

A STUDY OF
COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS
FOR
DELINQUENT YOUTHS
IN
VICTORIA

PART ONE

"DEVELOPMENT OF AN EVALUATIVE METHODOLOGY"

Funded by

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

The report, "Preliminary Exploration on Mapping the Juvenile Justice System for the State of Victoria", assumes detailed knowledge of each phase of the research project which the reader may not possess.

This introduction therefore serves as an explanation of the background of the report and the contents described.

The initial grant awarded to the Youth Welfare Division's Research Committee was for the specific purpose of conducting a preliminary study of the population of the Youth Welfare Division. The preliminary study was to be used as a foundation for development of an evaluation research model suitable for community based treatment programs within the Youth Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department.

Suggested lines of the preliminary study were outlined as follows :

1. To develop a data collection instrument for use throughout the Youth Welfare Division.
2. Analysis of the Youth population under the care of the Youth Welfare Division by method of census.
3. To review literature relevant to evaluative research programs in the correctional field.

Thus the terms of reference of the Youth Welfare Division's Research Committee were to complete the preliminary study and subsequently develop the research evaluation model suitable for community based treatment programs within the context of the total Juvenile Justice System for Victoria.

Development of such a model was seen to be contingent on an analysis of the population under supervision and a close examination of the assumptions concerning juvenile corrections at both philosophical and operational levels.

The examination of the assumptions is detailed in Section VI of the report together with a detailed discussion of issues relevant to the Youth Welfare Division's actual field of operation.

All members of the Youth Welfare Division research committee held full time positions with a heavy commitment to routine administrative/management considerations and it was deemed desirable to appoint a consultant to provide overall supervision of the project with direct accountability to the research committee chairman, Mr. James Murray.

The consultant appointed to the project was Professor Doctor G. Carter.

Research activity was concentrated into two main streams :

One group of research assistants was under the direct supervision of the Research Consultant, Professor Dr. Carter, whereas a second group consisting of Master of Arts degree students worked independently on subject matter relevant to the overall project objectives.

The Master of Arts students were not paid any direct salary but benefited from access to divisional records, treatment staff and the population under supervision.

The subject matter of the four Master of Arts students is listed as follows :

Student 1.

Study of self image and the focus of behavioural control among youths in the division by use of standardized test instruments. Comparison to be made of youths in institutions, community facilities and regular probation.

Student 2.

Investigation of distribution of cases coming to the attention of the Melbourne Children's Court in the first six months of 1975.

Involving an examination from police, probation records, certain elements such as family, prior offences, age, offence location, in order to establish any pattern of court disposition.

Student 3.

Investigation of family backgrounds of the youths in community treatment attempting to differentiate between the youth and a standardized sample in Australia of youths from the total population.

Student 4.

Investigation of disparities between social work theory and practice in two community based treatment facilities by development of a data collection instrument to map the actual activities of youth workers.

Findings of the work submitted by the Master of Arts students has been utilized as a contribution to the development of the evaluative research model but maintained as separate documents for use within the Youth Welfare Division together with the census data, although a summary of one Master of Arts thesis and a brief summary of selected census data is included.

Initial discussions on approach to the research methodology concluded that the "experimental"/"scientific" model had very little utility in the field of juvenile corrections where the variables are many, diverse, interacting and virtually impossible to control.

A basic premise which pre-empts any discussion on research methodology is as follows :

Policy and programme planning research (or fact finding) comes before the more academic experimental research endeavour.

Thus an overview of the entire juvenile justice system is necessary to facilitate policy development planning and organizational performance assessment.

This means that it is not sufficient merely to consider Community Treatment facilities and Institutions as each Treatment Unit and Institution is complementary to and dependant upon other parts of the system. i.e. A youth may not leave an Institution until a suitable placement is found which will depend upon other resources within the system.

Similarly, to date, research designs have not met rigorous examination (See Logan, page 24).

It has been stated -

that studies generally do not meet the methodological requirements of a scientifically sound test of effectiveness.

Because of the almost universal failure of research evaluation studies to demonstrate effectiveness of a system where treatment may not be strongly related to a theoretical standpoint or conversely represent as an eclectic mixture of several treatment modalities, it becomes impossible to define all independent variables and thus to formulate any hypothesis measurable unless a general overview, coalescing each modality into a treatment system is made.

In order to obviate the listed considerations stated above the research consultant, Dr. G. Carter advocated a systems network approach to evaluation where each facility would be cast as a station of a system. i.e. court police remand. Movement from one station to another would constitute a pathway of one unit.

Thus by mapping out all stations and pathways of the juvenile justice system a structural approach to the population under analysis allows a different perspective to be obtained.

Population clusters can be described by "depth of penetration" into the system, length of time at each station in the system.

A scheme for the pathway analysis is depicted on page 33 of this report.

Preliminary work on mapping out the system and subsequent development of a model for evaluative research is complicated by a change to the basic structure of the juvenile justice system brought about by regionalization of Social Welfare Department Services.

It has been stated in the body of this report that regionalization can be a waste of manpower and merely add another structural layer if systematic planning and analysis is not part of the regionalization process.

Thus regionalization and the resultant change to structure of service delivery is seen as a high priority for any future research design orientated to meeting administrative aims of the Youth Welfare Division and is discussed at length in Section 1 of the report.

Similarly, as the classification and placement system is a key station in the juvenile system in Victoria an examination of the effect of regionalization on this critical network path is a high research priority.

Mapping of the system illuminates relationships between each facility in the system to which a youth may be exposed.

One advantage of such a model is that cost effective analysis becomes possible. Another distinct advantage is that sub-systems such as parole, probation, police and courts are seen in relation to aspects of the Youth Welfare Division's field of operation.

Section 11 of the report contains an abstract of the thesis of Master of Arts student 3, Mr. Allan Borowski.

The data collection instrument developed by Mr. Allan Borowski facilitates analysis of any discrepancy between treatment philosophy and applied practice at the operational level and is seen as an effective audit of any station in the system from which a population may be supervised.

Section 111 represents an outline for a separate research design on the system of classification, case assessment and placement. This design is particularly important to the overall program as this station demands heavy employment of staff resources.

Formulation of a decision making model is seen as necessary to obtain consistency between overall philosophy of the system and actual practice. i.e. What generally happens is that considerable resources are spent on the classification decision making process without complementary analysis of the placement situation and/or the treatment program to which the youth is exposed.

Thus Section III of the report serves as a proposal utilizing Section II as part of the overall methodology.

Section IV outlines the preliminary study period and general premises formulated by the research consultant.

Section V outlines a development of Section IV and lists the research philosophy as set down by research objectives as follows :

1. Describing the System - in order to gain a perspective of the Victorian Juvenile Justice System.
2. Taking readings in the System - identification of sensitive points in the juvenile justice system worthy of more detailed monitoring.
3. Fiscal Assumptions and Cost Data - to fulfil demand for accurate assessment of \$ cost per station to enable program costs to be compared.
4. Establishing Indicators of Progress - Development of an inbuilt administration audit to monitor future progress.

Section VI as discussed earlier, outlines philosophical issues central to an understanding of the research philosophy laid down in Section V in particular, and all other sections.

Section VII of the report details approach to a cost methodology to enable current costs and future changes to be compared on a dollar - dollar basis.

Section VIII covers details of the census methodology. A report on the basic findings is attached.

The annotated bibliography is categorized as per the index and is specific to literature on evaluative research projects in the correctional field and the following related areas :

Studies of specific offender types,
Evaluative research design statements,
Critiques of evaluative program reports,
Measurement in evaluation studies.

To summarize, this report covers proposals for research which are not directed primarily towards evaluation but to descriptive research to highlight aspects of the system as the first phase of a three phase process.

Phase two would set up the instruments at the critical stations such as classification and assessment and the concomitant cost benefit analysis of each station.

Phase two therefore constitutes a descriptive management tool which must be completed prior to an evaluative research program - phase three.

An evaluation model (phase three) is not feasible at this point in time as the regionalization process has not evolved sufficiently to allow stabilization of the pathways of the sub-systems. e.g. probation and

parole as a divisional entity will no longer exist in its current structural form.

What is proposed in this report for phase two is formulation of a policy planning evaluation model to complete the following specific objectives.

1. describe the system (post regionalization)
2. take readings of the system
3. establish cost data
4. establish indicators of progress.

Methodology for the first three specific objectives is considered to be straight forward. However, the fourth step cannot be achieved until philosophy, theory, programme priorities, budget and personnel have been researched to a level of consensus. This subject is described on page 27 under the sub-heading : Summary of Issues for the Youth Welfare Division.

In conclusion it is stated that the research consultant does not recommend phase three to be undertaken until the four specific objectives of phase two are completed.

Thus this report listed the problem areas but does not attempt to describe the research design necessary to complete the overview or in other terminology, mapping of the juvenile justice system.

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Joseph Martin
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Mr. Joseph Martin,
(Research Committee Member)

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Michael Olijnyk
.....
Mr. Michael Olijnyk,
(Research Committee Member)

.....
James Murray
.....
Mr. James Murray,
(Chairman - Research Committee)
Youth Welfare Division, Social
Welfare Department.

Research Proposal - Personnel to map the
Juvenile Justice System for the State of Victoria.

Phases two and three

Senior research consultant, principal investigator
Research consultant, senior investigator
Research assistant to principal investigator
Research assistant to senior investigator.

A staff complement of four is considered necessary to operate a research project to cover all aspects of the report "Preliminary Exploration on Mapping the Juvenile Justice System for the State of Victoria."

A basic description of the personnel and terms of reference is set out below :

Senior research consultant - Principal Investigator

It is envisaged that a person with an interdisciplinary approach to staff and research programs in the areas of economics, psychology, sociology and social work will be required to provide overall management of the project.

Such a person should possess a Ph.D. degree with at least ten years research experience at a senior level in either a University, Applied Research Institute or similar.

Knowledge of the Criminal Justice System and Welfare Organisations would be an advantage.

Salary would be negotiated on a flat fee basis over a two year period. Eight months consultancy for the first year with another six months in the second year. Flat fee would be at the rate of \$2000/month with a 20% overhead allowance to consider 6.6% payroll tax, holiday payments.

The second year flat fee would include an increment of 4%, cost of living adjustment. Therefore total cost allowance for the Principal Investigator would be :

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Year I - | \$19,200 |
| Year 2 - | \$21,888 |
| Total | \$41,088 |

Travelling and stenographic expenses to be \$600/annum based on distances between youth welfare division facilities and a rate of 25¢/mile.

Total cost allowance Principal Investigator : \$42,288

Research consultant - Senior Investigator

The senior investigator will be responsible to the Principal Investigator for determination of organizational cost data for direct and fixed costs. At regular intervals the senior investigator will report to the Steering Committee (p.36 of report proposal) at the direction of the Principal Investigator.

A researcher with wide experience in applied economics with at least ten years research experience is considered to be necessary and the person will be expected to be currently employed in either a University, Institute of Applied Economics or a related area.

A flat fee will be negotiated for consultancy over a two year period. First year, 8 months at the rate of I600/month plus 20% overhead and for the second year, \$I600/month plus 20% plus I4%.

First year \$I5,360, Second year \$I7,5I6
Total cost being \$32,876 with an increment of \$500/annum for the two consultancy periods.

Total cost \$33,876.

Research Assistant to Principal Investigator

An honours graduate with some research experience in disciplines of social work, sociology or psychology would be required. Knowledge of criminology and related operational areas of social welfare would be an advantage to minimise the familiarisation period.

The research assistant would be employed full time for a period of two years to prepare data collection instruments for the stations in the Juvenile Justice System, outlined in the research proposal :

"Preliminary Exploration on Mapping the Juvenile Justice System" for the State of Victoria."

Salary, first year \$I2,000
Salary, second year \$I2,000 + I4% increment.
(I200 + I3680) \$25,680.

Research Assistant to Senior Investigator.

An honours graduate, economics with the specific ability to work independently in a social welfare area under the direction of a research consultant. Period of employment would be two years.

Activities involve analysis of resources expended on each station and pathway of the Juvenile Justice System and consideration of ancillary costs to determine a total cost outline for each facility and/or station mapped out by the Principal Investigator.

Salary range would be \$I2,000 for the first year with an increment of I4% for the second year.

Total \$25,680.

An additional cost of \$2000 to be set aside for both research assistants at the rate of \$500/annum, 25¢/mile; 2000 miles/annum/research assistant.

Therefore overall costs for staff is as follows :

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Principal Investigator (I) | \$42,288 |
| Senior Investigator (I) | \$33,876 |
| Research Assistants (2) | \$53,360 |
| | \$I29,524 |


Stationary costs, photocopier expenses, telephones and general office overheads would be absorbed by the Youth Welfare Division.


A separate cost of \$9,000 should be set aside for an exempt Youth Officer position to implement the programs under the direction of the research team.

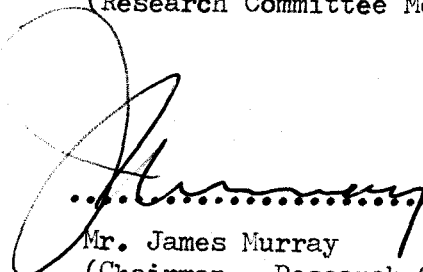
Costs for Computer time, Software charges based on the initial program may require an allocation of \$6000. (Previous service has been provided by Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics without charge.)

Total allocation of financial resources estimated :

| | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|
| Year 1 | 1978/79 | \$60,660 |
| Year 2 | 1979/80 | \$83,864 |
| | | \$144,524 |


.....
Mr. Joseph Martin,
(Research Committee Member)


.....
Mr. Michael Olijnyk
(Research Committee Member)


.....
Mr. James Murray
(Chairman - Research Committee)
Youth Welfare Division
Social Welfare Department.

PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION

ON MAPPING

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

FOR THE STATE OF VICTORIA

PART I

Preliminary Work on Methodology and
Feasibility for Casting the Stations
in the System

Research Questions and Issues

In order to test the effectiveness of the impact of regionalization on the attainment of the Division's programme goals and objectives, we must first systematically describe the "what is going on". From this knowledge base we can make evaluation inferences and sharpen the evaluation questions.

1. Assumption

Regionalization should bring about a close linkage between the direct service providers and their client target-groups. There should be evidence of resource development, resource utilization, parent participation, a better matching of youth, family needs with welfare service providing institutions. (Education, health, recreation, etc.)

In answering the research questions generated by this assumption, it is suggested that an extension of the task statement inventory of Borowski, be enlarged to include practice interventions that more appropriately cover all programmes. After proper development and testing with staff, the Inventory should be prepared for use as a self administered questionnaire. The administration of the Inventory instrument would follow the Borowski instructions in using the instrument to reflect the worker's perceptions of their practice activities. (We would not attempt an actual time study with a practice recording period for data collecting.)

These data would be programmed. An analysis made which would map the patterns of practice intervention by types of Youth Welfare Division programmes would be developed. The administrative staff would also respond to the Inventory and that data would be included.

2. Assumption

The governmental (authority) agency services and resources are expected to be better co-ordinated and integrated for service delivery as regionalization progresses. The linkage and communication from a Federal Agency to its counterpart in a regional area, should offer a better vertical channel for co-ordination. The same is true for State level Welfare Department services, including Youth Welfare Division. Horizontal linkage and communication should be observed through both formal and informal mechanisms or channels.

In testing this assumption about the advantages of regionalization for both Federal and State communication, the focus is on the Youth Welfare Division. The Research questions are focused on "to what extent, where and how" do these linkages and communication exist?

These questions must be developed regarding such issues as: flow of policy information, case movement between agencies within the Division, co-ordination of resource development, types of contact with Federal counterparts, a check point system for new programme planning at community level, regional mechanisms for integrating geographic area with streams of functional services etc.

3. Assumption

With regionalization, the Youth Services Division can more effectively give its support to the Regional Office as its vehicle for community wide interaction, education, co-ordination and resource development with the range of social institutions and resource agencies.

Most of the questions and issues for testing this assumption are around the problem of "what does what now" and "how should the problems or issues be handled"?

Group, structured interviews are suggested as the methodology. The chairman (or research inquirer) should have a structured agenda, groups of 7 to 10, which are dealing with a common problem or a set of issues. Recording should be summarized as consensus or recommendations emerge. Tape recordings can be used as reference for later use but experience in using this approach indicates that the group response cannot be summarized briefly by the chairman-moderator for the recorder, then the issue or solution probably still remains in an unclarified or unresolved state. Group consensus answers are later coded by categories. Several group interviews would be held in each region.

4. Assumption

Until the Youth Welfare Division initiates an active interaction (intervention for education social concern) with the various communities in the Melbourne (Victoria State) area, the general public will remain unchanged in its attitudes and interest in Juvenile Justice reforms.

The questions testing this assumption are pitched at a very elementary level. At this point in time, we are merely asking if interaction and exchange between the Division and its communities are taking place. If they are, in what form, what about, who does it, what citizens are involved, what is the feedback, how is community reaction channeled to the State level, policy makers etc.?

Collection of data which is relevant to this assumption would require a first step in developing categories of community organization activities - meetings, speeches, citizens committee or Council, organizing parent groups, school officials, juvenile police training (orientation). Such a list of tactics, media or strategies for involving citizens (volunteers etc.) should be defined. A beginning step is to collect frequency counts each month and later to plan a carefully co-ordinated strategy by communities with more appropriate categories of community work and to develop objectives as well as long range goals. What goals are intended in attempts to reduce the number of juveniles coming into the system? The community work programme will be directed toward these ends -- improving good institutions in lieu of bad institutions, more types of community based programmes, development of voluntary programmes as diversion to entry, more highly selected youth for therapeutic programmes, more attention to the clarification and staffing of a developmental, activity type of social control programme or what?

Regionalization can be a waste of manpower and merely add another structural layer if systematic analysis and planning is not part of the regionalization process. It appears to this consultant that the Regionalization problem would have a high research priority.

The last research problem in this group of administration planning policy research proposal is directed toward an appraisal of the assessment and classification system within the Youth Welfare Division.

PART II

An Abstract of the Thesis of

Borowski, Allan for the Master of Arts (Social Work) degree

Date Thesis Presented: July, 1976.

Title: General Social Work Practice: A Comparative Study of
Two Community-Based Agencies for Juvenile Offenders

Note: This review does not focus on the comparative data on
the two programmes: Grassmere and Western.

Abstract Approved:

(Dr. Genevieve W. Carter, Visiting Professor, Department
of Social Studies, University of Melbourne, and Professor
Emeritus, School of Social Work, University of Southern
California, Los Angeles.

This thesis is one which attempted to contribute to bridging the gap between theoretical abstraction about the nature of social work practice and the actual practice of practitioners.

The study developed a general model of social work practice, a practice system, the structure of which was made up of three interrelated subsystems - the micro- mezzo- and macrosystems. The model encompassed the range of interventions demanded by the loci of factors causative of social dysfunctioning. Causative factors were deemed to rest in, and thereby require interventions directed towards, the individual client, his family and peer group (the microsystem), the service organization itself and other community institutions (the mezzosystem) and the policies and regulations of all levels of government (the macrosystem).

In order to determine the degree to which practice was directed towards the three subsystems of the model, an investigation was undertaken of the actual practice of social workers in two community-based agencies for juvenile offenders. Using the task statement formulation method of Functional Job Analysis, the researcher developed a "Worker's Task Inventory" which contained statements of the fundamental units of work activity, and the objective of these units of work, for each level of intervention. The workers of the agencies participated in the development of the task statements in order to ensure the face validity of the formulations. Since macrosystem interventions were rarely undertaken by the workers, tasks were formulated for this level which were presumed to be feasible for the workers of the two agencies.

Arriving at a measure of the "degree of fit" between the model and actual practice, involved the workers maintaining a self-record of the frequency of task performance. As a means of obtaining a measure of the reliability and, hence, an indication of the utility of the Inventory, the Inventory was administered for two sample time periods. The first sample time period was of a fortnight's duration and the second a period of five days randomized over the course of a working fortnight.

The Worker's Self-Description of Frequency of Task Performance instrument was also administered in order to determine the degree of congruence between actual task performance and workers' self-perception of the frequency of task performance.

The second part of the research inquiry had two aims. The first was to determine whether the workers of the agencies sought opportunities (resources, training, recognition of additional task performance) that would enable them to approximate the general practice model. The second research aim was to determine whether the workers actually engaged in select practice processes. This involved obtaining responses of the client, his parents and teachers or employers, about their interactions with the workers through the workers' performance of select practice processes. While this section of the study cannot be construed as evaluative it was, nevertheless, suggestive of impact.

Data were collected on a large number of background characteristics of the client populations of each agency and a handful of characteristics on the workers of each agency. These data were collected to permit description of the client populations and the workers.

The study found that while the general practice model was being approximated at the agency level, it was approximated by only a few, select individual workers. The professionally-trained social workers most closely approximated the model. The Inventory was shown to be a useful and reliable instrument. Further, most workers did not

seek opportunities that would enable their practice to approximate the model although there were emergent signs that some workers aspired to such approximation.

The select practice processes in which the workers engaged were variably validated by clients, parents, teachers and employers. While one agency appeared not to have established rapport with the clients' parents, the other had been markedly unsuccessful in stabilizing its clients in school or employment.

Some of the more interesting findings of the study arose from the experience of conducting the research and others from results not predicted by questions posed in the initial research problem. Consider the following.

1. While both agencies were labelled "community-based programmes for juvenile offenders", they were markedly different. Not only were the client populations not comparable, but one agency was far more clinically oriented than the other. The patterns of staff organization in each agency differed, one characterized by high role differentiation and the other by a similarity of roles being assumed by all workers at all levels of the organizational hierarchy.
2. The Inventory was found to be a highly useful device for mapping the practice activities of social workers, subtly inducing change in the work patterns of workers, and indicating the implications of auspice for certain interventions.
3. The findings indicated that clinical practice involves the discretionary, and hence autonomous, use by the workers of a non-routine technology.

The findings of this study had implications for programme design, patterns of staff organization for agencies which employ high proportions of non-professional workers, staff development, the design of the curriculum for professional social work education, research possibilities, evaluative research method, tool for evaluative research and the use of research as a planned change strategy.

PART III

of the

Phased Research on Case

Assessment and Classification

as an Agency Investment in

a Decision Making Process

The general intent of this study is:

- (a) to determine the nature and amount of Youth Division resources currently expended in the youth classification process; and
- (b) to develop a decision-making model which will serve to guide the data collection for assessing relationships between the input factors (rational and situational) and the decision for the youths' placement.

The following research questions flow from this general problem statement:

1. What constitutes the present system of youth assessment and classification in the Youth Welfare Division?
2. What resource investment is the Division presently expending on the assessment and classification process in staff time and in cost allocation? How do the investments differ at first admission, subsequent admission and inter-programme transfers?
3. From review of literature and analysis of the present classification process, what are the principle variables that influence the decision outcomes? Can these be integrated into a model or paradigm which can guide some systematic observations of the decision processes? (e.g., a schedule for collecting data on each case).
4. From an analysis of past decision can one infer the relative weight of such factors as test results, social study of youth's family, previous law breaking behaviour, risk factors and such? How much weight to placement resources? How much to the particular situation of crowding, vacancy, staff shortages and other situational factors? What kind of power is exerted by certain staff and in what direction? Are there predictive factors which will forecast the behaviour of the adult decision makers?
5. What would improve the decision-making? More information? How much is enough? What policy or procedural changes in assessment and classification are indicated? What about youth involvement?

Several recent studies (see literature review) have focused the delinquency crime research on the adult decision-makers, police, judges, probation officers or workers as being more predictable determinants of what happens next to the juvenile than does the youth's behaviour or his potential change possibilities. In fact, some youth probably have "no problem" but just happened to fall into a bad mix of boys at the wrong time. It has been said that the "over-individualization diagnosis" often will invite a medical model or pathological (clinical) decision-making framework for youth assessment. Some laws advocate successive screening so that only certain youth would require a more intensive assessment and time-lag before he is in a placement.

This subject is a significant one for study because of the issues and arguments about the relative effectiveness of the highly developed assessment and classification methods - the cost of the Agency, the labelling and "tracking" of the youth and the fact that a comparable analysis of the placement resource to match the decision

to place the youth does not generally take place. That is, the youth gets the careful diagnosis but the treatment or programme (the intervention) is not sufficiently understood or even clarified.

Methodology

This part of the study can proceed concurrently with the other two parts of the research proposal. A "release time" arrangement of an appropriate staff member from the Youth Welfare Division is suggested because of the necessity to work as an integral member of the administrative, supervisory personnel level.

Briefly, the methodological steps would include:

1. Review of relevant literature

This process will continue throughout the study but the major work has been completed with the comprehensive annotated bibliography, the theory paper prepared by Allan Borowski attached and the Master's thesis completed which is focused on a comparative analysis of the two community based programmes for delinquent youth in Victoria. Additional references have been included on general systems theory. The literature which has not been covered and analysed is on theories and research on decision making-management, administration, clinical choices etc.

Some studies have shown that there are maximum limits of clinical or information basis that can be integrated by decision makers in a clinical situation or in solving organizational problems. That is, there is an optimum number of factors which produce the best decision in given situations. The central purpose of this review is to identify variables used in other studies which might have relevance for a decision model, a paradigm to guide the construction of data collecting instruments. Some of the dimensions may turn out to be ones such as:

(i) Variables re Youth and his Situation

Measure of youth's present functioning social case study - youth, family age, previous law breaking and other behaviour.

