond to delinquency - to the enforcers of law rather than the perpetrators. This theory is not one which can account for the manifestation of delinquency in the first instance but is rather one which attempts to explain continued delinquency. Labelling theorists argue that accompanying the process of being identified as a delinquent is the one of stigmatization. Such stigmatization results in the adolescent accepting, or internalizing, the anti-social role so assigned. Consequently, continued offending is assured.

A3.3 SYNETHETIC THEORIES

Recent years have seen the social work profession increasingly recognising the need to pay attention to both components of the client's psychosocial situation. This involves an acknowledgement that causative factors rest not only in the individual but may also be found in his family, peer group, community institutions, the welfare agency to which the client has come for assistance, and society as a whole.

In the field of juvenile corrections, such synethetic causal explanations have rarely been attempted, although such a conception may be imputed into some correctional programmes (see below). One such synthetic theory is that of Borowski and Harris (16) who conceptualize the loci of causative factors as resting in three related social systems. The first of these systems is the "microsystem" the boundaries of which are the individual delinquent, his peer group and family. The boundaries of the second system, the "mezzosystem", are the community institutions with which the delinquent comes into contact (such as the school and the employment office), the correctional agency and the Juvenile Justice System.(17) The third system is the "macrosystem" which has its boundaries defined by the broadest level of social organization and includes social policies implemented by government departments, the legislature itself and other levels of government.

A4. ISSUES

Issues for the Social Welfare Department arise from operationalization of the philosophies of punishment and correction and conceptions of aetiology into programmes of delinquency-prevention. It behooves this writer, therefore, to consider the patterned reactions of society to delinquency and consider the viability of these patterned reactions prior to discussing relevant issues.

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- (15) David Matza, Becoming Deviant John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1969.
- (16) Allan Borowski and Jan Owen Harris, 'Community-Based Programmes for Juvenile Offenders in Victoria' Ed. Paul Wilson, Delinquency in Australia University of Queensland Press, 1976 (Forthcoming) St. Lucia, Brisbane.
- (17) In a recent revision of this framework, the Juvenile Justice System as a causative factor has been relocated to the macrosystem. See Allan Borowski, 'General Social Work Practice. A Comparative Study of Two Community-Based Agencies for Juvenile Offenders', M.A. (Social Work) thesis in progress, Department of Social Studies, University of Melbourne, 1976.

The measures proposed to counter delinquency are varied. They include, early identification and segregation of the pre-delinquent; individual and group psychotherapy; chemotherapy; behaviour modification, probation, institutionalization; diverting the offender from the Juvenile Justice System; job training; "cracking down"; post-institutional supervision; community treatment; class actions; prevention; advocacy; youth development; and so on. Given this plethora of counter-delinquency measures, some conceptual framework will be helpful in partializing this array into manageable proportions.

Inherent in all of the measures proposed above are conceptions of the philosophy of corrections and the causes of delinquency. A convenient framework for partializing counter-delinquency measures is provided by Schur,(18) who distinguishes between two streams of programming for identified delinquents - individual treatment and liberal reform. In a parallel manner, Spergel(19) distinguishes service-oriented programmes and institutional change programmes.

- o The key reference point for the treatment and service-oriented reactions is the delinquent himself. Reactions appropriate to this view include such programmes as probation, institutionalization, community treatment, milieu therapy, behaviour modification, Guided Group Interaction, chemotherapy, and the like.
- o The liberal reform - institutional change reaction includes programmes which use political and para-political strategies in attempting to alleviate the social conditions to which delinquents have been exposed, intra - and interorganizational strategies to overcome policy and resource deficiency factors seen as dysfunctional to the correctional agency itself, class actions in order to close the domain over which the juvenile courts have jurisdiction as a means of facilitating decriminalization, and so on.

A further patterned reaction suggested by Schur has received little attention in Australia. This reaction is referred to as "radical nonintervention". Radical nonintervention implies seeking:

"... policies that accommodate society to the widest possible diversity of behaviours and attitudes, rather than forcing as many individuals as possible to "adjust" to supposedly common societal standards ... Thus, the basic injunction for public policy becomes: leave the kids alone wherever possible. This effort partly involves mechanisms to divert children away from the Courts but it goes further to opposing various kinds of intervention by diverse social control and socializing agencies ... Subsidiary policies would favour collective action programmes instead of those that single out individuals; and voluntary programmes instead of compulsory ones ... major and intentional sociocultural change will help reduce our delinquency problems".

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- (18) Edwin M Schur, Radical Nonintervention. Rethinking the Delinquency Problem Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1973.
 - (19) Irving A Spergel, 'Community-Based Delinquency-Prevention Programmes: An Overview', Social Service Review Vol. 47, No. 1 1973, pp. 26-27.
 - (20) Schur, Op. Cit., pp. 154-155

How viable are these patterned reactions in dealing with the problem of delinquency? Particularly in the United States, research and evaluation studies have attempted to develop a number of innovations in juvenile corrections. A number of programmes have been evaluated as being effective, especially those which accommodate both the treatment - service-oriented and liberal reform - institutional change approaches.(21,22) Such programmes seem to have recognized that adopting only one treatment modality or emphasizing only one social change strategy will not be appropriate in solving the problems presented by adolescents stemming from diverse backgrounds and social situations and who have experienced different official reactions to their delinquency.

The majority of evaluations of juvenile correctional programmes have, however, demonstrated that most programmes "are afflicted with the 'grim reality' of ineffectiveness in the rehabilitation of offenders".(23)

There may be a number of reasons for the endemic failure of delinquency prevention, control and treatment programme evaluations to demonstrate success. The most obvious, of course, is that the programme was unable to deal with the problem. An additional reason returns us to a discussion on theory. Schuchter and Polk(24) suggest that theories of causation on which delinquency prevention programmes are premised may incorrectly define the problem of delinquency.

Rossi and Williams, in an assessment of the evaluations of poverty, education and other social action programmes, conclude that there are few sufficiently powerful research designs amongst the studies they examined.(25) Indeed, Logan(26) in a review of one hundred correctional studies, demonstrates that none of the studies can be

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- (21) Genevieve W Carter and G Ronald Gilbert, An Evaluation Progress Report on the Alternate Routes Project Following Nineteen Months of Development and Demonstration Regional Research Institute in Social Welfare, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1973.
- (22) U.S. Department of Justice, The Philadelphia Neighbourhood Youth Resources Centre. An Exemplary Project National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 1974.
- (23) Rosemary C Sarri and Elaine Selo, 'Evaluation Process and Outcome in Juvenile Corrections: Musings on a Grim Tale'. Eds. Park O. Davidson, F C Clark and L W Hamerlynck, Evaluation of Behavioural Programmes Research Press, Champaign, Ill, 1974 pp. 253-303.
- (24) Arnold Schuchter and Kenneth Polk, Issues Relating to Youth Service Bureau Organization, Operation and Evaluation, Youth Service Bureau Research Group, Metropolitan College, Boston University, Boston Massachusetts, 1974, p.26.
- (25) Peter H Rossi and Walter Williams, Evaluating Social Programmes: Theory Practice and Politics, Seminar Press, New York, 1972.
- (26) Charles H Logan, 'Evaluation Research in Crime and Delinquency: A Re-appraisal'. The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science Vol. No. 3 1972, pp. 378-387.

described as adequate since they do not meet the methodological requirements of a scientifically sound test of effectiveness. Even evaluative studies which have demonstrated effectiveness and been accepted as methodologically rigorous by the academic community have, upon closer examination, been found wanting. This has been the fate of the evaluations of California's Community Treatment Project which, when subjected to closer scrutiny by Lerman,(27) threw into question this Project which had hitherto been looked upon as a exemplary correctional effort.

Volume I of the present report has rejected research evaluation as an appropriate tool for understanding Victoria's Juvenile Justice System at this time(28). This rejection occurred largely on the basis appraisal of the following bibliography. Very few research evaluations have met with reported success: and an even smaller number have adopted a methodologically sound approach to justify their reports of success. The few available sound studies of particular sub-systems or system components have been preceded by extensive macro-level assessments over prolonged periods. It would be difficult to meet the high standards for (and information needs of) research evaluation in an Australian Juvenile Justice System in the short term. To this shortcoming must be added the practical and ethical difficulties of conducting controlled research with vulnerable young people as subjects. For these reasons, an alternative framework has been proposed which required a system level overview and which de-emphasized experimentation.

(27) Paul Lerman, Community Treatment and Social Control. A Critical Analysis of Juvenile Correctional Policy The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1975.

(28) See Volume 1, Section 2.1

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A6. FURTHER READING6.1 EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN STATEMENTS

101. ADAMS, S.

Evaluative Research in Corrections - A Practical Guide (Final Report, Prescriptive Package, NCJ 15132, 1974), Document Retrieval Index, DRI, March 1975.

Information on the status and impact of evaluative research, the role of the agency administrator, research methods and strategy, and the future of correctional evaluation.

102. GREENHOUSE, S.W.

Principles in the Evaluation of Therapies for Mental Disorders (Reprinted from Evaluation of Psychiatric Treatment), Grune-Stratton Inc. U.S.A., 1964.

A general discussion of methodologies relating to research evaluation.

103. GRIFFITHS, K.S., FERDUN, G.S. (EDITORS)

A Review of Accumulated Research in the California Youth Authority Western Youth Welfare Service.

A summary of the research knowledge acquired in the California Youth Authority over the past 16 years.

The summary was presented under the following subheadings:

Short Term Programmes;

Individual and Group Counselling Programmes;

Differential Treatment in Institutions and Forestry Camp Programmes.

A methodology was listed for each of the four subheadings.

The projects undertaken did not group together in any definitive way; Conclusions were stated under a series of subheadings corresponding to the research treatment model.

104. SARRI, R.C.: VINTER, R.D.

Research Design Statement National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, University of Michigan, 1973.

A research design proposal specifically planned to assess the relative effectiveness of alternative programmes for differing types of offenders across the nation, based on objective empirical methods.

105. VINTER, R., JANOWITZ, M.

'Effective Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents - A Research Statement', Social Service Review Vol. 33, 1959.

A general discussion on dimensions of a correctional programme.

A6. FURTHER READING6.2 CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE PROGRAMME REPORTS

201. BERLEMAN, WILLIAM C., STEINBURN, THOMAS, W.

'The Value and Validity of Delinquency Prevention Experiments', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 15, 1969, pp. 471-478. Baillieu Library.

Five major delinquency prevention experiments conducted in the open community with voluntary juvenile subjects. Instruments were not devised for the collection of baseline data that would clarify the fundamental dimensions of the services given.

Experimental design not specific. Locations (5): Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study; New York City Youth Board; Maximum Benefits Project; Mid City Project; Youth Consultation Service.

No significant results obtained.

The need to standardize record keeping to facilitate evaluation and increased exposure of client to service stressed.

202. MULLEN, JOAN

The Dilemma of Diversion (Resource Materials on Adult Pre-Trial Intervention Programmes), National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S.A.

An attempt to define the state of knowledge regarding the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of alternative programmes, from an examination of available research and evaluation documents.

A review of the development and operations of several major programmes are included:-

1. The Manhattan Court Employment Project and Project Crossroads Washington D.C.
2. "Second Round" projects (9).

The programme processes in three communities were described according to an overview of the major operating components of all three programmes, followed by a separate description for each under the subheadings: selection; service delivery; termination procedures in each site.

The three community programmes described were as follows:-

1. Operation de Noto (Minneapolis)
2. The Court Resource Project (Boston)
3. The Dade County Pre-Trial Intervention Project.

203. ROBINSON, J., SMITH, G.

'The Effectiveness of Correctional Programmes', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 17, January 1971, pp. 67-80. Baillieu Library.

The article reviewed findings from studies of correction in California for five critical choices in offender processing:-

1. Imprisonment or probation
2. Length of stay in prison
3. Treatment programme in prison
4. Intensity of parole or probation supervision
5. Outsight discharge from prison or release on parole.

Location: Bay Area Research Unit, California Department of Correction, Oakland.

Evaluation by recidivism rates for the five critical choices in offender processing are listed under descriptions.

Detailed results of past correctional research efforts were provided.

Variations in recidivism rates among the five systems were attributable to initial differences in the type of offenders processed, or by subjective assessment of recidivism and what constitutes it. No evidence was found to support claims of superior rehabilitative efficacy of one correctional alternative over another.

204. SPIEBERGER, C.D. (EDITOR)
 SARASON, I.E.; GANZER, V.J.; ZAX, M.; COWENEL: JOURARD, S.M.;
 GOLDFREUD, M.R.; O'ZURILLA, T.J.; STERN, J.; PLAPP, J.M.;
Current Topics in Clinical and Community Psychology, Vol. 1

Topics covered included theory and research into assessment methodologies of intelligence, personality and abnormal behaviour. Aspects of psychotherapy were included in the body of the reports, together with different approaches to the prevention of emotional disorders and applications of psychology in community settings. Recent programmes in secondary prevention of emotional dysfunction in young school children were covered with ancillary articles on research in early detection and prevention.

205. STOTTER, K.; SANSON: FISHER, R.
The Need for Accountability and Techniques of Evaluation - "Nyandi"*
 (* A Treatment and Research Centre for Adolescents in the Department for Community Welfare, Western Australia).
 Western Youth Welfare Service.

A basic premise of the report was that before any treatment programme objectives could be achieved, and effective method of accountability must be incorporated in terms of goals, targets or aims.

Location: "Nyandi", Bentley, Western Australia - A descriptive report of general programme methodologies.

Five main types of evaluative strategies existed which were stated to be of use by social agencies:-

1. Evaluation of programme structure
2. Evaluation of programme process

3. Outcome evaluation
4. Cost benefit analysis
5. Systems analysis.

Evaluation procedures proposed as an integral part of any treatment programme. More time, energy and resources to be put into developing a better technology of evaluation.

206. WARSTER, C.R. (EDITOR)
Statistics in Mental Health Programmes, (Selected Papers from Annual Meetings of the National Conference on Mental Health Statistics).

The report focused on problems relating to data collection, processing, analysis presentation and use in mental health programme management.

207. WEISSMAN, M.M.
The Assessment of Social Adjustment: A Review of Techniques, (Monograph)

A description of fifteen currently-available scales that met many of the important criteria for assessing social adjustment, and were considered sufficiently developed to be of use in evaluative research.

Selection of an appropriate scale to include a review of its item content, anchor points, coverage, method of obtaining information, informant, psychometric properties, precision, cost, scoring, and instructional material.

6.3 MEASUREMENT IN EVALUATION STUDIES AND INSTRUMENTS

301. ADAMS, STUART, Ph.D.
Evaluative Research in Corrections - A Practical Guide, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, March, 1975.
 Western Youth Welfare Service.

A discussion of evaluative research methodologies. Key issues were analysed from the point of view of the administrator, who was responsible for understanding, supporting and using evaluation results; and the researcher who decided on methods of measurement, research designs and evaluation models.

302. BANK, A.K.
Some Research Tools for Community Mental Health Planning and Evaluation, with Particular Reference to Psychiatric Case Registers. (Prepared for International Research Seminar on Evaluation of Community Mental Health Programmes, Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, 1966.

A review of some uses and limitations of psychiatric case registers. Brief reference was made to potential contributions from the population survey.

303. COLWELL, M.C.; MEYER, G.R.; MUSICK: RISK, D.M.
Application of Computer Modelling Techniques to the Dayton/Montgomery County Juvenile Justice System, (Final Report by System Development Corp. February 29, 1972).

Development of a model of the criminal justice system suitable for computerization. Major parameters of the model were system effectiveness and cost analysis.

Location: Dayton/Montgomery County.

Method of development of a model approach of pretesting solutions to criminal justice problems was by establishment of techniques for comparison of simulated problems by effectiveness and cost.

The model facilitated comparison of simulated problems by effectiveness and cost.

The research was considered to be a first tentative step towards the development of a useful operational planning aid.

304. ELLSWORTH, R.B.
Measuring the Community Adjustment of Clinic Clients and Hospital Patients - A Manual for the Pars V Adjustment Scale, (Off print-Working Draft Only).

Description of an evaluation scale for mental health programmes to enable empirical validation of the effectiveness of current programmes.

Location: Veterans' Administration Hospital, Salem, Virginia, 24153, January 1975.

Scale administered by interview mailed to spouse or significant person to client/patient.

305. ELLSWORTH, R., MARONEY, R.
 'Characteristics of Psychiatric Programmes and Their Effects on Patient Adjustment', Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology Vol. 39, No. 3 1972, pp. 436-447.

The study was concerned with three issues:

1. the development of a scale for measuring patients' perceptions of the treatment setting;
2. patient characteristics related to the perception of the treatment setting; and
3. the effects of measurable differences in two treatment programmes on the post-hospital adjustment of certain patient groups.

Location: Veterans' Administration Hospital, Salem, Virginia.

Patient perception of ward (P.O.W.) scales developed by factor analysis. Evaluation by factor analysis of patient perceptions questionnaire.

The method used for identifying patient subgroups that respond best to particular treatment milieu characteristics appeared promising, but other factors such as staff receptivity must be considered.

306. HINDELANG, MICHAEL
 'The Relationship of Self-Reported Delinquency to Scales of the CPI and MMPI', The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science Vol. 53, No. 1 1972, pp. 75-81.
 Baillieu Library.

An examination of the relationship between some of the MMPI and CPI sub-scales to self-reported delinquency. Specifically the Psychopathic Deviate (PD) scale from the MMPI and the Socialization (SO), Self-Control (SC), and Responsibility (RE) scales from the CPI.

The above-mentioned scales were administered to high school respondents as part of a larger battery of tests, which also included a self-report index of delinquent behaviour.

Correlation coefficients were tabulated for delinquent activities against demographic and personality variables.

The data supports the conclusion that the Psychopathic Deviate, Socialization, Responsibility and Self-Control scales were related to self-reported delinquent involvement.

307. LERMAN, P.
 'Evaluative Studies of Institutions for Delinquents: Implications for Research and Social Policy', Social Work (New York) Vol. 13, No. 3 1968, pp. 55-64.
 Baillieu Library.

Most evaluative studies of institutions for delinquents have tried to measure organizational success. This was considered to be a misleading approach since reliance was usually placed on indications of renewed delinquent involvement - a measure of potential organizational failure.

Subheadings: What is organizational failure; counting all outcomes; adding up failures; comparability of control groups; institutional interests; implications for a humanitarian policy.

308. MOOS, RUDOLF
 'Assessment of the Psychosocial Environments of Community-Orientated Psychiatric Treatment Programmes,' Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 79, No. 1 1972, pp. 9-18.
 Baillieu Library.

