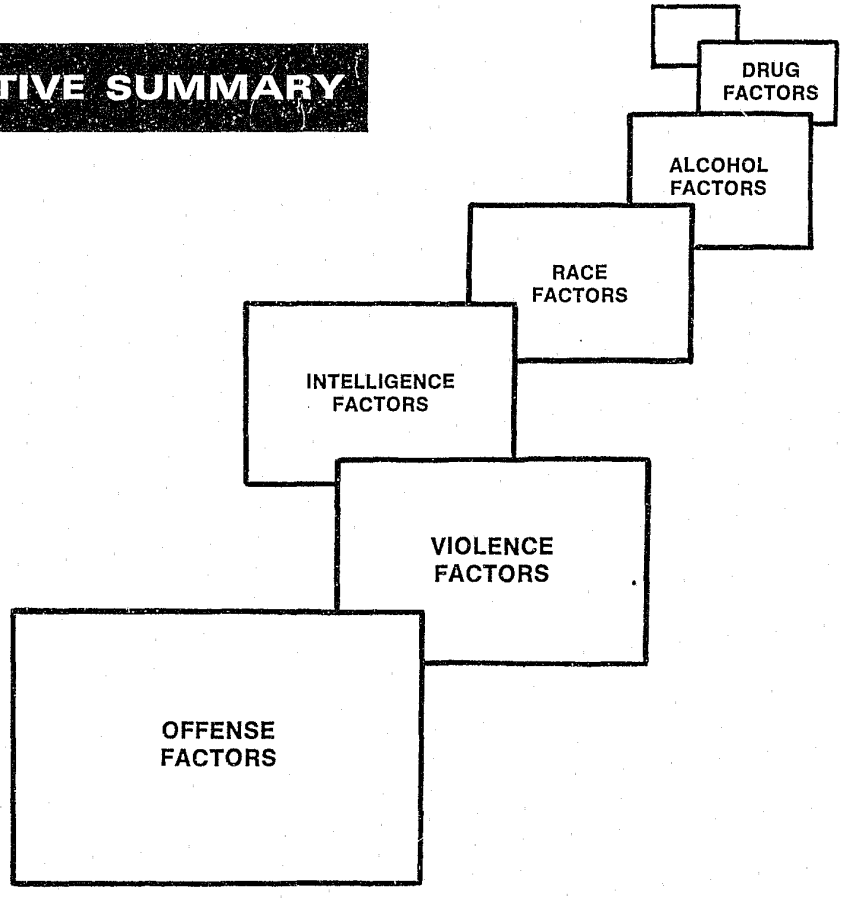
ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY



AN ANALYSIS OF
ASSIFICATION FACTORS
YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

BY
ERNST A. WENK
THOMAS V. HALATYN
NORA HARLOW

VOLUME 2

INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

A contribution from Responsible Action, Inc., a California-based nonprofit organization working toward responsible social change through educational means, made it possible to design and produce the circular symbols depicting the relationships of variables to parole outcome and to design and produce the data maps as supplements to some of the volumes in this series. The California State University, Sacramento, School of Social Work reserves the option to recover publication costs by charging the costs of reproduction and a small fee for handling.

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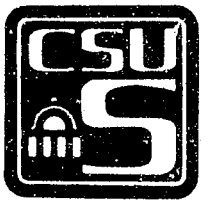

Publication

AN ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS

BY

ERNST A. WENK

THOMAS V. HALATYN

NORA HARLOW

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

VOLUME 2

INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

OCTOBER 1974

RESEARCH CENTER

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

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The views and interpretations expressed by the authors reflect their own and not the views, interpretations, and policies of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration which funded the study, nor the views, interpretations, and policies of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the California Youth Authority, or the California State University at Sacramento, School of Social Work, which agencies collaborated in this study.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF VOLUME 2

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

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

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

* Material reward did not improve black wards' relative performance on intelligence tests, indicating that the tests may be inherently unfair to minority group members regardless of steps taken to reduce this bias. The personality and characteristics of the proctor administering the tests did affect test performance, especially among the Negro wards (See page 17 of this Summary).