(ii) The Legal, Societal Variables

Offence record - number and seriousness.
Court appearance decisions.
Risk to society, victims.

(iii) The Available Resources Variables

Placement programmes of Youth Welfare Division by types or sets of objectives for which types of youths.

Balance in system functioning, overload on staff case, other disruptions that are situational.

(iv) Changing Factors in Decision Maker Composition

Adult (staff) influencers in decision-making.
Political or other pressures on administrative staff.

The study of the literature would focus on theory and research results to guide the research. There will probably be two or three instruments developed for data collection (a) a schedule for systematic observation of the case classification conferences;

- (b) a staff questionnaire;
- (c) possibly a youth (in person) questionnaire interview following placement; and
- (d) consideration might be given in having the youth visit the alternative resources and suggest a choice as part of the decision process.

2. The second methodology step which can run concurrently with step one above, will be to develop a systematic description of the present case assessment and classification system currently in use in the Youth Welfare Division. The policy, procedures, tools and processes would be detached. A schematic flow tract would serve to clarify the organizational processes. Previous changes and modifications should be noted. Comparisons in use of testing instruments, remand period observations and time period -- with other State or overseas programmes, should be included. The issues, conflicts or controversies common to the assessment and classification process in the treatment of juvenile delinquents should be identified and explained. This section is primarily narrative and analytical but may include some tabulations or supporting available data.
3. After step 2 has been completed, the question of agency investment in the individualized study and classification of deviant youth should be undertaken. The preliminary work in setting up an agency time study began with involving staff for their participation and interest. Major categories of staff or other "inputs" into the case conference classification can be tested with a review of 8-10 previous records of such meetings. A trial run would be set for the next 3 to 4 case conferences by asking each contributing person (whether present at the conference or not) to keep a log on time intervals, for what purpose, with whom, etc.

The next step would be the actual schedule. The agency is now engaged in a time allocation of casework which is a 100% time allocation (7½ hours a day).

In this time allocation study, we would attempt to avoid the laborious task of keeping a (40 hour work week) full account of all activities just to capture this one agency investment. If time allotments by the described content categories are prepared for each episode (an individual case classification) and collected, edited immediately after the classification decision is made, then the risk of forgetting or distorting the time and actions can be minimised.

The agency time investment (and categories of activities) for each case assessment and classification decision would be computed. Cost in dollars should also be estimated.

Another sequel to this which may be included is the amount of time and type of diagnosis which is actually repeated or "done over" after the youth has been placed in a new admission in the programme.

4. Instrument construction for the study of the assessment and classification process and decision making will take some 2 or 3 months with numerous occasions of testing and revisions. Computer consultant would be sought early in the planning of the data collecting instruments.
5. Coalition of data and analysis.
6. Social policy and administrative analysis.
Results from data analysis.
Implications for agency planning.

Crime statistics 'can mislead'

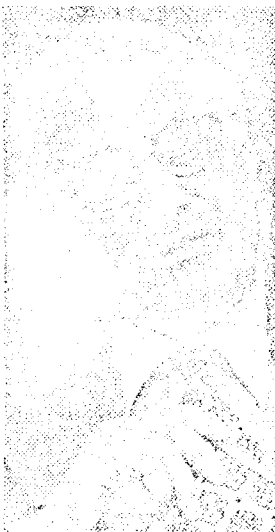
By JACK WATERFORD, *Law Reporter*

It was easier to predict the decisions made by parole boards and judges than it was to predict the behaviour of criminals from crime statistics, a leading authority on crime statistics, Professor Leslie Wilkins, said in Canberra yesterday.

Mathematical models, given the data available to judges and parole boards, were up to 85 per cent accurate in predicting the decision they would take.

But the same models were accurate in about only 50 per cent of cases in predicting whether a criminal would offend again, and accurate in about only 10 per cent of predictions of whether a violent offender would commit another crime of violence.

Professor Wilkins is spending four months with the Institute of Criminology as a visiting expert. Although British, he has spent much time in the United States working on prediction meth-



Professor Wilkins

ods, simulation, systems analysis and statistical investigation of crime.

In Australia, he will work also with the Bureau of Statistics and State Governments on the development of a system of uniform crime statistics.

Crime statistics were open to criticism but were nonetheless useful, he said.

Dealing with crime

"If people take figures to prove the crime rate is rising, they can easily be wrong", he said. "It may mean there is more activity by crooks, it may mean more activity by police, or it may mean both."

"We have been notoriously unsuccessful at dealing with crime -- par-

ticularly in the Western world.

"The more they try to stop it, the more crime we seem to get.

"If we look at the investment we have put into crime prevention and research, we find that most of the research funds have been spent in trying to simplify problems and at looking at the problems of criminals.

"There is much more to it.

"We have forgotten the victim.

"We have also forgotten the other environment which runs from things to the design of houses, the design of shops and even the design of taxis . . .".

Handling violence

Police were also experimenting with what he called "violence de-escalation techniques" -- differing ways of handling potentially violent situations.

"Police have a dangerous job", he said. "You might think that their biggest danger was when, say, they were attending a call about a bank robbery. In fact, there is far more likely to be danger when he attends a call involving a family fight or domestic violence".

Also note the review on the book by Paul Lerman, Community Treatment and Social Control "The focus of the Lerman study is not on the deviants themselves ... concern is with ideal goals, actual decisions (of the adults in the System) and operating practice of those who control and change the deviants."

PART IV

The Preliminary Study Period

Youth Welfare Division Research

In early 1975, a small award was granted to the Youth Welfare Division (Research Committee) for the purpose of conducting a planning and developmental study phase, prior to the undertaking of a proposed research evaluation study of the new Community Based Treatment Programmes.

It was the opinion of the granting body, The Criminology Research Council, that further preliminary preparation should be undertaken before launching a research evaluation study of the new type programme. The methodology for a proposed experimental design was unclear and there was no essential background information as to the relationship of the community based programme (experimental) population to the total Youth Welfare Division youth population.

Three suggested lines of preliminary investigation were outlined:

1. To conduct a census or analysis of the total youth population under the Youth Welfare Division;
2. To develop an annotated bibliography for this field of inquiry;
3. To test the feasibility of a research evaluation model which would be appropriate for evaluating the new community based programme;
4. To resubmit a research proposed on the basis of this exploratory work.

For a number of reasons, the initiation of the Youth Welfare population did not take place until October 1975, although the work on the bibliography had been progressing. Several revisions of the census schedule were made before it became evident that two types of statistical instruments were needed. One form was needed at the admissions level where certain administrative and policy items were essential at the point of entry when data about the youth offender must be limited and include mandatory administrative items. The data for the second form could be completed only after case study or compilation of available youth and family history. Secondly, the Youth Welfare Division Administration wisely decided to test the forms across the total population with the purpose of moving toward a continuing information system.

The benefits of the above decision extend beyond the step of conducting a youth offender population census for purposes of the proposed research. It marks the first organizational change or result of the research and survey efforts.

Results of the Youth Population Census

The forms and instructions for the two statistical instruments are included in the appendix of this report. Developmental information and administrative methods used in conduct of the survey are also included.

It is intended to include only a minimum of statistical analysis and interpretation of the data. We perceive this operation as a source of background data for further analysis and comparative references for on-going research rather than a publication per se. It also serves to test the utility of the items of the instrument and identify the ones which should be modified for an on-going information system of the Division.

The computer programme developed for the analyses is a traditional one. After a series of general purpose tables describing the distribution of youth by sex, age, home address etc., through the various programmes of the Division, selected independent variables were run against five outcome variables. These were selected because of their availability, namely,

1. age at first court appearance,
2. total number of offences,
3. seriousness index of offences,
4. seriousness of current admission,
5. number of court offences.

Obviously, other independent variables would likely have predictive utility for other outcome variables etc.

This general pattern of analysis will serve to describe the Victorian youth offender population under Youth Welfare Division care but would be expected to show similar results to those found in the literature. One difference may be found. The degree of homogeneity in the Australian population and the general access to community resources has been found to diminish statistical differences frequently found in overseas surveys of this type as well as of other health and welfare issues.

At the time of this writing (June 15, 1976) it appears that population census is proceeding satisfactorily. Print outs should be available within a few weeks. The survey includes all youth under direct supervision of the Youth Welfare Division, together with the youth wards and youth parolees initiated by the Children's Court system, supervised either by a regional office or the Probation and Parole Division.

The proposals for research which follow are not directed primarily toward evaluation, although evaluation is a longer range research goal after more basic descriptive research has been completed.

The Master's thesis, under direction of this consultant, completed by Allan Borowski at Melbourne University presents a comprehensive comparison of two Community Based Programmes for treatment of Juvenile Offenders under the Youth Welfare Division. A summary of this study is included in this draft proposal. The study results include a rich analysis of the two agency programmes and present evaluative comparisons in great detail.

PART V

A Re-Submission from the Youth Welfare Division

A Policy and Planning Research Proposal

A Frame of Reference

Over the past several years there seems to have been a change of research focus in the human services field - from clinical studies, programme units, and recipients of social services to welfare service delivery systems and research related policy decision making. The development of general systems theory has turned attention from the close inspection of the "tree to the ever changing forest". We seem to be at-a-place-in-time where the treatment and evaluation of the individual has little relation to the "new" research approaches which skip over the individuals or the deviants, themselves. Rather, research concern is directed toward ideal goals, actual decisions and operating practices of society and those adults who attempt to control and change the deviants.

Recent review of current literature about effective programmes in the delinquency field leaves the confused analyst in the position leaving by the same door he has just entered. Every decade seems to rediscover the roots of delinquency springing from a new and different source. The literature on crime and delinquency has produced a substantial list of causes, including mental retardation, poverty, a breakdown of the work ethic, heredity or body types, various classifications of personality disorders, hyperactive functioning, frustration from displaced opportunity structure, labelling, etc.

The Cambridge-Somerville Study was the earlier pioneer of a subsequent research series which have been producing "no significant difference" results in use of individual counselling with delinquents. The later survey, 'Girls from Vocational High' produced headlines in the New York Times with the bold print reading, "Social Work Fails Again!" An experimental design always adds a scientific glamour to such studies even though the intervention treatment was not differentiated and sparsely provided by volunteers, and poorly trained counsellors.

The decade of the sixties brought some peace of mind and confidence in progressive programmes which provided for individualized assessment, differential and appropriate programme placement for the particularized delinquent youth. The significant deliberations of national experts in America, with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice endorsed planning directions leading toward de-institutionalization and decriminalization. Meanwhile, research on effectiveness of community based programmes and other alternatives were producing success reports. The old correctional strategy of continued reliance on institutionalization was to be discarded in favour of an alternative policy particularly for offenders requiring more than routine probation supervision. The new policy, community treatment referred to alternatives in lieu of traditional institutionalization.

Now the debate about planning and implementing programmes for juvenile delinquents has initiated a new round of inquiry. Paul Lerman, in his recent critical analysis of the research report results on the California Community Treatment Programmes and Probation Subsidy, has stirred up a new controversy as expressed in the following quotation:

'The policy recommendation that can be advanced, based on available empirical evidence and logic, is as follows: assume the null hypothesis that all correctional programs are ineffective, until competent researchers provide public and acceptable scientific evidence that this assumption is unwarranted.'

Lerman then suggests engaging in a "strategy of search" utilizing the null hypothesis and

- (a) developing the new pilot programmes on a cost basis which are similar or less than the cost

of the base-year institutional and parole per capita costs making allowances for inflation and mandatory expenses.

- (b) maintaining due regard for human dignity and ethics, primarily freedom of rights and due process of law for the youth.

Another quotation which illustrates our present dilemma of "what shall we do next with the thousands of kids who are now in the Juvenile Justice System or whom we can expect in the near future?" -- comes from the comments of Edwin M. Schur in his book on Radical Nonintervention:¹

... policies that accommodate society to the widest possible diversity of behaviour 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 include opposing various kinds of intervention by diverse social control and socializing agencies ... Subsidiary policies would favour collective action programmes instead of compulsory ones ... major and intentional sociocultural change will help reduce our delinquency problems.²

Meanwhile, on June 30, 1975 there were 6,493 Youth Welfare Division Wards in eleven different locations within the various programmes. A strategy of "leave the kids alone" is not practical at this point. The fact that the available statistics on youth wards appear to be limited to one time point in the year - a head count by age, sex, religion, location, legal status (such as court sentence) point to a first priority in governmental research and statistics. That is a minimum level of agency operating data for accountability and case management would come before programme research. Policy and programme planning research (or fact finding) would come before the more academic, experimental research endeavours.

This consultant is proposing a policy and planning administrative type of systematic study as being most appropriate, considering the stage of the literature, the research talent available and the priority needs of the Youth Welfare Division.

The study proposal includes several interrelated parts:

I. Research Objectives:

1. Describing the System

To map the Juvenile Justice System for the State of Victoria, reflecting the various juvenile pathways, the stations (or events) including courts and police, entrance, exits etc., for the purpose of initiating a systems perspective for the study.

¹ Edwin M. Schur, Radical Nonintervention. Rethinking the Delinquency Problem, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1973, pp.154-155.

² Paul Lerman, Community Treatment and Social Control, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois 1975, p. 96.

2. Taking Readings of the System

To identify the most sensitive points in the total network (or related environment) for reporting changes in case flow, predicting overload and for generating data needed for ratios in monitoring the system. To work toward building these data into the Division information system.

3. Fiscal Assumptions and Cost Data

To develop the underlying fiscal assumptions for costing the various stations in the systems schema. To define costing units such as career costs, bed costs, programme unit costs, court hearing, Remand programme component costs etc. To cost units selectively as determined to be most relevant for administrative purposes.

4. Establishing Indicators of Progress

To co-ordinate the several developing planning goals and objectives of the Division so that statistical indicators and reports, based on qualitative analysis, can be utilized to monitor future progress.

These four research objectives are closely related and fall within the preview of administrative functions, policy development planning and organizational performance assessment. The preliminary draft paper included in this set of materials, treats this subject area in more detail. Its purpose was only to explore and sufficiently test out methodology in order to illustrate feasibility. Although we are more familiar with the costing procedures in the California Youth Authority, there are other available costing examples in the Correctional field in addition to the general costing procedures found in business administration and accounting. There should be no problem with methodology required in meeting the first three objectives. The fourth objective cannot be achieved until philosophy, theory, programme priorities, budget and personnel and other planning steps have researched a level of consensus.

An experienced administrative consultant has prepared the attached paper (Section 7) and is available as presented in the budget for one half time during the course of the research grant period - if there are no prolonged delays in start-up.

Registration as a Priority Research Issue

The primary focus of this study is to first describe what is going on in a systematic way. Before development of programme strategies or future planning can be considered, an assessment of present practices and levels of community and regional interactions should be known. There are three important purposes which concern the Youth Welfare Division.

1. In order to conduct correctional programmes which attempt to approach various levels of "normalization" (more like the real community) it is necessary to build community and institutional relationships for agency resource development and for the individual youth. When the programmes are close to the people, schools, employers, families, these linkages are more readily established.

2. In order to develop a community awareness about delinquency as a community problem (in contrast to leaving the problem for government, courts, police) and to develop a sense of responsibility (or interest), community participation is essential.
3. In order to integrate Youth Welfare Division programmes and operations at the Regional level, co-ordinated efforts and joint planning is needed between the Department, the Divisions, Federal and other non-governmental welfare developments in the Region.

Such functions are legitimized and are the necessary base for building future plans which will reduce delinquent youth admissions into Youth Division Care to what can be considered as a tolerable level of delinquency (We do not claim to eliminate).

II. The Commitment to Regionalization

The central concept of Regionalization in Social Welfare is to bring the human services delivery systems closer to the client groups and their communities and decentralize as much of the decision making and monitoring processes as possible. The objectives to be gained by governmental welfare regional offices and staffing as generally listed include:

1. better co-ordination and integration of services from a number of governmental agencies is possible at the local level where client utilization takes place
2. the visibility and accessibility of the people to their government (Federal and State) resources, provides more opportunities for the communities to increase their sense of citizen responsibility for social problems
3. the feedback and interchange between community, clients, government impacts on the priorities, planning and evaluation of government welfare service delivery. This results in more appropriate services which are better adapted to local needs and utilization.

Regionalization planning is generally based on some Federal-local power ideology (New Federalism) or theory of community mental health, community psychiatry centres or a community reality milieu for life adjustment (community based treatment programmes - sometimes home based services). Otherwise the regionalization of government services becomes merely another organizational layer which helps to cut down travel distance. If it is only the latter, some studies have shown that it is cheaper and more efficient to provide taxi fares to bring in patient/clients or to transport family visitors or parents to the central facility.

In addition to the Part I research objectives discussed on Pages 14 & 15 it is proposed that the Youth Welfare Division conduct an exploratory study of its (the Division) status and progress in the regionalization of the Social Welfare Department. Regionalization is another "cut" or a dimension of the larger Juvenile Justice System.

The Borowski study of Grassmere and Western has opened a way of analyzing worker efforts at the community level - which he terms the "mezzo-system". This study clearly shows how each of the Division agencies go about their contacts with parents, with teachers, employers and resource development. These practice activities are compatible with the Regionalization development and with the future planning for increased concern of communities for their own children and youth.

Our suggested descriptive study has two parts:

1. Frequency by types of contacts or interactions with families and communities, institutions, within a time period by the Youth Division Agencies or Units
2. Interviews or self-administered questionnaire responses from primary governmental or other participants as to facilitating factors, the barriers and the priority issues.

PART VI

Review of Literature Analysis

Theoretical and Philosophical Issues

for Correctional Policy and Research

Programmes are special endeavours to achieve an intended end result through the expenditure of resources and effort in a particular way. Resource allocation in one direction implicitly indicates that this direction is preferable to another. In the field of juvenile corrections, the justification both for the mission of a programme and the expenditure of resources relate to philosophies of correction and punishment and conceptions of aetiology. In many agencies of social control, latent philosophies and theories of causation, rather than manifest ones, influence the operationalization of programmes.

This paper will briefly overview some of the philosophies of correction and punishment which permeate Juvenile Justice Systems, and theories of causation as reviewed in the current literature. It will then consider the issues that these philosophies and theories present for the Youth Welfare Division, Social Welfare Department, Victoria.

Philosophies of Punishment and Correction

Delinquency, as a social problem, has been responded to by the threat-oriented forces¹ of the community under whose determining influences has arisen a network of agencies and service systems in an attempt to provide a solution to the problem.

In order to clearly define the problem with which this network of agencies and service systems deals, requires, according to Kassebaum,² two ingredients. The first ingredient is a definition of the prohibited conduct. This definition is provided through laws governing select behaviours. These laws or rules of society are consensually validated by the culture-bearing majority. The second ingredient is a report of behaviour which is in violation of a law. This is generally called - "law violating behaviour". It can be seen then that existence of law is a necessary prerequisite 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 which, in turn, are directly related to 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. For the purposes of exposition only, they will be treated separately.

Philosophies of Jurisprudence

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

¹ William C. Rhodes, Behavioural Threat and Community Response. A Community Psychology Inquiry Behavioural Publications, Inc., New York, 1972, p. 4.

² Gene Kassebaum, Delinquency and Social Policy Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1974, p. 75.

The Retributive Position

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 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.

The Utilitarian Position

This position is reflected amongst those who argue that sanctions of law act as deterrents for future offending and seems to assume that the potential offender is aware of the legal consequences of his behaviour. Punishment is justified on the grounds that it reduces the probability of subsequent and perhaps more serious illegal activity.

Amongst utilitarian philosophies, Parker 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. ³

Philosophies of Delinquency-Prevention and Treatment

An offshoot of the utilitarian philosophy of jurisprudence is one which seems 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. The treatment, we assume, will modify the socially deviant behaviour.

Inherent in the philosophies briefly outlined, are conceptions of the nature of man. Under the retributive philosophy, 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 conception.

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.

3

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

Conceptions of Aetiology

The literature on delinquency theory consists largely of arguments between partisans of 'psychological' and of 'sociological' theories. The actual data and even some of the explanations of these two camps frequently overlap, however, and we must be careful in overstressing the contrast. An explanation asserting that a boy has a greater chance of becoming a delinquent if he is rejected by his parents and accepted by a street gang may also be rephrased in the terms of personality and social psychology or in terms of ecology, small groups, and sociology. In fact, some of the more recent controversies based on 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.

The literature on delinquency theory has been described as largely consisting of psychological and sociological theories, earlier biogenic theories having been discounted as valueless. It is the writer'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 amongst sociological theories.

Partisan Psychogenic Theories

Psychiatry, psychology and social casework have been the dominant ideologies animating juvenile corrections. Following the discarding of the search for physical 'differentia specifica' by which delinquents could be isolated as a type, the search for special people involved in delinquency continued. Kassebaum points out that attempts to show demonstrable differences in the psyches of offenders and non-offenders have not proven fruitful.⁴ This is not surprising when one considers, for example, that Grossbard's description of the ego deficiencies which characterize delinquents⁵ 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 typology⁶ 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.⁷

⁴ Kassebaum, Op. Cit., p. 52.

⁵ Hyman Grossbard, 'Ego Deficiency in Delinquents', Social Casework April 1962, pp. 171-178.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Thomas A Harris, I'm OK -- You're OK. A Practical Guide to Transactional Analysis Harper and Row, Publishers, New York, 1969.

Pseudo-Sociogenic Theories

There are a great number of theories which are generally seen as coming under the aegis of sociological conceptualizations. Often, they are here referred to as "pseudo-sociogenic", rather than partisan sociogenic, because of the theoretical support these sociological theories demand from the realm of psychology. The majority of sociological theories include, at least implicitly, some psychological concepts.

A series of American⁸ studies involved the ecological analysis of differing delinquency rates in various areas of a city. These delinquency epidemiologists were early sociologists of delinquency causation and they suggested a set of socio-economic community conditions that increased the probability that adolescents will be propelled into rule-breaking behaviour. In general, they were dealing with properties of the geographic area rather than with properties of individuals.

A sociological theory which requires the support of psychology in accounting for the delinquency response is Sutherland's theory of "differential association".⁹ Sutherland invoked the use of the concept of affiliation, a sociology and social psychology concept, and 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.

Cohen¹⁰ 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, given the blocked opportunities in terms of limited avenues for success and achievement, the delinquent sub-culture provides for a solution through a collective "reaction formulation" to middle-class values. In a similar vein to that of Cohen, Cloward and Ohlin¹¹ attribute delinquency to a differential opportunity structure operating for the socio-economically deprived.

In contrast to the views of both Cohen and Cloward and Ohlin, Miller¹² 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.

The partisan psychogenic and pseudo-sociogenic theories reviewed so far attribute delinquency to affinities located either in the individual or socio-economic conditions, respectively. A further

⁸ Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay, 'An Ecological Analysis of Chicago', Eds. Norman Johnston, Leonard Savitz and Marvin E Wolf-gang, The Sociology of Crime and Delinquency 2nd Ed. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1970, pp. 233-237.

⁹ Edwin H. Sutherland, 'Differential Association', Norman Johnston, et. al., Op Cit., pp. 208-210.

¹⁰ Albert K. Cohen, Delinquent Boys The Free Press, Glencoe, III, 1955.

¹¹ Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin, Delinquency and Opportunity A theory of Delinquent Gangs The Free Press, Glencoe III, 1960.

¹² 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.

pseudo-sociogenic conceptualization is that of labelling theory, a prime mover in the development of which has been David Matza.¹³ 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.

Synthetic Theories

Recent years have seen the social work profession increasingly becoming recognizant of the need to pay attention to both components of the client's psychosocial situation in reaching an understanding of problematic social functioning. This has been in response to an acknowledgment that causative factors rest not only in the individual but may also be found in his family of origin, 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 synthetic 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 Harris¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.

Issues

Issues for the Youth Welfare Division 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

¹³ David Matza, Becoming Deviant John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1969.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

society to delinquency and consider the viability of these patterned reactions prior to discussing relevant issues.

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 who, in discussing identified delinquents, distinguishes between two streams of programming - individual treatment and liberal reform.¹⁶ In a parallel manner, Spergel distinguishes service-oriented programmes and institutional change programmes.¹⁷ The key referent point for the treatment - service-oriented reaction is the delinquent himself. The liberal reform - institutional change reaction is grounded in the pseudo-sociogenic theories outlined above. Under the first reaction fall such programmes as probation, institutionalization, community treatment, milieu therapy, behaviour modification, Guided Group Interaction, chemotherapy, and the like. The second 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 is suggested by Schur. This reaction is referred to as "radical nonintervention" and has warranted little attention in Australia. 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.¹⁸

How viable are these patterned reactions in dealing with the problem of delinquency? Particularly in the United States, research and evaluation in States such as California where a number of innovations

¹⁶ Edwin M. Schur, Radical Nonintervention. Rethinking the Delinquency Problem Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1973.

¹⁷ Irving A. Spergel, 'Community-Based Delinquency-Prevention Programmes: An Overview', Social Service Review Vol. 47, No. 1 1973, pp. 26-27.