The description of the development of a scale - the Community-Orientated Programmes Environment Scale, (COPEs) - which attempted to systematically assess the psychosocial environments of transitional community-orientated psychiatric treatment programmes such as half-way houses, rehabilitation centres, day care centres and community care homes.

Special 130 item, Form B (of COPEs) was administered to members and staff in 21 different community-orientated treatment programmes.

Systematic assessment of the psychosocial treatment environment of different types of psychiatric programmes had a variety of practical implications for the specification and change of on-going social systems.

309. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DRUG ABUSE
Programme Co-ordinators: Individual Data Record (I.D.R.).
 Western Youth Welfare Service.

I.D.R. is a form for use as an instrument to facilitate setting up of a computerized data bank or job bank encompassing drug abuse personnel details.

310. ROBERTS, A.H.; ERIKSON, R.V.
 'Measuring Impulse Control in Institutionalized Delinquents Using Rorschach Content and Thought Process Scales', Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 74, No. 5 1969, pp. 632-634.
 Baillieu Library.

The purpose of the study was to determine whether impulsive and controlled delinquents can be differentiated by the Rorschach Content and Thought Process scales of Bower, Testin and Roberts (1960).
Location: New Mexico Boys' School.

Males were separated by judges into a more controlled (GG) and more impulsive (SS) group. Ss were matched by age, IQ, and ethnic origin. Rorschachs were individually administered and scored on six content scales and two thought process scales. T Test of significance of difference between matched independent groups determined.

Results detailed in the report. The SSs produced more content similar to that hypothesized for manic patients while the GGs demonstrated more thinking which involved exaggerated attempts at control.

6.4 STUDIES OF SPECIFIC OFFENDER TYPES

401. ENGEL, S.W.
 'Therapy with Offenders against Property in Germany' International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology Vol. 13, No. 1 1969, pp. 21-26.
 Baillieu Library, p 360.5, 161.

'Possession', both in its actual meaning, and in the sense of a mental hold, forms fundamental aspects of own personality. Therapeutic approach modified according to needs of the individual.

Successful treatment of 12 offenders claimed.

It was concluded that an overstrong possessive urge, for whatever reason, may lead to offenses against property.

402. FARKAS, G.M.; PETERSON, D.M.; BARR, N.I.
 'New Developments in the Federal Bureau of Prison Addict Treatment Programme', Federal Probation Vol. 34, December 1970, pp. 52-59.
 Baillieu Library.

Institutional incare combined with community aftercare. Incare - small group therapy plus aftercare. Vocational and Educational guidance plus job placement are integral parts of the programme.
Location: Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act Units, Alderson, Terminal Island, Danbury, Milan.

Criterion of evaluation of success was evidence of drug abstinence. Abstinence was determined by urinalysis testing by aftercare supervision groups. Employment history and recidivism also gauged.

No control group used.

403. ROBERTS, C.F.
Zenith House: An Alternative Drug Treatment Programme, California Youth Authority, February 20, 1975.

Treatment elements of the programme were essentially based on the family model developed at the various state hospitals. Programme utilized intensive group cohesion, peer pressure and confrontative criticism as major change agents. Emphasis was on self-help and motivation of the ward to become actively involved with the group as a whole.

Location: Zenith House, Fillmore, California.

Evaluation criteria by recidivism, reversion to drug abuse, behaviour rating and cost effectiveness. No control group used.

There was no available proof of superior treatment for the Zenith House programme over recommitment to an institution, but it did suggest that wards who spent six months or more in the Zenith House programme did as well on parole following departure as wards released from institutions, in less time and at less expense.

404. ROBERTS, C.F.; WARD, J.; KRIEG L.
Drug Abuse and Interpersonal Values (Research Report No. 3)
 California Youth Authority, Division of Research, April 1974.

An investigation into the relationship between expressed values and drug abuse.

Location: California (Youth Authority) Northern and Southern Reception Centre Clinics.

Experimental Group, 228 wards, drug abusers; Control group, 293 wards, non drug abusers. Instrument used was Survey of Interpersonal Values on six value factors - Support, Conformity, Recognition, Independence, Benevolence and Leadership. S.I.V. was a 30 item ipsative instrument, Chi Square test of significance.

Analysis of results showed no significant difference between groups of any of the six value factors.

Either the S.I.V. was not valid, or no real difference as measured by the factors existed.

405. SWITZER, A.L.
Drug Abuse and Drug Treatment (Research Report No. 4) California Youth Authority, Division of Research and Development, August, 1974.

This report detailed drug abuse in an historical perspective together with notes in a psychological and biochemical perspective. Some information was included on current drug evaluation programmes.

406. WITTER, HERMAN (Professor, Doctor)
 'A Psychiatric-Psychological Study of German Recidivists', International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology
 Vol. 12, No. 2 1968, pp. 79-83.
 Baillieu Library, P 360.5 161.

In German Law, psychotic criminals could not be punished and psychiatric referral took the place of penal sanctions.

Location: Hamburg Criminological Institute, University of Saar.

Evaluation by Rorschach, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) MMQ, Wechsler Intelligence Scale, and the Raven.

The mere repetition of punishment for recidivists has little effect on the basic character.

Concluded that Socio-therapeutic institutions are required.

407. ZUCKER, A.H.; WAKSMAN, S.
 'Results of Group Therapy with Young Drug Addicts', International Journal of Social Psychiatry Vol. 18, 1972, pp. 267-279.
 Baillieu Library.

Hypothesis 1: Patients in a hospital setting would develop sufficient rapport in the group situation to form cohesive, potentially therapeutic groups.

Hypothesis 2: Therapy groups formed within the hospital will continue as on-going groups in the community.

Hypothesis 3: The group experience will be helpful to individual members in their post-hospital adaptations.

Location: Riverside Hospital, New York.

Strict control and E groups. Variables carefully delineated. Attitudes and behaviour ratings by non-participant observer. 5 groups. 6 - 8 per group, four groups in total.

Group therapy was of benefit, but active intervention was necessary to help patients bridge the gap from hospital to community.

- B. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
- B1. Prevention
- B2. Diversion
- B3. Probation
- B4. Correctional Institutions
- B5. Post-Institutional Release
- B6. After Care Community Services
 - 6.1 Non-residential
 - 6.2 Residential

Items included represent an exhaustive search of evaluative research material, published between January, 1968 and January 1975 in the correctional field and held in the Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne; Main Library, LaTrobe University; Law Library, Monash University; and the Social Welfare Department (Head Office and Western Youth Welfare Service).

Certain other relevant items have been added on the recommendation of the Project's consultant, Prof. G. W. Carter.

Ed.

1 Prevention

101. BERLEMAN, H.C.; SEABERG J R.; STEINBURN T.W.
'The Delinquency Prevention Experiment of the Seattle Atlantic Street Centre - A Final Evaluation', Social Service Review Vol. 46, No. 3 1972, pp. 323-396.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Administering intensive social service to experimental boys and their families.

Location: Seattle Atlantic Street Centre.

Experimental and Control groups carefully marked. Assessment on indexes of the frequency and severity of school disciplinary and police contacts. Subjects were voluntary. 1965-1968.

No positive impact on the indexes used up to 18 months post study. The untreated control group performed as well or better than the experimental group.

102. DEMSCH, B.; GARTH, J.
'A First Step in Curtailing Delinquency Proneness', Federal Probation Vol. 32, December 1968, pp. 31-37.
Baillieu Library.

An intensive programme to improve attendance and curtail truancy. Hypothesis: Children who exhibit the patterns of truancy early in their school career may be helped to complete secondary education if special assistance is given as early as possible. Behaviour modification model. Accent on group work, social worker counselling of parent (in home) and child (at school).

Location: Oakland School - (Chicago District).

Age range 7-13, male. No control group. Subjects selected from maladjusted children. Subjective assessment. Results obtained by children's ability to cope in various social situations.

103. DRABMAN, R.; SPITALNIK, R.; O'LEARY, K.
'Teaching Self-Control to Disruptive Children', Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 82, No. 1 1973, pp. 10-16.
Baillieu Library.

The study was designed:-

1. To teach evaluative behaviour to disruptive third-grade boys
2. To determine whether teaching self-evaluative behaviour during a token programme led to generalized behaviour changes during a time of the day when the token programme was not in effect.
3. To build a programme which would emphasize honesty and veridical self-evaluation skills so that the teachers could transfer full evaluative responsibility to the students in a manner that would produce long-range maintenance of appropriate behaviour.

Location: State University of New York, Laboratory School.

Subjective assessment - no control group used.

While accuracy faded during the Fading Phases, an 0.7 correlation between student and teacher ratings was found for the final condition, self-evaluation. The programme maintained appropriate behaviour even after checking of student evaluations was eliminated.

104. ENZER, N.B.; STACKHOUSE, J.
'A Child Guidance Clinic Approach to the Milti-Problem Family',
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 38, April 1968, pp. 527-537.
Baillieu Library.

Discussion of a diagnostic approach. Emphasis was placed on determination of the existence of any psychopathology from several dimensions:-

1. The level of psychosexual development and the nature of neurotic conflicts
2. The level of psychosocial development
3. The level of the functioning of the family unit
4. The cultural influences and the family's place within its own situation and neighbourhood.

The above four dimensions were assessed to be critical for an effective programme of aid.

Location: Durham Child Guidance Clinic, U.S.A.

Subjective assessment employed as the criterion of evaluation.

Results not stated specifically. Successes and failures of the programme was detailed and discussed.

No formal conclusion was listed but it was stated that the clinic's investment in a comprehensive diagnostic study was based on the conviction that the provision of realistic help must be based on a sound understanding of the total situation.

105. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Red Shields Boys' Club.

Programme philosophy of the Boys' Club emphasized an all-round programme for boys working in small groups. Focus was on recreational activities.

Location: Louisville, Kentucky., U.S.A. 1946-54.

The criterion of success was the change in the juvenile delinquency rate in the area. The rates were computed on the basis of the comparison of the number of boys committing delinquent acts in a given year to the total number of boys residing in the area during the year.

Assumed to be successful when gauged by the abovementioned criterion. It was finally concluded that it was difficult to assess the actual role of a boys' club. A closer look at the actual delinquency pattern seemed to indicate that while the Boys' Club probably had some influence on the delinquency problem, several other factors were also operating to produce social stability in the club area and instability in the other areas.

106. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Los Angeles Youth Project.

The overall objective was to help natural groups not reachable by other agencies or traditional youth programmes to (1) achieve a degree of organization (2) achieve an acceptable way of handling behaviour so that they could be helped to be integrated into normal agency programmes (3) to assist those agencies to serve hard-to-reach groups more effectively.

Location: Los Angeles, (1945-).

Method of evaluation was by observation of changes in group member attitudes by subjective assessment. No formal evaluation or attitude instruments discussed.

"Signs of Progress" mentioned included the development of standards by the groups and changes in the attitudes of the members.

No conclusions were made.

107. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency. Presented by the Inter-Centre Programme of Research on Children, Youth, Family Life. Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: All-day Neighbourhood Schools.

A multi-technology programme based on a macro scale. Main goal was cultural enrichment of the children, problem solving and liaison with parents, citizens and neighbourhoods.

Location: New York City, (1951-).

Observations were held in two programme schools and two matched test schools. Assessment was by interview and questionnaires with parents, teachers and representatives of various social agencies.

The introduction of the programme was stated to have resulted in gains in interpersonal relationships among and between pupils and teachers.

It was recommended that the programme be continued.

108. GOLD, M.; WINTER J.A.
A Selective Review of Community Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Boston Special Youth Programme, (Roxbury), 1954-57.

Street work with small natural groups of girls. Major project activity was to provide a programme of constructive activities.
Location: Greater Boston Council for Youth, Boston, Massachusetts.

No explicit conclusions of any kind were reported.

Some girls were said to demonstrate an improvement in feelings of self-worth, evidenced by an increased concern for their dress, physical appearance of their homes and finally their neighbourhood.

109. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Central Harlem Youth Project.

Introduction of constructive recreational programmes with street gang youths in order to encourage a reduction of anti-social behaviour.

Location: New York City, 1947-50.

Emphasis placed on description of experiences and records of contact between worker and boys. Success gauged by ability to contact youths, degree of contact between street workers and boys, and a reduction in anti-social behaviour.

Gang fighting and stealing was stated to have declined amongst the youths involved on the programme.

No overall conclusions for future programmes stated.

110. GOLD, M.; WINTER J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Cambridge-Somerville Youth Project, 1937-48.

The initial hypothesis for the study was that the impact of personality upon personality, guided by good will and maturity of judgement, would have beneficial results on the population being studied.

Location: Cambridge - Somerville, Massachusetts.

Experimental and control groups set up at random from matched pairs of youths. The first study was based on interviews with the boys, their families, their teachers and various ratings on tests scores. Measures included the Vineland Social Maturity Scale, Furfey's test for developmental age and part of the California test of personality.

Results obtained from three studies of outcome yielded as a detailed description of the results and resulting conclusions. The McCords* concluded that intimate long-term "supportive" counselling may prevent crime (but) using the standard of "official" criminal behaviour, it must be concluded that the Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study was largely a failure.

* Follow-up study, 12 years after the project.

111. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: "Dolphin Club", (1953-).

The primary aim of the club was prevention of delinquent behaviour through group work, casework and contact with the parents.
Location: Liverpool, England.

Effectiveness of the Dolphin Club was measured by:-

1. The number of delinquents who remained as members and
2. How many boys known to be delinquent or to have other behaviour problems, improved.

No control group used.

The club had least success with boys who had committed an offence before joining.

It appeared that some parents and children were assisted through their contact with the Dolphin Club.

112. GOLD, M.; WINTER J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Englewood Project

Goal of the Project:-

1. Liaison with police and social agencies in delinquency prevention
2. Development of modus operandi using casework skills in working with voluntary referrals from the police.
3. To integrate and focus community resources for the treatment of children with developing patterns of delinquent behaviour.

Location: Chicago, 1954-57.

No formal evaluation undertaken. Subjective assessment by staff utilized.

113. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.
 Programme reviewed: Experimenter-Subject Psychotherapy. c.a. 1959.
 A programme for otherwise "unreachable cases" designed to overcome resistances and make possible the conducting of office-type depth psychoanalysis and other forms of intensive psychotherapy with groups such as juvenile delinquents.
Location: Boston, Massachusetts.
 Evaluation by subjective assessment.
 Results stated to be exceedingly encouraging.
114. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.
 Programme reviewed: Tuld Neighbourhood Work Camp.
 The programme goal was to provide boys with an experience of a non-hostile world. The summer camp activities consisted of paid manual work in Essex County Parks and planned recreation.
Location: Newark, N.J., U.S.A. 1957-58.
 The programme was not considered to be successful. The recreation and work performance of the group was also poor.
 Despite experimental shortcomings and errors the basic validity of the work camp concept was unquestioned. Suggestions were put forward for changes to future work camps programmes.
115. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.
 Programme reviewed: Girls' Service League. Psychotherapy Project.
 Group psychotherapy with adolescents suffering from character disorders, some having neurotic features and a few borderline psychotics. Inhibited youth rather than "acting out" types.
Location: New York City (1951-).
 No formal evaluation conducted. Assessment by subjective observation.
 Changes in the behaviour of the groups' members accepted as an indicator of group solidarity and identification with the therapists' standards.
 Some positive progress occurred within the groups although no formal evaluation conducted.
116. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.
 Programme reviewed: Group Guidance Project. ca. 1961.
 Three basic goals:-

1. Establishment of individual counselling relationships with gang members.
2. Use of this relationship to motivate and influence the power structure of the gang group
3. Introduction of the immediate family and neighbourhood influences directly into the established programme.

Location: Los Angeles, U.S.A.

No formal evaluation had been conducted. It was stated that the primary criterion of success or failure will be the number of police contacts with adolescents in the experimental area.

117. GOLD, M.; WINTER J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Hyde Park Project.

An attempt to cultivate positive relationships between street clubs and community institutions. It was also attempted to cultivate a positive relationship between street clubs and other youths and youth groups in the community.

Location: Chicago, 1955-58.

The criterion of success was the juvenile delinquency rate among the teenagers involved in the project.

Programme considered to be more successful with youths with little or no history of antisocial behaviour at the time of the first contact.

118. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Passaic Children's Bureau.

The Bureau exists to act upon delinquency. The emphasis is upon prevention and re-adjustment as effected through 1:1 casework.

Location: Passaic, N.J. (1937-)

Criterion of evaluation appeared to be by analysis of arrests and the percentage of re-referrals to the Bureau. No control group used.

Programme responsible for a reduction in the arrest rate of young offenders in the city of Passaic. Programme concluded to be effective.

119. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Pre-Delinquent Gang Project.

The main objective of the programme was to prevent the development of new gangs. Case work with parents, youths and psychiatric case-work where necessary, employed.

No formal evaluation programme undertaken. Assessment by subjective observation.

120. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Quincy Youth Development

The overall goal was to upgrade the community's service to youth. The efforts of the project were aimed not directly at the children but rather at the adults who were responsible for the children in the community, through the local school as a programme.

Location: Quincy, Illinois, (1951-).

Two experimental ninth-grade classrooms were set up with pupils of below-average ability, or who had done badly in eighth grade. The criteria for evaluation of the school programme was the prevention of maladjustment and the development of talents in a cross-section of the children compared with a control group.

Rate of juvenile delinquency dropped in the experimental group and school achievement improved.

No formal conclusion stated in this report.

121. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Chicago Area Project.

The programme is viewed at a macro level of community involvement. The focus is on helping residents of high delinquency areas to take constructive action in areas such as recreation, street work and supervision of offenders based in the community.

Location: Chicago, (1935-).

No formal methodology outlined. The programme evaluation was based on subjective assessment.

The contribution of the programme was stated to be its development of a method designed to keep preventional work focused on maintaining the delinquent person in his milieu.

122. GOLD, M.; WINTER, J.A.
A Selective Review of Community-Based Programmes for Preventing Delinquency, Institute of Social Research, University of Michigan.

Programme reviewed: Street Club Project.

The overall goal was formation of rapport between gang members and the community. An intermediate goal was making group work, case-work, vocational guidance and recreational facilities available to the boys.

Location: New York City, (1950-).

No formal evaluation programme was stated. Detailed records were kept but the exact nature of the instruments was not outlined in the report.

123. HAMBURG, B.A.; VARENHORST, B.B.
'Peer Counselling in the Secondary Schools', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 42, No. 4 July 1972.
Social Welfare Department, Head Office Library.

The peer counselling programme trained high school and junior high school students to help other students with personal problems, or situational stress. Training conducted in small weekly group sessions. Criteria were suggested for judging the suitability and effectiveness of students in the counselling role.