* Parole success rates are markedly higher for first admissions to the Youth Authority, with the exception of the dull normal group for whom only slightly higher success is evident (Page 21).

* Wards of average intelligence do not show any differences in parole success rates among the ethnic groups. Among wards of bright normal intelligence, whites do relatively well on parole while blacks do relatively poorly. This pattern is reversed for those of borderline and dull normal intelligence; whites do poorly and the performance of blacks is either average or better than average (Page 21).

* Wards of borderline and dull normal intelligence with severe drinking problems were particularly less successful on parole. Bright normal individuals also were less successful on parole but to a lesser degree (Page 23).

* The percentage of persons using drugs, and particularly the percentage of persons in whose case drug misuse is part of the admission offense, increases noticeably as intelligence increases. Parole success rates drop considerably for all persons illegally involved with drugs. An exception to this pattern is found for those in the bright normal group, who function relatively well on parole despite drug misuse (Page 24).

* Opiate use, a relatively rare occurrence among this study population, is associated with a quite dramatic increase in failure on parole, regardless of intelligence (Page 25).

* Regardless of intelligence, history of escape is associated with an impressive drop in parole success (Page 26).

* Information on psychiatric history indicates that psychiatric problems are confined largely to the dull normal and average groups. Frequencies in the psychiatric categories generally are small: ranging from approximately 1 per cent for neurosis and psychosis to 6.7 per cent for history of personality trait disturbance (Page 27).

* The distribution on intelligence follows the normal curve with slight overrepresentation in the below average category of dull normal. This distribution refutes the common notion that delinquent populations are composed mainly of retarded or borderline defective individuals (Page 29).

* The measured academic achievement levels of the various intelligence subgroups were: mentally defective, 2nd grade; borderline defective, 3rd grade; dull normal, 4th grade; average, 7th grade; bright normal, 10th grade; superior, 11th grade; and very superior, 12th grade (Page 31).

* Wards of average intelligence performed more than four grades below the expected standard. Academic disabilities of the wards are quite pronounced. Mental ability and intellectual potential generally are present but are not being productively utilized (Page 33).

* Results on the General Aptitude Test Battery indicate that, particularly for those individuals classified as average or below average in intelligence, the lowest scores are found for numerical aptitude followed by the scores for verbal aptitude (Page 34).

* Very few wards had had vocational experience in the skilled trades. Offenders from minority

groups were even more deficient than Caucasian offenders in practical experience of a skilled nature (Page 35).

* Regardless of intelligence, wards obtained consistently low scores on the socialization scale of the California Psychological Inventory (Page 41).

* As intelligence increases, CPI and MMPI scores improve, with the exception of the Psychopathic Deviance (Pd) and the Hypomania (Ma) scales, the two main indicators of delinquency problems (Page 43).

* Regardless of intellectual potential, wards who commit aggression and violence against persons are relatively successful on parole (Page 48).

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

OF VOLUME 2 OF THE REPORT ON GRANT 74-NI-99-0011G TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Davis, California
October, 1974

Ernst A. Wenk
Thomas V. Halatyn
Nora Harlow

I. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. An estimate of the level of intellectual functioning; and

4. Assessments of personality and psychopathology.

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

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

The California Psychological Inventory (CPI),

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

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

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

II. CLASSIFICATION OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY

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

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

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

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

also was appropriate to the purposes of the study.

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

III. CLASSIFICATION BY INTELLIGENCE FACTORS

The term "intelligence," as used by psychologists, is of fairly recent origin. Introduced as a technical term in psychology near the turn of the century, it has since filtered down into common parlance. However, precise definition of intelligence is difficult and there is no universal agreement on any single definition of the term.

Many psychologists have abandoned the attempt to generate a formal definition of intelligence and offer instead a practical definition: "Intelligence is that which an intelligence test measures" (Goldenson, 1970). While this definition may seem simplistic, such an operational stance allows intelligence to be defined in relation to its measurable properties as identified by the tests designed for its measurement.