¹⁸ Schur, Op.Cit., pp. 154-155.

in juvenile corrections have been attempted. The Lerman study reported below, is possible only because of competent statistical reporting and pioneering models of treatment programme evaluation which were available for public exposure and secondary analysis. For lack of more projects with sufficient research data the Lerman generalizations follow from a sample of two projects. However, other streams of related systemic analyses are coming to the surface which indicates another period of spirited debate about policy choices for effective correctional programmes.

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.^{19,20} 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".²¹

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. A further aspect returns us to a discussion on theory. Schuchter and Polk suggest that theories of causation on which delinquency prevention programmes are premised may incorrectly define the problem of delinquency.²²

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.²³ Indeed, Logan in a review of one hundred correctional studies, demonstrates that none of the studies can be

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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, III, 1974 pp. 253-303.

²² 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.

²³ Peter H. Rossi and Walter Williams, Evaluating Social Programmes: Theory Practice and Politics, Seminar Press, New York, 1972.

described as adequate since they do not meet the methodological requirements of a scientifically sound test of effectiveness.²⁴ 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, threw into question this Project which had hitherto been looked upon as an exemplary correctional effort.²⁵

Some Issues

What are the issues that all of the foregoing present for the Youth Welfare Division of Victoria's Social Welfare Department?

Like many statutory subsystems of the Juvenile Justice System, both in other Australian States and overseas, the Youth Welfare Division delinquency-prevention programmes have followed three general approaches:

1. institutional services
2. intensive supervision of offenders in the community by community-based programmes, and
3. post-institutional (After Care) services to Wards of State proffered by professional and paraprofessional workers.

Underlying all of these services is the contradictory nexus that seems to be an integral part of all juvenile correctional programmes - a nexus between social control and rehabilitation. Indeed, an unintended consequence of the community-based services has been a growth in the degree of social control over the delinquents as evidenced by the frequent use made of temporary detention. This degree of social control is more marked than amongst other traditional forms of community treatment such as probation, parole and after care.

Based on the literature review, it appears that the Youth Welfare Division as other similar programmes, has proceeded in an ad hoc manner on the basis of conventional approaches and unexamined beliefs. The several programmes of the Youth Welfare Division have not been subjected to systematic analysis. The mandates which require the Division to perform both social control and rehabilitation functions presents an important issue. The greater degree of social control experienced by youngsters in community-based programmes may be an end-product of this phenomenon. Most change agents seem to agree that the client must never feel that he is the object of a one-way power relationship, if behavioural or attitudinal change is to accrue. The issue of the degree to which two contradictory mandates can be fulfilled by one organization presents a dilemma for this Division and other correctional programmes in the other Australian States.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ Paul Lerman, Community Treatment and Social Control. A Critical Analysis of Juvenile Correctional Policy The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1975.

The services provided by the Division may be seen as falling exclusively under the rubric of the individual treatment - service-oriented patterned reaction to delinquency. The treatment modalities of service delivery approximate most closely that of social casework although efforts of group work have developed in a number of the Division's facilities. The discussion above on theories of causation suggests that an examination of theories of delinquent behaviour is a necessary prerequisite for defining the social problem to be tackled, policy analysis and, in turn, operationalization of the policy into social programmes. It is this writer's impression, on the basis of his experience in the Division, that while there has been some recognition of the importance of theory, theory has played a role of minor importance in programme operationalization almost as if attention to theories which explain causation are irrelevant to the selection of programme approaches. The implications of this are profound. Consider the following.

1. One implication is that theory provides a description of the social problem to be tackled. Without such a description, goals or aims cannot be selected which, in the case of the Youth Welfare Division, are consistent with service provision. The social interventions should be based on the selected theory stance.
2. Without goals, specific objectives for each service programme cannot be formulated.
3. Without objectives (and goals), attempts to measure effectiveness of services cannot be undertaken.²⁶ Clarification of programme must precede evaluation.
4. In the area of policy, if public officials are to influence programmes as they enact policy and to monitor their output from the perspective of policy goals, they must also consider the relationship between policy and programme.²⁷ Theory facilitates comprehension of this relationship.
5. It may be quite appropriate to adopt several programme approaches, or a parochial range of approaches, in attempting to solve the problems presented by adolescents stemming from diverse backgrounds and social situations and who have experienced different official reactions to their delinquency. Programmes which operate according to conventional and unexamined beliefs or a narrow range of causative theories, may be the subjects of premature foreclosure in failing to recognise alternative problem-solving strategies. In general, the Division has made only limited attempts to
 1. foster the diversion of youngsters from the Juvenile Justice System,
 2. engage in, or foster, primary prevention efforts,
 3. work towards reducing the legal grounds for court jurisdiction or correctional involvement (decriminalization)
 4. bring about new patterns of service or activity within the community agencies serving youth and/or their families,

²⁶ Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. Evaluating Social Services, State Department of Public Welfare, Austin, Texas, 1971, pp.1-3.

²⁷ Alfred J. Kahn, Social Policy and Social Services, Random House, New York, 1973, p. 139.

5. foster the creation of new services,
6. influence the formulation and implementation of administrative, judicial, institutional and legislative policies that effect delinquents as a whole (advocacy), and so on.

Assessment of the several programmes with the Youth Welfare Division in relation to causal theories, offers a range of programme options. The important issue is that these choices should be based on a carefully formulated rationale - not by ad hoc decisions. This major issue underlies the implications presented in points 1. to 5. above.

Further issues face the division in its future planning and policy development because of the almost universal failure of research evaluation studies of correctional programmes to demonstrate effectiveness. Inadequate research design, differences in the population at risk, inappropriate measurement instruments, or the fact that the programmes have been found to be unsuccessful are some of the reasons given for this present confusion.

Lerman recommends the following policy as a logical derivative of the ineffectiveness of correctional programmes. He suggests that we should assume that all programmes are ineffective until competent researchers provide public and acceptable scientific evidence that the assumption of ineffectiveness is unwarranted. By assuming ineffectiveness, the correctional field will be freed to search for more effective programmes and procedures which are untainted by existing presuppositions. Further, the evaluative measure no longer remains "how successful has this programme been?" but becomes "has this programme decreased its ineffectiveness?" 28

Findings of unsuccessful correctional outcomes have some further implications, particularly for programmes which involve direct intervention with offenders - the individual treatment - service oriented patterned reactions. It is impractical for the Youth Welfare Division to seriously consider a course of action to "self-destruct" and adhere to a radical nonintervention injunction "leave the kids alone" rather than pursue a "mission impossible". This is, obviously an unreal suggestion because the Victorian State community at large will insist upon regulation of some youthful activities - at least at this point in history. Further, the influence of those who advocate that "doing something is better than doing nothing at all" (irrespective of whether it works or not) cannot be easily countered. Society finds solace in being able to demonstrate that something, at least, is being done to try to deal with a social problem.

The replacement of clinical-oriented direct service programmes conducted by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, by "youth development" programmes presents as a further logical derivative of demonstrated ineffectiveness. For the Youth Welfare Division, the elements remaining after only a partial "self-destruction" should, according to the derivative, seek to provide programmes designed to function around individuals participating in various activities. Since most delinquents outgrow the anti-social behavioural phase of adolescence, only a small minority graduating into adult criminal careers, the utilization of profound, clinical, individual change strategies should be limited to selected youth populations.

28 Paul Lerman, 'Evaluation Institutions for Delinquents', Social Work Vol. 13, 1968, pp. 55-64.

Summary of Issues for the Youth Welfare Division

This brief paper has reviewed philosophies of punishment and correction and theories of delinquency causation. Since correctional programmes are typically premised on conceptions of aetiology, the viability of correctional programmes were considered in terms of successful correctional outcomes. Evaluation studies have, with few exceptions, failed to demonstrate the effectiveness of correctional efforts. Some of the issues for debate and further examination for the Youth Welfare Division of Victoria's Social Welfare Department are as follows:

1. How can two contradictory mandates - a social control mandate and a rehabilitation mandate - be successfully reconciled within one organization?
2. What theoretical stance (or approaches) should the Division consider in its future programme planning and policy development?
3. In the light of a still emergent technology and demonstrated findings of ineffectiveness, should the Division strive to evaluate the outcome of its efforts? Should it choose a middle course of reporting and documentation?
4. What interventive role should the Division assume in attempting to alleviate the social problem of delinquency? How should this relate to other institutions and organizations?
5. What place do youth development programmes have in the Division in contrast to individual treatment - service-oriented reaction patterns?
6. Should the Division "self-destruct" rather than pursue a "Mission impossible" and, in doing so, leave the kids alone?
7. Most programme innovations are developed as in lieu programmes - in lieu of institutionalization. What "in lieu" programmes should be developed on a pilot basis and where do we emphasize the traditional and the relative costs?

PART VII

Systems Analysis of Juvenile Justice

Prepared by Philip Martyn

The criminal justice system is an enormous, complex operation. Subjecting it to investigation requires changes to occur to observe the effects. Controlled experimentation is often impractical and is very time consuming. Hours of work on such experiments in Victoria appear to have reached little conclusion.

By formulating a model of the system it is easy to illuminate the relationship among its parts. Systems analysis involves construction and manipulation of the model in order to find how better to organize and operate the real-life systems they represent.

Reasons for conducting such analyses in the Juvenile Justice System are as follows:

1. They develop explicit descriptions of the Juvenile Justice System and its operating modes so that the systems underlying assumptions are revealed.
 2. They provide a vehicle for simulating experimentation in instances where "line" experimentation is unfeasible.
 3. They identify the data that must be obtained if essential calculations are to be made of the consequences of proposed changes.
 4. They identify the subsystem components and through pathway analysis identify the interrelationships between these subsystems
 5. A systems approach allows boundaries to be drawn between the Juvenile Justice System and its environment.
 6. By studying 'in' points and 'exit' points to the system the linkages to external systems can be better understood and barriers in communications can be improved
 7. The system analysis model enables one to identify overload outcomes and highlights action required when volume through the pathways exceeds their capacities.
 8. Community diversion development and treatment alternatives can be slotted into the flow patterns and evaluated under systems analysis
 9. Among the capabilities provided by models is the ability to conduct cost-effectiveness analysis. These analyses provide a means of determining which of several alternative courses of action will provide maximum effectiveness for a given cost or minimum cost for a given effectiveness.
- The cost-effectiveness approach does not force a quantification of unmeasurable human values. Rather it sets out those implications that are quantifiable, permitting a sharper focus on the initial value questions of social policy by the legislator and the administrator.
10. Systems analysis will focus on the need to co-ordinate the Juvenile Justice System with one organizational setting and will help identify this from the alternatives. (In Victoria the main subsystems are not co-ordinated; police, courts, parole and correction have virtually unrelated management structures).

11. The model will also help identify the gaps in the Juvenile Justice System and the change in loads, effectiveness and cost changes if they are filled.
12. A system approach enables processing time to be determined and means by which decreases can be implemented.
13. From a cost point of view, systems analysis can show the cost at various levels of penetration into the system by juveniles. It can also determine the relationship between penetration and irreversibility.

Consequently, programmes that cost less can be inserted in the flow path. Others which avoid deep penetration can be also tested for their worth.

The Juvenile Justice System, A Schema

The following three diagrams are preliminary draft sketches of the Juvenile Justice system. One purpose of the study is to carefully reflect the network and caseflow of the system as well as to establish data collecting points within and between the related parts.

Diagram 1 shows the Social Welfare Department's involvement in the Juvenile Justice System. The boundary has been drawn around the Department and its area of influence. The environment inter-acting with the Department has been shown outside the boundary. This diagram indicates the level of isolation in which departments work within the Youth Welfare Division and which the Division has with its environment.

Diagram 2 sees juvenile justice from the juvenile's viewpoint. The police, the courts and the Youth Welfare Division comprise the subsystems to which the juvenile must identify. More of the environmental systems are included within the boundary in this case.

Diagram 3 is futuristic. It virtually has encompassed most of the environmental influences within, to comprise the Juvenile Justice System.

Key factors highlighting this system include:

1. De-criminalization of the law pertaining to youth offences.
2. Assumptions that entry to the traditional juvenile crime system should be decreasing.
3. Highlights pre-court preventative programmes.
4. Youth welfare co-ordination at one organizational centre.
5. Encourages youth development programmes.
6. Evaluates police orientation and participation as well as juvenile court expertise.
7. Recognises deviant youths will still exist, but a minimal level of tolerance is realistic.
8. Allows better relations between subsystems by central co-ordination.

RECOGNITION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AS A SYSTEM (ILLUSTRATIVE)

STEP 1 - FROM THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT'S POINT OF VIEW

BROADER THAN DIVISION

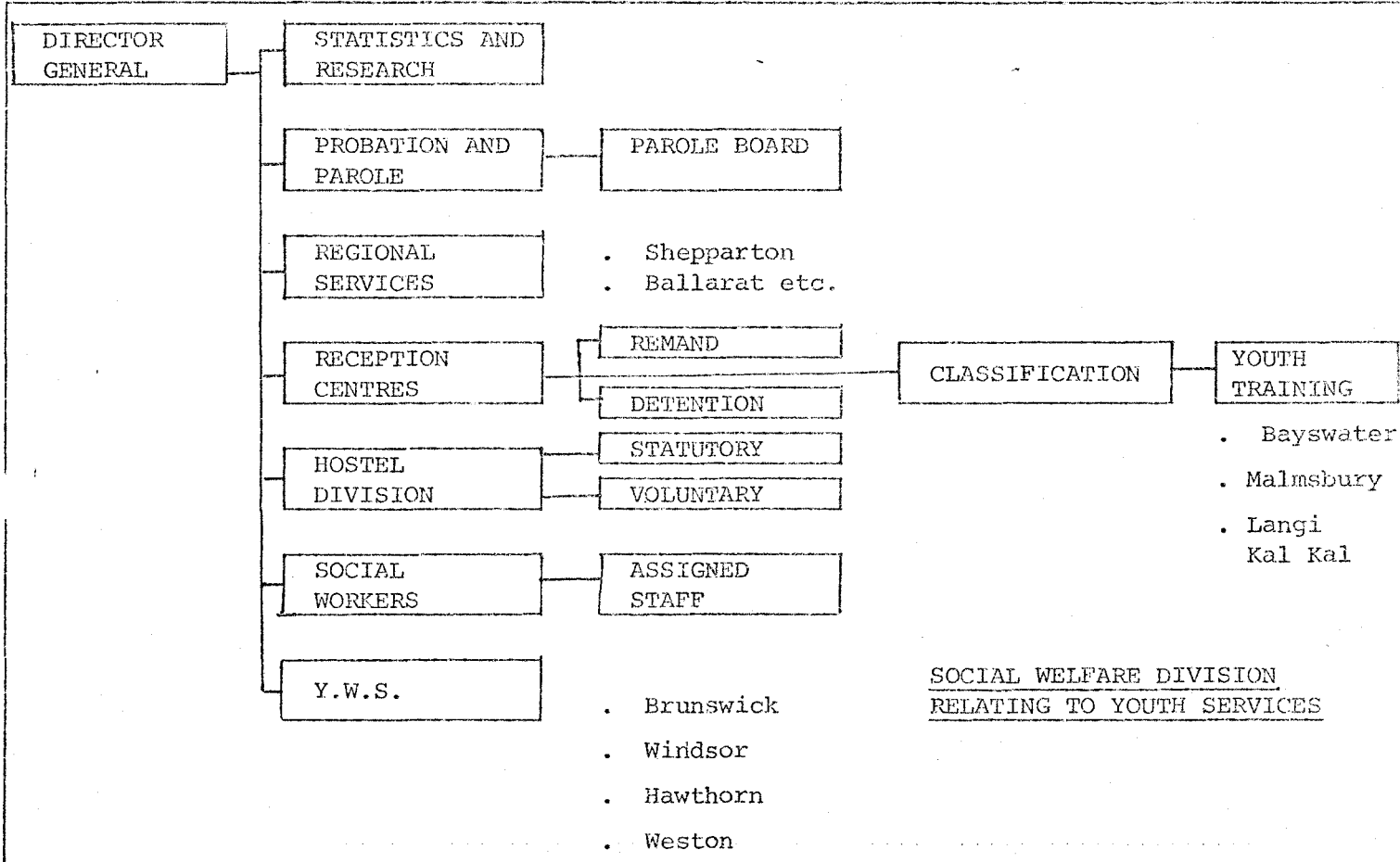
COURTS

EMPLOYMENT

PARENTS

GOVERNMENTS

VOLUNTARY WELFARE AGENCIES



POLICE

SCHOOLS

COMMUNITIES

FAMILIES

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

OTHER RESOURCES

PREVAILING SOCIAL VALUES

ENVIRONMENT

RECOGNITION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM
AS A SYSTEM

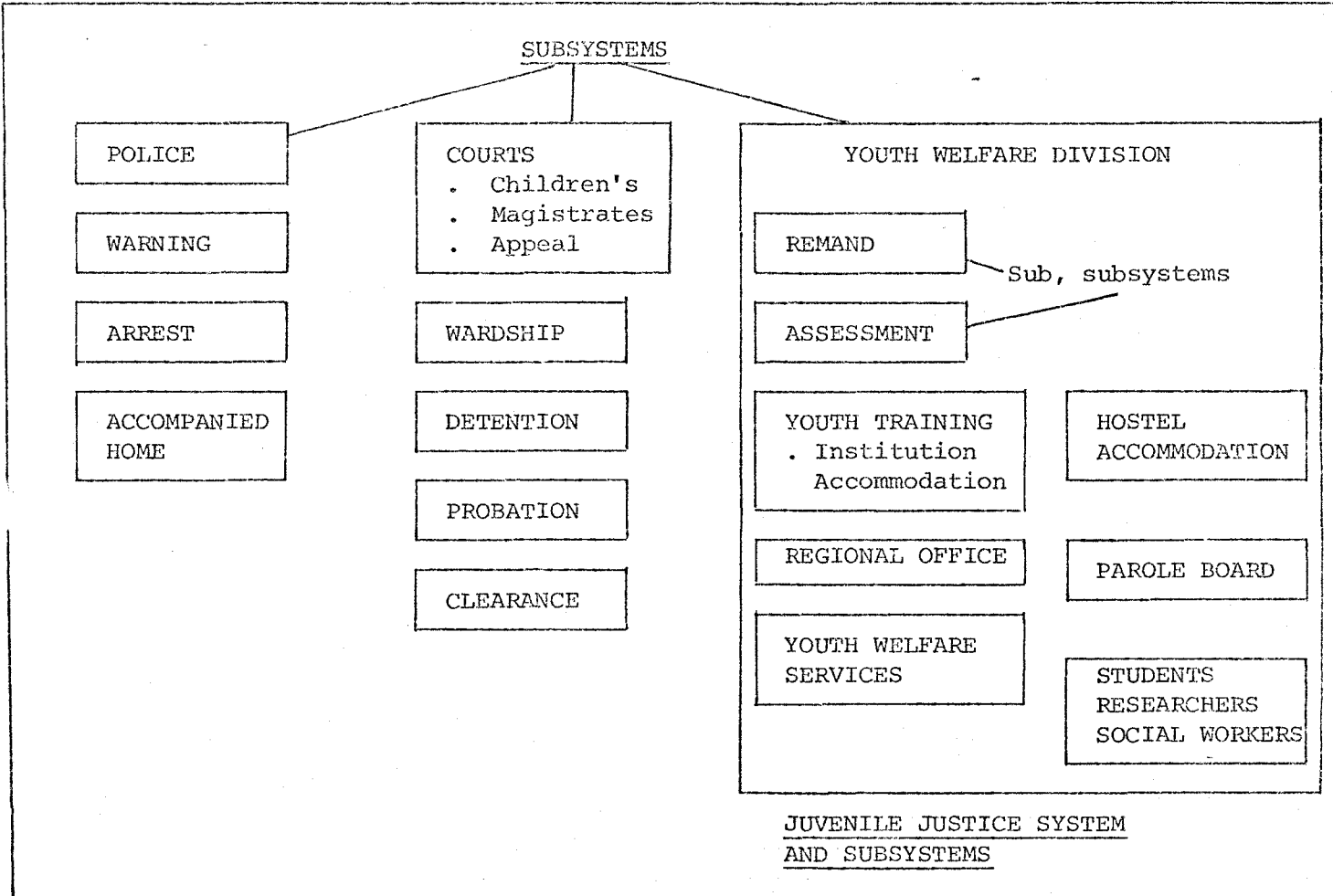
STEP 2 FROM THE JUVENILE'S POINT OF VIEW

EMPLOYMENT

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

VOLUNTARY WELFARE AGENCIES

SUBSYSTEMS



PARENTS

SCHOOLS

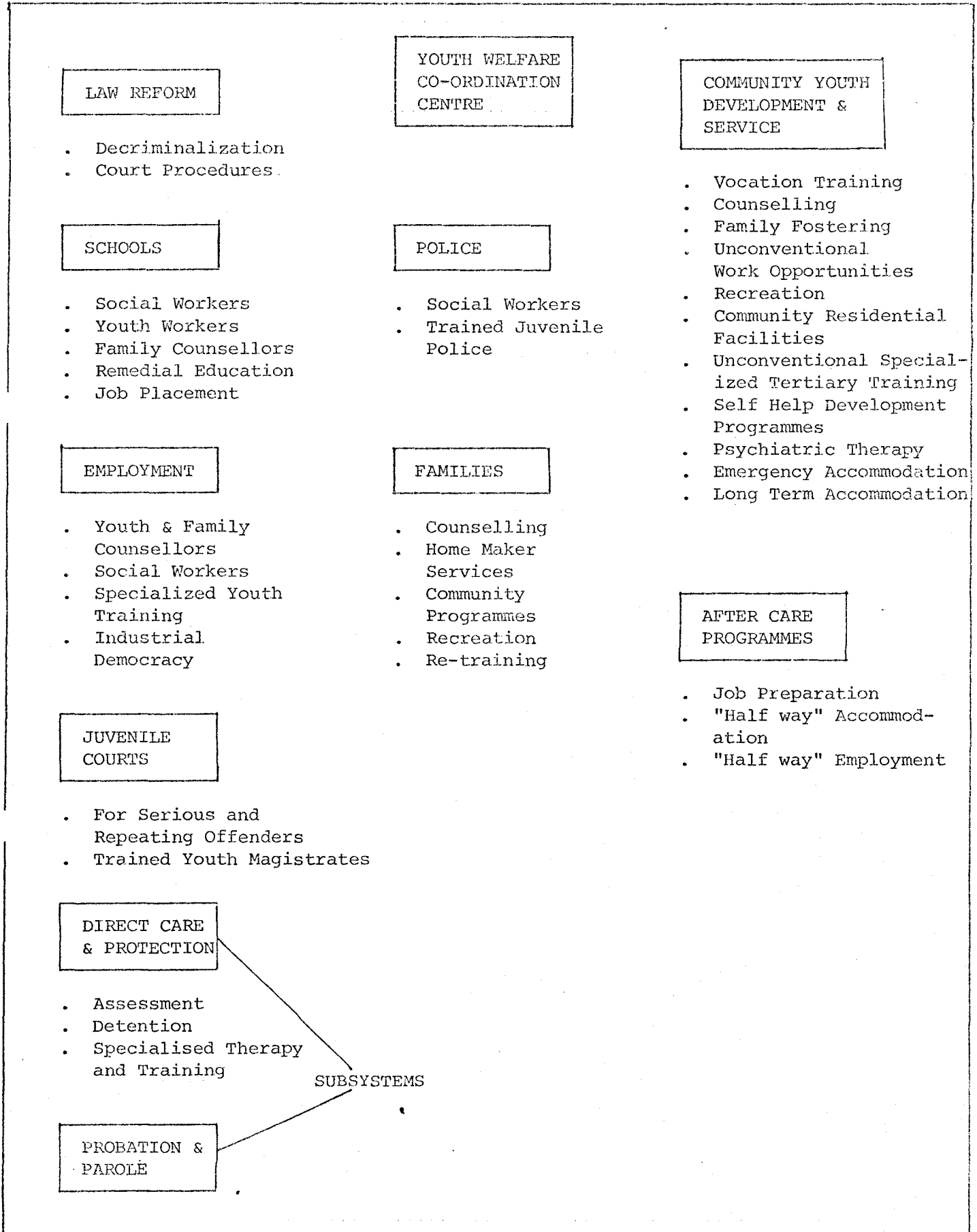
COMMUNITY

ENVIRONMENT

see Pathway Analysis

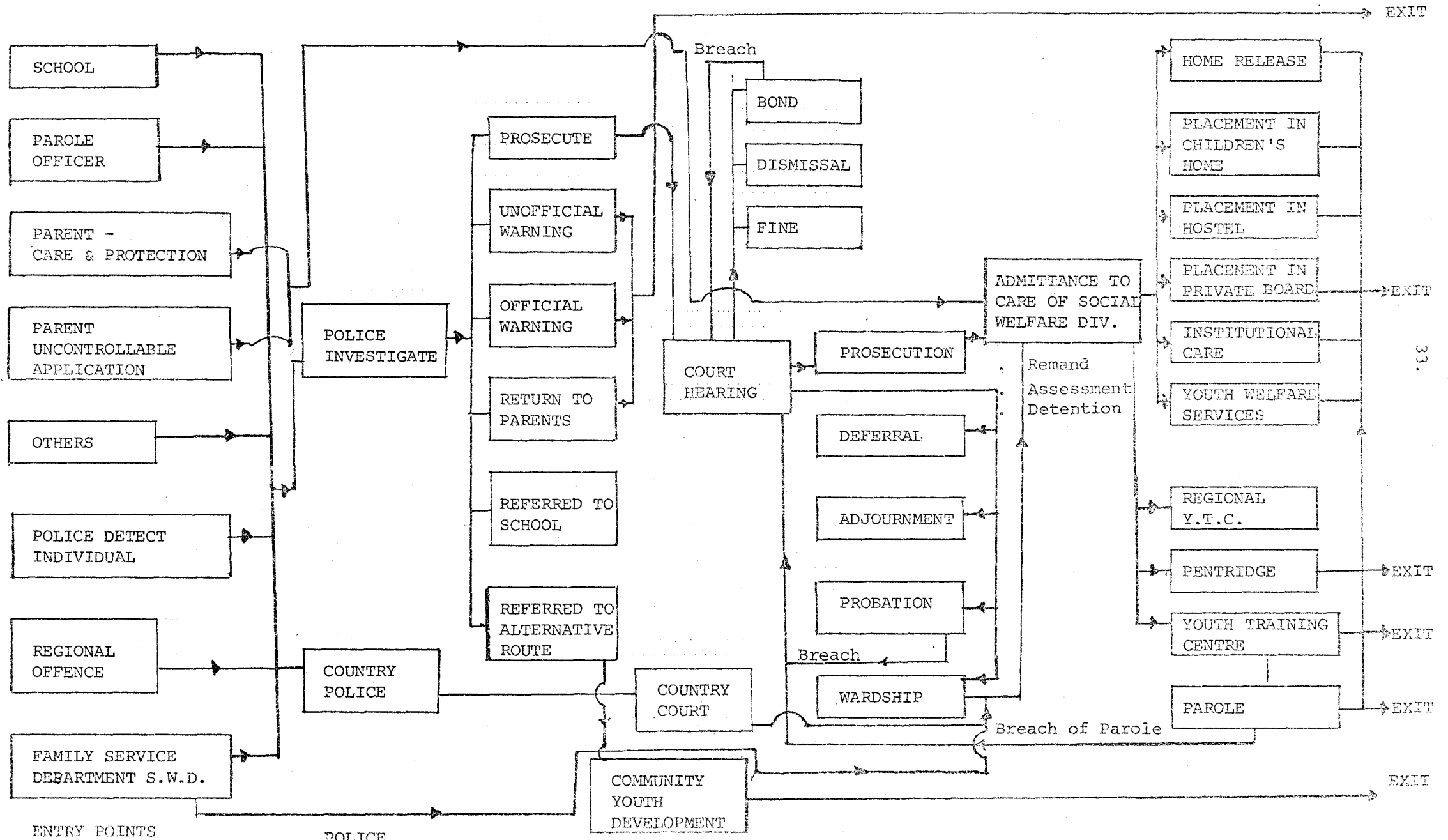
FUTURISTIC JUVENILE CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

STEP 3



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

PATHWAY ANALYSIS 1976



Cost Methodology

Basic to the evaluation of changes to the Juvenile Justice System is a knowledge of the current cost of the system. The costs include both dollar and intangible social costs. Dollar costs should include the opportunity cost of lost incomes of witnesses, defendants, lawyers fees and the juveniles earning potential as well as the relevant agencies' costs. Fixed and variable costs can be allocated to each pathway on the basis of estimates, some of them arbitrary, allocated from time spent by people on system activities and taken from departmental annual budget estimates.