Location: Cubberly High School, Palo Alto, California.

The programme was evaluated by students and supervisors, at present on an ad hoc basis but in future according to level of school achievement, school vandalism, and teacher turnover rates.

Results of the Pilot Phase (1970-71) School Year), showed that the peer counselling programme fulfilled a perceived need in schools.

Programme to be expanded in the future.

124. KIFER, R.E.; LEWIS, M.A.; GREEN, D.R.; PHILLIPS, E.L.
'Training Pre-Delinquent Youths and their Parents to Negotiate Conflict Situations', Journal of Applied Behaviour Analysis, No. 3 1974, pp. 357-364.
Baillieu Library.

Parent-child pairs taught negotiation responses to hypothetical conflict situations using behaviour rehearsal and social reinforcement. The negotiation process was separated into component behaviours that were practised during simulations by each youth and his parent under the direction of trainers.

Location: Department of Human Development, University of Kansas.

Subjective assessment, with double checking of tape-recorded content, by another examiner.

Results indicated that (A) the procedures were successful in training youths and their parents in negotiation behaviours that produced agreements to conflict situations, and (B) these behaviours generalised to actual conflict situations in subjects' homes.

125. KLEIN, MALCOLM W.
'Gang Cohesiveness, Delinquency and a Street Work Programme', Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency Vol. 6, No. 2 July 1969, pp. 135-166.
Baillieu Library.

Application of standard work procedures to four large juvenile gang clusters containing approximately 800 youngsters. Emphasis on individual counselling and group programming.

Location: Group Guidance Section, Los Angeles County Probation Department.

Sample 800 (gang cluster) over four year period. Control period July 1957-June 1961. Project period July 1961-June 1965. Actual monthly offences graphed with expected monthly offences, per age level offence quotients and population per age group. Chi Square tests employed to determine significance of differences.

Project associated with increase in delinquency at 12-15 age level, especially.

Group work approach to gang intervention may inadvertently have defeated its own purpose, by producing a lack of alternatives to gangs.

126. KUPPERSMITH, G.
High Impact Anti-Crime Programme. Sample Impact Project Evaluation Components, U.S. Department of Justice, July, 1974.

Development of programme components specific to each impact city under the following sub-headings or areas:

Adult Corrections; Juvenile Corrections; Courts; Police Target Reduction (improvement of street lighting).

Broad objectives emphasized an evaluation of current resources and subsequent reallocation of resources to develop, implement and evaluate projects aimed at reducing specific types of crime.

Location: Eight Impact Cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon) and St. Louis.

The eleven evaluation components have developed specific methodologies according to the area of treatment.

127. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Neighbourhood Youth Resources Centre (NYRC), National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
 Western Youth Welfare Service.

The centre provided a wide range of services for youngsters living in a high crime inner city area of Philadelphia. Services included:

Crisis intervention; individual plans for long-term comprehensive assistance; counselling and educational assistance to groups of youngsters; legal representation; referrals to co-operating agencies; and careful monitoring and follow-up.

Location: NYRC, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Evaluation by comparison of arrest rates between target (E) and non-target groups (C).

The arrest rates for boys in the target groups were significantly lower in felony, lesser misdemeanor and status offence categories when compared with the non-target groups (C) rates.

No conclusions stated - writer deemed programme successful.

128. MILLER, W.B.
 'The Impact of a "Total Community" Delinquency Control Project',
Social Problems Vol. 10, No. 2 Fall 1962.
- A major short term objective was to increase the possibility of concerted action among the professionals themselves, among citizen groups and between both group types.
- Location: Mid-City Project: Boston, U.S.A.
- Evaluation of 14 chosen behaviour areas. Before/after comparisons made, according to the Chi Square significance of difference calculations. Project and Control group set up.
- No significant inhibition of law violating or morally disapproved behaviour as a direct consequence of the project was detected.
129. MISHNE, J.
 'Group Therapy in an Elementary School', Social Casework Vol. 52, No. 1 January 1971, pp. 11-25.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.
- Group therapy for children with learning and behaviour problems.
- Location: Moreland Hills Elementary School, Chicago.
- Sample group: 5 males, 8 - 9 years. Pre and post testing on a battery of reading tests and subjective assessment by teachers.
130. MORROW, T.
 'Flexibility in Therapeutic Work with Parents and children',
Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic Vol. 38, March 1974, pp. 129-143.
 Baillieu Library.
- Counselling techniques to effect therapeutic change. A particular type of counselling developed from psychoanalytic theory and a method of family therapy.
- Programme not suitable for children suffering from true emotional deprivation or who are psychotic.
- For parents of pre-school children the special counselling system should work well with the majority of cases. In the case of the older child, approximately six years, the major stumbling block in the use of this system is the degree to which the symptom has been internalized.
131. OSOFSKY et al.
 'A Programme for Pregnant Schoolgirls', Adolescence Vol. III, No. 9 Spring 1968, pp. 89-107.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.
- An attempt to integrate medical, social, educational and psychological problems of teenage pregnant females with innovative experimental approaches to patient service. Individual needs of girls stressed. Programme titled: Y-Med Programme.
- Location: Department of Maternal and Child Welfare, Onondaga County, New York State.
- Opportunities are being made available and accepted. Early results stated to be extremely promising.
- Further programmes to be developed, such as a programme for non-pregnant problem adolescents.

132. PAUL, G.L.
 'Two Year Follow-Up of Systematic Desensitization in Therapy Groups'.
Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 73, No. 2 1968, pp. 119-130.
 Baillieu Library.

A two year follow-up of a study which evaluated the feasibility and effectiveness of treating social evaluative anxiety by a modified form of Wolpe's systematic desensitization in the context of group therapy. Study is ex University of Illinois.

Matched groups. Ten chronically anxious college males treated by the group method were re-assessed on personality and anxiety scales that had previously shown significant improvement against an "own control" period and compared to four other groups subjected to other psychotherapeutic methods. Ten control subjects matched on independent variables provided a baseline. Evaluation by evidence of relapse or symptom substitution.

Detailed results noted. Group desensitization appeared to provide an efficient and effective treatment for anxiety and was not limited to specific phobias.

133. POLLACK, D.
 'A Sensitivity-Training Approach to Group Therapy with Children',
Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol L, No. 2 February
 1971, pp. 86-89.
 Baillieu Library.

In sensitivity training as applied to a group of children in a therapeutic milieu, the goal was swift modification of behaviour through a cognitive approach that stressed the results of actions.

External criteria consisting of direct reports from the school were used to rate the 50 children. Control group was then taken from the waiting list. Recidivism and educational performance checked.

Sensitivity approach seen as another tool in the "armamentarium" of the group therapist.

134. POOLEY, R.
Delinquency Intervention Programme in the Carbondale Community High School, Research Report.
 Monash Law Library.

Determination of a practical way to intervene in delinquent behavioural patterns that are beginning to develop among some high school students. Another objective is to have professionally-orientated graduate students in correctional work in the community.

Location: Carbondale Community High School, Illinois.

135. POWERS, E.; WITMER, H.
An Experiment in the Prevention of Delinquency. The Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study, Columbia University Press, New York, 1951.
 Baillieu Library.

A longitudinal study of the effects of intensive 1:1 case work counselling.

Location: Cities of Cambridge and Somerville, Greater Boston Area, U.S.A.

E and C groups used 325 boys to each group. Median commencement age was 10.5 years. Both groups were evaluated by determination of rates of recidivism by seriousness of the offences.

Few true delinquents were significantly helped by the work of the organization and the C boys turned out as well on average as did those who received the organization's services.

Those who did benefit usually made a better terminal adjustment than did their C matched controls. The investigation showed the usefulness of the work studied was limited and that no such generous, ambitious, but professionally rather naive programme would diminish to any considerable extent the persistent problem, juvenile delinquency.

The contribution of the programme was stated to be its development of a method designed to keep preventional work focused on maintaining the delinquent person in his milieu.

136. REDL, F.; WINEMAN, D.
Children Who Hate, Chap. 1: Pioneer House: Experimentation with a New Design, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1951.
 Baillieu Library.

Group Psychotherapy in a residential setting. This publication described the reasons why children's controls break down. The actual treatment technology is the subject of another publication. (See below).

Location: Detroit, The Detroit Group Summer Camp.

137. REDL, F.; WINEMAN, D.
The Aggressive Child, (Techniques for the Treatment of the), I: Children Who Hate (1951), II: Controls from Within (1952), The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1957.
 Baillieu Library.

The individual treatment process was built around two major areas of concern: the establishment and manipulation of a treatment-favourable personal rapport and techniques for the handling of fantasy material and behaviour produced during the treatment process. The entire publication was concerned with detailed descriptions of the various dimensions of the treatment process.

Location: Detroit: The Detroit Group Summer Camp.

138. REISMAN, E.F.; BEYER, L.M.
 'Group Counselling in an Elementary School Setting', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LII, No. 3 March 1973, pp. 192-195.
 Baillieu Library.

A programme of group counselling for grade school children with learning difficulties caused by emotional factors. Location: Wappingers Central School District No. 1.

Programme stated to be successful as determined by an observable behaviour change.

139. ROBIN, GERALD
 Anti-Poverty Programmes and Delinquency', The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science Vol. 60, No. 3 1969, pp. 323-331.
 Baillieu Library.
- Provision of jobs for students from poor families, age range 16-21 years. Work during school term combined with counselling of problems and education. Programme titled: Neighbourhood Youth Corps.
- Location: Detroit.
- Random selection of control group. Extensive analysis conducted of police contact histories of control and NYC enrollees groups.
- No evidence that working in the programme reduced the encounters with police for the NYC enrollees as compared with the control group.
140. ROSE, S.D.
- 'A Behavioural Approach to the Group Treatment of Parents', Social Work (N.Y.), July 1969, pp. 21-29.
 Baillieu Library.
- Series of techniques for the group treatment of parents. Programmed instruction, model presentation, behavioural rehearsal, behavioural assignments. Focus was on helping parents find specific solutions to their children's behavioural and attitudinal problems.
- Parents felt that the behavioural approach facilitated handling of their personal problems and problems of their children.
141. SCHAEFFER, D.T.; NESSEN (VON), R.
 'Intervention for Disadvantaged Girls', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol, 38, July 1968, pp. 666-671.
 Baillieu Library.
- Group counselling and crisis-event role-playing were used in the school setting to help acting-out adolescent girls.
Location: Office of Pupil Services, Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Maryland.
- Taped materials from the counselling sessions were used to help the teachers reach an understanding of these girls. Subjective assessment of group counselling employed; non formal methodology.
- Behaviour changes on the part of the girls and on the part of the school towards the girls, was "positive" and "dramatic".
- This particular attempt at intervention deemed to be successful.
142. SHORE, M.F.; MILGRAM, N.A.; MALASKY, C.
 'The Effectiveness of an Enrichment Programme for Disadvantaged Young Children', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 41, No. 3 April 1971, pp. 442-449.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.
- An attempt to assess changes in feelings of powerlessness and helplessness and their relation to cognitive changes among first-grade students in an educational enrichment programme.

A structured instrument, locus of control interview, employed. Random selection of Ss per cell - .30 Ss each cell. 15 males, 15 females, N = 120. Analysis of variance employed to measure significance of difference between group results.

- Correlation between:
1. Locus of control and socio-economic level partitioning out grade R = .16 ($p < .05$)
 2. Locus of control and grade, partitioning out socio-economic class R = $< .36$ ($p < .01$)
 3. Partitioning out socio-economic status and grade, correlation between locus of control and achievement R = .15 ($p < .05$).

Results listed according to (A) changes in non-verbal intelligence; (B) changes in achievement; (C) changes in locus of control; (D) sex differences; (E) classroom differences.

Results suggested that the pessimism often surrounding enrichment programmes may be unwarranted and that youth and inexperience may be positive attributes in teachers of disadvantaged children.

143. STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.
Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co.
 U.S.A. 1968.
 Baillieu Library.

Programme reviewed: Red Shield Boys' Club.

The programme philosophy of the Boys' Club emphasized an all-round programme for boys working in small groups. Through working with each group, programme activities most acceptable to the boys were developed.

Location: Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.

Data on delinquency rates was collected and compared with the baseline rates - two years' recorded rates - for the immediate two years previous to the Club's inception. The exact methodology is described with detailed reference to the rationale behind the methodology formulation.

144. STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.
Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co.
 U.S.A. 1968, pp. 313-324.
 Baillieu Library.

Programme reviewed: The Chicago Area Project: a 25 year Assessment.

The programme was viewed as a macro level of community involvement. The focus was on helping residents of high delinquency areas to take constructive action in areas such as recreation, street work, and supervision of offenders based in the community.

Location: Chicago.

No formal methodology was outlined and the programme evaluation was based on subjective assessment.

145. STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.
Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co.
 U.S.A. 1968.
 Baillieu Library.

Programme reviewed: Hamilton County Juvenile Court Work-Therapy Programme.

Using on-the-job experience, the programme attempted to establish a "Milieu-Therapy" situation to provide positive experiences for problem adolescents. The programme was concerned with out-of-school adjudicated delinquents and potential dropouts.

Location: Cincinnati, Ohio.

In comparing the trainees who completed the programme with those who dropped out, results indicated that the project had a positive effect on attitudes and potential success for those who completed the course.

146. STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.
Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co.
 U.S.A. 1968.
 Baillieu Library.

Programme reviewed: The Kansas City, Missouri, Work Study Programme.

A six year controlled experiment designed to test the hypothesis: 'that boys vulnerable to delinquency will become less delinquent if they are given a systematic work experience'.

Location: Kansas City, Missouri.

147. STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.
Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, Chap. 10: An Evaluation of Early identification and Intensive Treatment Programmes for Pre-Delinquents, The MacMillan Co. U.S.A. 1968.
 Baillieu Library.

Early identification programmes have been based on either of two logically distinct principles: extrapolation; or circumstantial vulnerability. The principle of extrapolation assumed that pre-delinquents were youngsters in the early stages of a delinquent way of life. The principle of circumstantial vulnerability assumed that youngsters who have been exposed to circumstances believed to cause delinquency were likely to become delinquent.

The chapter discussed the validity of early identification programmes and questioned the underlying assumptions inherent in each treatment-approach.

Locations: 1. Cambridge (Somerville Youth Study)
 2. New York (City Youth Board Prediction Study)

148. VARLEY, B.K.
 'The Use of Role Theory in the Treatment of Disturbed Adolescents',
Social Casework Vol. XLIX, No. 6 June 1968, pp. 362-366.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Use of role theory in treatment of disturbed adolescents to facilitate establishment of treatment priorities. The therapist and patient either concentrated their efforts on the role in which the patient demonstrated a breakdown in performance, or they focused the roles that produced the greatest conflict.

Location: Fresno State College, Fresno, California.

Maintenance of clarity of roles and functions enabled the adolescent to achieve ego identity, to build on his ego strengths and to discover his own self.

149. WILTZ, N.A.
'Behavioural Therapy Techniques in Treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Children and Their Families', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LII, No. 8 October 1973, pp. 483-492.
Baillieu Library.

Assessment of disturbed children and their parents in a natural setting. One of the essentials of the programme was development of firm, efficient and consistent discipline, coupled with positive reinforcement for appropriate behaviour.

Location: Child Development and Mental Retardation Centre, University of Washington. Recording and coding systems employed to store the information on interactions between parent and child as observed.

The report accepted the technique's value, but did not explicitly examine the method of assessment.

B2 Diversion

201. ADAM, S.
'A Cost Approach to the Assessment of Gang Rehabilitation Techniques'.
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, January 1976.

Cost effectiveness methods were used for a rigorous evaluation of Group Guidance - Detached Worker technique used in Los Angeles for coping with delinquent gangs.

Location: Los Angeles County Probation Department.

One hundred core members of three comparable gangs were subjects of a study designed as a natural experiment. One gang had received full Group Guidance service, another had received partial service, and the third gang had received no service. Records examined over six years - the fourteenth to the twentieth in the gang members' lives.

Application of Group Guidance Techniques was associated with:-

1. Reduction in mean correctional costs from "before" to "after" and
2. Reduction in mean costs from no treatment to full treatment.

202. ALEXANDER, J.F.; PARSONS, B.V.
'Short Term Behavioural Intervention with Delinquent Families - The Impact on Family Process and Recidivism', Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 81, No. 3 1973, pp. 219-225.

The intervention programme involved assessment of the family behaviour that maintained delinquent behaviour, modification of the family communication patterns, increased reciprocity and presentation of alternative solutions, modification of family maladaptive patterns and institution of more adaptive behaviour.

Location: Family Clinic, University of Utah.

E Group, 46 families: C Group, 30 families, receiving alternate forms of family therapy and a total of 52 families receiving no professional treatment. Evaluation by recidivism rates, F ratio analysis of variance.

The results indicated a significant difference in the family interaction methods at the end of therapy, and also reduced recidivism rates.

Efficacy of short term specific behavioural family treatment programmes for delinquent teenagers demonstrated.

203. BAKER, J.W.; SPIELBERG, M.J.
'A Descriptive Personality Study of Delinquency-Prone Adolescents',
Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency Vol. 7, No. 1 January 1970, pp. 11-25.
Baillieu Library.

A definition of more exact parameters within the multi-dimensional cause range that may aid in identification, prediction, and prevention of juvenile deviant behaviour.

Location: Adolescent Clinic, Department of Health, Washington D.C.

Experimental Group: 38 male subjects - school dropouts labelled "delinquency-prone", aged 16-19 years. Control population: 45 male students, matched sample as measured by Jesness Inventory on 10 personality variables, aged 10 years, geographical location controlled.

A second Control group from another location was also employed.
 $C_2 = 173$ legally defined male delinquents.

Delinquency prone group was more immature and repressive ($p < .01$), ('C' tests), less affective, and more socially anxious than the control group.

204. BARON, R; FEENEY, F.
 'Preventing Delinquency Through Diversion' (The Sacramento County 601 - Diversion Project), Federal Probation Vol. 37, No. 1 March 1973, pp. 13-18.
 Baillieu Library.

Experimental project in which juvenile offenders are handled through short term family crisis therapy rather than the traditional procedures of the court.

Location: Sacramento County.

Evaluation by assessment of juvenile court actions and recidivism rates for juvenile status offenders.

During the first nine months of operation, the project resulted in a dramatic decrease in juvenile court actions, a lowering of recidivism rate and a large cost saving in individual case proceeding.

205. GILBERT, G.R.; CARTER, G.W.
An Evaluation Progress Report of the Alternate Routes Project
 (Following nineteen months of Development and Demonstration).
 Western Youth Welfare Service.