Given the time it takes to process a juvenile at each stage, and the average time of the people employed, it is possible to calculate the direct costs of processing each case for crime type or path taken to various stations.

It will be necessary to examine case history, if it exists, on time spent in the various paths of a sample of cases. If this does not exist then new data forms will be needed to determine these facts during the period of study.

It may be necessary also, if all personnel associated directly with juvenile justice case processing were to keep diaries of time spent over a five to six week period. This should be relatively easy in the case of employees of the Youth Welfare Division but not so for the police, court magistrates and staff and parole personnel. It may also be necessary to have an observer allocated to a police station for a short period and in one of the courts to provide time-utilization data as a check on arbitrarily allocated annual departmental budgets for this costing information.

Source of Cost Information

Social Welfare Department

Cost information pertaining to the exercise is mainly covered in the "vote". From this information, Organizational Cost Data for direct and fixed costs can be obtained.

Estimates of other costs spent on the Division by the Treasury will be made for varying loads down each pathway and these fixed costs will be added to variable costs to determine the total costs at a point in the flow line.

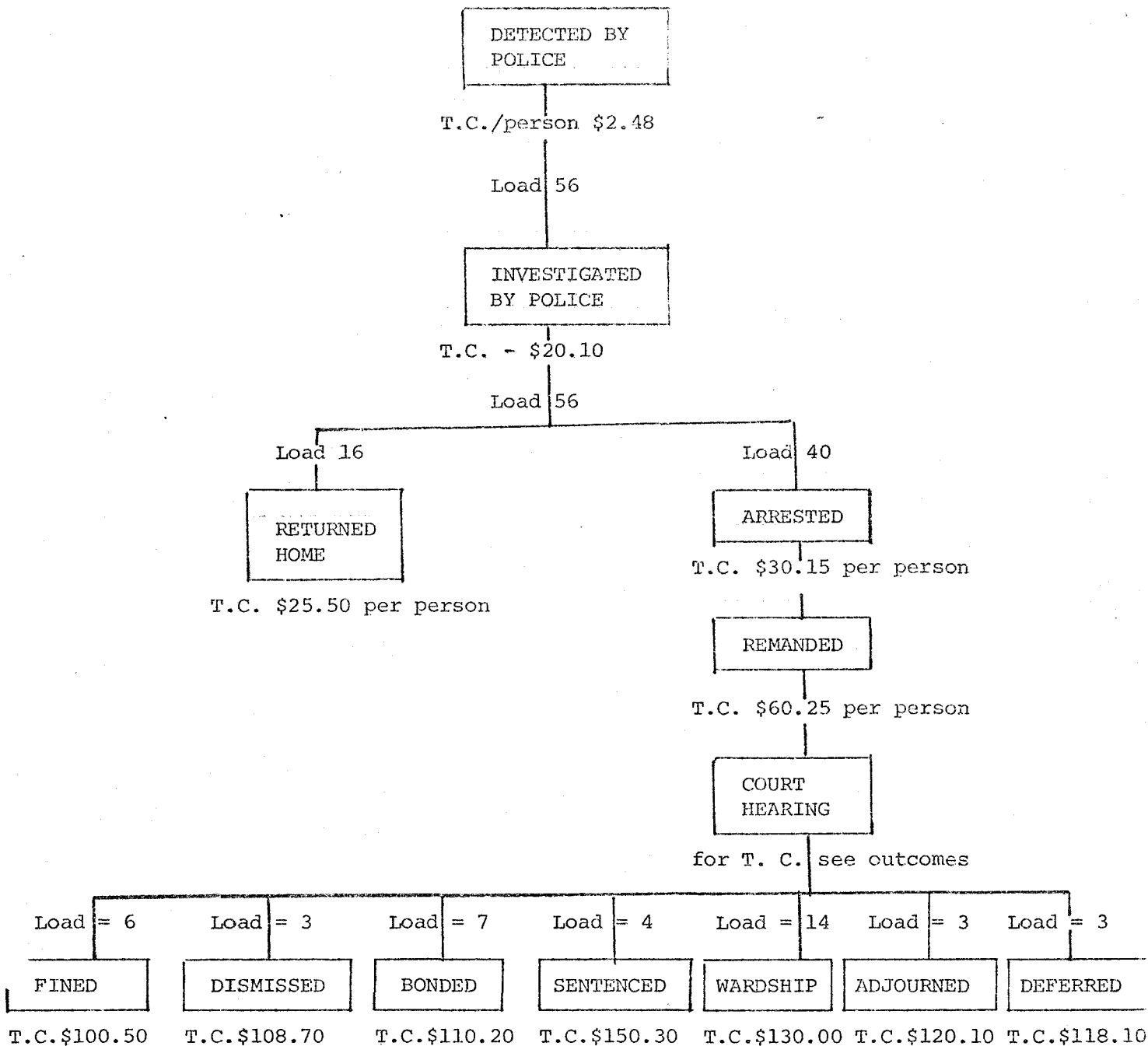
Other Departments

Police and court costs will be treated similarly and it is presumed that the co-operation of accounting personnel of accounting personnel in these two departments will be made available to the Consultant and access to records, namely the "vote" for courts and Police.

The following diagram outlines an example of the cost studies.

EXAMPLE OF COSTS BY PATHWAYS

(ILLUSTRATIVE ONLY)



The criminology Department of the Melbourne University, currently undertaking studies into Children's Courts and Police warnings, will be approached as a resource input for this study.

Suggested Auspices for the Research Study

Investigations to date have revealed that legal personnel, Police staff, Social Work researchers, criminologists and State welfare personnel have, from time to time, studied the Juvenile Justice System. An attempt will be made to communicate with such persons for the outcome of their studies and to select a panel of people from the interrelated activities to steer the research exercise.

It is recommended that, because of the complicated and diverse nature of the subsystems and the professions involved, that a steering committee be representative of the total system related to juvenile justice.

The Steering Committee members could comprise the Research Committee and the Consultant-analyst and from time to time the following persons.

The Director of Regional Services
The Director of Youth Welfare
The Senior Social Worker
The Director of Family Services
A representative of the Melbourne University Criminology Department
A member of the Victorian Police Force - associated with juvenile justice
A Children's Court Magistrate
and others as appropriate.

The Consultant could provide the research programme objectives for discussion at the Steering Committee and report the progress to the Committee on a bi-monthly basis.

PART VIII

The Juvenile Population Census

of the Youth Welfare Division

Methods and Procedures

Admission form

Master Record Form B and Instructions

Code Sheets.

1. The initial work on data collection involved a collection and content analysis of all current data collection instruments used within the Youth Welfare Division in order to ascertain the total number of questions common to all forms.

Initially it was intended that the above summary would give direction to development of a common data collection instrument, but it was found that common questions provided only minimal information on the population under supervision.

At this stage it was decided to modify the admissions form and incorporate research questions. This form was to be followed by completion of a second form approximately two weeks post admission. The second form being for the express purpose of expanding on the data collected at the admissions point. The two forms were to be complementary without any duplication of information.

2. The modified admissions form proved to be impractical as the major proportion of space was required for administrative information, e.g. clothing description, physical description. This left space for only limited research data collection about youth behaviour, family, etc.

It was thus decided to transfer all research questions as part of the overall data collection system onto form B, an instrument to be administered two weeks post admission into the Youth Welfare Division. This would enable data to be collected at the assessment and classification point as part of the initial interview.

3. The nature of the data relates to background variables only. No diagnostic questions pertaining to mental-social axis have been incorporated as the form is designed for use by all levels of Youth Welfare Division personnel without need for training. The form has been set out in such a manner as to facilitate manual recording for caseload management by youth officer, youth worker or social worker and data processing, coding by research personnel as part of an audit census on the population at any point in time.
4. Form B factors, questions were developed by the Research Committee, the Research Consultant, Research Division personnel and ancillary staff accountable to the Research Consultant.

Layout and design of Form B for manual and computer coding was carried out by staff of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Melbourne office.

Pilot testing of form was conducted at a cross section of Youth Welfare Division points of supervision - Western Youth Welfare Service, Turana Youth Training Centre, Winlton Youth Training Centre and Social Welfare Department After-Care Section with a cross section of staff members.

5. Data was collected by a census survey of the population under consideration as of May 29, 1976, 9 a.m.

Country regional offices were surveyed by direct mail of census forms research objectives explanation sheet and instructions for completion of the forms together with telephone advice and support.

The Research Assistant to the Consultant, serving as a Census Co-ordinator, handled all queries from all points of supervision. Points of supervision under the direct administrative control of the Youth Welfare Division were responsible for their particular facility. Metropolitan regional offices - voluntary hostels, Bayswater Youth Training Centre (Salvation Army) and the Probation and Parole Division of the Social

Welfare Department liaised directly with the Census Co-ordinator responsible for distribution of census information forms and assistance provision.

The data base for the census survey includes all persons under the direct supervision of the Youth Welfare Division, together with youth wards and youth parolees initiated by the Children's Court system, supervised either by a regional office or the Probation and Parole Division. Youth parolees initiated by any court other than a Children's Court were not included in the census.

Plan for analysis of collected data is according to the following plan:

1. A general purpose table, summary table of all youths, all programmes by:
 - (a) all factors
 - (b) sex
 - (c) a summary table on male minorities, i.e. migrants aboriginals.
2. Characteristics by Outcome Variables by Sex. In other words, what contributing factors are associated with the nominated outcome variables as follows:
 - (a) age at first court appearance
 - (b) total number of offences
 - (c) seriousness of offences
 - (d) reason for current admission
 - (e) total number of court appearances.
3. Characteristics by Point of Supervision, Sex, Outcome Variables listed in 2. above.
4. Seriousness of Offences by Sex, Point of Supervision, according to the relevant factors.

Tabulations pertaining to offences seriousness were arbitrarily divided into a four point ordinal scale of seriousness as follows:

high
high/medium
low/medium
low.

The specific criteria for allocation to each of the categories depended upon likelihood of direct danger to members of the community by malicious intent - high.

Indirect danger to any community member and no malicious intent - high/medium.

Remaining offences not involving danger to any community member designated as - low/medium.

Care and Protection applications designated as - low.

5. The data base will provide a foundation for any future ongoing programme initiated by the Youth Welfare Division as form B will be administered as a regular procedure at the classification points at both Turana and Winlaton. Copies of the form will be maintained in the trainee information file.

This instrument is seen as the basis of a standard information collection system and with some modification to include exit information and new admissions, a total monitoring system would be facilitated.

Results of the collection of census data according to background variables is not really expected to yield any new results except for detailed specific information on outcome variables for the population at any given point of supervision.

This will allow some comparisons of sub-populations and their degree of penetration into the correctional system by rate and seriousness of offence.

YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION – MASTER RECORD
FORM 'B' – SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS

Nº 2036

CENSUS – SURVEY

Facility Name.....

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Facility Number | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| File | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Section | <input type="text"/> | |

1. Surname..... 2. Other Name(s).....
3. Sex of young person Male 1
Female 2
4. Date of birth/...../.....
5. Age of young person (years)
6. Age of young person at current admission (years)
7. Facility address/point of supervision
8. Current address.....
9. Address before admission
10. Country of birth:

| | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------|---|
| Australia | (Go to 12) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| United Kingdom and Northern Ireland | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| Greece | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| Italy | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| Malta | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| Turkey | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| West Germany | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Yugoslavia | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| Other (specify | | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 |
- 11a. Period of residence in Australia:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Less than 4 years | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| 4 years to less than 8 years | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| 8 years or more | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
- 11b. Age on arrival in Australia (years) (Enter "01" if less than one year)
12. Racial origin:

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Caucasian, white Australian or white European | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| Aboriginal or Aboriginal descent | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| Other (specify.....) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
- Date of this admission/...../.....
14. Has the young person previously been admitted/committed to the Youth Welfare Division? Yes 1
No 2
15. Was young person previously: (tick more than one box if applicable)

| |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ward, Family Welfare Division? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ward, Youth Welfare Division? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trainee |
16. Has young person been charged with any offence(s) since current admission to Youth Welfare Division? Yes 1
No 2
17. Has legal status changed since admission? Yes 1
No 2
Don't Know 3
18. Current legal status
19. (If 'yes' to Q17) Legal Status at admission (i.e. status following court appearance or return on Director's orders)..... Code A
20. Current legal status initiated by
21. Admission/temporary admission referral from/by:

| |
|----------------------|
| Office Use |
| <input type="text"/> |

22. Legal reason(s)/convictions for current admission (list up to 5 – most serious first)

- 1. Code D
- 2. Code D
- 3. Code D
- 4. Code D
- 5. Code D

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

23. Date of arrest this admission (if applicable)/...../.....

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

24. Age at arrest, this admission (if applicable)

25. Total number of official offences and/or legal reasons (including C and P applications) on which young person was convicted or admitted to care of Social Welfare Department. Also include those legal reason(s)/offences pertaining to current admission. (Enter '99' in box if no official offences).

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

INTERVIEWER: Indicate if young person is in: census only (no more questions) 1
 survey and census 2

II Young Person: Court History

(If the young person has no court appearances, tick box and go to Q.28) 1

26. Give details of all previous court appearances by the young person. Also include court decision whether:

- Dismissal)
- Adjournment)
- Probation)
- Bond) Code E
- Fine)
- Wardship)
- Y.T.C. Sentence)
- Other (specify))

Start with first offence

| Date of court appearance | Reason(s)/offences including number of counts (Code D) | Age | Court decision (Code E) |
|--------------------------|--|-----|-------------------------|
| | | | |

27. Total number of court appearances

OFFICE USE ONLY

(i) Details of first court appearance:

Reason(s)/offence(s) (Code D) (insert up to 5 codes, if applicable)

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Court decision (Code E)

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(ii) Details of most recent court appearance:

Reason(s)/offence(s) (Code D) (insert up to 5 codes, if applicable)

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Court decision (Code E)

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III Young Person: Education Background

28. Does the young person still attend school? Yes (Go to Q.31) No

29. Young person's age on leaving school (years) If person has not attended school enter '99' in box

30. The main reason why young person left school: Financial, Illness in family, Behavioural problems, Lack of progress, To enter employment, To attend business college or any other education facility, Other

31. Name of current/last school attended Town/suburb Office Use

32. Nature of current/last school attended: Primary, State, Primary, Private or Church school, High school, Secondary, Private or Church school, Technical school, Special schools (Education Department), Other

33. Highest level obtained at school: Primary only or not completed primary, Secondary: Form 1 to completed Form 2, Secondary: Form 3 to completed Form 4, Secondary: Form 5 or above, Other

IV Young Person: Work Experience

34. Length of time in institution, this admission (weeks) If less than 1 week enter 001

35. Give details of jobs (full-time or part-time) the young person held over the 12 months prior to this admission. (Include time spent in institutions.) List job held 12 months ago first and work up to present date.

Table with 3 columns: Type of occupation (e.g., cashier, builders' labourer), Indicate whether full-time or part-time, Length of time in job

36. Total number of jobs held over the 12 months prior to this admission to Y.W.D. facility. (Enter '99' in box if no jobs held.)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Office Use | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

37. Type of last full-time occupation held (if nil, enter '99').

.....

38. Present employment status of young person:

- Employed on a full-time basis 1
- Employed on a part-time basis 2
- Not employed – receiving unemployment benefits/other benefits 3
- Not employed – not receiving unemployment benefits/other benefits 4
- Other (specify.....)) 5

39. If institutionalised or not employed:

- Employment not feasible at this time 1
- No employment assessment yet/required 2
- Assessed and seeking employment 3
- Assessed but not seeking employment 4
- Other (specify) 5

V Young Person: History of Care Arrangements: Situations which have existed during his/her lifetime.

40. Obtain all living arrangements and placements experienced by the young person during his/her lifetime. (Vacation periods **excepted**.)
If placement is an institution, give name. Include all transfers from different facilities. Begin with first placement.

| Type of placement or living arrangement | Age when change of living arrangement occurred | Length of time the situation had existed (months) |
|---|--|---|
| | | |

41. Total number of child care changes. (Enter '99' if no change)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|

42. Derive the following table from the information above. (The durations asked for do not necessarily have to be continuous periods.)

| Type of placement or living arrangement | (i) Did duration of stay in any placement type exceed 2 years? Tick box if 'yes'. | (ii) Placement spent most time (tick one only) | (iii) Most recent placement |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. At home with parent(s)/guardians | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 |
| 2. With relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 |
| 3. Living away from home and independent | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 |
| 4. In reception centre | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 |
| 5. In child care centre | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 |
| 6. In subsidised foster care | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 |
| 7. In hostel | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 |
| 8. In youth training centre | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 |
| 9. In mental institution | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 |
| 10. Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
| Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |

(iv) Duration of previous placement prior to admission/transfer to this facility (months).

| | | |
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VI Family of the Young Person

43. Family situation at the time of admission.

| Names | Age | Occupation (also include 'at school', 'house duties' 'unemployed' etc.) | Tick if living with young person | Education level completed | Office Use |
|------------------------------|-----|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Natural father | | | | | O <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Natural mother | | | | | O <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Any other substitute parents | | | | | O <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Siblings | | | | | O <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Others residing in household | | | | | |

VII Young Person: Family Background

44. Have any of the young persons natural parents or present guardians or siblings an offence(s) history (including C and P application for siblings)?
- Yes 1
 No 2
 Don't know 3

45. (If 'Yes' for Q.44) List court appearances.

| Name of family member | Relationship to young person | Reason(s)/charges on which he/she appeared in court | Court decision | OFFICE USE | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|--|----------|
| | | | | Code (D) | Code (E) |
| | | | | Natural father <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | Natural mother <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | Sub. father/guard. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | Sub. mother/guard. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | Siblings <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |

46. Have any of the young persons natural parents or present guardians or siblings a background of care under the Social Welfare Department other than for the charge(s)/offence(s) listed in VII (Q.45) above?
- Yes 1
 No 2
 Don't know 3

47. (If 'Yes' for Q.46) List all of these periods.

| Name of family member | Relationship to young person | Type of care | Reason(s) for care | Age of member on admission to care | Duration of care |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | |

48. Have any of the young persons natural parents or present guardians or siblings a background of hospitalisation or psychiatric care?
- Yes 1
 No 2
 Don't know 3

49. (If 'Yes' to Q.48) List all of these periods.

| Name of family member | Relationship to young person | Type of care | Reason(s) for care | Age of member on admission to care | Duration of care |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | |

VIII Natural Parents of Young Person

50. Natural mother: Surname Other name(s)
51. Is the natural mother alive? Yes 1
No 2
Don't know 3
52. (If alive) Address or means of contact of natural mother
.....
53. Country of birth of natural mother: Australia 1
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland 2
Greece 3
Italy 4
Malta 5
Turkey 6
West Germany 7
Yugoslavia 8
Other (specify.....) 9
54. Period of residence in Australia: Less than 4 years 1
4 years to less than 8 years 2
8 years or more 3
Not known 4
55. Natural father: Surname Other name(s)
56. Is the natural father alive? Yes 1
No 2
Don't know 3
57. (If alive) Address or means of contact of natural father
.....
58. Country of birth of natural father: Australia 1
United Kingdom and Northern Ireland 2
Greece 3
Italy 4
Malta 5
Turkey 6
West Germany 7
Yugoslavia 8
Other (specify.....) 9
- Period of residence in Australia: Less than 4 years 1
4 years to less than 8 years 2
8 years or more 3
Not known 4
60. Was young person living with **both** natural parents at the time of admission? (Tick only one) Yes 1
No 2
61. (If 'No' for Q.60) (Tick only one) With whom was the young person living at the time of admission?
Natural mother and other partner 1
Natural mother without other partner 2
Natural father and other partner 3
Natural father without other partner 4
Other substitute parent(s) (specify) 5
Independent of parents/guardians 6
Other (specify) 7
Not applicable 8
62. How long had the above situation existed preceding admission?
Less than 1 year 1
1 year to less than 3 years 2
3 years to less than 5 years 3
Over 5 years 4
Not known 5

63. Current marital status of natural parents. (Tick one)

- Married to each other and living together 1
- Divorced/separated/deserted 2
- Never married and living together 3
- Never married and not living together (including previous de facto) 4
- Widowed (or de facto died) 5
- Both dead 6
- Don't know. 7

64. How long had the above situation existed?

- Less than 1 year 1
- 1 year to less than 3 years 2
- 3 years to less than 5 years 3
- Over 5 years 4
- Not known 5

65. Has young person been admitted or classified to a facility programme since admission? (If no go to Q.69)

- Yes 1
- No 2

66./...../..... Date of admission/classification to facility programme.

67. Number of days young person spent in care of Y.W.D. before commencement of programme.

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68. Number of weeks young person has been in treatment programme. (Enter 01, if less than 1 week.).. .. .

69. Has young person had psychiatric assessment?

- Yes 1
- No 2

70. (If 'Yes' for Q.69) Location where assessment conducted

.....

71. Has young person had a medical assessment for accident, illness, etc.?

- Yes 1
- No 2

72. (If 'Yes' for Q.71) Location where assessment conducted

.....

73. Details of any other significant person(s) in the young persons life e.g. friend, priest, relative.

Name(s)

Address/means of contact

.....