An evaluation of a youth diversion demonstration project administered by Orange County Probation Department. Five separate perspectives were covered in the report:-

1. Case record findings and treatment modalities
2. Parent-Youth assessments of the project
3. Cost comparison study
4. Efficacy of the Project
5. Community attitudes.

Location: Cities of Placentia - Fountain Velley, California, U.S.A.

Main method of evaluation for the progress report by questionnaire. No follow-up conducted on recipients of questionnaires not returned.

Results listed according to the five sub-headings in detail. Programme deemed to be successful in diverting youth from juvenile justice system.

Findings reported in the document provided evidence that Alternate Routes demonstrated innovative methods in treatment of youthful offenders.

206. GONSALVES, L.
 'A Diversion Programme with L.A. Police', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 28, No. 1 Spring 1975, pp. 34-37.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

A small caseload, intensive supervision programme. Group counselling sessions employed, with members of Los Angeles Police attending, to provide law enforcement information in order to familiarise youths with the workings of the Police Department.

Location: Jefferson Community Parole Centre.

Results: Experience with the programme stated to be encouraging. Age range of minors in group counselling was very important. Broad age range tended to inhibit expression of feelings. Age range span of three years considered to be a maximum.

207. KEECH, JAMES; BILDEAU, FRANK; EGAN, MAURICE.
'Changing Delinquent Behaviour (YSB Style)', Canadian Journal of Corrections Vol. 10, 1968, pp. 311-320.
Baillieu Library.

Aimed at chronic delinquents eight to fourteen years old. Detailed supervision of the delinquent. Aim to keep boy at school and minimise contact with the law enforcement agencies..

Location: Detached Worker Project, Youth Services Bureau, Ottawa.

Programme presented as successful with many seriously delinquent boys and girls.

208. KNOBLOCHOVA, J.; NEZKUSIL, J.
'A Czechoslovak Treatment Project', International Journal of Offender Therapy - Comparative Criminology Vol. 12, No. 1 1968, pp. 19-24.
Baillieu Library.

Investigation of treatment techniques for offenders who receive suspended sentences.

Location: Psychiatric Department, University Policlinic, Prague.

Offender patients selected at random in the courtroom during court hearings. Divided into three groups, "pressure" applied to obtain participation of offenders. First group used for control; individual and group psychotherapy applied to groups two and three. Lay Magistrates and Law students used as lay therapists.

Results stated to be encouraging. Seven years' duration required to evaluate longitudinal study.

209. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Providence Educational Centre, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
Western Youth Welfare Service.

A diversion programme for delinquent boys, consisting of intensive education and counselling. An individual programme is devised for each child according to his specific requirements.

Location: Providence Educational Centre (PEC), St. Louis, Missouri.

Evaluation by recidivism rates. Achievement goals were:

1. Attainment of eighth-grade reading level (the standard required for high school admission in St. Louis) and/or
2. Demonstrated adequate social functioning.

PEC has lowered recidivism rates and reduced costs. Recidivism rates: PEC - 28.1%; Probation - 65.7%; Residential Institutions - 50%.

B.3 Probation

301. AUSTIN, KENNETH M.
'Intensive Treatment for Younger Boys', Focus N.S.W. Department of Child Welfare Vol. 3, No. 1 1968, pp. 21-28.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

An intensive programme for young males ten to fourteen, whose problems in relation to home and school adjustment were such that a brief removal from home, together with individual and family counselling, seemed necessary.

Location: Lightning Treatment Unit, San Bernardino County Probation Department.

Evaluation by post-institutional probation period observation.

302. CAPLAN, G.M. (DIRECTOR, NILECJ)
The Volunteer Probation Counsellor Programme: An Exemplary Project, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

A probationer was assigned to a volunteer for supervision and assistance, matched on the basis of mutual interest and the probationer's interpersonal needs.

Location: Lincoln, Nebraska.

Evaluation by comparison of high risk probationers assigned to regular probation and high risk probationers assigned to volunteer counsellors by recidivism during the probation period.

Volunteer programme participants performed better than regular probation groups in both traffic and non-traffic offence categories.

303. JOSEPH, H.
'A Probation Department Treats Heroin Addicts', Federal Probation Vol. 37, March 1973, pp. 35-39.
Baillieu Library.

A voluntary programme to provide maintenance treatment for heroin addicts in order to enable the patient to function in the community without a compulsive drive for heroin.

Location: New York City Probation Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programme.

No control group; the analysis of the productivity of patients enrolled for treatment, and re-arrest totals, were used as the sole means of evaluating the programme.

Evaluation period: January 1970 - November 1972.

10.5% of the 900 patients (94) admitted to the programme were re-arrested over a 34 month period. 47% involved in productive activities. 53% unemployed.

Methodone maintenance should be considered when heroin addiction presents a problem to the community.

304. KRAUS, J.

'Probation as Learning Experience in Seven Groups of Male Juvenile Delinquents', Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology Vol. 3, No. 1 March 1970, pp. 7-29.
Baillieu Library.

An investigation of the reformatory efficacy of probation among male juvenile offenders in N.S.W. Hypothesised that probation has a measurable connective effect on the social behaviour of delinquents varying with probation length.

Location: Department of Child and Social Welfare, N.S.W. Australia.

Annual rates of offences, individual number of offences, post and prior probation period, pre-probation delinquency rates for age and post-probation recidivism rates calculated. Sample 350, Phi Significance Test. Fisher's Exact Test, Mann Whitney U Test, Chi Square, employed, analysis of seven groups by type of offence by selected variables.

Controlling for pre-probation delinquency, no differences were found between recidivism rates for 12 months probationers and 24-26 months probationers.

305. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Volunteer Probation Counsellor Programme: Lincoln, Nebraska,
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
Western Youth Welfare Service.

The volunteer programme had three main features:-

1. Screening: Only volunteers with appropriate motivations and resources were selected
2. Training in general counselling skills and crisis intervention techniques provided
3. The ability of a volunteer to respond to the particular needs and interests of the individual probationer, determined case assignment.

Location: Volunteer Probation Counsellor Programme, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Control group: Regular probation programme; Experimental group: Volunteer counsellor programme. Evaluation by comparative analysis, after one year, by recidivism rates, new low traffic offences and multiple new offences.

New non-traffic offences: E Group - 15%; C Group - 63.7%. Multiple new offences: E Group - 10%; C Group - 52.2%.

Programme deemed to be successful.

306. McEARCHER, A.W.

'The Juvenile Probation System: Simulation for Research and Decision-Making', American Behavioural Scientist Vol. XI, No. 3 January/February 1968, pp. 1-45.

Samples taken from California's Probation Department Population.

Location: California, U.S.A.

The main objective of the project was to assess the relative effectiveness of different dispositions and supervision practices in the probation system.

Basic criterion of assessment was recidivism. Success of probation gauged by position assignment (wardship, nonwardship, dismissal, probation, etc.) in the probation system, and treatment given. Basic data described probation histories of 2290 juveniles, October - November 1963 Probation Population. Analysis by 2 x 2 contingency tables.

307. POLAKOW, R.L.; DOCTOR, R.M.
'A Behavioural Modification Programme for Adult Drug Offenders',
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency Vol, II, No. 1 January 1974, pp. 63-69.
Baillieu Library.

A behavioural modification programme designed specifically for adult probationers. The programme involved a three-stage process in which successively more difficult behaviours were achieved and maintained while deviant and drug-related behaviours were diminished through counter-conditioning.

26 subjects: 15 male, 11 female. Evaluation by comparison of new arrests, violations of probation, attendance and month of employment for regular probation population and the sample population. Chi Square Significance Tests employed.

Significant changes were noted on all criteria over traditional probationary contact.

Behaviour modification approach was offered as a viable alternative to traditional probation methods.

308. REST, W.G.; RYAN, E.G.
'Group Vocational Counselling for the Probationer and Parolee',
Federal Probation Vol. 34, June 1970, pp. 49-54.
Baillieu Library.

Aim: To assist the offender to become self-sufficient. A group vocational counselling programme. Development of individual vocational plans and supervision of job-seeking and potential-employer contact.

Location: Illinois Vocational Rehabilitation Agency and United States Probation Office, Chicago.

No research design. Experimental group 10; referred to programme by probation officers and designated as hard-core unemployed prior to referral.

Seven out of ten maintained job or training or combination for over a year.

Both supervising agencies concluded that service should be expanded to facilitate study and evaluation.

309. ROGERS, A.S.
 'Education in a Camp After-Care Unit', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 25, No. 3 Fall 1972, pp. 58-63.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.
- Programme structured to each probationer to provide suitable individual academic aid. Schooling is provided to help with readjustment to the community.
- Location: After-Care Unit 6, Van Nuys, Los Angeles County Probation Department Camp.
- Conclusion: A full-time teacher must co-ordinate future programmes. Short term project claimed to be successful.
310. RUTHERFORD, A.; ROGERSON, M
 'The After-Care Workshop and its Implications', Probation U.K. (N.A.P.O.) Vol. 17, No. 3 November 1971, pp. 68-74.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.
- Group discussions held between probation officers and trainees on the subject "How can after-care be made to work?"
- Location: Everthorp, Borstal, U.K.
- After-care workshop evaluated by response on follow-up questionnaire.
- Conclusion: Self-help workshops were of value but not necessarily a substitute for individual after-care relationships with the probation officer.
311. SCARPITTI, F.; STEPHENSON, R.
 'A Study of Probation Effectiveness', The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science Vol. 59, No. 3 1968, pp. 361-369.
 Baillieu Library.
- An attempt to determine effectiveness of probation as a treatment programme for 16-17 year old delinquent boys.
- Location: Essex County (Newark) New Jersey.
- Boys assigned to probation were compared with delinquents committed to group treatment programmes and to a state reformatory.
- Data collected for each group at time of programme assignment, during the programmes and after release from treatment. Minnesota Multi-phasic Personality Inventory Scale used. Recidivism rates calculated.
- Probation was an effective treatment agent for boys who were less delinquent and came from fairly stable backgrounds. More severe cases did not do well on probation.
312. SINGER, M.
 'Yuba County: An I Level Approach to Special Supervision', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 24, No. 3 Fall 1971, pp. 16-19.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.
- The Yuba County intensive probation programme stressed staff development as the major tool for rehabilitation. Training was a continuous process and the I Level approach was used.
- Location: Yuba County, Special Supervision Unit.

The I Level approach improved the quality of information contained in behaviour reports.

Communication and relationships between staff members, as well as between staff and wards, improved after 12 training sessions in I Level. Staff saw the significance of their relationships to the children as part of the job.

313. SMITH, L.D.; CLARK, R.
'Adult Probation Subsidy Unit', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 24, No. 3 Fall 1971, pp. 30-34.
Social Welfare Department Head office Library.

Santa Clara County's Adult Probation Unit (one of the earliest subsidy projects), has relief on three factors: Separation from the rest of the department, a permanent staff, and willingness to experiment with new methods for its effectiveness. T.A., Family Therapy and self-awareness techniques were used.

Location: Adult Probation Unit, Santa Clara County.

Instruments used for evaluation: Heimler Scale of Social Functioning and ZZ-000 MM Motivational Programme. Evaluation by probation recidivism also used.

Separation of subsidy staff from main department and other factors led to a meaningful subsidy limit.

314. STEININGER, E.H.; LEPPEL, L.
'Group Therapy for Reluctant Juvenile Probationers and Their Parents', Adolescence Vol. V, No. 17 Spring 1970, pp. 67-77.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Main purpose of group therapy was to reduce anti-social behaviour and to improve the community adjustment of male adolescents on probation.

Location: Community Child Guidance Clinic, Cambden County, New Jersey.

Special formal group chosen. Evaluation by attendance rates and recidivism. Kent E.G.Y. Scale D administered to "weed out" severe mental defectives and psychotics.

Second series of groups better than first series after modification of selection procedures.

Group therapy more fruitful if confined to boys with a minimum number of charges against them, that have passed their fifteenth birthday, with parents involved in the treatment programme.

315. WEBB, A.P.; RILEY, P.V.
'Effectiveness of Casework with Young Female Probationers', Social Casework, November 1970, pp. 566-572.
Baillieu Library.

Aim of the programme was to determine whether young women on probation could be successfully involved in a treatment programme with an outside voluntary casework agency, and whether the treatment programme could significantly improve this life adjustment.

Location: Foothill Family Service, Pasadena, California.

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and a form of semantic differential administered pre and post testing. Tests used to determine significance of difference between pre and post testing scores.

The programme had significant impact on the girls in the treated group. Experimental group manifested improved acceptance of female role (p .05), reduced anxiety (p .01), greater acceptance of authority (p .01) and own conscience, personal responsibility. The experimental group also manifested less incidence of police reports, less incidence of negative reports to the probation department, improved overall probation record and better employment pattern.

The results obtained in the project posed a strong challenge to those who are of the opinion that casework must be voluntarily initiated to be successful.

316. WELLS, ROBERT H.

'Los Angeles County: Intensive After-Care', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 24, No. 3 Fall 1971, pp. 25-29. Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Los Angeles County's Camps After-Care Programme is designed to help youthful offenders make the transition from camp to community without further delinquent behaviour.

Location: Los Angeles Probation Department, Camps After-Care Programme.

Evaluation methodology was according to C.Y.A. records of intake, of departure, by case dismissal, 'returned to programme' rate, and commitment rate.

Departmental commitments were reduced from 805 to 393.

The Camps Intensive After-Care Programme appeared to have had a profound effect on treatment of juveniles at the community level.

B4. Correctional Institutions

401. ADAMEK, J.; DABER, E.Z.
'Social Structure, Identification and Change in a Treatment-Orientated Institution', American Sociological Review, No. 33, 1968, pp. 931-944.

Goals of the institution were not clearly identified. The most distinctive aspect of the treatment technology was that it was highly structured, unambiguous, and consistent in the patterns of reward and punishment.

402. ALLEN, THOMAS E.
'An Innovation in Treatment at a Youth Institution', Federal Probation Vol. 33, March 1969, pp. 39-48.
Baillieu Library

A group work programme with specific goals: Reduction of recidivism and improvement of individual's social interaction with respect to work and family. 1:1 counselling techniques also employed.

Location: Federal Youth Centre, G Unit, Ashland, Kentucky, U.S.A.

No formal methodology employed. Criterion of success in the programme was the degree of parole. Violation, general adjustment in new living quarters and performance of the individual in tasks assigned were also criteria. No control group used. The age range was a cross section of the institutional population. Population was approximately 75.

It was felt that the intensive unit, "G Unit", was successful.

Success was due to clinical orientation of staff and emphasis on treatment rather than training.

403. ANDREWS, D.A.; YOUNG, J.G.
'Short Term Structured Group Counselling and Prison Adjustment', Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections Vol. 16, No.1 January 1974, pp. 5-13
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Development of a comprehensive package of short term, structured group formats covering a range of specific target behaviours and problems.

Location: Two provincial minimum security institutions for offenders serving short sentences.

Ss, 47 delinquent males, 6-9 months sentence, ages 16-21, control group, dependent variables; attitude measure scales, misconduct reports, officer ratings.

Mixed results with the groups. Specific paradigms of behavioural influence in structured counselling should include not simply the verbal specification of appropriate behaviours and corresponding reinforcement contingencies but modelling, role playing and counter conditioning.

404. ARMSTRONG, R.M.
'The Introduction of Discussion Groups', Focus, N.S.W. Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare Vol. 3, No. 2 1968, pp. 7-10.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Development of a system of inmate-staff discussion groups. Aims: Modification of the social attitudes of inmates, a reduction in general management tensions, and opportunity for the inmate to see himself as actively involved in his own rehabilitation.

Location: Mt. Penang Training School

Inmates expressed approval and group leader felt that they had acquired greater understanding and appreciation of inmates. No discipline or administrative difficulties had occurred as a result of the groups.

405. AVERY, G.
'California Youth Authority - Drug Programmes', California Youth Authority Quarterly, Spring 1973, pp. 10-14.
Monash Law Library.

Primary goal was to reduce the frequency and degree of drug abuse among youth authority wards. Youth authority programmes for drug abusers were developed on the basis that it was essential to use a wide variety of local community-based programmes.

Location: Northern California, Community-Centred Drug Programme.

406. BARBER, E.T.; MASON, M.H.
'The Insane Criminal as Therapist', Canadian Journal of Corrections, 1968, pp. 553-561.
Baillieu Library.

Objective was a major reconstruction of the inmate's personality (as opposed to supportive or repressive measures). Encounter group therapy utilized.

Location: Oakridge Maximum Security Division, Penetang Psychiatric Hospital, Penetanguishene, Ontario.

"Development 1", a pilot study, is phase 1 of the programme. Encounter group therapy phased into the prison programme with units being continually expanded. Evaluation by comparison with the control group. 'C' was the population of a young offender reformatory. Age range in both C and E groups: 17-25.

407. BOTTOM, A.E.; McCLINTOCK, F.H.
Criminals Coming of Age (a Study of Institutional Adaptation in the Treatment of Adolescent Offenders), Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., U.K., 1973.
La Trobe University Library.

Comparison of a developmental programme with the traditional Borstal regime. Modified regime not based on a tight theoretical model but on problem solving and individualisation of treatment. Diagnosis group counselling, individual diagnostic treatment plan, and classification introduced some educational vocational guidance.

Location: Douer Borstall, U.K.

Intake C (Control group) - traditional programme 1959-1961 - N = 650, Releases RC - 1960-1962. Intake E (Experimental group) - 1965-1966 - N = 306, Releases RE - 1965-1967.

Evaluation by assessment instruments administered at various points in the programme one month after entry: gymnasium initiative tests, not photographic soniotype and a personality inventory. Six months after entry, a social attitude test.

As results were not condively in favour of modified programme, further research in some directions required.

408. BRIGGS, BENNIE L.
'A Transitional Therapeutic Community for Young Violent Offenders', Howard Journal of Penology and Crime - Prevention Vol. 13, No. 2 1971, pp. 171-183.
Baillieu Library.

Foundation of a therapeutic community in isolation from the prison population from which the study groups were chosen. Small group counselling.

Location: California Institute for Men, Chino (near Los Angeles).

Control group (candidates reated at higher levels of Grant's Interpersonal Maturity Scale); all volunteers. Phase 1: 2 years; Phase 2: 2 years (1958-1962). Discipline maintained by inmate discussion. Project evaluated by recidivism rates.

Experimental group performed better than the control group who participated in a normal programme at the same prison. Optimum treatment has since been found to be 9 months.

Short term extensive experience, not long term programmes, has greatest impact on changing the delinquent.

409. CHANG, D.H.; ZASTROW, C.; BLAZICEK, D.
'Inmates' Perception of Significant Others and the Implications for the Rehabilitation Progress', International Journal of Criminology and Penology, No. 3 1975, pp. 85-96.
Baillieu Library.