74. Add any other relevant comments which may add to the understanding of the young person.

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75. Details of person completing the form:

Name

Job description

Date

OFFICE USE ONLY

YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION CODE SHEET

LEGAL STATUS

CURRENT LEGAL STATUS (CODE A)

01. Youth Trainee only
02. Ward of State only
03. Ward of State on Y.T.C. sentence
04. Ward of State on Probation
05. Probationer
06. Parolee (non-ward)
07. Parolee (Ward of State)
08. Volunteer
09. Other, specify in full

LEGAL STATUS INITIATED BY (CODE B)

01. Children's Court, Batman Avenue
02. Children's Court, upon Children's Clinic recommendation
03. Children's Court, Metropolitan, other than Batman Avenue
04. Children's Court, Country
05. Other Court, specify level of jurisdiction, e.g., County, Magistrates, Supreme
06. Parole Board
07. Volunteer - Police referral
08. Volunteer - non-Police referral
09. Director-General Section 35, 100, Social Welfare Act 1970
10. Other, specify in full

ADMISSION REFERRAL (CODE C)

01. Children's Court, Batman Avenue
02. Children's Court, upon Children's Clinic recommendation
03. Children's Court, Metropolitan, other than Batman Avenue
04. Children's Court, Country
05. Other Court, specify level of jurisdiction, e.g., County, Magistrates, Supreme
06. Parole Board
07. Volunteer Police referral
08. Volunteer, non-Police referral
09. Director-General Section 35, 100 Social Welfare Act 1970
10. Other, specify in full
11. Probation Division transfer
12. Regional Service transfer
13. Youth Welfare Service transfer
14. Youth Training Centre transfer
15. Hostel transfer
16. Social Work Section, 55 Swanston Street
17. Family Welfare Division

YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION - CODE SHEET

YOUNG PERSON - COURT HISTORY

LEGAL REASON(S) FOR COURT APPEARANCE, CODE (D)

OFFENCES

NOTE: IF CATEGORY IS 'OTHER' INCLUDE A FULL DESCRIPTION ON THE LINE PROVIDED.

OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS:

1. Murder
2. Attempted murder
3. Manslaughter (except vehicular)
4. Assault with a deadly/dangerous weapon
5. Assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm
6. Armed robbery
7. Robbery
8. Resisting arrest, assaulting a Policeman
9. Assault
10. Other offences against persons (specify in full)

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:

11. Burglary
12. Breaking and entering
13. Arson
14. Larceny/theft
15. Larceny of a motor vehicle
16. Passenger in a stolen vehicle
17. Receiving stolen goods
18. Wilful malicious damage
19. Other offences against property (specify in full)

CRIMES OF SEX:

20. Forcible sex acts - rape, homosexual assault
21. Sex perversion - buggery, sodomy, incest
22. Soliciting
23. Prostitution
24. Carnal knowledge
25. Other sex offences (specify in full)

CRIMES OF NARCOTICS AND DRUGS:

26. Use of narcotics/drugs
27. Selling/furnishing either
28. Possession of either
29. Use of marijuana
30. Selling/furnishing marijuana
31. Possession of marijuana
32. Other drug offences (specify in full)

CRIMES OF FORGERY, EXTORTION:

33. Forgery, (not cheques)
34. Extortion/blackmail
35. Uttering cheques
36. Other crimes of forgery, extortion (specify in full)

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:

37. Manslaughter (vehicular)
38. Possession/concealing of a dangerous /deadly weapon
39. Escape from legal custody
40. Driving under the influence
41. "Hit and run" failure to stop after an accident
42. Unlicensed driving
43. Driving an unregistered vehicle
44. Tampering with a motor vehicle
45. Other traffic vehicle offences
46. Loitering with intent to commit a felony
47. Disturbing the peace
48. Using abusive/indecent language
49. Drunk and disorderly
50. Breach of probation
51. Breach of bond- non-payment of fines
52. Breach of parole - reoffending
53. Breach of parole - technicality
54. Returned Director's orders
55. Other (specify in full)

CARE AND PROTECTION APPLICATIONS:

56. Found wandering or abandoned
57. No means of support or no settled place of abode
58. In a brothel, association with known thieves etc.
59. Not provided with proper food etc., ill treated or exposed
60. Unfit guardianship
61. Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime (L.L.)
62. Exposed to moral danger (E.M.D.)
63. Other (specify in full)

UNCONTROLLABLE APPLICATION:

64. Uncontrollable Section 34

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SOCIAL WELFARE:

65. On request by parent, guardian or person having care of child. Section 35 (1)
66. On request by Children's Homes Section 35 (10)
67. Admission to the care of Department Section 100
68. Wards transferred from another State Section 45 (2)
69. Other (specify in full)

INFORM COUNCIL FOR ADMINISTRATION OF RUM - SURVEY FORM

CENSUS DATE: 2,002-01-29th Nov. 1976

1. On the day of the census, complete questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 for each person together with the facilitator name. This 'places' each young person for the census date.
2. Explanatory Notes are attached to this sheet. Please read the instructions carefully. If any further queries cannot be answered by other staff members, telephone Barry Collings, 6536698.
3. All questions are to be answered wherever possible. In areas where it is possible that the information will not be known, a space is provided for a "don't know" response.

Failure to complete the form will result in delays as all forms will be checked and returned to the person completing the form for further information.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Before completing the questions, fill in the top right hand corner - Facility Name. The facility refers to the place of supervision, e.g. Turana, Windsor, Western Youth Welfare Service or Winkton. If the facility is Turana or Winkton, also write in the exact section of supervision, e.g. Turana - Poplar House, Winkton - Wimbarna. The facility number, file number and section number will be completed by the coding personnel, Head Office. These three sets of blocks may be left blank.

Dashes (-----) have been designed for longhand answers, but note that in many cases a box will also have to be ticked, e.g.

12. Racial Origin: Caucasian, White Australian or White European
 Asian
 Aboriginal or Aboriginal descent
 Other (specify -----)

The 'double dot' technique (i.e.) is usually used merely as an aid to the person filling the form to ensure that the correct box is ticked.

Boxes in which only a tick is required, are smaller than boxes designed for entering a code, e.g.

11. B. Age on arrival in Australia (years) (enter "01" if less than one year

Write one numeral in each box only

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | 2 |
|---|---|

Please write legibly or print in block letters. Remember, people unfamiliar with your handwriting must read and understand the information you record on the page.

Please read each form carefully to make sure all boxes are filled in where required. It is easy to miss boxes under tables, e.g.

27. Total number of court appearances

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 36. Total number of jobs held over the 12 months prior to this ..

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 admission to a Youth Welfare Division facility
 (enter '99' in box if no jobs held)

If a most appropriate category reply to a specific question is 'other', remember to fill in the details after 'specify', and tick the box, e.g.

Other (specify -----)

The category 'other' is designed for use wherever an answer does not fit any of the other existing specific categories.

Occupations

Where details of occupations are required, please make sure that the information is sufficient. For instance, 'factory worker' is of no value without more detailed information, e.g.

'machine operator', 'loading hand carpentry shop', 'shop assistant - milk bar'.

Code sheets A, B, C and D are provided to ensure uniformity of reply. Where codes are required, it is specifically stated, e.g.

18. Current legal status ----- Code A

| | |
|--|--|
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 18. Current legal status Head of State only Code A

| | |
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Take note of instructions to some questions, e.g. 36 when directions are given to record '99' if no jobs held.

Similarly question 25 - enter '99' in box if no official offences.

29 - if person has not attended school, enter '99' in box.

SPECIALS INQUIRY/INQUIRY/INVESTIGATIONS

- 6. Age of young person at current admission (years)
This does not necessarily mean his/her present age but the age when admitted for this current admission.

- 7. Facility address/point of supervision
This question requires the address of the place of supervision of the young person, e.g. Winlaton, Brunswick, Hawthorn.

- 8. Current Address
In many cases the reply to 8 will be the same as 7, if the young person is in residence at the facility address. If 7 and 8 are the same, it is sufficient to write "as above", e.g. as at Winlaton, Malmesbury, Turana.

- 10. Country of Birth
If 'other', please specify in detail.

- 11A. Period of Residence in Australia
Only to be completed if reply to 10, Country of Birth, was not Australia. Similarly for 11B.

- 12. Racial Origin
If 'other' please specify in detail.

- 15. Tick more than one box if necessary.

- 19. Current Legal Status, Legal Status at Admission
- 18. These two questions require both the longhand reply on the dashes line (- - - -) provided and the appropriate Code from Code A., e.g.

Wards of State on Youth Training Centre sentence 13

Question 19 should only be answered if 'yes' for question 17.

- 20. Current Legal Status Initiated By
This refers to the agency which initiated the young person's current legal status. In the case of a young person entering a facility directly from Court, the referral source will be that Court. The exact sub-category of this may be obtained from Code B. In the case of a volunteer to a community treatment programme, the volunteer status may have been initiated by any other agencies listed under Code B.

- 21. Admission/Temporary admission referral from/by
This refers to the agency which precipitated the young person's entry into the present facility location. In the case of a new admission, the referral source will be a Court of Law or in special circumstances, the Family Welfare Division, Section 35 or the Youth Welfare Division Section 100, Social Welfare Act 1970. Other possible referral sources will be other welfare agencies as in the case of transferees from one agency to another, e.g. a trainee may be transferred from a regional office to a community treatment centre, or from a community treatment centre to a youth training centre. The referral source or answer to question 21 will be the same as the reply to question 20, current legal status initiated by in the case of new admissions entering directly from a Court of Law.

- 22. Legal Reason(s)/Convictions for Current Admission
This refers to those offences and/or Care and Protection Application(s) which was/were responsible for the admission. If one offence was on 2 counts or more, write as follows -

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| <u>Example Only</u> | 1 | Breaching and Entering (2 counts) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| | 2 | Assault (1 count) | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |

- 26. Give details of all previous court appearances by the young person
All Court appearances should be listed in the table including the information detailed in question 22.

27. Total Number of Court appearances
This reply should match with the tabled list of Court appearances detailed in question 26.
33. If the young person is attending school under the direction of a Youth Welfare Division facility-school, the person is regarded as being at school.
28. Welfare Division facility-school, the person is regarded as being at school.
30. If 'other' specify in detail.
31. If there is a difficulty in obtaining answers to this question, attempt to obtain some distinguishing feature, e.g. Corner of A Street and B Road. Certainly press for details of town or suburb.
32. If school has both primary and secondary levels, express details in the 'other' category.
33. Highest Level obtained at school
e.g. If person did not complete third form, secondary, he/she should be recorded in the category -
Secondary Form 3 to complete Form 4.
34. Write '00' if less than one week.
35. Include time spent in institutions. If possible, list periods of unemployment and any periods spent working without pay. The table should approximate an activity history for the young person over a twelve month period.
41. We are seeking the total number of child care changes and, therefore, the sum is the number of placements. Enter '99' if there are no changes in the person's placement. (N.B. If person answers - 'always lived with parents' - find out changes in location).
42. Remember that the durations do not have to be continuous for both parts to this question. Make sure that both parts are answered. Any number of answers can be recorded for the first part of the question. If the answer for 'placement spent most time' involves equal times spent in two different placements, order of priority will be from 9 - 1.
43. Try and obtain as complete a picture as possible. Take care that person recorded as 'others' residing in household isn't a defacto or perhaps step-siblings. If this is the case, then record in the appropriate places. Be sure that the description of the occupation at the time of admission is adequate, e.g. shop assistant - milk bar, machine operator - factory. In this question you are required to place a tick in the appropriate column if the person is living with the young person at the time of admission.
45. Try and obtain as much information as possible, even if only approxima-
47. tions can be given by the young person.
- 49.
57. When using either of the 'other' categories, be sure to specify in detail.
64. Be sure to enter '00' if less than one week.

PART IX

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, EVALUATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL GRANT

YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

STATE OF VICTORIA

The literature referred to in the annotated bibliography covers evaluative research projects in the correctional field.

In addition, reference is made to studies of specific offender types, evaluative research design statements, critiques of evaluative research design, critiques of evaluative programme reports and measurement in evaluation studies.

The literature search covered the period January 1968 to January 1975.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, EVALUATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL GRANT

Prepared by Barry Collings under
the supervision of Allan Borowski
for Jan O. Harris, Principal Research
Officer - April 1976.

The material included in this annotated bibliography is divided in the following major divisions to facilitate useage of the document:

PROGRAMME EVALUATIONS

STUDIES OF SPECIFIC OFFENDER TYPES

EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN STATEMENTS

CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN

CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE PROGRAMME REPORTS

MEASUREMENTS IN EVALUATION STUDIES AND INSTRUMENTS

A breakdown into sub-divisions is shown in the index.

1. PROGRAMME EVALUATIONS
 - 1.1 Prevention
 - 1.2 Diversion
 - 1.3 Probation
 - 1.4 Correctional Institutions
 - 1.41 Adult
 - 1.42 Youth
 - 1.5 Post Institutional Measures
 - 1.51 Temporary Release
 - 1.52 Work Furlough
 - 1.53 Parole
 - 1.6 After Care Community Services
 - 1.61 Community Non-Residential
 - 1.62 Community Residential
2. STUDIES OF SPECIFIC OFFENDER TYPES
3. EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN STATEMENTS
4. CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN
5. CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE PROGRAMME REPORTS
6. MEASUREMENT IN EVALUATION STUDIES AND INSTRUMENTS.

1. PROGRAMME EVALUATIONS

1.1 Prevention

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 emphasizes an all-round programme for boys working in small groups. Focus is 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 above-mentioned criterion. It was finally concluded that it is difficult to assess the actual role of a boys' club. A closer look at the actual delinquency pattern seems 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.

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

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

No conclusions were made.

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 is 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 is stated to have resulted in gains in interpersonal relationships among and between pupils and teachers.

It was recommended that the programme be continued.

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.

No explicit evaluation of any kind is reported.

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

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.

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 yield 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.

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.

There is no doubt that some parents and children were assisted through their contact with the Dolphin Club.

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.

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. ca. 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.

Evaluation by subjective assessment.

Results stated to be exceedingly encouraging.

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 is unquestioned. Suggestions are put forward for changes to future work camps programmes.

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 therapist's standards.

Some positive progress occurred within the groups although no formal evaluation conducted.

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.

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.

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 appears 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.

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. Location: New York City. ca. 1958.

No formal evaluation programme undertaken. Assessment by subjective observation.

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 are 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.

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 is based on subjective assessment.

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

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 is the forming of a rapport between gang members and the community. An intermediate goal is making group work, case-work, vocational guidance and recreational facilities available to the boys. Location: New York City, (1950-).

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

KUPERSMITH, 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 sub-headings or areas as listed below:-

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

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

Location of Programmes: 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.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Neighbourhood Youth Resources Centre (NYRC), National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Western Youth Welfare Service.

The centre provides a wide range of services for youngsters living in a high crime inner city area of Philadelphia. Services include: 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 - programme deemed successful.

POWERS, E.; WITMER, H.

An Experiment in the Prevention of Delinquency. The Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study, Columbia University Press, New York, 1951. Baillieu Library, 364.36.

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. What the investigation does show is not that the work of the study type is useless, but that its usefulness is limited and that no such generous, ambitious, but professionally rather naive programme can diminish to any considerable extent that persistent problem, juvenile delinquency.

REDL, F.; WINEMAN, D.

Children Who Hate, Chap. 1: Pioneer House: Experimentation with a New Design, The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1951.

Baillieu Library, 131.322 R317.

Group Psychotherapy in a residential setting. This publication describes the reasons why children's controls break down. The actual treatment technology is the subject of another publication, "Controls from Within" (as incorporated in "The Aggressive Child" by same Author and Publisher). Location: Detroit, The Detroit Group Summer Camp.

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, 136.76 R317.

The individual treatment process is 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 which are produced during the treatment process. The entire publication is concerned with detailed descriptions of the various dimensions of the treatment process. Location: Detroit: The Detroit Group Summer Camp.

STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.

Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co. U.S.A. 1968.

Baillieu Library, 364.36 S 911

Programme reviewed: Red Shield Boys' Club.

The programme philosophy of the Boys' Club emphasizes an all-round programme for boys working in small groups. Through working with each group, programme activities that are most acceptable to the boys are developed. Location: Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.

Data on delinquency rates was collected and compared with the base-line 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.

STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.

Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co. U.S.A. 1968, pp. 313-324.

Baillieu Library, 364.36 S911.

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

The programme is viewed as 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.

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

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

STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.

Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co. U.S.A. 1968.

Baillieu Library, 364.36 S911

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

Using on-the-job experience, the programme attempts to establish a "Milieu-Therapy" situation to provide positive experiences for the problem adolescent. The programme is 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 indicate that the project has a positive effect on attitudes and potential success for those able to complete the course.

STRATTON, J.R.; TERRY, R.M.

Prevention of Delinquency, Problems and Programmes, The MacMillan Co. U.S.A. 1968.

Baillieu Library, 364.36 S911.

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.

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, 364.36 S911

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

The chapter discusses the validity of early identification programmes and questions the underlying assumptions inherent in each treatment-approach of the two projects.

Two studies: 1. Cambridge - Somerville Youth Study
2. New York City Youth Board Prediction Study.

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 of 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.

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 - a 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.

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 leads 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.

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.

ENZER, N.B.; STACKHOUSE, J.

'A Child Guidance Clinic Approach to the Multi-Problem Family', American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 38, April 1968, pp. 527-537.
Baillieu Library.

Discussion of a diagnostic approach. Emphasis is 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 are assessed to be critical for an effective programme of aid. Programme 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 are detailed and discussed.

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

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 trains 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 are suggested for judging the suitability and effectiveness of students in the counselling role. Location: Cubberly High School, Palo Alto, California.

The programme is evaluated by students and supervisors, at present on an adhoc 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 does fulfil a perceived need in schools.

Programme to be expanded in the future.

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.

KLEIN, MALCOLM W.

'Gang Cohesiveness, Delinquency and a Street Work Programme',
Journal of Research in Crime & 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 defeat its own purpose, at least in case of lack of alternatives to gangs.

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 between the professionals themselves, between 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 psycho-therapeutic methods. Ten control subjects matched on independent variables provided a baseline. Evaluation by evidence of relapse or symptom substitution.

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

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 is swift modification of behaviour through a cognitive approach that stresses 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 "arnamentarium" of the group therapist.

POOLEY, R.

Delinquency Intervention Programme in the Carbondale Community High School, Research Report, Monash Law Library. L PAM - CR/206/9.

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.

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.

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. Programme 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.

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 is 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.

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; no 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.

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

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 can concentrate their efforts on the role in which the patient is demonstrating a breakdown in performance, or they can focus on the roles that are producing the greatest conflict.

Location: Fresno State College, Fresno, California.

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

WILTZ, N.A.

'Behavioural Therapy Techniques in Treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Children and Their Families', Journal of Child Welfare League of America Vol. LIII, 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 is 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.

Assumed to be a successful technique although this is not concluded explicitly in the report.

1.2 Diversion

ADAM, S.

'A Cost Approach to the Assessment of Gang Rehabilitation Techniques', Journal of Research in Crime & 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.

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.

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.
C₂ = 173 legally defined male delinquents.

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

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.

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 are 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 Valley, 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 provide evidence that Alternate Routes demonstrate innovative methods in treatment of youthful offenders.

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 tends to inhibit expression of feelings. Age range span of three years considered to be a maximum.

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 assumed to be successful with many seriously delinquent boys and girls.

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, P 360.5 161.

Investigation of treatment techniques for offenders who receive suspended sentences. Location: Psychiatric Department, University Polyclinic, 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.

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 are:

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%.

1.3 Probation

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.

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 rearrest totals, were used as 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.

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

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 & 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 x type of offence x variable.

Controlling for pre-probation delinquency, no differences were found between recidivism rates for 12 months probationers and 24-36 months probationers.

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.

Baillieu Library.

Samples taken from California's Probation Department Population.

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

POLAKOW, R.L.; DOCTOR, R.M.

'A Behavioural Modification Programme for Adult Drug Offenders', Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency Vol. II, No. 1 January 1974, pp. 63-69.

Baillieu Library.

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

26 subjects: 15 male, 11 female. Evaluation achieved 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 effects were achieved on all criteria over traditional probationary contact.

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

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 & 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 conclude that service should be expanded to facilitate study and evaluation.

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 programme. Short term project claimed to be successful.

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 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 are of value but not necessarily a substitute for individual after-care relationships with the probation officer.

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 is an effective treatment agent for boys who are less delinquent and come from fairly stable backgrounds. More severe cases do not do well on probation.

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 stresses staff development as the major tool for rehabilitation. Training is a continuous process and the I Level approach is used. Location: Yuba County, Special Supervision Unit.

The I Level approach has 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.

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 relied 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.

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, Camden 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.

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 can be successfully involved in a treatment programme with an outside voluntary casework agency, and whether the treatment programme can 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 pose a strong challenge to those who are of the opinion that casework must be voluntarily initiated to be successful.

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 is 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 appears to have had a profound effect on treatment of juveniles at the community level.

CAPLAN, G.M. (DIRECTOR, NILECJ)

The Volunteer Probation Counsellor Programme: An Exemplary Project,
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

A probationer is 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's participants performed better than regular probation groups in both traffic and non-traffic offence categories.

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 has three main features:-

1. Screening: Only volunteers with appropriate motivations and resources are 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, determines 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.

1.4 Correctional Institutions

1.41 Adult

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.

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: Not stated specifically; 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.

BARBER, E.T.; MASON, M.H.

'The Insane Criminal as Therapist', Canadian Journal of Corrections, 1968, pp. 553-561.

Baillieu Library.

Objective is 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' is the population of a young offender reformatory. Age range in both C and E groups: 17-25.

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 present 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 is a strong possibility that their apparent success is an artifact of evaluation, since the methodologies of the three are the weakest of the eight.

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.

Identification of attitudinal 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 is likely to remain high.

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 is 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 are assessed as requiring a warm and loving pseudo-parental relationship.

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 present study suggest that the strategy of identifying programme dimensions from the perceptions of staff and patients is 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.

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 is that custodial officers can 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 are overcome. Location: Living Unit Concept, Canadian Penitentiary Service.

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

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.

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 (and 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.

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 J.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.

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 is of a specific type and if inmates of the correctional institutions used in this study are of that type and if Cattell's assumptions are 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 tends to be of the global type and if it is probable that the more analytic tend to attend school, then the mean scores attained on the hidden figures test for all inmates will be lower than the mean for the normal population.

Hypothesis 3. If the programmed instruction in particular and correctional education in general is a reformatory 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 is intended in which an attempt will be made to eliminate the instructor effect and to measure the dimensions of change in modes of response to moral dilemmas.

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, P.3605, 161.

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.

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 is concerned with examining the organizational responses to conflicting goals as reflected in one particular aspect of prison organization, its decision-making structure. Location: Not stated specifically (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.

STUDT, E.; MESSINGER, S.L.; WILSON, T.P.

C Unit, Search for Community in Prison, Russell Sage Foundation,
New York, 1968.
Baillieu Library, 365.66.

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 not to doing things to people to change personalities but to creating the conditions under which people could change themselves through changing the way they worked together on common tasks.

1.42 Youth

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. Based on problem solving and individualization 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 conducive in favour of modified programme, further research in some directions required.

HOOD, R.

Borstal Reassessed, Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., U.K. 1965. Baillieu Library, 364.72.

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 area.

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

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 sonometric questionnaire involved by Moreno Evans and Bronfenbrenner and
4. A "guess who" questionnaire.

Location: Six Institutions located in different parts of Israel.

JOHNSTON, N.; SAVITZ, L.; WOLFGANG, M.E. (EDITORS)

The Sociology of Punishment and Correction, John Wiley & Sons Inc.,
New York, 1962, 1970.

Baillieu Library, 364.082, J73.

A study of the effects of intensive counselling on older juvenile offenders in a medium security setting. The focus of the report is on the reactions of two classes of offenders to one specific type of treatment. i.e. 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.

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.

Questionnaire and factor analysis of dimensions with any one question.

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

Man to Man Job Therapy - An Evaluation of a Volunteer Programme with Youth Authority Wards, LEAA Grant No. D3133. Monash Law Library. L D536, 1973/4.

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 will 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.

STREET, VINTNER PERROW.

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

Baillieu Library, 364.72 5915

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 were 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.

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.

AVERY, G.

'California Youth Authority - Drug Programmes', California Youth Authority Quarterly, Spring 1973, pp. 10-14.

Monash Law Library.

Primary goal is to reduce the frequency and degree of drug abuse among youth authority wards. Youth authority programmes for drug abusers have been developed on the basis that it is essential to use a wide variety of local community-based programmes. Location: Northern California, Community-Centred Drug Programme.

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.

BRIGGS, DENNIE 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 rated 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.

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 & 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 x 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.

CULBERTSON, R.E.

'The Effect of Institutionalization on the Delinquent Inmate's Self-Concept', The Journal of Criminal Law & 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 suggests internalization of a delinquent value structure and a delinquent self-concept.

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 is the development of the 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 suggest that aspects of the democratic decision-making process in a small group can be studied and variables affecting participation can be identified and studied.

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. Exact Location not stated.

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.

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 involves self-examination, facing reality, and learning how to recognize and correct weaknesses and anti-social behaviour. After stage 1, the individual moves into group therapy through encounter confrontation games. Location: Preston School of Industry, Ione, California.

Parole load indicates it is a successful programme.

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.

College 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 is twelve years. Boys admitted are
 in need of care and control and are 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 is suggested that the treatment atmosphere is 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.

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 is 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. i.e. Not all young males coming to Youth Authority
 need to be placed in a tightly controlled programme.

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
 emphasizes novelty and excitement. Study groups were formed of in-
 resident youths identified as psychopathic. Location: National
 Training School for Boys, Washington D.C.

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.

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 indicate that whatever rehabilitation is accomplished in an institution must be complimented by supportive community services.

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.

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.