Examination of prison inmates' evaluative perceptions toward themselves and other groups were examined.

Location: Stated as a large Midwestern Maximum Security State Penitentiary.

Idenitification of attitudianal determinants with a semantic differential scale developed by Osgood, Suci and Tannenbaum. Ss, N = 202.

Findings suggest the focus of penology should utilize inmates' positive self image and improve perceptions of certain negatively perceived groups. Without a positive change in the attitudes and perceptions of inmates, the recidivism rate appeared likely to remain high.

410. CHAPMAN; PHILLIPA, M
'A Re-Education Programme for Acting-Out Adolescent Girls in a Residential Setting', Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology Vol. 8, No. 2 June 1975.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Treatment philosophy based on (A) "integrative treatment", where the housemother was the pivotal agent in the service and (B) the use of the group living unit as the means of socialisation. Education and employment are part of the programme.

Location: Mount St. Canice, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.

Evaluation methodology not stated in the journal article. Subjective assessment of behaviour probably employed.

The Mount St. Canice Programme is stated to achieve positive results with girls who were assessed as requiring a warm and living pseudo-parental relationship.

411. COWDEN, J.E.; MONSON, L.
 'An Analysis of some Relationships between Personality Adjustment, Placement, and Post-Release Adjustment of Delinquent Boys'
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency Vol. 6, January 1969, pp. 63-70.
 Baillieu Library.

Assessment of the personality adjustment of delinquent boys rated while they were still in an institution and again after release.

Location: Foster Home Programmes, Wisconsin Division of Corrections.

Samples: Three groups, released for the first time. $N_1 = 168$ boys released to boarding homes; $N_2 = 174$ boys released to group homes; $N_3 = 161$ boys released to their own homes. Kendall Rank Correlation technique employed to assess individuals, together with the Minnesota Counselling Inventory (M.C.I.). T Tests used to determine group differences. Mann Whitney U Tests used for rating, plus Chi Square and Fisher exact probability tests for 2×2 contingency table comparison.

Group homes exerted a positive influence on post-release adjustment; Boarding homes a neutral effect; and private homes a negative influence.

412. Crime and Delinquency Literature Vol 6 (Review of Programmes), No. 3 September 1974.

A description and review of the following programmes: Silverlake Experiment; Youth Centre Research Project; Achievement Place; Community Treatment Project; Los Angeles Community Delinquency Control Project; Street Corner Research Project; Seattle Atlantic Street Centre; Neighbourhood Youth Programme Cincinnati.

The studies reviewed presented little evidence that the juvenile offender treatment programmes succeeded in reducing delinquency. Only three of the eight programmes (Youth Centre Research Project; Street Corner Research Project; Achievement Place) showed any evidence of success, and there was a strong possibility that their apparent success was an artifact of evaluation, since the methodologies of the three are the weakest of the eight.

413. CULBERTSON, R.E.

'The Effect of Institutionalization on the Delinquent Inmate's Self-Concept', The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology Vol. 66, No. 1 March 1975.

Baillieu Library.

Hypothesis of Study: self-concept will decrease with increasing time incarcerated, and the decrease will be linear in direction. Study to assess impact of institutionalization on the boys' self-concept.

Location: Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield, Indiana.

Self-concept measured with the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (a 100 item instrument), partitioned into a 3 x 5 matrix of sub-scores. Three rows represent 'Basic Identity', 'Self Satisfaction', and 'Perception of Behaviour'. Experimental group, 236, (less data on 14). Total population tested for Analysis of Variance and Product Moments.

Increase in self-concept found to be correlated to an increase in delinquent behaviour.

Conclusion suggested internalization of a delinquent value structure and a delinquent self-concept.

414. ELLSWORTH, R.; MORONEY, R.; KLETT.

'Milieu Characteristics of Successful Psychiatric Treatment Programmes', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 41, No. 3 April 1971, pp. 427-441.

Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

An examination of characteristics of efficient (high turnover) and effective (low return rate) psychiatric units.

Patient and staff perceptions of ward scales administered. Release and community tenure data collected on two populations:-

1. Admission patients
2. Current resident patients when programme initiated.

F Ratio analysis of variance employed.

Nursing staff and patients tended to attribute negative characteristics to efficient units. Effective programmes, on the other hand, were characterized as having motivated professional staff and active participant roles for both nursing staff and patients.

The findings of the study suggested that the strategy of identifying programme dimensions from the perceptions of staff and patients was a promising one. Programme dimensions measured by other frequently-used perception scales should also be examined for their relationship to various criteria of programme success.

415. FIXSEN, D.L.; PHILLIPS, E.L.; WOLF, M.M.
'Achievement Place: Experiments in Self-Government with Pre-Delinquents', Journal of Applied Behaviour Analysis Vol. 6, No. 1 1973, pp. 31-47.
Baillieu Library.

A goal of the treatment programme for pre-delinquent youths was the development of skills involved in the democratic decision-making process.

Two experiments were conducted to determine the role of some of the procedures in the boys' participation in the self-government system.

Location: Achievement Place, Kansas, (Area not Specified).

Two experimental groups used. Two sessions conducted with videotape monitors being used to record interactions of the groups. Calculations of the percentage of boys participating in each decision and the percentage of total rule violations were calculated.

The boys in Achievement Place participated in the discussion of consequences for a rule violation to a greater extent when they had complete responsibility for setting the consequences.

Results suggested that aspects of the democratic decision-making process in a small group could be studied and variables affecting participation could be identified and studied.

- 416 FODOR, I.E.
'The Use of Behaviour Modification Techniques with Female Delinquents', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LI, No. 2 February 1972, pp. 93-101.
Baillieu Library.

Behaviour modification techniques employed through group session treatment.

Location: Girls' Training School, unidentified.

Subjective assessment, although frequency of runaway behaviour carefully recorded and graphed.

The runaway frequency decreased and behaviour improved.

Programme within institutions can effect only temporary improvements. Follow-up procedures involving the girls' families, probation officers, and personnel in the courts, schools and welfare agencies should also be initiated.

417. GRYGIER, T.; GUARINO, M.; NEASE, B.; SAKOWICZ, L.
'Social Interaction in Small Units - New Methods of Treatment and Its Evaluation', Canadian Journal of Corrections Vol. 10, 1968, pp. 252-260.
Baillieu Library.

Cottage setting used, eight to ten boys per cottage. Programme based on the Two House Technique, a specific instrument designed to obtain ratings of significant persons for the young person in the treatment milieu. Maximum age of the boys was twelve years. Boys admitted were in need of care and control and were generally described as being maladjusted.

Location: White Oaks Village, Ontario, Canada.

Rho correlations of sociometric choices with behaviour ratings tabulated.

In the house, the male staff were generally preferred to the female staff and to the other children, having the highest correlation (0.9) between children's and staff's choices.

It was suggested that the treatment atmosphere was most positive where young boys can identify without conflict with the available father figure, a finding which fits in with the earlier training school research which drew attention to paternal pathology and deprivation in the background of many delinquents. White Oaks was not a social hybrid, (part residential community, part formal organization), but a true residential community in which the children perceived each other and the staff in sociometrically-equivalent terms.

418. GLEZERMAN, G.
'Preston's Family Project', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 26, No. 3 Fall 1973, pp. 24-25.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Termed a "stage development" programme. The first stage involved self-examination, facing reality, and learning how to recognize and correct weaknesses and anti-social behaviour. After stage 1, the individual moved into group therapy through encounter confrontation games.

Location: Preston School of Industry, Ione, California.

Parole load indicated it was a successful programme.

419. HALEY, H.L.
'Social Environment Therapy - A Treatment Approach for Correctional Institutions', Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections Vol. 16, No. 3 July 1974, pp. 256-271.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

A treatment approach with focus on creation of controlled environment in order to modify the inmates' social behaviour. The basic principle of the programme was that custodial officers could be one of the most effective factors in the institutional treatment of inmates, but only if the traditional difficulties of involving officers and inmates on a personal basis were overcome.

Location: Living Unit Concept, Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Further evaluative research was required in all aspects of the institutional treatment programme.

420. HEWITT, E.S.
'Project Independence', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 25, No. 2 Summer 1972, pp. 21-25.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Basic goal was to help young men develop responsibility and independence in an institutional setting.

Location: Preston School of Industry.

Sample: seventeen males, eleven selected for follow-up. Criteria of evaluation: parole violation and follow-up questionnaire.

Recidivism rates were not significant. Certain elements observed subjectively during existence of programme were stated to be important and significant. Not all young males coming to Youth Authority needed to be placed in a tightly controlled programme.

Psychopathic identification by instrument developed by Quay, 1964. A Control Group was used. Assessment criteria:

1. Average number of days in the Segregation Unit
2. Number of assaultive offences
3. Type of release from institution.

A comparison between this approach and regular institution counselling approach supports a de-emphasizing of verbal therapy in favour of novel and exciting activities to effectively manage the psychopath.

421. HODGKIN, NANCY.
'The New Careers Project at Vacaville: A Californian Experiment',
Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention Vol. 13, No. 2 1971
pp. 184-211.
Baillieu Library.

Combination of certain techniques of the therapeutic community with training in various skills. Living, learning and self-study groups. Socialisation techniques by attainment of approved goals.

Location: Vacaville, Psychiatric Prison, California.

Evaluation by recidivism rate. No evidence of control group.

Programme stated to be successful.

422. HOOD, R.
Borstal Reassessed, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., U.K. 1965.
Baillieu Library.

A non-homogeneous treatment technology model. Many different kinds of training programmes employed, each calculated to have a different effect. A discussion of research methodologies included.

Location: General - not specific to any one areas.

Detailed discussion of approaches to research and an outline of basic problems for researchers within the Borstal system.

423. HUTNER, R.
The Role and the Influence of Indigenous Leaders on Delinquent Youth in Institutions, Ministry of Social Welfare, State of Israel, Jerusalem.

A field survey concerned with the existing situation without any manipulation of variables, Evaluation by:-

1. Direct observation through a one-way screen
2. Staff interviews

3. By sociometric questionnaire evolved by Moreno Evans and Bronfenbrenner and
4. A "guess who" questionnaire.

Location: Six Institutions located in different parts of Israel.

424. INGRAM, G.L.; GERARD, R.E.; QUAY, H.C.; LEVINSON, R.B.
 'An Experimental Programme for the Psychiatric Delinquent - Looking in the "Correctional Wastebasket"', Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency Vol. 7, No. 1 January 1970, pp. 24-30.
 Baillieu Library.

Attempts at treating psychopathic offenders in correctional institutions have generally met with frustration and failure. Research with this type of individual has suggested a different approach, one which is action-orientated and employs non-verbal techniques. The programme emphasized novelty and excitement. Study groups were formed of in-resident youths identified as psychopathic.

Location: National Training School for Boys, Washington D.C.

425. JESNESS, CARL F.
 'The Preston Typology Study - An Experiment with Differential Treatment in an Institution', Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency Vol. 8, No. 1 January 1971, pp. 38-52.
 Baillieu Library.

An investigation of the feasibility and effectiveness of applying Interpersonal Maturity Level (I Level) Classification in an institutional setting.

Location: Preston School of Industry, California Youth Authority.

Random assignments were made to experimental or control groups. The experimental group was subdivided into six Halls for development of unique treatment programmes. Criteria of evaluation: Psychometrics, behaviour ratings and parole follow-up data.

Significantly greater gains were made by experimental groups. Parole data revealed no significant differences in the violation rates of experimental and control subjects.

Results indicated that whatever rehabilitation is accomplished in an institution must be complemented by supportive community services.

426. JESNESS, C.F. et al.
The Youth Centre Research Project, American Justice Institute, in Co-operation with California Youth Authority, July 1972.

A primary objective was to examine the differential impact of two treatment programmes in two institutions. One programme was orientated to Transactional Analysis, the other to Behaviour Modification. Both technologies involved the use of group methods and staff - boy contracts.

Location: O.H. Close School, Karl Holton School; Stockton, California.

Population was assigned to both schools randomly; the Jesness Inventory, and the Post-Opinion Poll were employed to gauge before/after effects. Parole Revocation was the only long-term outcome measure used. A comparison of a twelve month experimental period with previous rates for the general population was made, before inception of the project.

Recidivism of both E groups was lower than that of C groups. T.A. subjects evaluated the programme more positively.

427. JESNESS, C.F.
'An Overview of the Youth Centre Research Project', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 28, No. 1 Spring 1975, pp. 7-24.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

A four-year study to compare effectiveness of two treatment methods - Transactional Analysis and Behaviour Modification.

Location: O.H. Close and Karl Holton Schools, California.

Wards, 15-17. E₁ and E₂ Groups, N = 904. Recidivism rates checked. Evaluation criteria: I² Level Classification, Positive Regard Analysis of Convenience, Pre and Post tests.

Each programme generated specific treatment effects. The behavioural programme resulted in greater gains on the observer ratings, and the transactional analysis programme in greater gains on attitudinal and self-report dimensions.

The possibility of combining the programmes to obtain a synergistic effect was reported.

428. JOHNSTON, N.; SAVITZ, L.; WOLFGANG, M.E. (EDITORS)
The Sociology of Punishment and Correction, John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, 1962, 1970.
Baillieu Library.

A study of the effects of intensive counselling on older juvenile offenders in a medium security setting. The focus of the report was on the reactions of two classes of offenders to one specific type of treatment, particularly a study of possible interaction between individual counselling and the attribute of corrigibility or amenability to treatment.

Location: California (Department of Corrections.)

Two Control groups - C: Amenable
c: Non-amenable.

Similarly, two Experimental groups - E: Amenable
e: Non-amenable.

Return to custody, parole agent ratings, and parole suspensions used as criteria of evaluation.

429. KAHN, R.M.
'The Delinquent's Ability to use Information to Modify his Goals',
British Journal of Criminology Vol. II, No. 1 1971, pp. 63-72.
Baillieu Library.

The programme was an attempt to determine whether "learning from what happens to others" can be an effective way of communicating with "Character disorder" and "neurotic" delinquents, in terms of their own hierarchy of needs.

Location: A sample population from the Youth Service Board, Massachusetts.

Evaluation methodology: E and Control groups used. The groups were matched for age, IQ and social economic status, using the Warner, Meeker and Eeles (1949) scale. Six groups of twenty males each used, aged thirteen to eighteen. Statistical tests, Chi Square and Mann Whitney U Tests used.

It was significant that even the "character disorder" (who has so often seemed "unreachable") can modify aspirations when material presented to him is deemed relevant.

Results indicated that modification of goals was the first step in modification of behaviour.

430. KELLY-FRANCIS, J.; BAER, D.J.
'Physical Challenge as a Treatment for Delinquency', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 17, 1971, pp. 437-445.
Baillieu Library.

A determination of the effectiveness in reducing delinquency of a severe physical challenge-based programme, as compared with a traditional training school experience.

Location: Massachusetts. Three institutions participated under the auspices of the Massachusetts Division of Youth Service: Reception Centre for Boys; Lyman School for Boys; Industrial School for Boys.

E Group (N = 60) attended Outward Bound Schools. Control Group (N = 60) treated routinely by Massachusetts Division of Youth Service. Both group populations matched. Evaluation by recidivism rates and comparison one year after parole. Chi square test of significance applied and t test used to compare means ages of each group.

20% of experimental group recidivated.

42% of control group recidivated.

It appeared that those delinquents who were responding to an adolescent crisis rather than to a character defect profited most from such a programme.

431. KENNEDY, FLOYD C.
'The U.S. Air Force Prisoner Retraining Programme', Federal Probation Vol. 34, September 1970, pp. 39-46.
Baillieu Library.

Aim: Rehabilitation of Air Force Prisoners to avoid loss of trained personnel. Creation of civilian rights. Individual and group counselling techniques employed.

Location: Amarillo Air Force Base, Texas, U.S.A.

Evaluation criteria based on return to duty rate with follow-up interviews after six months return to duty and again on eventual discharge. No control group.

The return to duty rate 1962-1966 was 80.4%. The programme concluded to be a success. Some techniques applicable to penal setting.

432. KIMBLE, C.J.

'Transcendental Meditation in the Youth Authority', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 28, No. 1 Spring 1975, pp. 38-42.

Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Introduction of techniques of T.M. in order to reduce tension and anxiety.

Location: Karl Holton School, C.Y.A.

Subjective assessment mainly, but anxiety pre tests and post tests were administered.

433. KNIGHT, D.

Delinquency Causes and Remedies - The Working Assumptions of California Youth Authority Staff, February, 1972,
Monash Law Library. D 536 1972/2.

A questionnaire survey of 595 randomly selected members of California Youth Authority Staff conducted to:-

1. Tap staff experience as a step in developing a statement about delinquency and
2. better understand the working assumptions of staff who deal with delinquents.

Location: California (Youth Authority)

Questionnaire and factor analysis of dimensions with any one question.

A comprehensive set of results provided some significant attitude clusters relating to treatment and causes.

434. LEVINSON, R.B.; INGRAM, G.L.; AZCARATE, E.

'"Aversive" Group Therapy', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 14, 1968, pp. 336-339.

Baillieu Library.

Establishment of mandatory attendance in a special therapy group for anyone repeatedly committed to segregation. The object was to decrease the number of commitments to segregation unit and thereby increase the amount of time the inmate was exposed to correctional behaviour. Programme based on behavioural modification principle.

Location: National Training School for Boys, Washington, D.C.

Eligibility for entry into programme: At least one admission to segregation per month over a three months period.

Attendance: Once per week.

Exit requirements: Three successive months without segregation.

Population: 17.

Evaluation by measurement of number of trips to segregation.

Author stated that the programme caused a decrease in the number of segregation trips.

Aversive group therapy approach was reported as worthy of further investigation.

435. LOWE, J.; CHILDERS, W.; DOUCET, W.; DILLETUSO, J
'The Effects of using a Mod Versus a Traditional Approach in Communicating with Juvenile Delinquents', Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency Vol. 11, No. 1 January 1974, pp. 56-62.
Baillieu Library.

Hypothesis: Mod Squad approach (interviewers with modern dress and jargon) would be more conducive to increased communication than that of the traditional approach.

Location: Milledgeville Youth Development Centre, Georgia.

Random sample, 20 boys, 10 white and 10 black. Age range 15-18 years. group halved and questioned by both modern and traditional interviews with seven days interval between each interview. Analysis of taped interviews for subjects' response times, accuracy of response and comment content. Statistical F ratios of analysis of variance employed.

Institutionalized juvenile offenders, especially white boys, respond more freely to persons who attempt to relate to the youth life style.