Wards, 15-17. E₁ and E₂ Groups, N = 904. Recidivism rates checked. Evaluation criteria: I 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.

It may be possible to combine the programmes to obtain a synergistic effect.

KAHN, R.M.

'The Delinquent's Ability to use Information to Modify his Goals', British Journal of Criminology Vol. 11, No. 1 1971, pp. 63-72. Baillieu Library.

The programme is 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 indicate that modification of goals is the first step in modification of behaviour.

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: 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 mean ages of each group.

20% of experimental group recidivated.

42% of control group recidivated.

It appears that those delinquents who are responding to an adolescent crisis rather than to a character defect would profit most from such a programme.

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.

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 is worthy of further investigation.

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.

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 outlines 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 is 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 is indicated by the report. A detailed conclusion is incorporated.

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 is 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 is 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 are 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.

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 purpose of the present study was to explore 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 rates 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.

SANSON; FISHER, R.

Delinquent Girls - Research in Progress. By Superintendent, Girls' Treatment Centre.

A study of delinquent girls involving operant conditioning experiments on 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 applicable.

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 depends largely on three factors: the selection and grouping of the children; the nature of the staff; and the clarity of the programme objectives.

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.

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.

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 is merely suggestive.

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.

1.5 Post Institutional Measures

1.51 Temporary Release

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

1.52 Work Furlough

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.

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.

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 is probably due to experience of the work furlough.

1,53 Parole

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, California.

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 maximizing length of stay.

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.

Programme considered by author to be successful.

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

RUTH, GUY A. Ph.D.

'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 maleblacks. 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 is regarded as successful and staff continuity is regarded as highly important.

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.

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 rates, 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 lower at a very significant level, than those of paroled non-murderers.

1.6 After-Care Community Services

1.61 Community Non-Residential

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 needs to be analysed and controlled, clinical experimentation introduced.

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 are evaluated as a way of helping youthful offenders reintegrate themselves into the community by participating in a programme that keeps 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: ZZ000MM - self-analysis of a goal-directed life. (Success Motivation Institute Inc)
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.

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 involves the temporary suspension of the subject's normal activity. In essence, it is 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.

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.

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.

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 are:-

1. To determine if Youth Service Bureaus can divert a significant number of youth from the juvenile justice system.

2. To determine if the bureaus can utilize existing community resources in a more co-ordinated manner.
3. To determine if delinquency is reduced in selected project areas.

Location: California.

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.

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 do 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 have resulted in an improvement of functioning.

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 describes 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 will occur until the available means to commit criminal acts is reduced.

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 is placed on self-knowledge geared toward increased ego strength and improved ability to relate to others. Treatment methods include: an eclectic approach to counselling, using 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 has produced an 85% success rate, using institutional commitment as the failure criterion. Only about 20% of girls who successfully complete the G.U.I.D.E. programme return to the public school system.

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

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 is a compliment to other treatment modalities and may strengthen the total treatment given by the residential centre.

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 provides care for the child who needs more than out-patient therapy without needing to be placed in residential care. Children may be emotionally disturbed or manifest 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.

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 leave new members are added. Treatment groups 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 may be viewed as an empirical indicator of the success of the therapy programme.

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-release 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.

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 is 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 is 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 will also be administered.

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 the 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 is stated that with proper case selection, short term treatment is an efficacious type of intervention that produces durable benefits.

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. e.g. remedial education and psychotherapy.

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

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

Adolescence is a natural crisis period and intervention techniques of an innovative type are necessary.

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 seems to be almost tailor-made for the delinquent since he usually experiences an exceptional number of day to day crises. To effectively apply the type of intervention described in the article, further study is necessary to learn how and to what the client responds, as well as how the worker himself responds to the evocation of and intervention into crisis.

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, Pam/CR/237.

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

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.

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 explores the differences in values and life styles between therapists and their patients that can complicate the treatment process, and proposes modifications in treatment technique that may be 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 is philosophical in orientation.

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 mainstream. Staffed by volunteers. Location: Domino Drop-In Centre, Ontario.

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 organizes clinical material in an attempt to indicate that certain offenders express a depressive core of their personalities through their antisocial acting out.

1.62 Community Residential

EMPEY, LAMAR T; ERICKSON MAYNARD, L.

The Provo Experiment: Evaluating Community Control of Delinquency.
Lexington Books, Lexington, Mass. 1972.
Baillieu Library, 365.42.

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 are 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 are 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.

Isolated insular programmes often focus on negative aspects of delinquent behaviour. A more positive approach would require the availability of ties to conventional institutions, peers, and adults, so that the status of the delinquent can be changed. The Provo Experiment failed to integrate into important community networks. It has been suggested that, by linking offenders more closely to their families, schools, communities, and non-delinquent friends, future programmes might achieve better results.

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, 364.082.

A residential programme for drug offenders. Treatment centres on leaderless group therapy sessions patterned after those employed by Alcoholics Anonymous. Basic goals are 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 the addict appears to function without drugs only as long as he stays at Synanon House.

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, 364.082.

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, California.

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 is an important finding, perhaps the development of a treatment model which prescribes differentially for various kinds of delinquents, has even more far-reaching implications. There is nothing which suggests that differential treatment - using a Community Treatment Project definition or any other method of assuring intervention appropriate to the nature of the problem - is relevant only to community programmes. In fact, a number of Youth Authority institution programmes are now assigning wards to living units on the basis of their sub-type diagnosis and are developing treatment programmes specific to the needs of that sub-type.

POLSKY, H.W.

Cottage Six - The Social System of Delinquent Boys in Residential Treatment, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1962.

Baillieu Library, 364.72.

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 - a pseudonym used.

Evaluation by participant observer. No actual outcome reported.

The fate of each individual boy is discussed in the epilogue section of the book.

This study sharply points up the specific need to overhaul the residents' living situation. If the goal of therapy is reintegration of the individual into a rational co-operative human community, then social relationships in which the resident is integrated, must be concentrated upon as well as individual psychopathology. It is the contention of the author that all the therapeutic talk and insight in the world are not enough to change any child unless he changes his social practice.

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 are acceptance, status, participation and responsibility. What was done in the microculture of the therapy group is applicable to the larger institutional community.

A therapeutic community in a correctional or re-educative institution includes:-

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.

WEEKS, A.H.

Youthful Offenders at Highfields - An Evaluation of the Effect of the Short Term Treatment of Delinquent Boys, Ann Arbor Paperbacks, University of Michigan, 1958.

Baillieu Library.

A small residential treatment unit. The main treatment resource is guided group interaction. Location: State of New Jersey, U.S.A.

Evaluation criteria considered to be recidivism and personal adjustment as measured by questionnaire instruments designed for the project. Control groups set up but samples are not matched to all variables because of sentencing requirements. Control group is a reformatory population.

Significant difference obtained when background variables are held constant.

Highfields is not the answer to the problem of institutional treatment of juvenile delinquency. However, Highfields works with delinquents not too emotionally disturbed and not too set in delinquency.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Community-based Corrections Programme, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Western Youth Welfare Service

The programme co-ordinates 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.

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 is on the treatment modalities.

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. 3 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: Edgemoade 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.

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.

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 sets 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 will be located in high delinquency areas to combine the programme services now performed by correctional institutions and parole divisions. Highlights of the programme development process are discussed in terms of organizational design, decision-making processes, staff roles, staffing patterns, and feed-back and evaluation of programme processes.

A group treatment model is briefly described as only one of several treatment approaches that can be accommodated by the total programme design.

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 affect 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 is 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 is 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.

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; Contacts with the community; Guided group interaction meetings. Location: New Jersey - Highfields, Warren Ocean Group Centres; Turrell,₁ Essexfields₂ and Collegefields₂.

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.

1 - Female

2 - Non-residential

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

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 antisocial behaviour scale.

The behaviour of each group manifested no marked deviation during the experimental period.

The data provided by this study suggests that the experience is not without stress for the prosocial children but that the worst fears about an integrative programme are unfounded. There is no evidence of a long-term modelling effect resulting in the adoption of antisocial behaviour by prosocial children.

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 is ability to cope with normal school.

The project is regarded as a success and worthy of further detailed evaluation.

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 is 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).

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 is completed, still need some form of treatment.

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 planned 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 compare 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 Test.

Results show that many but not all the youngsters who attended programme improved considerably after treatment. Generalized claims concerning relative effectiveness of residential versus non-residential forms of correctional treatment are premature.

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 is 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 reported.

The openness, initial freedom and lack of structure promoted some of the major therapeutic changes for the girls who remained in the project.

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.

KIRBY, BERNARD C.

'Crofton House: An Experiment with a County Halfway House', Federal Probation Vol. 33, March 1969, pp. 53-58.

Baillieu Library.

Programme consists 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.

It is suspected that follow-up with control group was less truthful, thus biasing results.

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 is possible to have an unlocked rehabilitation facility in the community with an active therapeutic programme for serious offenders.

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 indicates a higher success rate than comparison group.

Too early to judge the overall success of the programme.

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 facilitate the task of the group leader in making "group experience" a successful therapeutic instrument are examined.

There are many therapeutic gains for the group in trying to bring about changes in dysfunctional aspects of society.

MEYER, M.; ODOME; 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 are 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.

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 suggests 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 should be the second stage in a three step remedial programme, probation being the first and the "state corrections system" the third.

PALMER, TED Ph.D.

'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, 1961-1969: 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 reduces delinquent behaviour in total.

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.

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 appear suitable for children requiring less stringent supervision.

WARREN, M.Q.

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 are: 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.

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 employs 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 are 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 becomes part of the treatment.

2. STUDIES OF SPECIFIC OFFENDER TYPES

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

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 is evidence of drug abstinence. Abstinence is determined by urinalysis testing by aftercare supervision groups. Employment history and recidivism also gauged. No control group used.

ROBERTS, C.F.

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

Treatment elements of the programme are essentially based on the family model developed at the various state hospitals. Programme utilizes intensive group cohesion, peer pressure and confrontative criticism as major change agents. Emphasis is 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 is no available proof of superior treatment for the Zenith House programme over recommitment to an institution, but it does suggest that wards who spend six months or more in the Zenith House programme do as well on parole following departure as wards released from institutions, in less time and at less expense.

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: C.Y.A. 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. is a 30 item ipsative instrument, Chi Square test of significance.

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

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

SWITZER, A.L.

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

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

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 cannot be punished, psychiatric referral takes 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.

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 can 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. S groups. 6-8 per group, four groups in total.

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

3. EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN STATEMENTS

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.

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.

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.

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.

4. CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH DESIGN

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 is presented under the following subheadings:

Short Term Programmes;

Individual and Group Counselling Programmes;

Differential Treatment in Institutions and Forestry Camp Programmes.

A methodology is listed for each of the four subheadings.

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

5. CRITIQUES OF EVALUATIVE PROGRAMME REPORTS

SPIEBERGER, C.D. (EDITOR)

SARASON, I.G.; 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,
Academic Press, New York - London, 1969.

Topics covered include theory and research into assessment methodologies of intelligence, personality and abnormal behaviour. Aspects of psychotherapy are 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 are covered with ancillary articles on research in early detection and prevention.

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.

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 just what is known 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 are 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 are as follows:-

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

ROBINSON, J.; SMITH, G.

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

Baillieu Library.

The article reviews 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 are provided.

Variations in recidivism rates among the five systems are 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.

STOTTER, K.; SANSON; FISHER, R.

The Need for Accountability and Techniques of Evaluation - "Nyandie",
(* A Treatment and Research Centre for Adolescents in the Department for Community Welfare).

Western Youth Welfare Service.

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

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

Five main types of evaluative strategies exist which are 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 should be an integral part of any treatment programme. More time, energy and resources should be put into developing a better technology of evaluation.

WARSTER, C.R. (EDITOR)

Statistics in Mental Health Programmes, (Selected Papers from Annual Meetings of the National Conference on Mental Health Statistics).

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

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

6. MEASUREMENT IN EVALUATION STUDIES AND INSTRUMENTS.

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 are analysed from the point of view of the administrator, who is responsible for understanding, supporting and using evaluation results; and the researcher who must decide on methods of measurement, research designs and evaluation models.

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 is made to potential contributions from the population survey.

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 developed facilitates comparison of simulated problems by effectiveness and cost.

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

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.

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: the development of a scale for measuring patients' perceptions of the treatment setting; Patient characteristics related to the perception of the treatment setting; and 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 appears promising, but other factors such as staff receptivity must be considered.

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 are related to self-reported delinquent involvement.

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 try to measure organizational success. This is considered to be a misleading approach since reliance is 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.

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 attempts 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 has a variety of practical implications for the specification and change of on-going social systems.

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.

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.

INTERIM ANALYSIS OF CENSUS SURVEY

Data prepared by B. Schwarz.

The aim of this survey is to highlight points of general interest and to examine a number of characteristics considered to be important in describing young persons considered as members of the population of the Youth Welfare Division. The following five independent variables were concentrated on for detailed analysis :-

- i) age at first court appearance;
- ii) total number of offences;
- iii) seriousness index of offences;
- iv) seriousness of current admission;
- v) number of court offences.

Only a minimum amount of statistical analysis and interpretation of the data is included, as it is perceived that this report will act as a source of background data for further analysis and comparative references for on-going research rather than a publication per se.

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SUMMARY

APPENDIX

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Sex and current age. (Table 1)

On the night 29 May 1976 there were 1023 young persons under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division which were included in the census survey as a representative sample of the Youth Welfare Division's field of operation. Of these 715 (69.9 per cent) were males and 308 (30.1 per cent) were females. In other words there were approximately twice as many males as females, currently under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division.

Table 1 also shows that about one quarter (or 272) of the young persons sampled were sixteen years of age; one fifth (or 232) were fifteen years of age; and another fifth (or 222) were seventeen years of age at the time that the survey was conducted. Only 180 young persons were more than seventeen years of age, and only 117 were less than fourteen years of age.

A greater proportion of males than females were over the age of seventeen years - in fact only 3.3 per cent of the females as against 23.8 per cent of the males were more than this age. Generally, females represented a much younger age group than males did - the approximate average age of the females was 15.7 years compared to 16.5 years for males.

Location. (Table 2)

Forty-three per cent of the young persons were in Departmental Youth Training Centres at the time that the survey was conducted - in fact 220 (or 21.5 per cent) were in Turana, while 93 (or 9.2 per cent) were in Malmsbury; 64 (or 6.3 per cent) in Winlaton and 63 (or 6.2 per cent) were in Langi Kal Kal Youth Training Centres. An additional 272 (or 16.8 per cent) were sampled from that section of the population in an after care facility and another 156 (or 15.3 per cent) sampled from the population were under the supervision of regional centres. Of the remainder 124 (or 12.1 per cent) were in Youth Welfare Services and only 31 (or 3.0 per cent) were currently in Bayswater Youth Training Centre.

Legal reason for current admission. (Table 3)

For the purpose of analysis, the type of offence charges for which the young person was admitted to the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division or referred to the court were grouped in the following categories :-

i) for offences

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| - against person | - e.g. murder, assault, (not including sexual assault), robbery and the like. |
| - against property | - i.e. various types of larceny, breaking and entering, arson, wilful malicious damage and the like; |
| - involving sex | - e.g. rape, carnal knowledge, buggery and the like; |
| - involving drugs | - e.g. selling, using or possession of drugs and the like; |
| - forgery | - including extortion and uttering; |
| - miscellaneous offences | - e.g. possession of dangerous weapons, escape, driving offences, loitering, drunk and disorderly and the like. |

- ii) On Protection Application;
- iii) On Uncontrollable Application;
- iv) On Application to the Director-General of Social Welfare.

Altogether, nearly half (45.9 per cent) of the young persons were currently put under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division for charges of committing offences 'against property'. The second highest category comprised of those admitted on Protection Applications - for which 314 (or 30.7 per cent) were admitted. Of the remainder, 73 (or 7.1 per cent) were admitted for committing offences 'against persons'; 58 (or 5.7 per cent) for miscellaneous offences; 33 (or 3.2 per cent) were admitted by the Director-General; 29 (or 2.8 per cent) were admitted on charges of committing offences involving sex; 22 (or 2.2 per cent) on Uncontrollable Applications; 12 (or 1.2 per cent) on forgery charges and finally 2 (or 0.2 per cent) on drug offence charges. In 11 cases, the legal reason for the current admission was not stated.

The following table shows that the legal reasons for current admission vary significantly ⁽¹⁾ between males and females.

Sex by analysed legal reason for current admission

| Legal reason for current admission | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| Offence 'against person' | 65 | 9.1% | 8 | 2.6% | 73 | 7.1% |
| Offence 'against property' | 438 | 61.2% | 31 | 10.1% | 469 | 45.9% |
| Protection,) Uncontrollable, or) Director-General) Applications) | 120 | 16.8% | 249 | 80.8% | 369 | 36.1% |
| Other | 92 | 12.9% | 20 | 6.5% | 112 | 10.9% |
| Total | 715 | 100% | 308 | 100% | 1023 | 100% |

Charges of committing offences 'against property' were the main reason for which the majority of males (61.2 per cent) were admitted; whereas the majority of females (80.8 per cent) were admitted on either Protection Applications, Uncontrollable Applications or on Application to the Director-General of Social Welfare. Altogether, only 10.1 per cent of the females were admitted for charges of committing offences 'against property'.

Age at current admission and current legal status. (Table 4)

More than half (522) of the young persons were either fourteen or fifteen years of age and another quarter (283) were either sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of their current admission.

(1) $\chi^2 = 388.6$ df = 3 highly significant

Only 22.6 per cent of the young persons were more than eighteen years of age, and only 8.1 per cent were less than fourteen years of age ⁽¹⁾ at the time of admission.

Overall, wards of state comprised about two thirds (685) of the young persons under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division. Of these, 565 (82.5 per cent) were wards only, while 62 (9.1 per cent) were wards on a youth training centre sentence; 46 (6.7 per cent) wards on probation and 12 (1.8 per cent) wards on parole.

The next highest grouping were youth trainees who comprised 298 (24.2 per cent) of the population. The remaining 8.1 per cent comprised of probationers, parolees and other types of legal status.

SOCIAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

Country of birth. (Tables 5 and 6)

The majority (85.1 per cent) of the young persons were born in Australia. Of the 128 who were not born in Australia, about half (60), were born in the United Kingdom or Northern Ireland, while 13 were born in Italy and 14 in Yugoslavia. The remainder came from various other countries including six from Greece; six from West Germany and five from Turkey.

Eighty per cent of those who were not born in Australia, had, however, lived in this country for four years or more.

Race. (Table 7)

Table 7 shows that the majority (92.7 per cent) of the young persons were known to be of the caucasian, white Australian or European race. Of the remainder, 28 were Aboriginal, and seven were Asian. Forty did not supply an answer to this question.

Educational background. (Table 8)

Only 168 (16.4 per cent) of the young persons were still known to be attending school at the time the survey was conducted. Half (421) of the remainder had left school on completion of Form 2. The majority of the others (339) had left school on completion of Form 4 and only 19 had completed Form 5 or higher. The 1971 population census figures for Victoria shows that a smaller proportion of young persons had left school before Form 4 in the general population than in the Youth Welfare Division population.

Last occupational category. (Table 9)

The type of job last held was recorded in very broad categories. Even so it was quite apparent that skills in the population were few.

More than four out of every ten young persons said that they were either semi-skilled (22.0 per cent) or unskilled workers (21.2 per cent). Moreover, most of these categorized as sales and clerical or farmers - judging from their educational background, were closer to the unskilled or semi-skilled status than the skilled status (i.e. professional or managerial positions). Only seven young persons said that they had been in managerial or professional positions. Half of the remainder were still attending school while the other half fell into other occupational categories.

(1)

Most of these young persons were transferred from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department.

Number of child care changes. (Table 10)

Two out of every three of the young persons had experienced more than three child care changes prior to their current admission - in fact the majority, (or 55.8 per cent) had experienced between four and eleven child care changes, while another 72 (or 7.0 per cent) had experienced as many as twelve or more changes. Of the remainder, 360 (or 35.2 per cent) had experienced three or less child care changes, while 20 (or 2.0 per cent) did not issue a reply to this question.

With whom the young person was living before admission. (Table 11)

A substantial amount of parental disharmony was evident on examination of the family background. In respect of two-parent families we find that only 369 (or 36.1 per cent) of the young persons were still living with both of their natural parents, while 90 (8.8 per cent) were living with the natural mother and her partner; 51 (or 5.9 per cent) with their natural father and his partner and 84 (or 8.2 per cent) with substitute parents prior to admission.

In respect of one-parent families, we find that about one in five young persons were from a lone-parent family situation - 140 (or 13.7 per cent) were living with their natural mother only, and 55 (or 5.9 per cent) with their natural father only, prior to admission.

The remaining 145 whose residential situation was stated, were living independently prior to admission.

As the table below shows, when comparing those still living with their families to the general population where 0.9 per cent of the families are male-headed and 7.2 per cent are female-headed, we find that young persons from two-parent families are highly under-represented in the youth welfare population.

| Type of family | Youth Welfare Division population | Victorian (1) population |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Two parent families | 75.3% | 91.9% |
| One parent families | | |
| - male headed | 7.0% | 0.9% |
| - female headed | 17.7% | 7.2% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Half (513) of the young persons had been in their last residential situation for five years or more - the majority (59.3 per cent) of these were living with the natural parents. Of the remainder who responded to this question, more than half (269 out of 510) had lived in the last residential situation for less than one year - 53.5 per cent in this category had been living independently or in some arrangement other than with both or either of his/her parents.

(1) Reference: Australian Bureau of Statistics: General Social Survey Preliminary Estimates of families. May 1975.

Marital status of parents. (Table 12)

The parents of 420 (or 41.1 per cent) of the young persons were still married and living together at the time of admission. An additional 360 (or 35.2 per cent) had parents who were either divorced or separated while 9 had parents who were living together in a defacto relationship. Furthermore, 25 had parents who were never married and were not living together at the time of admission, while, in 116 (or 11.3 per cent) of cases, one of the parents had died, and in 15 cases, the young person was an orphan. The marital situation of the parents was not known or not stated in 78 cases.

In about two thirds (or 228) of the instances where the parents were either divorced or separated, the situation had existed for at least five years.

These proportions are considerably less for the youth welfare division population than for the general population where about 92 per cent are married and living together. This obviously means that this population has a higher proportion of parents who are separated, divorced or widowed.

Family offence and Social Welfare Department history. (Table 13)

Altogether, 43.0 per cent of the young persons said that their natural parent(s) or present guardian(s) or sibling(s) had, in their past, been charged with committing offences. A further 10 per cent said that one and/or some members of their family had been under the care of the Social Welfare Department (for reasons other than for offence charges) in their past. Unfortunately, about one quarter of the young persons could not or did not answer these two questions, and hence the estimations are somewhat unreliable.

DETAILS OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

Age at the time of first court appearance.⁽¹⁾ (Table 14)

Two-thirds (or 67.5 per cent) of the young persons were between the ages of twelve and fifteen years when they appeared before the court for the first time. Only 71 (or 6.9 per cent) were less than ten years of age and only 115 (11.3 per cent) were more than fifteen years of age at the time of their first appearance. Of the remaining 4.5 per cent, 33⁽¹⁾ had no previous court appearance while 13 did not state their court appearance history.

The following table shows that there appears to be a very significant difference between males and females when considering their age at the time of their first court appearance. (2)

(1)

Most of these young persons had been admitted to care by application to the Director-General of Social Welfare and hence there was no court appearance made.

(2) This only applies to those who responded to this question. This information was not available/stated in 46 cases.

Age at 1st Court appearance by sex

| Age (in years) at 1st court appearance | Males | | Females | | Total (1) |
|--|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 9 | 52 | 7.6% | 19 | 6.6% | 71 |
| 10-13 | 299 | 43.4% | 96 | 33.3% | 395 |
| 14-17 | 316 | 45.9% | 173 | 60.1% | 489 |
| 18+ | 22 | 3.2% | - | - | 22 |
| Total | 689 | 100.0% | 280 | 100.0% | 977 |

Whereas 51.0 per cent of the males had already appeared before the court before they reached the age of fourteen years, only 39.9 per cent of the females had appeared before the court before they reached this age. Overall, most females (60.1 per cent) were between fourteen and seventeen years of age at the time of their first court appearance.

Legal reason for first court appearance. (Table 15)

The legal reason why half (512) of the young persons appeared before the court for the first time was for charges of committing offences 'against property'. The second most common reason for their first appearance was for a charge of being in need of care and protection - one-third (339) appearing on this charge. Of the remainder, 30 appeared on charges of committing offences against 'other persons'; 32 because they were considered to be uncontrollable and 12 on charges of committing 'sex offences'. The rest appeared on various other charges such as driving offences, escape from legal custody, loitering and the like. Information in respect to legal reason for first court appearance was not stated or applicable in 46 cases.

The following table shows that age of the young person at the time of his first appearance can be related to the reason why he first appeared before the court.