436. Man to Man Job Therapy - An Evaluation of a Volunteer Programme with Youth Authority Wards, LEAA Grant No. D3133. 1973/4.
Monash Law Library.

Determination of the effectiveness of the M-2 Volunteer Programme within an institutional setting. Programme: February, 1973 - January 31, 1974. Hypothesis: Relationship established on a 1:1 basis between volunteer and ward would assist the ward during incarceration and on parole.

Location: California (Youth Authority).

E Group and C Group, random assignment of Ss. Valid test instruments used to test data collected with statistical testing of significance, X^2 analysis. Data collected by questionnaires, case files, interviewing and on site observation.

Job therapy failed to meet all goals laid out for it.

The programme is viewed in a positive way although not enough parole data gathered to substantiate positive attitude.

437. MILER, C.J.; MAYER, D.; WHITWORTH, W.E.
'A Study of Mentally Retarded Juvenile Offenders in Corpus Christi, Texas', Federal Probation, June 1973, No. 37, pp. 54-61.
Baillieu Library.

Introduction of a special treatment approach with a caseload of retarded offenders as part of an attempt to improve diagnostic procedures in agencies and institutions. Behavioural modification by positive reinforcement employed Family and Group Therapy.

Location: Martineau Juvenile Hall, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Sample 28 males, age range 10-17 median age 14.5. I.Q. range 51-83 Median 67.5 I.Q. parameters for study 50-83. No control group. Evaluation based on recidivism, school progress, family dynamics and the individual's personality reintegration.

Group Therapy met with minimal success, but school achievement and family dynamics stated to improve after 1 year of the two year project.

438. OHLIN, L.E.; COATES, R.B.; MILLER, A.D.
'Evaluating the Reform of Youth Corrections in Massachusetts', Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency January 1975, pp. 3-16
Baillieu Library and Western Youth Welfare Service.

This article outlined the research design of a project to study the reforms made by Massachusetts Department of Youth Services in transferring from a training school to community based treatment model.

Location: Harvard Law School, Centre for Criminal Justice.

Evaluation by recidivism data, including a comparison of the court appearance rate on a six month follow-up basis. (Use of an attitude questionnaire in the programme was inferred from report contents).

Current indications show a drop in recidivism rate from 49% to 24% for boys, and no change for girls.

A significant decline in court appearances and a greater positive response of youth to the new programme was indicated by the report. A detailed conclusion was incorporated.

439. OWEN, K.
'The Prescoed Approach', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly California Vol. 26, No. 2 Summer 1973, pp. 5-11.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

The aim of the treatment was to increase the individual trainee's ability to cope with the demands of society in a non delinquent way. In order to meet this aim, a treatment plan for each trainee was compiled at the end of the two week assessment period. This plan seeks to examine the factors which may affect an individual's delinquency, and hence to isolate the individual's training needs and recommend action on such needs in terms of casework, group work, education, work and leisure.

Location: Prescoed Borstal, U.K. Monmouthshire, South Wales.

Programme claimed to be successful. Results not stated statistically.

The benefits of the Prescoed approach were felt to be:

1. A healthy and friendly atmosphere.
2. A high level of co-operation from trainees and, as a result, little real conflict.
3. Good staff involvement with the satisfaction that this brings.

440. PARLETT, T.; AYERS, J.
 'The Modification of Criminal Personality through massed Learning by Programmed Instruction', Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections Vol. 13, No. 2 April 1971, pp. 155-165.
 Social Welfare Department, Head Office Library.

Hypothesis 1. If the criminal personality was of a specific type and if inmates of the correctional institutions used in this study were of that type and if Cattell's assumptions were correct, then the mean scorer on the 16 PF should show characteristic deviations from the population mean on Factors, C E G I O, Q3 and Q4.

Hypothesis 2. If the criminal tended to be of the global type and if it was probable that the more analytic tended to attend school, then the mean scores attained on the hidden figures test for all inmates would be lower than the mean for the normal population.

Hypothesis 3. If the programmed instruction in particular and correctional education in general was a reformative agent, then after a period of correctional education the personality profiles of those particular inmates should show changes from the pattern specific to criminality towards the norm.

Location: William heat Institution, Metchosin, British Columbia.

In order to test the hypotheses, four groups were set up, (matched samples) and exposed to different programmes. Pre and post testing on the 16 PF test of Cattell. T Test of significance used to measure group differences together with analysis of co-variance.

H1 generally accepted.

H2 substantiated with one qualification, that cognitive style appears to be modified by programmed instruction.

H3 partly substantiated.

A further study was intended in which an attempt was to be made to eliminate the instructor effect and to measure the dimensions of change in modes of response to moral dilemmas.

441. ROBERTS, A.H.; ERIKSON, R.V.
 'Delay of Gratification, Porteus Maze Test Performance, and Behavioural Adjustment in a Delinquent Group', Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 73, No. 5 1968, pp. 449-453.
 Baillieu Library.

The study explored the relationships between ability or willingness to delay gratification, a measure of foresight and planning ability, a measure of impulse control and the rated behavioural adjustment of delinquent boys in a restrictive training school situation.

Location: New Mexico Boys' School, Springer.

Porteus Maze Test measures of planning ability, foresight (T.Q.) impulse control, I.Q. and reates of adjustment measured. E Group, N = 50, new admissions who smoked.

Results detailed in report. Both measures of delay of gratification were significantly related to the Porteus measures and the adjustment ratings. Delay of gratification also found to be related in part to age and ethnic group membership, but not to I.Q.

442. SANSON: FISHER, R.
Delinquent Girls - Research in Progress. By Superintendent, Girls' Treatment Centre.

A study of delinquent girls involving operant conditioning experiments of concentration span and interaction processes.

Location: Nyandie Girls' Treatment Centre, Western Australia.

Factor analysis of psychological tests, social history, and institutional data on delinquent girls were used to find correlates with 'success'.

This report was a progress report only: No results available.

443. SANDHU, HARJIT S.
'Therapy with Violent Psychopaths in an Indian Prison Community', International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology. Vol. 14, No. 3 1970, pp. 138-144.
Baillieu Library.

Implementation of a small experimental institution for small groups of violent offenders with a constant record of serious trouble making in previous prisons.

Location: Special Prison, State of Haryana, India.

Experimental period April, 1962 - July, 1964 (27 months). Population sample 18. Prisoners in experimental group denoted as psychopathic. No control group. Evaluation based on prisoner's attitude to manual work (mainly in garden) and general conduct in prison community.

13 out of 18 deemed "successful". 5 little or no change. Further experimentation warranted.

444. SCHULMAN, R.
'Examples of Adolescent Group Homes in Alliance with Larger Institutions', Child Welfare Vol. LIV, No. 5 May 1975, pp. 341-349.
Baillieu Library.

The Group's emphasis is on health, functioning, capacity and expectations. Counselling behavioural modification techniques employed.

Location: Hawthorne Boys' Annex, Hawthorne Girls' Annex; Linden Hill Annex Group Home, Rego Park Apartment, New York State.

No detailed description of any evaluation technique given; assumed to be subjective assessment.

The success of the Group Home depended largely on three factors: the selection and grouping of the children; the nature of the staff; and the clarity of the programme objectives.

445. SHOHAM, BEN DAVID; SMILANSKY

'Rehabilitation Treatments in Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents in Israel', Abstracts on Criminology & Penology Vol. 11, No. 2

March/April 1971, pp. 158-164.

Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Purpose of the study was to examine the institutional impact on the adolescent inmate.

Location: Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents, Ministry of Social Welfare.

Recidivism rates and subjective observation used. Detailed recidivism rates; treatment in the institution, including routine and staff efforts, had no influence on rates of success or failure.

After-care has great possibilities for rehabilitation because of the characteristics of care in conditions of freedom. The initial period after release is decisive in the dilemma of whether an ex-offender will be rehabilitated or become a recidivist.

446. SLOANE, H.N.; RALPH, J.L.

'A Behaviour Modification Programme in Nevada', International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology Vol. 17, No. 3 1973, pp. 290-296.

Baillieu Library.

A treatment approach is used. A modified form of "transactional" or "reality" therapy combined with "large group counselling" and "individual counselling".

Location: Nevada Youth Training Centre, Elko, Nevada.

Evaluation methodology: Experimental Group - 1 dormitory, 18-26 wards, average age 14 years; Control group - another dormitory. evaluation by rating system according to behaviour modification goals attained. The only formal test used was the Iowa test of Educational Development Battery. Experimental period: September 1968 - July 1969.

A reduction in recidivism and an increase in educational test scores were obtained for the experimental group in excess of control group rates.

Because of the small population involved, the data was merely suggestive.

447. SORELL, M.

An Assessment of Training at McNally Training Centre for Juvenile Males (16-18 years), Unpublished research, South Australian Department of Social Welfare, South Australia.

An assessment of the McNally programme with that portion of the population in residence, for a minimum of three months.

Location: McNally Training Centre, South Australia.

Criteria used to assess training effects are further apprehended crime, and employment stability after release.

448. STREET, VINTNER PERROW.

Organization for Treatment - A Comparative Study of Institutions for Delinquents, The Free Press, New York, 1966.
Baillieu Library.

The present research design sought to probe traditional and new correctional institutions in depth and at the same time to collect the types of systematic data required for precise comparisons and to run educational staff seminars.

Evaluative assessment by questionnaires for staff, inmates and consequent factor analysis of returns and index constructions for staff data. The six organizations were observed from time to time, over a six year period; Questionnaire data collected twice, 12 months apart.

None of the institutions was truly successful at producing changes appropriate to the lives the inmates would lead on the outside. The effects of the more conventional and open programmes of the re-education/development institutions appeared mixed, but on balance they seemed to show improvement or at least the preservation of personal skills and emotional controls needed after release.

Correctional institutions should specify treatment objectives from a wider or long-term perspective to include re-integration of the inmates into the community.

449. STUDD, E.; MESSINGER, S.L.; WILSON, T.P.

C Unit, Search for Community in Prison, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1968.
Baillieu Library.

A control by community programme with inmates participating in decisions affecting the running of the unit. A combination of several treatment modalities used. Each prison inmate becomes part of a resocialization model for treatment, by learning to manage all the socialization processes available in prison life, to encourage inmates to use the socially induced crisis of imprisonment for change toward moral maturity and increased social competence.

Location: Deuel Vocational Institution, nr. Tracy, California.

No tests of statistical significance were employed. The rationale being that on the basis of observations a particular pattern of findings was anticipated, i.e. consistent differences in specified directions. It is agreed that predictions in the study were more highly specified by prior observations than were their hypotheses, so that a single negative finding would have meant that the interpretation is not supported, no matter how significant the data. Criteria of success in C unit were assumed to be ability to communicate and adaptability.

Detailed results are described in the publication in terms of the treatment model and individual case histories.

The basic design of 'C' unit was geared to creating the conditions under which people could change themselves through changing the way they worked together on common tasks.

450. VIGOD, Z.L.
 'A Prison Therapeutic Community and its Decision-Making Structure'
Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, Vol. 16, No. 4,
 October 1974, pp. 411-419.
 Social Welfare Department, Head Office Library.

This paper was concerned with examining the organizational responses to conflicting goals as reflected in one particular aspect of prison organization, its decision-making structure.

Location: A Medium Security Federal Penitentiary, Eastern Canada.

To help indicate the viability of the therapeutic community as a method for the treatment of the offender. More research is needed regarding the internal dynamics of the therapeutic community.

451. WESTMA, S.R.; WESTENDORP, F.
 'Straight Talk - An Approach to Team Treatment on an Adolescent Unit'.
Adolescence Vol. VI, No. 24 Winter 1971, pp. 475-483.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

An attempt to reach treatment-resistive adolescents. Individual personal counselling and group counselling employed.

Location: Adolescent Unit, Pine Rest Christian Hospital.

Subjective assessment based on personal observation of adolescents, discussions (i.e. whether or not staff and adolescents communicate effectively) used as evaluation methodology.

Stated to be an effective technique.

A treatment approach utilizing the entire team in a therapeutic encounter with the teenager, has provided therapeutic effects for the individual patient and the treatment team.

B5. Post Institutional Measures

501. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY
Evaluation of the Social, Personal and Community Experience
 (Pre-Parole Programme), Report No. 66, November 1975.

The Social, Personal And Community Experience programme (SPACE) is a 90-day pre-parole and intensive parole programme for young men and women under the jurisdiction of the California Youth Authority. Three different types of treatment modalities employed.

Location: California (Youth Authority).

Ward background characteristics were examined in terms of personal, social, and delinquency data obtained from clinical case summaries. Administration of two personality inventories and records maintained as part of the SPACE programme evaluation. Programme performance and outcome data relating to a 90-day residential phase in SPACE include number of disciplinary actions reported, number of arrests, employment status, days in the residential phase and success or failure categorization within the residential phase. Additional programme data was collected to ascertain treatment modalities used.

70% of the wards admitted to SPACE in the first year had successfully completed the residential programme by March 31, 1975, and had been paroled. In conjunction with certain ward background characteristics, treatment modality was found to have a significant effect upon length of stay in the programme. Wards who successfully completed this SPACE pre-parole phase revealed few significant attitudinal changes, as reflected on scales of a personality inventory. The arrest records of the SPACE pre-parole residents were compared with those of similar wards assigned to the regular parole programme. Approximately 9% of the SPACE programme residents as compared with 30% of the regular parolees had been arrested during the first three months in the community.

For wards with extensive prior delinquent records, a multiple approach involving reality therapy and individual or group psychotherapy along with role training appeared to be the most effective for maximising length of stay.

502. CILCH, K.R.
'Parolee House', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California
 Vol. 24, No. 4 Winter 1971, pp. 3-12.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

An alternative to the cycle of incarceration and parole - a self-help, peer-operated residence for youthful offenders. Every programme element is structured around and within the peer group subculture.

Location: California (Youth Authority).

Programme considered by author to be successful.

Article stated that the Parolee House format provides an opportunity to attempt differential treatment approaches.

503. HOLT, NORMAN.
'Temporary Prison Release' (California's Pre-Release Furlough Programme), Crime and Delinquency vol. 17, 1971, pp. 414-430. Baillieu Library.

A preparation of inmates for eventual return to the community. Responsibility for making application for furlough lies with the inmates. Each candidate was required to develop very specific and detailed plans of what he intends to accomplish in the three days to prepare himself for his return to the community.

Location: California State Prison System, Southern Conservation Centre.

Three sources of data:

1. furlough application forms,
2. post furlough caseworker interview,
3. follow up questionnaire tests to family or sponsor of inmate.

No control group indicated. Total furloughed population 795 inmates. Evaluation achieved mainly by caseworker assessment.

The independent rater judged 51% of the inmates as having accomplished as much as or more than they had planned. Only 12% were rated as having completed less than half of their plans. Two men were rated as having accomplished little or nothing.

The data was claimed to indicate that the pre-release furloughs have beneficial effects in preparing inmates for a return to the community.

504. JEFFERY, R.; WOOLPERT, S.
'Work Furlough as an Alternative to Incarceration; an Assessment of its Effects on Recidivism and Social Cost', Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology Vol. 65, No. 3 1974, pp. 405-415. Baillieu Library.

Individualised treatment. Facilitation of re-entry into the community from an institutionalized setting.

Location: San Mateo County Work Furlough Programme.

Comparison of Work Furloughs with a control sample matched with similar social and criminal histories. Recidivism rates determined. E (N = 110) C (N = 94). Friedman two way analysis of variance. Four year post release period studied.

Mann Whitney U tests performed on the data revealed that, in general, work furlough inmates fared substantially better after release from gaol than the control group inmates.

505. RUDOLF, A.; ESSELSTYN, T.C.; KIRKHAM, GEORGE L.
'Evaluating Work Furlough', Federal Probation Vol. 35, March 1971,
pp. 34-38.
Baillieu Library.

Selected inmates paroled to work in the community during the day
and revoked during non-working hours.

Location: Elmwood Rehabilitation Centre, Santa Clara County,
California.

Control group. Non-furloughed inmate population June 30, 1965 -
July, 1967: 305. Furlough - Experimental Group: 528. Two
groups compared statistically. $p < .05$, to determine significance
of variables, between groups. Recidivism rates for both groups
were calculated.

Furloughed inmates compared favourably with non-furloughed inmates.
Significance between groups not apparent at .05 level.

No conclusions drawn until other aspects of the programme were
completed.

506. RUDOLF, A; ESSELSTYN, T.C.
'Evaluating Work Furlough: A Follow-up', Federal Probation No. 37
June 1973, pp. 48-53.
Baillieu Library.

Parole for community day work.

Location: Elmwood Rehabilitation Centre, Santa Clara County,
California.

1968-1970 data collected on 2,360 inmates, 42% work furlough-
experimental group; 58% non-work furlough-control group. Instrument
applied: Inmate background and family background questionnaires.
California Psychological Inventory. Adjective Check List. Major
evaluative technique: Post release criminality.

No firm results statistically presented, yet outcome felt to be
favourable.

Favourable outcome of work furlough group was probably due to
experience of the work furlough.

507. RUTH, GUY A.
'The Cregier Outpost - A Therapeutic Response to the Juvenile
Offender', Federal Probation, No. 38 September 1974, pp. 43-49.
Baillieu Library.

Voluntarily-based quasi behaviour modification system operated by
monetarily reinforcing school attendance, academic and behavioural
performance (Maximum \$5 per week). Set up initially as an educational
alternative for youths released from Illinois Youth Correctional
Institution.

Location: Cregier Outpost, Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Illinois.

15-18 year male blacks. Evaluation of programme by recidivism rate of programme population, compared to paroled population. Group, individual and family therapy service employed as a back-up to educational work. Population: 135 since September, 1970. Usual population: 20 at any one time.

Recidivism rates of programme population lower than overall parole population. Educational class attendance, satisfactory.

The Cregier Outpost was regarded as successful and staff continuity was regarded as highly important.

508. SHORT, M.C.; SINGER, M.J.
'Group Work with Youths on Parole', Social Work Vol. 17, No. 6
November 1972, pp. 78-84.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Two fold purpose of the programme:-

1. To teach counsellors group work techniques with behaviour modification ramifications.
2. To examine usefulness of group work techniques, behaviour modification techniques, and selected use of youths as role models.

Location: Bureau of Juvenile Placement, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Comparison of recidivism rates and difficulties with legal agencies between the Control and Experimental Groups.

Detailed conclusions listed for future work programmes along slightly altered lines, e.g. group meetings should begin earlier than the sixth training session. The role model concept as it existed in this programme should be eliminated.

509. STANTON, JOHN M.
'Murderers on Parole', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 15 1969,
pp.149-155.
Baillieu Library.