Age at first court appearance analysed by reason for
first court appearance (3)

| Age at 1st court appearance | Offences against person | | Offences against property | | Protection or Uncontrollable Applications | | Other | | Total (3) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| 9 | - | - | 26 | 5.1% | 39 | 10.6% | - | - | 65 |
| 10-13 | 3 | 10.0% | 247 | 48.4% | 128 | 34.8% | 12 | 23.1% | 390 |
| 14-17 | 24 | 80.0% | 224 | 43.9% | 201 | 54.6% | 36 | 69.2% | 485 |
| 18+ | 3 | 10.0% | 13 | 2.5% | - | - | 4 | 7.7% | 20 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0% | 510 | 100.0% | 368 | 100.0% | 52 | 100.0% | 960 |

(1) This only applied to those who responded to this question. This information was not available/stated in 46 cases.

(2) $\chi^2 = 23.4$ $df = 3$ very significant

(3) This applied only to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable for 63 cases.

For example, over half (53.5 per cent) of the young persons who first appeared on charges of committing offences 'against property', were less than 14 years of age when this occurred, whereas only 3 (or 10.0 per cent) who first appeared on charges of committing offences 'against persons' were less than 14 years of age at the time.

Court decision as a result of the first court appearance. (Tables 16 & 17)

Altogether 399 (or 39.0 per cent) of the young persons were admitted to wardship as a result of their first court appearance. The next highest category consisted of those put on probation - 318 (or 31.1 per cent) resulted in this disposition. Only 58 young persons were sentenced to detention in youth training centres. The remainder resulted in either adjournments, bonds or fines (13.4 per cent) or dismissals (4.7 per cent) or other dispositions (1.2 per cent). In 50 cases, the resulting court decision about the first appearance was not stated or applicable.

The table below shows that various court decisions resulting from the first court appearance can be related to the legal reason why the young person appeared before the court.

Reason for first court appearance by court decision ⁽¹⁾

| Resulting court decision | Reason for first court appearance | | | | | | | | Total ⁽¹⁾ |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--|--------|---------------|--------|----------------------|
| | Offences against persons | | Offences against property | | Protection or Uncontrollable Application | | Other Reasons | | |
| Wardship or Youth Training Centre sentence | 13 | 43.3% | 171 | 34.0% | 240 | 66.5% | 19 | 34.6% | 443 |
| Probation | 8 | 26.7% | 226 | 44.7% | 70 | 19.4% | 12 | 21.8% | 316 |
| Other dispositions | 9 | 30.0% | 109 | 21.5% | 55 | 15.2% | 24 | 43.6% | 197 |
| Total | 30 | 100.0% | 506 | 100.0% | 361 | 100.0% | 55 | 100.0% | 956 |

A significantly ⁽²⁾ higher number of young persons who first appeared for committing offences 'against property' were put on probation than young persons appearing for any other reason. Whereas 44.7 per cent of the young persons who first appeared for committing offences 'against property' were put on probation, only 19.4 per cent of those who first appeared on Protection Applications or Uncontrollable Applications received such a disposition. Similarly, whilst only one third (34.0 per cent) appearing on charges of committing offences 'against property' were either made wards or sentenced to detention in a youth training centre, two-thirds (or 66.5 per cent) of those appearing on Protection or Uncontrollable Applications received such dispositions.

The age at which the young persons first appeared before the court also appears to be a very significant factor in respect of the type of disposition which he received.

(1) This applies only to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable for 67 cases.

(2) $\chi^2 = 114.2$ df = 6 very significant.

Age at time of first court appearance
and by court decision. (1)

| Age at 1st appearance | Court Decision | | | Total (1) |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Admission to wardship or detention in Y.T.C. | Probation | Other. | |
| 9 | 52 75.4% | 10 14.5% | 7 10.0% | 69 100.0% |
| 10-13 | 142 36.2% | 172 43.9% | 78 19.9% | 392 100.0% |
| 14-17 | 253 52.2% | 129 26.6% | 103 21.3% | 485 100.0% |
| 18+ | 8 38.1% | 4 19.0% | 9 42.7% | 21 100.0% |
| Total | 455 | 315 | 197 | 967 |

About three-quarters (or 75.4% per cent) of the 69 young persons who first appeared before the court before they were ten years of age, were admitted to wardship. However, only 36.2 per cent of those in the ten to thirteen year old age group, and only 52.2 per cent in the fourteen to seventeen years old age group were either admitted to wardship or sentenced to detention in a youth training centre.

Age at time of first court appearance and whether still attending school - (Table 8)

The Table below indicates that, there appears to be a significant connection between age at first court appearance and level passed at school (by those who had ceased formal education at the time this survey was conducted). It appears that those who only passed a very low level at school, appeared before the court at an earlier age than those who ceased formal education at a higher level.

Age at first court appearance analysed
by level passed at school (2)

| Age at 1st court appearance | Level Passed | | | Total (2) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| | Form 2 or less | Form 3 or Form 4 | Form 5 | |
| 9 | 21 45.7% | 25 54.3% | - | 46 100.0% |
| 10-13 | 194 63.4% | 108 35.3% | 4 1.3% | 306 100.0% |
| 14-17 | 215 51.8% | 191 46.0% | 9 2.2% | 415 100.0% |
| 18+ | 4 18.2% | 14 63.6% | 4 18.2% | 22 100.0% |
| Total | 434 | 338 | 17 | 789 |

(1) This only applies to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable for 56 cases.

(2) This table does not include those who left school but did not state their highest level passed.

On the one hand, about two-thirds of the young persons who had appeared before the court for the first time at a very early age (i.e. before they reached the age of fourteen years) had not passed beyond Form 2 level at school. On the other hand, about half of the young persons whose first appearance before the court did not occur until they were fourteen years of age or older, had passed Form 3 level or more at school.

Age at time of first court appearance and country of birth. (Table 18)

As can be expected, there appears to be relationship between the country of birth of the young person and the age at which he first appeared before the court. Nearly half (48.2 per cent) of those born in Australia had already appeared before the court before they reached the age of fourteen years, whereas 40.0 per cent of those born in either the United Kingdom or Northern Ireland, and 43.1 per cent of those born in other countries had already appeared before the court before their fourteenth birthday.

Legal reason for first court appearance and country of birth. (Table 19)

There does not however, appear to be a significant relationship between the country of birth of the young person and the reason for which he first appeared before the court. Irrespective of the country in which the young person was born, the majority appeared before the court for the first time for committing an offence 'against property'.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES AND TOTAL
NUMBER OF CHARGES ON WHICH YOUNG PERSON WAS
CONVICTED (AND/OR ADMITTED TO CARE)

Total number of court appearances. (Table 20)

Altogether only 226 (or 22.1 per cent) of the young persons had appeared before the court only once. In fact, more than half (52.8 per cent) had appeared between two and five times; 17.6 per cent between six and ten times; and 3.8 per cent more than ten times altogether. Only 33 young persons (1) had never appeared before the court.

As expected, younger children had appeared before the court fewer times than the older children - for example all those who had appeared before the court more than ten times were more than thirteen years of age.

Total number of charges on which convicted/admitted to care. (Table 21)

More than one third (or 558) of the young persons had been convicted/admitted to care on more than ten but less than twenty charges and 78 had been convicted (and/or admitted to care) on twenty or more charges. All the young persons who had been convicted on twenty or more charges were males - in fact, as the following table shows, there appears to be a significant difference between males and females when considering the number of charges on which each had been convicted (and/or admitted to care). While 210 (or 29.8 per cent) of the males had been convicted (and/or admitted to care) on more than ten charges only two (or 7 per cent) of the females had been convicted (and/or admitted to care) on so many charges.

(1) These were young persons admitted on application to the Director General of Social Welfare.

Sex and by total number of charges on
which convicted/admitted
to care

| Total number of charges | Males | | Females | | Total (1) |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| one | 91 | 12.9% | 147 | 48.0% | 238 |
| two - ten | 401 | 57.2% | 157 | 51.3% | 558 |
| eleven or more | 210 | 29.9% | 2 | 0.7% | 212 |
| Total | 702 | 100.0% | 306 | 100.0% | 1008 |

DETAILS OF LAST COURT APPEARANCE
AND CURRENT ADMISSION

In the majority of cases, the young persons' current status corresponds with that resulting from his last court appearance. However, there are several instances where this correspondence does not occur - one example being where the young person was convicted as a result of his last appearance before the court, and then committed an offence and hence was put into a youth training centre until his next court hearing. Therefore, in such instances, the legal reason for his current admission would not be the same as the reason for his last court appearance.

Legal reason for last court appearance compared with legal reason for first court appearance. (Table 22)

The reason for last court appearance for 475 (or 46.4 per cent) of the young persons was for committing offences 'against property.' A further 265 (or 25.9 per cent) appeared on Protection Applications, while 83 (or 8.1 per cent) appeared on charges of committing an offence 'against persons'. Only 35 (or 3.4 per cent) of the young persons appeared for offences involving sex and only 16 (or 1.6 per cent) were charged with being uncontrollable.

The following table shows that the majority of young persons whose last appearance was for committing an offence 'against property' had made their first court appearance on such a charge as well. This also applied for young persons appearing on Protection or Uncontrollable Applications. However, only 15 per cent of the persons whose last appearance was for committing an offence 'against person' appeared on such a charge on their first court appearance.

(1)

This only applies to those who responded to this question. Information was not available for 15 young persons.

| Reason for first court appearance | Reason for last court appearance | | | | | | | | (1) Total |
|--|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--|--------|-------|--------|--------------|
| | Offence against person | | Offence against property | | Protection or Uncontrollable Application | | Other | | |
| Offence against person | 12 | 15.2% | 13 | 2.8% | 2 | 0.7% | 3 | 2.4% | 30 |
| Offence against property | 44 | 55.7% | 360 | 76.3% | 40 | 14.4% | 63 | 51.2% | 507 |
| Protection or Uncontrollable Application | 17 | 21.5% | 80 | 17.0% | 229 | 82.7% | 36 | 29.3% | 362 |
| Other | 6 | 7.6% | 19 | 4.0% | 6 | 2.2% | 21 | 17.1% | 52 |
| Total | 79 | 100.0% | 472 | 100.0% | 277 | 100.0% | 123 | 100.0% | 951 |

Resulting court decision and age of last court appearance. (Table 23)

Altogether, 518 (or 50.6 per cent) of the young persons had been made wards and another 375 (or 36.7 per cent) had been sentenced to detention in a youth training centre as a result of their last court appearance. Only 49 (or 4.8 per cent) of the young persons were placed on probation, while the remainder received one of the various other dispositions such as dismissals, adjournments, fines and the like.

All of the 27 young persons who were less than twelve years of age at the time of their last court appearance were admitted to wardship, however, only 427 (or 55.6 per cent) of the young persons who were between fourteen and seventeen years of age at the time of their last court appearance were made wards - in fact 34.4 per cent of the young persons in that age grouping were sentenced to detention in a youth training centre, and another 5.8 per cent were put on probation while the remainder received various other dispositions.

The majority (94.0 per cent) of the young persons aged eighteen years or more were sentenced to detention in a youth training centre, while the remaining 6.0 per cent in that age grouping were either put on probation or given various other dispositions.

Legal reason for last court appearance and resulting court decision. (Table 24)

Unlike the situation in respect to the young persons first court appearance - where it was shown that the various court decisions can be significantly related to the reason for the court appearance, there does not appear to be a relationship between the particular reason for the last court appearance and the resulting court decision. As the table below shows, in most cases, irrespective of the reason for the last court appearance, the resulting court decision was either admission to wardship or detention in a youth training centre.

(1)

This only applies to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable for 72 cases.

Reason and resulting court decision of last court appearance ⁽¹⁾

| Resulting court decision | Reason for last court appearance | | | | | | | | (1) Total |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--|--------|-------|--------|--------------|
| | Offence against person | | Offence against property | | Protection or Uncontrollable Application | | Other | | |
| Admission to wardship/detention in Y.T.C. | 75 | 91.5% | 417 | 88.3% | 268 | 95.4% | 111 | 90.2% | 871 |
| Placed on probation | 5 | 6.1% | 32 | 6.8% | 6 | 2.1% | 6 | 4.9% | 491 |
| Other | 2 | 2.4% | 23 | 4.8% | 7 | 2.5% | 6 | 4.9% | 381 |
| Total | 82 | 100.0% | 472 | 100.0% | 281 | 100.0% | 123 | 100.0% | 958 |

Seriousness of reason for current admission analysed by location of young person. (Table 2)

The seriousness of the various reasons for which young persons were currently admitted were divided into the following three point ordinal scale - which was dependent upon the likelihood of danger to members of the community :-

| <u>Criteria</u> | <u>Seriousness rating</u> |
|---|---------------------------|
| - if it was an offence which involved direct danger to members of the community by malicious intent; | High |
| - if it was an offence which involved indirect or no direct danger to community members; | Medium |
| - if it was a Protection Application, an Application to the Director-General, or an Uncontrollable Application. | Low |

More than half (53.6 per cent) of the young persons ⁽²⁾ were currently admitted for reasons rated as being 'medium serious', while 383 (or 37.4 per cent) were admitted for one rated as 'low serious'. Only 81 (or 7.9 per cent) of the young persons were currently admitted for a reason rated as being of a 'high serious' nature.

As the following table shows there appears to be a significant difference between the various locations of the young persons when considering the seriousness rating of the reasons for which they were currently admitted. In other words, the location of the young persons appears to be dependent on the seriousness rating of the reason for which he was admitted to the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division.

(1)

This only applies to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable for 65 cases.

(2)

The reason for current admission for 11 young persons was not stated and hence could not be rated.

Seriousness rating of reason for current admission analysed
by location of young person.

| Seriousness rating of reason for current admission | Location of young person | | | | | | Total | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | Youth Training Centres | | Youth Welfare Services | | Other | | | |
| High | 52 65.4% | 12.2% | 5 6.2% | 4.0% | 23 28.4% | 5.1% | 81 100.0% | 8.1% |
| Medium | 307 56.0% | 70.9% | 64 11.7% | 51.6% | 177 32.3% | 39.2% | 548 100.0% | 54.5% |
| Low | 73 19.3% | 16.9% | 55 14.5% | 44.4% | 251 66.2% | 55.7% | 379 100.0% | 37.7% |
| Total | 433 | 100% | 124 | 100% | 451 | 100% | 1005 | 100% |

While the majority (65.4 per cent) of young persons who were currently admitted for reasons rated as 'high serious' or 'medium serious' (56.0 per cent) were in youth training centres, the majority (66.2 per cent) of those currently admitted for reasons rated as 'low serious' were in 'other' types of facilities/services - in fact, 50.3 per cent of these were in after care and 15.9 per cent were under the supervision of the regional centres.

Conversely, the majority (70.9 per cent) of those in youth training centres were admitted for reasons rated as 'medium serious'; while the majority (96.0 per cent) in youth welfare services were admitted for reasons rated as 'medium' or 'low serious' and the majority (55.7 per cent) of those in other facilities were admitted for reasons rates as 'low serious'. Furthermore, there were nearly twice as many young persons admitted for 'high serious' reasons in youth training centres than the total number in both youth welfare services and other facilities.

Legal reason for current admission analysed by age at time of first court appearance. (Table 25)

The following table shows that there is a significant relationship between the various reasons for the current admission and the age at which the young person first appeared before the courts.

For example, altogether, 65.0 per cent of the young persons who were currently admitted on charges of committing an offence 'against property' had first appeared before the court before they reached the age of fourteen years. However, only 33.4 per cent of those currently admitted on charges of committing an offence 'against person', and 38.0 per cent of those currently admitted on Protection or Uncontrollable Applications as well as 45.9 per cent of those admitted for 'other' reasons had first appeared before the court before reaching fourteen years of age.

Age at first appearance analysed by legal reason for current admission. (1)

| Age at first court appearance | Reason for current admission | | | | | | | | (1) Total |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--|--------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | Offence against person | | Offence against property | | Protection or Uncontrollable Application | | Other | | |
| 9 | 4 | 5.6% | 35 | 7.6% | 20 | 6.3% | 7 | 7.1% | 66 |
| 10-13 | 20 | 27.8% | 222 | 48.3% | 101 | 31.7% | 38 | 38.8% | 381 |
| 14-17 | 43 | 59.7% | 192 | 41.7% | 198 | 62.1% | 47 | 48.0 | 480 |
| 18+ | 5 | 6.9% | 11 | 2.4% | - | - | 6 | 6.1% | 22 |
| Total | 72 | 100.0% | 460 | 100.0% | 319 | 100.0% | 98 | 100.0% | 949 |

Legal reason for current admission analysed by age at time of current admission. (Table 26)

The majority of young persons currently admitted for committing offences 'against persons' were sixteen years of age or older at the time of current admission, whereas only about half (51.8 per cent) of those currently admitted for committing offences 'against property' were in this age category. Furthermore, less than one-fifth (16.4 per cent) of those admitted on Protection or Uncontrollable applications were in this category - in fact two-thirds of those admitted on such charges were either fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Furthermore the table below shows that there is a significant relationship between the age of the young person at his current admission and the reason why he was admitted.

Age at current admission and reason for current admission. (2)

| Age at current admission | Reason for current admission | | | | (2) Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------|---------------|
| | Offences against person | Offences against property | Protection or Uncontrollable Application | Other | |
| 14 | 1 1.4% | 15 21.1% | 49 69.0% | 6 8.5% | 71 100.0% |
| 14-17 | 46 5.9% | 368 47.6% | 283 36.6% | 77 10.0% | 774 100.0% |
| 18+ | 26 19.9% | 86 65.7% | 2 1.5% | 17 13.0% | 131 100.0% |
| Total | 73 | 469 | 334 | 100 | 976 |

(1) This only applies to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable in 74 cases.

(2) This only applies to those who responded to this question. Information was not available/applicable for 47 cases.

Altogether about seven out of every ten young persons who were less than fourteen years of age at current admission were admitted on Protection or Uncontrollable Applications. In respect to those aged between fourteen and seventeen years at the time of admission, we find that about five out of every ten were admitted on charges of committing offences 'against property' and only about one third on Protection or Uncontrollable Applications. Finally, we find that two-thirds of those aged eighteen years or more were admitted on charges of committing offences 'against property':

S U M M A R Y

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- . Altogether, 1,023 young persons were under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Division on the night of the census. This number consisted of twice as many males as females.
- . The majority of young persons were between fifteen and seventeen years of age; with only about one-fifth being beyond this age and only about one tenth being below this age grouping.
- . Males under supervision are, on the average, older than the females (males averaged 16.5 years while females averaged 15.7 years).
- . Four out of every ten young persons under supervision were currently in departmental youth training centres.
- . The majority of young persons were currently under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division because they had either been charged with committing offences 'against property' (45.9 per cent) or because they were considered to be in need of care and protection (30.7 per cent). Only one in ten young persons had been currently admitted on charges of either committing sex offences or offences 'against persons'.
- . Most males were admitted on charges of committing offences 'against property' whereas most females were admitted on Protection Applications.
- . Two thirds of the young persons were currently wards of the State while about one quarter were youth trainees.

SOCIAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

- . Only 128 young persons said that they were not born in Australia. Half of these came from either the United Kingdom or Northern Ireland.
- . The majority of young persons were of the caucasian, White Australian or European race. Of the remainder, 28 were Aboriginal.
- . Young persons in care were generally of a low educational level. Only 16.4 per cent of the young persons were still known to be attending school - and over half of those who had left school had not passed beyond Form 2 level. Only about two in every one hundred had completed Form 5 or higher. Furthermore, half of the young persons had left school before or as soon as they reached the age that school attendance ceased to be compulsory, while only one in ten left school when they reached sixteen years or higher.
- . The instability of the background of the young persons was indicated by the fact that two-thirds had experienced more than three child-care changes in their lives.

- . A substantial amount of parental and/or family disharmony was also indicated by the fact that the majority were not living with their natural parents prior to admission. Furthermore, in only about four out of every ten cases, were the natural parents still married and living together at the time of the young persons current admission - on the majority of these cases, the parental disharmony had existed for five years or more.

DETAILS OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

- . Two thirds of the young persons were between the ages of twelve and fifteen years at the time of their first court appearance.
- . A significantly higher percentage of males than females had already appeared before the court before they reached the age of fourteen years.
- . Half the young persons appeared before the courts for the first time on charges of committing offences 'against property' while one third made their first appearance on a charge of being in need of care and protection.
- . The legal reason why the young person first appeared before the court is related to the age at his first appearance. Over half of the first time 'property offenders' were less than fourteen years of age, whereas only one in ten first time 'person offenders' were less than fourteen years of age.
- . About four out of every ten first time offenders were admitted to wardship while about three out of every ten were placed on probation.
- . The age at which the young person first appeared before the court and the legal reason for his appearance were significant factors in respect to the resulting court decision. Three quarters of those who were less than ten years old, as against only half of those over fourteen years of age at their first appearance, were admitted to wardship.
- . Young persons who reached and passed only a low level at school, (i.e. Form 2 or less) had already appeared before the court at an earlier age than those who ceased formal education after passing a higher level.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES AND NUMBER OF CHARGES ON WHICH YOUNG PERSON WAS CONVICTED.

- . The majority of young persons under supervision have a lengthy court appearance record - with half of them having appeared between two and five times and another fifth having already appeared six or more times.
- . On the whole, males had been convicted (and/or admitted to care) for significantly more charges than females - only two females, as against 210 males had been convicted (and/or admitted to care) on eleven or more charges.

DETAILS OF LAST COURT APPEARANCE AND CURRENT ADMISSION

- . The reason for the last court appearance for 46.4 per cent of the young persons was for committing offences 'against property'. One quarter had appeared on Protection Applications. Furthermore, contrary to the popular belief, that most persons in care had committed crimes of violence, less than 10 per cent made their last appearance for committing an offence 'against person'.

- . As expected, last court appearances were dealt with more severely by the court than first court appearances.
- . Half of the young persons were made wards and one third were made youth trainees as a result of their last court appearance. Only 49 (or 4.8 per cent) of the young persons were put on probation as a result of their last appearance.
- . In respect to the first court appearance, it was shown that the various court decisions can be significantly related to the legal reason for the first court appearance. However, there does not appear to be such a relationship between the legal reason for the last court appearance and the resulting court decision - for in most cases, irrespective of the legal reason for the appearance, the resulting disposition was either admission to wardship or detention in a youth training centre.
- . Three quarters of the young persons were currently admitted to Youth Welfare Division for reasons regarded as either 'medium serious' or 'low serious'. Only 81 young persons were admitted for reasons regarded as 'high serious'.
- . The location of the young person appears to be dependent upon the seriousness rating of the reason for which he was admitted. While seven out of every ten young persons in youth training centres were admitted for reasons regarded as 'medium serious' only five out of every ten in youth welfare services and four out of every ten in 'other facilities' were admitted for such reasons. Furthermore, there were about twice as many young persons admitted for 'high serious' reasons in youth training centres than the total number admitted for such reasons in both youth welfare services and other facilities.
- . There is a significant relationship between the various legal reasons for the current admission at the age at which the young person first appeared before the courts. Most young persons who were currently admitted on charges of committing offences 'against property' appeared before the courts for the first time at a significantly younger age than those whose first appearance was for any of the other reasons - in fact, twice the proportion of young persons currently appearing on charges of committing offences 'against property' than those appearing on charges of committing offences 'against person' had appeared before the court for the first time before they reached the age of fourteen years.
- . There is also a significant relationship between the age of the young person at current admission and the various legal reasons for current admission. Most youths in the youngest age grouping (i.e. less than fourteen years), in Youth Welfare Division were admitted on Protection or Uncontrollable Applications, whereas most in the middle age grouping (fourteen to seventeen years) were admitted on either Protection or Uncontrollable Applications or on charges of committing offences 'against property'. Most of those in the eldest age grouping were admitted on charges of committing offences 'against property'.

Having examined the results, it must be kept in mind that one of the aims of this report was to present the results in a meaningful format by highlighting points of general interest and examining a number of variables in a wider context. In many cases however, assumptions made on the basis of these findings cannot be validated, for there is no comparable data for the same age group, and the like, in the Victorian population.

Nevertheless, it is hoped that the findings in this report will be useful in providing a sound initial factual description of young persons that come under care of the Youth Welfare Division, in the hope that this will stimulate and assist further research and planning into the area.