A survey of paroled murderers in New York State, to determine certain background data and a comparison of violation and new conviction rates of paroled murderers with those of paroled non-murderers.

Location: New York State Division of Parole.

evaluation methodology: Comparison of overall delinquency rate and new conviction rate. Data compared statistically using Chi Square evaluation of significance of difference. Sample population of paroled murderers, 576. Control group for delinquency rate comparison, 7,370, consisting of males released for the first time on parole supervision during the period 1958-1959.

Paroled murderers' rates of violations and new convictions on parole were significantly lower than those of paroled non-murderers.

B6. After-Care Community Services

B.6.1 Non Residential Community Based

601. ADLER, F.; BALL, JOHN C.
 'Drug Abuse Treatment Programmes as a Natural Criminology Laboratory - A Pennsylvania Study', International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology Vol. 16, No. 1 1972, pp. 13-17.
 Baillieu Library.

Examinations of seven different therapeutic approaches:

1. Methodone maintenance
2. Rap House
3. Individual Counselling
4. Therapeutic Communities
5. Religious Communities
6. Detoxification Programmes
7. Social Action Programmes

Location: Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute.

Experience of the various methodologies needed to be analysed and controlled, clinical experimentation introduced.

602. BRODERSEN, R.E.
 'San Joaquin County: A Day Care Treatment Centre', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 24, No. 3 Fall 1971, pp. 20-24.
 Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Day Care treatment centres were evaluated as a way of helping youthful offenders reintegrate themselves into the community by participating in a programme that kept them in the community, not institutionalized. Remedial education, family and group counselling and recreational activities used.

Location: Special Services Division, San Joaquin County Probation Department.

Age range - 14-18 years; Males (non-violent history); Sample, N = 53.
 Instrument: ZZ00MM - self-analysis of a goal-directed life.
 (Success Motivation Institute In)
 Programme evaluated by school attendance, number of contacts with law enforcement agencies and personal observations.

School attendance improved, legal referral improved. Most significant change in areas of attitude and behaviour.

Programme considered successful.

603. BOISVERT, M.J.
 'Behaviour Shaping as an Alternative to Psychotherapy', Social Casework Vol. 55, No. 1 1974, pp. 43-47.
 Baillieu Library.

Simultaneous use of the time out procedure and positive/negative reinforcement. The time out procedure involved the temporary suspension of the subject's normal activity. In essence, it was a period of isolation ranging from two minutes to two hours.

Location: Youth Opportunities Upheld, Inc. Worcester, Massachusetts.

Simultaneous use of the time out procedure and reinforcements by trained parents reduced the number of fights in the family situation.

A successful, useful, therapeutic tool.

604. COLE, C.W.; OETTINGER; MISKIMINS, R.W.
'Self Concept Therapy for Adolescent Females', Journal of Abnormal Psychology Vol. 74, No. 6 1969, pp. 642-645.
Baillieu Library.

A group treatment programme aimed specifically at producing self-concept changes in female adolescents with a record of behaviour problems.

Location: South East Wyoming Mental Health Centre, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

14 adolescent females referred for delinquent and acting-out behaviour were compared, pre and post treatment, on measures of self-concept, ideal concept and anxiety. Compared to a control group. Significance of differences between groups measured by F ratio.

Self-concept changes systematic - in E Group at a significant level.

The programme type stated to be a success. Concluded that opportunity for constant interaction with highly adequate feminine role models a major ingredient.

605. CRESON, D.L.; BLAKENEY, P.M.
'Social Structure in an Adolescent Milieu Programme - Implications for Treatment', Adolescence Vol. V, No. 20 Winter 1970, pp. 407-426.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

An attempt to determine how accurately the staff perceives the structure and function of the adolescent group within the treatment programme.

Location: Medical School Complex, University of Texas, Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas.

Comparison of observations, notes recorded by staff with information elicited from formal questionnaires. E Group, N = 12 (boys). Period of programme: 3 months.

Some success stated to have been achieved.

To increase the effectiveness of the milieu programme changes were suggested. A continuing check on the efficiency of the adolescent milieu in affecting desired goals was felt to be of great importance in facilitating continued improvements within the programme.

606. DUXBURY, E
Evaluation of Youth Service Bureaus, State of California, Department of Youth Authority, November, 1973.

An evaluation of Youth Service Bureaus in California. Objectives were:

1. To determine if Youth Service Bureaus could divert a significant number of youth from the juvenile justice system.
2. To determine if the bureaus could utilize existing community resources in a more co-ordinated manner.
3. To determine if delinquency was reduced in selected project areas.

Location: California (Youth Authority)

Criteria of evaluation: total number of arrests, rate of arrests per area, arrests by type.

Delinquency as determined by juvenile arrests, was markedly reduced in some areas.

607. EPSTEIN, N.
'Brief Group Therapy in a Child Guidance Clinic: Social Work (New York) Vol. 15, No. 3 July 1970, pp. 33-38.
Baillieu Library.

Group therapy for parents and children, long term or short term, depending on the applicants.

Location: Children's Psychiatric Centre, Eatontown, N.J.

Subjective assessment and follow-up questionnaires compared with pre-programme questionnaires.

Majority of children and parents did not need to continue beyond the brief therapy programme. A diminution of anxiety and a more realistic level of mutual expectation as well as learning of basic coping techniques resulted in an improvement of functioning.

608. JEFFREY, C. RAY; JEFFREY, INA A.
'Delinquents and Dropouts: An Experimental Programme in Behaviour Change'. Canadian Journal of Corrections Vol. 12, 1970, pp. 47-58.
Baillieu Library.

Article described the establishment of a voluntary non-institutional centre for the retraining of high school dropouts with delinquent careers. Remedial education and shaping of behaviour by reward techniques employed.

Location: Washington D.C. Delinquency Project.

Observation of behaviour, attendance records, number of programmed educational units completed per number of weeks on course, calculated by Spearman Rank Correlation. Initial Sample population: 167.

At the end of the project, 22 students took general education test. 13 passed, 9 failed.

No real reduction in delinquency rate expected until the available means to commit criminal acts was reduced.

609. LOWE, C.
'Contra Costa County: The G.U.I.D.E. Programme for Girls',
Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 24, No. 3
Fall 1971, pp. 35-36.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

G.U.I.D.E. offers an alternative to public school education, coupled with individual, group and family counselling. Emphasis was placed on self-knowledge geared toward increased ego strength and improved ability to relate to others. Treatment methods included: an eclectic approach to counselling; yoga; transactional analysis; psychodrama; gestalt and reality therapy; use of video tape; a no-fail, non-graded approach to learning; craft work and work experience.

Location: Contra Costa County, Day Treatment Facility, City of Concord.

Subjects: 10 girls, aged 14-18. No formal methodology used.
Criterion of success: Institutional Commitment.

After 3½ years the programme produced an 85% success rate, using institutional commitment as the failure criterion. Only about 20% of girls who successfully completed the G.U.I.D.E. programme returned to the public school system.

In terms of cost, (approximately \$388 per student per month), day treatment appears significantly more effective than institutional placement.

610. MANDELBAUM, A.
'Family Process in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Children and Adolescents', Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic Vol. 35, No. 3 May 1971, pp. 153-166.
Baillieu Library.

The goal of the programme is better family functioning as a social unit (of benefit to each member who participates). Achieved through the use of family knowledge in diagnosis and in-patient treatment. A psychotherapeutic approach to the patient and significant family members.

Location: Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas.

Subjective assessment "in situ" during operations of the programme.

The family process was a complement to other treatment modalities and may have strengthened the total treatment given by the residential centre.

611. MARSHALL, K.A.; STEWART, M.F.
'Day Treatment as a Complementary Adjunct to Residential Treatment', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. XLVIII, No. 1 January 1969, pp. 40-44.
Baillieu Library.

The programme provided care for the child who needed more than out-patient therapy without needing to be placed in residential care. Children were emotionally disturbed or manifested some form of a behaviour problem.

Location: Eastfield Children's Centre, California.

Day treatment is an important adjunct to treatment. This form of addition to the spectrum of services has demonstrated itself to be both therapeutically and economically sound.

612. PETERS, J.T. et al.
'Group Psychotherapy of the Sex Offender', Federal Probation Vol. 32, September 1968, pp. 41-45.
Baillieu Library.

Study retrospective; 92 offenders; evaluation of a group psychotherapy programme.

Location: Out-patient Clinic, Philadelphia General Hospital.

C Group, N = 75. Groups open ended; as older members left new members were added. Treatment divided into four groups. Recidivism over the two year follow-up period checked together with Likert scale ratings.

The C group had a much higher percentage of rearrests for all new crimes than the T group.

Since the T group had more previous sex offence convictions and were considered more likely recidivists, their much lower rearrest rates for all offences was viewed as an empirical indicator of the success of the therapy programme.

613. PENN, M.L.; SPEER, D.C.; WILLIAMS, J.
'Group Counselling for Offenders', Social Work (New York) Vol. 18, No. 1 January 1973, pp. 74-79.
Baillieu Library.

Group counselling (Age range 18-30 years). 3 hour weekly group sessions for misdemeanants. The aim was to see whether recidivism could be reduced through intensive pre-lease group counselling, intensive post-discharge follow-up and continuing services in the community.

Location: Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Small control and experimental group, 11 in each. Main evaluation: subjective.

Preliminary results stated to be promising.

Further experimentation required.

614. POST, G.C.; HICKS, R.A.; MONFORT, M.F.
'Day Care Programme for Delinquents - A new Treatment Approach', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 14, 1968, pp. 353-359.
Baillieu Library.

A day care programme for girls and their families. Group counselling, discussion and recreational activities. The programme was based on the belief that a child should be kept in her own home and community whenever feasible.

Location: San Mateo County (Redwood City), California.

It was planned to compare the day group with institutional populations in regard to costs, recidivism, overt ratings of adjustments by teachers, probation officers, employers and family. The C.P.I. psychometric tests were also to be administered.

615. SHAW R.; BLUMENFELD, H.; SENF, R.
'A Short Term Treatment Programme in a Child Guidance Clinic',
Social Work (New York) Vol. 13, No. 3 1968, pp. 81-90.
Baillieu Library.

Family treatment in a short term programme with contact limited to twelve sessions. Two goal types:

1. An attack on psychopathology.
2. Alteration of the environment or parental attitudes.

Location: Madeleine Borg Child Guidance Institute, New York City.

Ratings of improvement were made on a three point scale. Data for analysis was obtained from an examination of the case records (N = 119); families and from social worker assessment (N = 108). No control group. 25 families were rated by both methods, as a cross check on concordance of methods. Test of significance of differences by Chi Square.

Moderate or much improvement was shown by 56% of the children and 62% of the parents one year after termination. Planned goals were attained by 71% of the children, 78% of mothers and 58% of fathers. Workers felt satisfied with the outcome in 67% of the cases. Termination caused no special difficulties in the majority of cases.

It was stated that with proper case selection, short term treatment was an efficacious type of intervention that produced durable benefits.

616. SHORE, M.F.; MASSIMO, J.L.
'After Ten Years - A Follow-Up of Comprehensive Vocationally-Orientated Psychotherapy', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
Vol. 43, No. 1 January 1973, pp. 128-132.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Follow-up on a short term community-based programme for adolescent delinquent males. 1962-1972 Original Programme focused on employment as an entree for other services like remedial education and psychotherapy.

Longitudinal study - control and experimental groups. Detailed histories were obtained about jobs, marital status, education and legal status.

E Group showed significantly better overall adjustment when compared with untreated controls.

Adolescence was seen as a natural crisis period and intervention techniques of an innovative type were believed necessary.

617. VILLEPONTEAUX, LORENZ
'Crisis Intervention in a Day School for Delinquents', Crime and Delinquency Vol 16, 1970, pp. 317-323.
Baillieu Library.

A day care programme for delinquent boys with innovation of a special technique involving the evocation of crises and the subsequent handling of them in a therapeutic manner. Services of remedial education recreation and cultural enrichment provided.

Location: Horizon House, Charleston, South Carolina.

Specifically, the use of crisis intervention seemed to be almost tailor-made for delinquents since they usually experienced an exceptional number of day to day crises. To effectively apply the type of intervention described in the article. further study was necessary to learn how and to what the client responded, as well as how the worker himself responded to the evocation of and intervention into crisis.

618. WARREN, M.Q.

An Experiment in Alternatives to Incarceration for Delinquent Youth: Recent Findings in the Community Treatment Project (Correction in the Community, Monograph No. 4) Board of Corrections, California, June 1964. Monash Law Library.

Development of a treatment model with prescriptive treatment/control strategies for defined types of delinquents and comparison of traditional experimental programmes.

Location: California (Youth Authority)

Experimental and Control groups used. Comparative effectiveness analyses based upon indices relating to parole criteria, psychological changes in subjects and social adjustment in the community.

The Community Treatment Project has demonstrated to the Youth Authority its feasibility as an alternative to institutionalization.

619. WERKMAN, S.L.

'Value Confrontations Between Psychotherapists and Adolescent Patients', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 44, No. 3 April 1974. Baillieu Library.

Drug use, dissent and changes in social behaviour and career directions among adolescents during the past decade have spawned a new mode of expression of adolescent emotional problems, often difficult for the psychotherapist to fit into his concepts of the traditional working alliance and goals of treatment. This paper explored the differences in values and life styles between therapists and their patients that complicated the treatment process, and proposes modifications in treatment technique that may have been useful with certain adolescent patients.

Location: University of Colorado, School of Medicine, Denver.

No conclusions drawn from the discussion material in terms of success/failure. Paper was philosophically orientated.

620. WESTHUES, K.

'The Drop-in Centre: A Study in Conflicting Realities', Social Casework Vol. 53, No. 6 June 1972, pp. 361-368. Department of Social Welfare Head Office Library.

Aim: To provide a place for contemporary alienated persons; to act as a mediator between society and individuals not in the society main-stream. Staffed by volunteers.

Location: Domino Drop-In Centre, Ontario.

621. WHISKIN, F.E.
'Treating Depressed Offenders in the Court Clinic', International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology Vol. 18, No. 2 1974, pp. 136-142.
Baillieu Library.

Boston Juvenile Court Clinic, description of three cases.

Location: Boston Juvenile Court Clinic.

Client-analyst discussion in therapy situation.

The paper organized clinical material in an attempt to indicate that certain offenders expressed a depressive core of their personalities through their antisocial acting out.

6.2 Residential Community Based Programmes

622. AVERILL, S.C.; CADMAN, W.H.; CRAIG, L.P.; LINDEN, R.E.
'Group Psychotherapy' with Young Delinquents - Report from a Residential Treatment Centre', Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic Vol. 37, No. 1 January 1973, pp. 1-70.

Description of programme: premises:-

- 1st treatment modality: Milieu Programme - capitalization on the internal strengths of the boy.
- 2nd treatment modality: Group and individual counselling;
- 3rd treatment modality: Group Psychotherapy;
- 4th treatment modality: Educational Process;
- 5th treatment modality: Re-educational Process;
- 6th treatment modality: Modification of parental and community attitudes.

Location: Kansas Boys' Industrial School.

Results not discussed in detail. Focus was on the treatment modalities.

623. BARDILL, D.R.
'Group Therapy Techniques with Pre-Adolescent Boys in a Residential Treatment Centre', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LII, No. 8 October 1973.
Baillieu Library.

Group therapy techniques designed on a behaviour contracting model. A combination of activities and verbal communication in a programme to control behaviour and enhance personal relationships. Age range: 9 - 13 years.

Location: Edgemoor of Maryland, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Evaluation subjective.

A productive approach may lie in treatment experiences with the more conventional verbal treatment modality. Talking and acting may complement each other in a way that expands the treatment options available to the therapist and enhances the impact of the whole treatment experience.

624. BEYER, H.J.
'Temporary Detention in the Community Treatment Project', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 27, No. 2 Summer 1974, pp. 16-24.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Temporary detention of Wards (with special problems) in an attempt to assist rehabilitation.

Location: Community Treatment Project C.Y.A. Northern Reception Centre Clinic.

Some problems associated with use of temporary detention can contribute to the youngster's rehabilitation while not unduly interfering with his rights as a citizen.

625. BRADLEY, H.B.
'Community-based Treatment for Young Adult Offenders', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 15, No. 3 1969, pp. 359-370.
Baillieu Library.

A two-year programme aimed at developing conceptual, operational and architectural designs for advanced correctional practice. This paper set forth the distinguishing features of the resulting proposal for a community-based correctional programme for young adult offenders. From 3 to 5 48-bed residential centres were to be located in high delinquency areas to combine the programme services performed by correctional institutions and parole divisions. Highlights of the programme development process were discussed in terms of organizational design, decision-making processes, staff roles, staffing patterns, and feed-back and evaluation of programme processes.

626. DAVIDS, A.; RYAN, R.; SALVATORE, P.D.
'Effectiveness of Residential Treatment for Psychotic and Other Disturbed Children', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 38 April 1968, pp. 469-475.
Baillieu Library.

An exploratory study of factors which affected the course and the long-range outcomes of a residential treatment.

Location: Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital (A Neuro Psychiatric Hospital involved with treatment of abnormal children). Riverside, Rhode Island.

Three instruments employed:-

1. List of chief complaints at the time of intake.
2. Schedule for extracting information from case records
3. Follow-up questionnaire. Information provided was initially tabulated for the schizophrenic and passive-aggressive group, and then summed for the total combined sample. Chi Square tests of association were used to compare findings in the two diagnostic categories.

Children diagnosed "childhood schizophrenia" or "passive-aggressive personality" revealed several significant differences in presenting symptoms but very few differences on variables present during treatment or on measures of adjustment following treatment. Children judged as showing "good" overall adjustment at time of follow-up differed in presenting symptoms from those judged "fair" or "poor". Evaluations of subsequent adjustment were unrelated to treatment variables such as IQ, drug therapy, psychotherapy, alcohol experience and prognosis.

The lack of association between treatment variables and outcome variables was true not only for the psychotic children but for the entire sample of disturbed children. It was suggested that the main factor determining outcomes of psychiatric treatment may not be the specific therapies employed, but the kinds of symptoms and behaviours the patients bring with them to the treatment setting.

627. ELIAS, A.
 'Group Treatment Programme for Juvenile Delinquents', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. XLVII, No. 5 May 1968.
 Baillieu Library.

Three case elements of the operating model: Work or school; Contracts with the community; Guided group interaction meetings.

Location: New Jersey - Highfields, Warren Ocean Group Centres; Turrell,⁽¹⁾ Essexfields⁽²⁾ and Collegefields⁽²⁾.

Comparison of subject population or experimental group with comparable boys sentenced to a State reformatory by attitudes and recidivism rate. Age range: 14-18 years.