L I S T O F T A B L E S

Table 1

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND CURRENT AGE

| Current age (in years) | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| 13 | 1 | 0.1% | 6 | 1.9% | 7 | 0.7% |
| 14 | 70 | 9.8% | 40 | 13.0% | 110 | 10.8% |
| 15 | 148 | 20.7% | 84 | 27.3% | 232 | 22.7% |
| 16 | 181 | 25.3% | 91 | 29.5% | 272 | 26.6% |
| 17 | 145 | 20.3% | 77 | 25.0% | 222 | 21.7% |
| 18 | 76 | 10.6% | 7 | 2.3% | 83 | 8.1% |
| 19 | 59 | 8.3% | 3 | 1.0% | 62 | 6.1% |
| 20+ | 35 | 4.9% | - | - | 35 | 3.4% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |
| | | 69.9% | | 30.1% | | 100.0% |

Table 2

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

CURRENT LOCATION OF YOUNG PERSONS AND SERIOUSNESS RATING OF REASON FOR CURRENT ADMISSION.

| Location of young person | Seriousness of reason for current admission | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|--|
| | Unstated | High Serious | | Medium serious | | low serious | | | | |
| Departmental Youth Training Centres | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turana | 5 | 17 | 21.0% | 172 | 31.4% | 26 | 6.8% | 220 | 21.5% | |
| Winlaton | 2 | 4 | 4.9% | 111 | 2.0% | 47 | 12.3% | 64 | 6.3% | |
| Malmsbury | - | 22 | 27.2% | 71 | 13.0% | - | - | 93 | 9.1% | |
| Langi Kal Kal | - | 10 | 12.3% | 53 | 9.7% | - | - | 63 | 6.2% | |
| Total | 7 1.6% | 53 12.0% | 65.4% | 307 69.8% | 56.0% | 73 16.6% | 19.1% | 440 100.0% | 43.0% | |
| Youth Welfare Services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunswick | - | - | - | 22 | 4.0% | 5 | 1.3% | 27 | 2.6% | |
| Hawthorn | - | 2 | 2.5% | 22 | 4.0% | 3 | 0.8% | 27 | 2.6% | |
| Windsor | - | 1 | 1.2% | 7 | 1.3% | 46 | 12.0% | 54 | 5.3% | |
| Western | - | 2 | 2.5% | 13 | 2.4% | 1 | 0.3% | 16 | 1.6% | |
| Total | - | 5 4.0% | 6.2% | 64 51.6% | 11.7% | 55 44.4% | 14.3% | 124 100.0% | 12.1% | |
| Bayswater Youth Training Centre | | 5 | 6.2% | 25 | 4.6% | 1 | 0.2% | 31 | 3.0% | |
| After-care facility | 1 | 8 | 9.9% | 70 | 12.7% | 193 | 50.3% | 272 | 16.8% | |
| Regional Centre Supervision | 3 | 10 | 12.3% | 82 | 15.0% | 61 | 15.9% | 156 | 15.3% | |
| Total | 11 1.1% | 81 7.9% | 100.0% | 548 53.6% | 100.0% | 383 37.4% | 100.0% | 1023 100.0% | 100.0% | |

Table 3

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND LEGAL REASON FOR CURRENT ADMISSION

| Legal reason for current admission | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| Not stated | 9 | 1.3% | 2 | 0.7% | 11 | 1.1% |
| for offences | | | | | | |
| - against persons | 65 | 9.1% | 8 | 2.6% | 73 | 7.1% |
| - against property | 438 | 61.3% | 31 | 10.1% | 469 | 45.9% |
| - involving sex | 27 | 3.8% | 2 | 0.7% | 29 | 2.8% |
| - involving drugs | 1 | 0.1% | 1 | 0.7% | 2 | 0.2% |
| - forgery | 11 | 1.5% | 1 | 0.7% | 12 | 1.2% |
| - miscellaneous | 44 | 6.2% | 14 | 4.6% | 58 | 5.7% |
| On Protection Application | 91 | 12.7% | 223 | 72.4% | 314 | 30.7% |
| On Uncontrollable Application | 15 | 2.1% | 7 | 2.3% | 22 | 2.2% |
| By Director-General | 14 | 2.0% | 19 | 6.2% | 33 | 3.2% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |
| | 69.9% | | 30.1% | | 100.0% | |

Table 4

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night May 29 1976

AGE AT CURRENT ADMISSION AND CURRENT LEGAL STATUS

| Age (in years) | No response | Ward of State | | | | | Non Ward | | | | | Total | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------|------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | ward of state only | on YTC sentence | on probation | on parole | Total | youth trainee | probation- ioner | parolee | other | Total | No. | % |
| No response | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.5 |
| 14 | 1 | 74 | - | 6 | - | 80 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 82 | 8.1 |
| 14-15 | 3 | 397 | 27 | 29 | 4 | 457 | 29 | 5 | - | 28 | 62 | 522 | 51.0 |
| 16-17 | 1 | 91 | 35 | 11 | 8 | 145 | 110 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 137 | 283 | 27.7 |
| 18+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 108 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 131 | 131 | 22.6 |
| Total No. | 7 | 565 | 62 | 46 | 12 | 685 | 248 | 14 | 29 | 40 | 331 | 1023 | 100.0 |
| % | | 82.5 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 100.0 | | |
| % | 0.7 | 55.2 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 67.0 | 24.2 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 32.3 | 100.0 | |

Table 5

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976

CURRENT LEGAL STATUS AND WHETHER BORN IN AUSTRALIA

| Whether born in Australia. | No response | Wards of State | | | | | Non wards | | | | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|------------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | ward of state only | on YTC sentence | on prob- ation | on parole | Total | Youth trainee | probat- ioner | parolee | Other | Total | No. | % |
| <u>Australian born</u> | 1 | 471 | 58 | 44 | 11 | 584 | 215 | 11 | 24 | 36 | 286 | 871 | 85.1 |
| <u>Non-Australian born</u> | 1 | 75 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 82 | 33 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 45 | 128 | 12.5 |
| <u>Not stated</u> | 3 | 20 | - | 1 | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | 24 | 2.3 |
| Total | 5 | 566 | 62 | 47 | 12 | 687 | 248 | 14 | 29 | 40 | 331 | 1023 | 100.0 |

Table 6

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night May 29 1976

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF NON-AUSTRALIAN YOUNG PERSONS AND PERIOD
OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

| Country of birth | period of residence in Australia | | | | | Total | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | unstated | 4 years | 4-8 years | 8+ years | unknown | No. | % | |
| United Kingdom or Northern Ireland | 2 | 9 | 14 | 31 | 4 | 60 | 46.9 | |
| Greece | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 | 4.7 | |
| Italy | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | - | 13 | 10.2 | |
| Malta | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1.6 | |
| Turkey | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | 5 | 3.9 | |
| W. Germany | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | 6 | 4.7 | |
| Yugoslavia | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 10.9 | |
| Other | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14 | - | 22 | 17.2 | |
| | No. | 4 | 15 | 35 | 68 | 6 | 128 | 100.0 |
| Total | % | 3.1 | 11.7 | 27.3 | 53.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | |

Table 7

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976

RACE AND SEX

| Race | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| Unstated | 25 | 3.5% | 15 | 4.9% | 40 | 3.9% |
| Caucasian, White Australian or European | 667 | 93.4% | 280 | 90.9% | 948 | 92.7% |
| Asian | 3 | 0.4% | 4 | 1.3% | 7 | 0.7% |
| Aboriginal | 19 | 2.7% | 9 | 2.9% | 28 | 2.7% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |

Table 8

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

HIGHEST LEVEL PASSED AT SCHOOL AND AGE AT FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

| Highest level passed | Not stated or N.A. | Age (in years) of 1st court appearance | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|-------|--|
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18+ | No. | % | |
| <u>Not attending school</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unstated | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 27 | 3.2 | |
| Primary | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 21 | 2.5 | |
| Form 2 | 8 | 20 | 17 | 30 | 53 | 86 | 113 | 55 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 421 | 50.4 | |
| Form 3 or Form 4 | 1 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 36 | 47 | 81 | 68 | 31 | 11 | 14 | 339 | 40.6 | |
| Form 5 or more | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 2.3 | |
| Other | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 8 | 0.9 | |
| Total | 16 | 53 | 31 | 47 | 95 | 146 | 210 | 127 | 68 | 20 | 22 | 835 | 100.0 | |
| <u>Still attending school</u> | 24 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 38 | 43 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | 168 | | |
| <u>Not known</u> | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 20 | | |
| <u>Total</u> | 46 | 71 | 43 | 57 | 108 | 187 | 257 | 139 | 71 | 22 | 22 | 1023 | | |

Table 9

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND LAST OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

| Last occupational category | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | |
| Non-response | 28 | 3.9% | 27 | 8.8% | 55 | 5.4% |
| Professional | 2 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.7% | 4 | 0.4% |
| Managerial | 3 | 0.4% | - | - | 3 | 0.3% |
| Sales/Clerical | 32 | 4.5% | 56 | 18.2% | 88 | 8.6% |
| Farmers etc. | 20 | 2.8% | 1 | 0.3% | 21 | 2.1% |
| Skilled | 85 | 11.9% | 3 | 1.0% | 88 | 8.6% |
| Semi-skilled | 194 | 27.1% | 31 | 10.1% | 225 | 22.0% |
| Unskilled | 171 | 23.9% | 46 | 14.9% | 217 | 21.2% |
| Armed Forces | 1 | 0.1% | - | - | 1 | 0.1% |
| Nothing | - | - | 1 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.1% |
| Other | 179 | 25.0% | 141 | 45.8% | 320 | 31.3% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |

Table 10

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND NUMBER OF CHILD CARE CHANGES WHICH YOUNG PERSON HAD EXPERIENCED

| Number of child care changes. | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| Unstated | 16 | 2.2% | 4 | 1.3% | 20 | 2.0% |
| 0-3 | 256 | 35.8% | 104 | 33.8% | 360 | 35.2% |
| 4-7 | 271 | 37.9% | 129 | 41.9% | 400 | 39.1% |
| 8-11 | 113 | 15.8% | 58 | 18.8% | 171 | 16.7% |
| 12+ | 59 | 8.3% | 13 | 4% | 72 | 7.0% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |

Table 11

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976

WITH WHO YOUNG PERSON WAS LIVING BEFORE ADMISSION AND LENGTH
OF TIME THIS SITUATION HAD EXISTED

| With whom living | length of time last residential situation had existed. | | | | | Total | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | unknown or unstated | 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | 5+ years | No. | % | |
| natural parents | - | 45 | 17 | 3 | 304 | 369 | 36.1 | |
| | - | 12.2 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 82.4 | 100.0 | | |
| natural mother and her partner | 9 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 42 | 90 | 8.8 | |
| | 10.0 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 11.1 | 46.7 | 100.0 | | |
| natural mother only | 13 | 11 | 24 | 18 | 74 | 140 | 13.7 | |
| | 9.3 | 7.9 | 17.1 | 12.9 | 52.9 | 100.0 | | |
| natural father and his partner | 1 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 24 | 51 | 5.0 | |
| | 3.9 | 19.6 | 17.7 | 11.8 | 47.1 | 100.0 | | |
| natural father only | 1 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 17 | 55 | 5.4 | |
| | 1.8 | 29.1 | 30.9 | 7.3 | 30.9 | 100.0 | | |
| substitute parent(s) | 3 | 28 | 14 | 4 | 35 | 84 | 8.2 | |
| | 3.6 | 33.3 | 16.7 | 4.8 | 41.7 | 100.0 | | |
| independent | - | 93 | 35 | 8 | 7 | 143 | 14.0 | |
| | - | 65.0 | 24.5 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 100.0 | | |
| other | 3 | 51 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 82 | 8.0 | |
| | 3.7 | 62.2 | 18.3 | 3.7 | 12.2 | 100.0 | | |
| unstated | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0.9 | |
| | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | | |
| Total | No. | 39 | 269 | 145 | 56 | 513 | 1023 | 100.0 |
| | % | 3.8 | 26.3 | 14.2 | 5.5 | 50.2 | 100.0 | |

Table 12

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS AND LENGTH OF TIME SITUATION HAD EXISTED

| Marital status of parents | Not stated or not known | 1 year | 1 3 years | 3 5 years | 5+ years | Total | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | No. | % |
| Not stated or not known | 40 | - | 1 | 1 | 36 | 78 | 7.7 |
| Married and living together | 9 | - | 3 | - | 408 | 420 | 41.1 |
| Divorced or married but living apart | 25 | 21 | 36 | 50 | 228 | 360 | 35.2 |
| Not married and living together | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | 9 | 0.9 |
| Not married and living apart | 2 | - | - | 1 | 22 | 25 | 2.4 |
| Widowed | 4 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 72 | 116 | 11.3 |
| Both deceased | - | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 1.5 |
| Total | 80 | 29 | 70 | 65 | 779 | 1023 | 100.0 |

Table 13

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND WHETHER OR NOT PARENT(S) HAD BACKGROUND OF OFFENCE CHARGES OR CARE UNDER THE
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

| Parental background | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| <u>Offence background</u> | | | | | | |
| yes | 334 | 46.7% | 106 | 34.4% | 440 | 43.0% |
| no | 256 | 35.8% | 95 | 30.8% | 351 | 34.3% |
| unstated/not known | 125 | 17.5% | 107 | 34.7% | 232 | 22.7% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |
| <u>Background of care under S.W.D.</u> | | | | | | |
| yes | 74 | 10.3% | 28 | 9.1% | 102 | 10.0% |
| no | 455 | 63.6% | 146 | 47.4% | 601 | 58.7% |
| unstated/not known | 186 | 26.0% | 104 | 33.8% | 290 | 28.3% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |

Table 14

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND AGE AT TIME OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

| Age (in years) at first court appearance | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|--|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| 9 | 52 | 7.3% | 19 | 6.2% | 71 | 6.9% |
| 10-11 | 86 | 12.0% | 14 | 4.5% | 100 | 9.8% |
| 12-13 | 213 | 29.8% | 82 | 26.6% | 295 | 28.8% |
| 14-15 | 243 | 34.0% | 153 | 49.7% | 396 | 38.7% |
| 16-17 | 73 | 10.2% | 20 | 6.5% | 93 | 9.1% |
| 18 + | 22 | 3.1% | - | - | 22 | 2.2% |
| No previous court appearance | 17 | 2.4% | 16 | 5.2% | 33 | 3.2% |
| Not stated | 9 | 1.2% | 4 | 1.3% | 13 | 1.3% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |

Table 15

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

LEGAL REASON FOR FIRST COURT APPEARANCE ANALYSED BY AGE AT TIME OF FIRST
COURT APPEARANCE

| Age at first court appearance | not applicable*/no response | for offences | | | | | | on Protection Application | on Uncontrollable Application | Total |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | against persons | against property | involving sex | involving drugs | forgery | miscellaneous | | | |
| not applicable/ no response | 39 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 46 |
| 9 | 6 | - | 26 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 2 | 71 |
| 10-11 | - | - | 70 | - | - | 1 | - | 23 | 6 | 100 |
| 12-13 | 5 | 3 | 177 | 1 | - | 2 | 8 | 92 | 7 | 295 |
| 14-15 | 3 | 16 | 181 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 160 | 16 | 396 |
| 16-17 | 2 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 1 | - | 13 | 24 | - | 93 |
| 18 + | 1 | 3 | 13 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 22 |
| No. | 56 | 30 | 512 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 36 | 339 | 31 | 1023 |
| Total % | 6.4 | 2.7 | 50.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 33.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 |

* Includes 12 Applications to the Director-General of Social Welfare

Table 16

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

REASON FOR FIRST COURT APPEARANCE AND RESULTING COURT DECISION

| Resulting court decision | not applicable*/no response | for offences | | | | | | on Protection Application | on Uncontrollable Application | Total | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | against persons | against property | involving sex | involving drugs | forgery | miscellaneous | | | No. | % |
| not applicable/ no response | 39 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 50 | 4.9 |
| Admitted to wardship | 11 | 5 | 129 | 3 | - | - | 11 | 216 | 24 | 399 | 39.0 |
| Sentenced to detention in YTC | 3 | 8 | 42 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 58 | 5.7 |
| Placed on probation | 2 | 8 | 226 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 66 | 4 | 318 | 31.1 |
| Bond | - | 3 | 25 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 6 | - | 40 | 3.9 |
| Fine | 1 | 2 | 12 | - | 1 | - | 9 | 1 | - | 26 | 2.5 |
| Adjourned | - | 1 | 32 | - | - | - | 4 | 35 | - | 72 | 7.0 |
| Dismissed | - | 3 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 48 | 4.7 |
| Other | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 12 | 1.2 |
| Total | 56 | 30 | 512 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 36 | 339 | 31 | 1023 | 100.0 |

*Includes 12 Applications to the Director-General of Social Welfare.

Table 17

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

AGE AT TIME OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE AND RESULTING COURT DECISION

| Court decision | not applic- able/no response | 9 | 10-11 | 12-13 | 14-15 | 16-17 | 18 + | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| not applicable/ no response | 40 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| Admitted to wardship | 2 | 52 | 42 | 94 | 180 | 29 | - | 399 |
| Sentenced to detention in YTC | - | - | - | 6 | 22 | 22 | 8 | 58 |
| Placed on probation | 3 | 10 | 35 | 137 | 109 | 20 | 4 | 318 |
| Bond | 1 | - | 6 | 12 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 40 |
| Fine | - | - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 26 |
| Adjourned | - | 5 | 5 | 22 | 36 | 4 | - | 72 |
| Dismissed | - | 2 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 48 |
| Other | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Total | 46 | 71 | 100 | 295 | 396 | 93 | 22 | 1023 |

Table 18

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

AGE AT TIME OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

| Age at first court appearance | not stated | Aust. | U.K./N.I. | Greece | Italy | Malta | Turkey | West Germany | Yugo. | Other | Total |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Not stated/not applicable | 3 | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 9 | - | 65 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 70 |
| 10-13 | 8 | 340 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 395 |
| 14-17 | 13 | 405 | 34 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 489 |
| 18 + | - | 21 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| Sub total | 24 | 841 | 60 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 22 | 990 |
| No previous court appearance | - | 30 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 33 |
| Total | 24 | 871 | 60 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 22 | 1023 |

Table 19

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

LEGAL REASON FOR FIRST COURT APPEARANCE AND
COUNTRY OF BIRTH

| Legal reason for 1st appearance | not stated | Aust. | U.K. /N.I. | Greece | Italy | Malta | Turkey | West Germany | Yugo. | Other | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| for offences | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - against person | - | 27 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 30 |
| - against property | 5 | 435 | 35 | 4 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 512 |
| - involving sex | - | 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| - involving drugs | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| - forgery etc. | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| - miscellaneous | - | 27 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| On Protection Application | 15 | 292 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 5 | 339 |
| On Uncontrollable Application | 1 | 26 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 32 |
| Not Applicable /Not Stated | 3 | 47 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 55 |
| Total | 24 | 871 | 60 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 22 | 1023 |

Table 20

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES AND AGE AT CURRENT ADMISSION

| Total number of court appearances | no response | 9 | 10-13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18+ | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | No. | % |
| No response | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 0.5 |
| Nil | | 4 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 3.2 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 29 | 84 | 57 | 30 | 9 | 9 | 226 | 22.1 |
| 2-5 | 1 | 3 | 34 | 158 | 136 | 103 | 45 | 60 | 540 | 52.8 |
| 6-10 | - | - | 3 | 30 | 25 | 49 | 22 | 51 | 180 | 17.6 |
| 11-19 | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 34 | 3.3 |
| 20 + | - | - | - | - | = | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 5 | 13* | 69* | 288 | 234 | 198 | 85 | 131 | 1023 | 100.0 |

*Most of these young persons had been transferred from Family Welfare Division, and hence their age at current admission refers to the age which they were admitted to the Family Welfare Division, not the Youth Welfare Division.

Table 21

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

SEX AND NUMBER OF OFFICIAL CHARGES ON WHICH YOUNG PERSON WAS CONVICTED (AND/OR ADMITTED
TO CARE OF THE DEPARTMENT).

| Number of official charges on which convicted (and/or admitted to care) | Males | | Females | | Total | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| Unstated/no response | 9 | 1.3% | 2 | 0.7% | 11 | 1.1% |
| Nil | 4 | 0.1% | - | - | 4 | 0.4% |
| 1 | 91 | 12.7% | 147 | 47.7% | 238 | 23.3% |
| 2-5 | 204 | 28.5% | 137 | 44.5% | 341 | 33.3% |
| 6-10 | 197 | 27.6% | 20 | 6.5% | 217 | 21.2% |
| 11-19 | 132 | 18.5% | 2 | 2.0% | 134 | 13.1% |
| 20+ | 78 | 10.9% | - | - | 78 | 7.6% |
| Total | 715 | 100.0% | 308 | 100.0% | 1023 | 100.0% |

* these young persons had no previous convictions and were amongst those currently on remand.

Table 22

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May, 1976

LEGAL REASON FOR FIRST COURT APPEARANCE AND LEGAL REASON FOR LAST COURT APPEARANCE

| Legal reason for first court appearance. | Legal reason for last court appearance | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | not stated/ not applic- able | for offences | | | | | | On Protection Application | On Uncon- trollable Application | No. | % | |
| | | against persons | against property | involving sex | involving drugs | forgery | miscellan- eous | | | | | |
| Not stated/Not applicable | 43 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 55 | 5.4 | |
| For offences | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - against persons | - | 12 | 13 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 30 | 2.9 | |
| - against property | 5 | 44 | 360 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 37 | 36 | 4 | 512 | 50.1 | |
| - involving sex | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 12 | 1.2 | |
| - involving drugs | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 0.2 | |
| - forgery | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 0.5 | |
| - miscellaneous | 2 | 6 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 4 | - | 36 | 3.5 | |
| On Protection Application | 7 | 15 | 72 | 4 | - | 2 | 23 | 213 | 3 | 339 | 33.1 | |
| On Uncontrollable Application | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 3.1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | No. | 60 | 83 | 475 | 35 | 3 | 12 | 74 | 265 | 16 | 1023 | 100.0 |
| | % | 5.9 | 8.1 | 46.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 25.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | |

Table 23

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

AGE AT TIME OF LAST COURT APPEARANCE AND RESULTING COURT DECISION.

| Age at last court appearance | not known/ not applic- able | Admitted to Wardship | Sentenced to detent- ion in YTC | Placed on Probation | Bond | Fine | Adjourned | Dismissed | Other | Total | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | No. | % |
| No response/not applicable | 40 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 46 | 4.5 |
| 9 | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 1.6 |
| 10-11 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 1.1 |
| 12-13 | - | 62 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 68 | 6.6 |
| 14-15 | 1 | 344 | 88 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 480 | 46.9 |
| 16-17 | 1 | 83 | 173 | 17 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 4 | 285 | 27.9 |
| 18 + | - | - | 110 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 117 | 11.5 |
| No. | 42 | 518 | 375 | 49 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 1023 | 100.0 |
| Total | % | 4.1 | 50.6 | 36.7 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 |

Table 24

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

REASON FOR LAST COURT APPEARANCE AND RESULTING COURT DECISION

| Resulting Court decision | Not stated/ not applic- able | for offences | | | | | | On Protection Application | On Uncon- trollable Application | Total | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | against persons | against property | involving sex | involving drugs | forgery | miscellan- eous | | | No. | % | |
| Not known/not applicable | 37 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 42 | 4.1 | |
| Admitted to wardship | 11 | 18 | 173 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 252 | 16 | 518 | 50.6 | |
| Sentenced to deten- tion in Y.T.C. | 11 | 57 | 244 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 33 | - | - | 375 | 36.7 | |
| Placed on probation | - | 5 | 32 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 6 | - | 49 | 4.8 | |
| Bond | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.2 | |
| Fine | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.3 | |
| Adjourned | - | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | 15 | 1.5 | |
| Dismissed | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 0.5 | |
| Other | - | 1 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 14 | 1.4 | |
| Total | No. | 60 | 83 | 475 | 35 | 3 | 12 | 74 | 265 | 16 | 1023 | 100.0 |
| | % | 5.9 | 8.1 | 46.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 25.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | |

Table 25

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

LEGAL REASON FOR CURRENT ADMISSION AND AGE AT TIME OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

| Legal reason for current admission | not stated or not applicable | age (in years) at first court appearance | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | | 9 | 10-13 | 14-15 | 16-17 | 18 + | |
| Not stated | 5 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 44 |
| For offences | | | | | | | |
| - against persons | 1 | 4 | 20 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 73 |
| - against property | 7 | 35 | 224 | 144 | 48 | 11 | 469 |
| - involving sex | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 29 |
| - involving drugs | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| - forgery | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | 1 | 12 |
| - miscellaneous | 1 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 5 | - | 58 |
| On Protection Application | 15 | 19 | 96 | 160 | 24 | - | 314 |
| On Uncontrollable Application | 2 | 1 | 5 | 14 | - | - | 22 |
| By Director-General | 13 | 5 | 10 | 5 | - | - | 33 |
| Total | 46 | 71 | 395 | 396 | 93 | 22 | 1023 |

Table 26

Young persons under the supervision of Youth Welfare Division
on the night 29 May 1976.

AGE AT TIME OF CURRENT ADMISSION AND LEGAL REASON FOR CURRENT ADMISSION

| Age (in years) at current admission | not applic- able/no response | for offences | | | | | | On Protection Application | On Uncontroll- able Application. | Total | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|-------|
| | | against persons | against property | involving sex | involving drugs | forgery | miscellan- eous | | | | |
| 14 | 11 13.4 | 1 1.2 | 15 18.3 | 1 1.2 | - - | 1 1.2 | 4 4.9 | 44 53.7 | 5 6.1 | 82 100.0 | |
| 14-15 | 22 4.2 | 22 4.2 | 211 40.4 | 7 1.3 | 1 0.2 | 5 1.0 | 24 5.0 | 215 41.2 | 15 2.9 | 522 100.0 | |
| 16-17 | 7 2.5 | 24 8.5 | 157 55.5 | 11 3.9 | - - | 4 1.4 | 25 8.8 | 53 18.7 | 2 0.7 | 283 100.0 | |
| 18 + | 2 1.5 | 26 19.8 | 86 65.6 | 9 6.9 | 1 0.8 | 2 1.5 | 5 3.8 | - - | - - | 131 100.0 | |
| Total | No. | 44 | 73 | 469 | 29 | 2 | 12 | 58 | 314 | 22 | 1023 |
| | % | 4.3 | 7.1 | 45.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 30.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 |