Recidivism lower for experimental group.

The group interaction model of treatment appeared to be an effective method of developing the potentialities of the adolescents for change and dealing with their problems.

628. EMPEY, LAMAR T.; ERICKSON MAYNARD, L.
The Provo Experiment: Evaluating Community Control of Delinquency.
 Lexington Books, Lexington, Mass. 1972.
 Baillieu Library.

A community-based treatment programme for persistent male offenders; age range 14-18. No utilization of case histories or clinical diagnoses. Main focus on peer group interaction and work in Phase I. Phase II was designed to aid the boys on post release from Phase I, by attempting to maintain some reference support and employment guidance.

Location: Utah County.

Random selection of population by either experimental or control group at a post-judicial decision point. Groups compared for offence frequency, offence seriousness, social economic status. Both in-programme and post-programme effectiveness was assessed in terms of recidivism rates. Direct effect of programmes depicted by standardized regression coefficients.

Detailed results were discussed according to several outcome subheadings: Measurement of technical efficiency; Correctional efficiency; One or more offences as criterion; Degree of offence seriousness; Number of confinements.

Outcome effects were detailed in terms of the intervention programme and other spurious variables, by determination of eta coefficients between official delinquency and synthetic cohorts, by age according to sample and time period.

(1) Female

(2) Non-Residential

Isolated insular programmes often focused on negative aspects of delinquent behaviour. A more positive approach required the availability of ties to conventional institutions, peers, and adults, so that the status of the delinquent can be change. The Provo Experiment failed to integrate into important community networks. It was suggested that, by linking offenders more closely to their families, schools, communities, and non-delinquent friends, future programmes might achieve better results.

629. FELDMAN, R.A.; WODARSKI, T.S.; GOODMAN, M.; FLAX, N.
'Prosocial and Antisocial Boys Together', Social Work (New York)
Vol. 18, No. 5 September 1973, pp. 26-37.
Baillieu Library.

An attempt to determine the advisability of segregating and/or integrating antisocial and prosocial boys in a treatment programme. An examination of a non-homogeneous group.

Location: Summer Camps.

Experimental and control groups set up with controlled numbers of antisocial and prosocial boys in varying quantities. Evaluation by non-participant observation. Ratings according to an anti-social behaviour scale.

The behaviour of each group manifested no marked deviation during the experimental period.

The data provided by this study suggested that the experience was not without stress for the prosocial children but that the worst fears about an integrative programme were unfounded. There was no evidence of a long-term modelling effect resulting in the adoption of anti-social behaviour by prosocial children.

630. FLACKETT, J.M.; FLACKETT, G.
'Chiswell House: An Alternative to Institutional Commitment for the Juvenile Offender', Federal Probation Vol. 34, December 1970, pp. 30-37.
Baillieu Library.

A demonstration project designed as a possible alternative to the training school. Formal group discussions in residential environment with boys maintaining social community contact through attendance at public school. Use of group counselling sessions.

Location: Chiswell House, Tallahassee, Florida.

No special research design. Most crucial selection factor for entry to programme was ability to cope with normal school.

The project was regarded as a success and worthy of further detailed evaluation.

631. GAZAN, HAROLD S.
'An Agent of Change in Juvenile Rehabilitation', Crime and Delinquency
Vol. 14, 1968, pp. 340-345.
Baillieu Library.

Modification of antisocial behaviour by increasing self esteem and establishment of realistic goals in a camp setting. The informal system was used to facilitate responsibility to be taken for others with peer group reinforcement.

Communication techniques:-

1. Camp Council - 6 nominated boys elected by total boy population
2. Big Brother programme assignment of new boys to an older boy
3. Community meetings.

Location: Michigan's Youth Rehabilitation Camps (2).

632. GREENBERG, A.; MAYER, M.F.
 'Group Home Care as an Adjunct to Residential Treatment', Journal of Child Welfare League of America, Vol. LI, No. 7 July 1972, pp. 423-435.
 Baillieu Library.

Provision of a group home as a transitional experience in preparation for eventual return to private homes or independent living for children admitted in need of psychotherapy.

Location: Jewish Children's Bureau. Group Homes Cleveland.

Sample 59, study period 1956-1969. Evaluation depended upon intensive follow-up with subjects living privately or independently. No control group.

Programme stated to be successful.

Residential treatment is seen as transition placement and treatment. The majority of children, after their stay at the residential treatment centre was completed, still needed some form of treatment.

633. HANDLER, E.
 'Residential Treatment Programmes for Juvenile Delinquents', Social Work, May 1975, pp. 217-222.
 Baillieu Library.

a comparison of the differences between three small community-based residential treatment programmes. Individual planning programme for each client in each programme. Point system employed to record attainment of goals. Differences in the three programmes outlined.

Location: Central Midwest of U.S.A., three facilities (anonymity preserved).

Evaluations based almost exclusively on data of court and school records. All evaluations compared an experimental group with a matched control group. Programmes 1 and 2 and control group taken from a similar institution population. In programme 3, control group made up from youths referred to programme, but deferred because of lack of space. Data tested by Chi Square.

Results showed that many but not all the youngsters who attended the programme improved considerably after treatment. Generalized claims concerning relative effectiveness of residential versus non-residential forms of correctional treatment.

634. HOLMES, G.R.; HORTON, W.; HUGHES, J.L.

'Greene Project: A Psychosocial Treatment Programme for Adolescent Females', Adolescence Vol. VIII, No. 32 Winter 1973. Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Residential group living with live-in counsellors as resource persons. Programme was for adolescent girls experiencing more than the usual adjustment problems of adolescence. The programme accent is on the girls working through their every-day living problems by use of a group process intervention technique. Number of subjects: N = 7.

Location: Episcopal Church Home for Children, York, South Carolina, 29745.

No control group used. Assessment by pre and post programme testing as determined by a problem checklist and a wide range achievement test.

A reduction in the number of general problems and the number of major problems was reported.

The openness, initial freedom and lack of structure promoted some of the major therapeutic changes for the girls who remained in the project.

635. JOHNSTON, N.; SAVITZ, L.; WOLFGANG, M.E.

The Sociology of Punishment and Correction, 'Synanon House' pp.617-626 by David Sternberg, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York, 1962.

Baillieu Library.

A residential programme for drug offenders. Treatment centred on leaderless group therapy sessions patterned after those employed by Alcoholics Anonymous. Basic goals were to help the individual overcome the emotional problems behind his need for drugs and support during the reassimilation period.

Results not stated. The chapter is mainly devoted to a description of the philosophies of the project, not the outcome.

Synanon House cannot be viewed as a final solution since addicts appeared to function without drugs only as long as they stayed at Synanon House.

636. JOHNSTON, N.; SAVITZ, L.; WOLFGANG, M.E.

The Sociology of Punishment and Correction, 'The Community Treatment Project', by M.Q. Warren, pp. 571-683, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York, 1962.

Baillieu Library.

An attempt to determine what kind of treatment programmes, in what kind of settings, are most effective for a particular type of delinquent. Initiated in 1961. E population (Phase I) = 286; C population (Phase I) = 361, by February 1967. Populations taken from commitments only.

Location: California (Youth Authority).

The typology used to classify the youths involved in the project is the Interpersonal Maturity Level. Classification; E and C groups set up. Assessment by parole criteria and test score comparisons on the California Psychological Inventory and the Jesness Inventory.

The intensive community programme is shown to be more effective than the regular Youth Authority Programme with certain sub-types. (This covers a report on Phase I of the programme only).

Although the feasibility of treating serious delinquents in a community setting was an important finding, perhaps the development of a treatment model, which prescribed differentially for various kinds of delinquents, had even more far-reaching implications. There was nothing which suggested that differential treatment - using a Community Treatment Project definition or any other method of assuring intervention appropriate to the nature of the problem - was relevant only to community programmes. In fact, a number of Youth Authority institution programmes were assigning wards to living units on the basis of their sub-type diagnosis and were developing treatment programmes specific to the needs of that sub-type.

637. JOSEPH, B.W.
'Group Therapy with Adolescents in Foster Care', Adolescence
Vol. VI, No. 23 Fall 1971, pp. 299-316.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Group discussions with six 15-17 year old girls to assist them in coping with their psychosexual development.

Location: Children's Section, Adolescent Unit, Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

Subjective assessment based on the discussion leader's observation of the girl's degree of participation, content of discussion contributions, and attitudes during the 29 one-hour sessions.

Programme stated to be successful in improving relationships with peers and adult figures.

The girls were helped to classify their psychosexual roles in regard to relationships with male figures and hence to accept their own femininity more fully.

638. KIRBY, BERNARD C.
'Crofton House: An Experiment with a County Halfway House',
Federal Probation Vol. 33, March 1969, pp. 53-58.
Baillieu Library.

Programme consisted of general living, outside regular employment, payment of board and household duties. Casework, 1:1 counselling and group counselling employed.

Location: Crofton House, San Diego County.

Control subjects: 85 randomly assigned to standard rural camps.
Experimental group: 88 inmates of Crofton House. Experimental period of Evaluation: 28 months (February 1, 1965 - May 31, 1967, inclusive).

Evaluative technique consisted of follow-up on post release behaviour at 3, 9 and 18 month intervals, per public records and field investigations.

A 9 month follow-up check revealed no significant difference between the 2 groups.

The author suspected that follow-up with control group was less rigorous, thus biasing results.

639. LAMB, H.R.; GOERTZEL, V.
'A Community Alternative to County Jail: The Hopes and the Realities', Federal Probation Vol. 39, No. 1 March 1975, pp. 33-39.

A residential community treatment programme. Behaviour modification approach.

Location: Ellsworth House, San Francisco.

20 residents, controlled study. Evaluation by recidivism rate and behaviour follow-up over a 3 year study period.

Recidivism was the same for both E and C groups. Employment status was higher for E group.

The project demonstrated that it was possible to have an unlocked rehabilitation facility in the community with an active therapeutic programme for serious offenders.

640. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Community-based Corrections Programme, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
Western Youth Welfare Service

The programme co-ordinated four services for defendants and convicted offenders:-

1. Pre-trial release on own recognizance
2. Pre-trial supervised release
3. Probation
4. Residence at Fort Des Moines, a correctional facility offering work and educational release.

Location: Des Moines Programme, Fort Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa.

Evaluation stated to be by recidivism rate, over a 19 month follow-up period, post institutional release. Comparison with a formal control group not indicated.

Recidivism: 21%

Programme stated to be successful and has been adopted as a model for future Iowa Correctional Programmes.

641. LEWIS, R.V.
'Man to Man Job Therapy', Department of Youth Authority Quarterly, California Vol. 26, No. 3 Fall 1973, pp. 26-28.
Social Welfare Department Head Office Library.

Two major goals of job therapy are to provide job and supportive services and to help wards or inmates to feel less isolated from the rest of the community. Programme initiated with C.Y.A., February 1973.

Location: California Youth Authority.

Criteria of evaluation: 2 x 2 contingency table; fail/succeed; Sponsored Group; Comparison Group.

Sponsored group indicated a higher success rate than comparison group.

Too early to judge the overall success of the programme.

642. MAYER, M.F.
'The Group in Residential Treatment of Adolescents', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LI, October 1972, pp. 482-493.
Baillieu Library.

A general discussion of the concept and role of the group in residential treatment of adolescents. Approaches and techniques that facilitated the task of the group leader in making "group experience" a successful therapeutic instrument were examined.

There were many therapeutic gains for the group in trying to bring about changes in dysfunctional aspects of society.

643. MEYER, M.; ODOMEE; WAX, B.S.
'Birth and Life of an Incentive System in a Residential Institution for Adolescents', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. Lii, No. 8 October 1973, pp. 503-509.
Baillieu Library.

An 'incentive system' at a residential institution for adolescents. Adolescents were rewarded with money and privileges as an incentive to change a specific behaviour pattern.

Location: Cunningham Children's Home, urbana, Illinois.

Success of the programme is difficult to evaluate as other concomitant programmes also conducted during the same time period.

The programme is claimed to improve conditions and behaviour in general.

644. MILLER-LOVICK, C.
'Southfields: Evaluation of a Short Term Inpatient Treatment Centre for Delinquents', Crime and Delinquency Vol. 16, 1970, pp. 305-316.
Monash Law Library.

An evaluation of the "Highfields" New Jersey project in another setting.

Location: Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Two control groups and one experimental group; matched samples. Evaluation by recidivism rates. 3 x 2 Chi Square contingency table evaluated.

Evidence suggested that "Southfields" works as both a screening and a remedial procedure helping some boys while screening out others, either for return to the community or future custodial case.

Southfields recommended as the second stage in a three step remedial programme, probation being the first and the "state corrections system" the third.

645.

PALMER, TED

'The Youth Authority's Community Treatment Project', Federal Probation, March 1974 No. 38, pp. 3-14.
Baillieu Library.

Aim: To determine whether C.Y.A. parole agents could work with juvenile offenders in a community setting without institutionalization. Major programme elements: individual and/or group centred treatment, group homes, individual foster homes and/or accredited school programme set according to individual needs.

Location: California (Youth Authority). Phase 1, 1961-1964, (Sacramento, Stockton); Phase 2, 1964-1969, (San Francisco); Phase 3, 1969-1974.

Evaluation methodology, 1961-69: 802 boys, 212 girls, age range 13-19. Control group underwent traditional programme; Experimental group 686, Control group 328. Intensive surveillance of youths by parole officers employed to determine recidivism rates and behaviour patterns. Sample divided into 3 groups: Passive Conformist, Power-Orientated, and Neurotic.

Results on 24 months' parole follow-up: E Group - 44% recidivism; C Group - 63% recidivism.

Differential Treatment reduced delinquent behaviour overall.

646.

POLSKY, H.W.

Cottage Six - The Social System of Delinquent Boys in Residential Treatment, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1962.
Baillieu Library.

An individual psychotherapeutic programme with the main treatment role being filled by a psychiatrist. The residential units are set up as cottages.

Location: Not stated.

Evaluation by participant observer. No actual outcome reported.

The fate of each individual boy was discussed in the epilogue section of the book.

This study highlighted the specific need to overhaul the residents' living situation. If the goal of therapy was reintegration of the individual into a rational co-operative human community, then

social relationships in which the resident was integrated, must be concentrated upon as well as individual psychopathology. It was the contention of the author that all the therapeutic talk and insight in the world were not enough to change any child unless he changed his social practice.

647. RAWSON, H.E.
 'Residential Short Term Camping for Children with Behavioural Problems: A Behaviour modification approach', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LII, No. 8 October 1973.
 Baillieu Library.

A short term, intensive treatment camping programme for children with behaviour problems. Behaviour modification techniques employed together with educational remedial teaching.

Location: The Englishton Park Academic Remediation and Training Centre.

Control and experimental groups used. Criteria of evaluation: measures of response to authority, degree of perceived likeability. Self-rating of academic potential, attitudes. Test for statistical significance applied at 0.01 level of confidence. Males, 8-14, 1970 study, N = 41; 1971 study, N = 55.

The modification techniques were suited to the camping environment and the programme was deemed to be successful. Follow-up work was found to be essential to sustain the progress.

648. SLAVSON, S.R.
Reclaiming the Delinquent by Para-Analytic Group Psychotherapy and the Inversion Technique, The Free Press, New York, 1965.
 Baillieu Library.

The aims of the project were:-

1. To explore the applicability of Activity and Analytic Group Psychotherapies to residential treatment of delinquent boys
2. To assess responses of staff and boys to the procedures
3. To determine the effects of the freedom within the therapy groups on the total institutional community.

Location: The Children's Village, New York. (An open residential treatment centre).

Background information detailed on each boy upon admission and followed up with reports on the adjustments of the boy and observed behaviour at various stages of the project. Finally each case is edited to relate the group experience of each boy to its impact upon him and a decision as to whether or not that impact produced, or failed to produce, desirable corrective results.

Para-analytic group psychotherapy is suitable for nearly all delinquents, (page 738).

The four basic dynamics of personality development in a democratic culture were acceptance, status, participation and responsibility. What was done in the microculture of the therapy group was applicable to the larger institutional community.

Therapeutic community in a correctional or re-educative institution included:-

1. Cottage life under dedicated personnel
2. A school, adapted to the capacities and interests of each learner
3. Encouragement and full expression of talents in a great variety of pursuits to engage the many predilections of young people and not only formal schooling
4. A variety of reliable social and special interest groups
5. Participation in the planning of life in the cottages and the institution as a whole
6. Assuming several of the duties in the conduct of the community life usually carried by the paid staff
7. Making and carrying forward plans for holiday, seasonal, and social mass celebrations and events
8. Extending activities into, and establishing contact with, the general community as a transitional phase for resuming life in it in the future.

649. TROJANOWICZ, ROBERT C.
'Inherent Treatment Characteristics in a Halfway House for Delinquent Boys', Federal Probation Vol. 35, March 1971, pp. 18-26.
Baillieu Library.

Programme utilized for children not requiring stringent institutional controls yet requiring supervision during the return to the community period.

Location: Pine Lodge House, Lansing, Michigan.

No control group used. Experimental group 57, released to the community after Pine Lodge residence from June 1965 - June 1969. Evaluation determined by recidivism rate.

Recidivism: 19.3%. 80.7% had no further contact with law enforcement agencies.

Halfway houses appeared suitable for children requiring less stringent supervision.

650. Correctional Treatment in Community Settings - A Report of Current Research, Prepared for VI International Congress on Criminology, Madrid, Spain, 1970.

The report focuses on current studies of various treatment elements utilized in probation and parole settings. Treatment elements reported are as follows:-

1. treatment relevant classification of offenders
2. Treatment settings and their characteristics.
3. Characteristics of worker or treaters
4. Caseload size
5. Therapeutic methods.

Other topics discussed were: treatment of special groups; organization of resources for treatment; treatment relevant research methodology; on-going research with treatment implications; and innovative treatment programmes which should be researched.

651. WOOD, ROLAND W.
'18,000 Addicts Later - A Look at California's Civil Addict Programme'.
Federal Probation Vol. 37, March 1973, pp. 26-31.
Baillieu Library.

Both a treatment and close supervision programme in a non-punitive setting for addicts. Inpatient treatment process employed a therapeutic community concept with vocational and educational guidance. Narcotic outpatient group employs 1:1 Casework Counselling.

Location: California Rehabilitation Centre.

No control group used. Evaluation based on adjustment of total addict outpatient population to lead drug-free lives.

47% of men and 49% of women released from the centre have remained in the community for over one year.

There were different kinds of addicts needing different kinds of treatment and different amounts of supervision. The job is to strengthen the various treatment alternatives and make them available and useful. Control should become part of the treatment.