Some of the properties emphasized by intelligence tests are: (1) versatility or flexibility; (2) utilization of a variety of mental processes; (3) ability to learn; and (4) application of learning and experience to the solution of new problems. Those who develop the tests indicate that intelligence is not a single entity, but a complex set of abilities. It becomes apparent that intelligence is no more definable than the "items" selected to measure various abilities. Among them are

mathematical problems requiring numerical reasoning, vocabulary questions that test an understanding of words, perceptual items requiring accurate observation, and problems that test mental processes such as the ability to draw analogies, abstract reasoning, and verbal comprehension.

The relationship between intelligence and criminality has long been a favorite topic of researchers. Many studies suggest that delinquents tend to perform relatively poorly on I.Q. tests. However, the validity of many of these studies has been limited by the lack of an adequate control group. Too often, delinquents are evaluated according to test norms derived from adolescents who are racially and culturally different. When proper control groups are used, the differences generally are less pronounced or the findings are inconclusive.

One finding that has been repeatedly obtained in studies measuring the intelligence of delinquent populations is that scores on perceptual motor (nonverbal) tasks are in the normal range while scores on verbal skills are lower than normal. This discrepancy between verbal and nonverbal scores has been so consistently noted that it has come to be assumed that a nonverbal score higher than a verbal score is indicative of delinquency. However, some authors have suggested that a low verbal score may

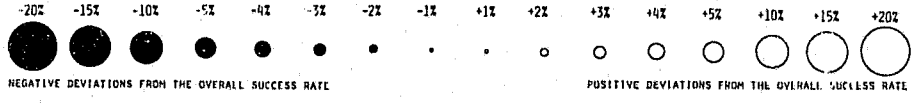
simply be indicative of a learning disability rather than a pure measure of intelligence (Prentice and Kelly, 1963).

A literature review of studies of delinquent intelligence is presented in Volume 2. Included in this review are studies comparing the intelligence of delinquent and nondelinquent youth, studies examining differences between delinquent boys and delinquent girls, intelligence classification studies of delinquent youth, and studies of delinquency and mental retardation and delinquent intelligence and race. Most research on intelligence as a causal factor in delinquency has concluded that, while delinquency and low intelligence are frequently related, no causal connection can be established.

IV. TECHNIQUES OF DATA DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

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

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



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

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

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

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RACE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
WHITE	A N 2212 53.4% 60.9%S	B 4 17.4% 75.0%S	29 22.8% 51.7%S	334 33.4% 56.0%S	1354 55.6% 60.6%S	394 88.5% 65.0%S	74 92.5% 68.9%S	9 100.0% 77.8%S
MEXICAN-AMERICAN	N 772 18.6% 61.1%S	6 26.1% 50.0%S	22 17.3% 68.2%S	258 25.8% 60.5%S	458 18.8% 61.6%S	21 4.7% 66.7%S	2 2.5% 100.0%S	
BLACK	N 1076 26.0% 60.3%S	12 52.2% 75.0%S	75 59.1% 65.3%S	389 38.9% 60.4%S	576 23.7% 60.2%S	C 21 4.7% 38.1%S	1 1.3% 0.0%S	
OTHER	N 80 1.9% 63.8%S	1 4.3% 100.0%S	1 0.8% 100.0%S	19 1.9% 73.7%S	46 1.9% 58.7%S	9 2.0% 55.6%S	3 3.8% 66.7%S	

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

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

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

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

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

COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS AND WORK EXPERIENCE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 459 11.5% 58.8%S	1 5.0% 100.0%S	15 12.1% 46.7%S	108 11.2% 52.8%S	278 11.8% 59.7%S	47 10.9% 68.1%S	6 8.0% 83.3%S	
0 - 6 MONTHS	N 1466 36.7% 59.3%S	10 50.0% 50.0%S	39 31.5% 55.8%S	311 32.4% 57.6%S	890 37.7% 59.7%S	171 39.8% 57.3%S	34 45.3% 79.4%S	4 44.4% 100.0%S
6 - 12 MONTHS	N 725 18.1% 65.2%S	2 10.0% 100.0%S	27 21.8% 74.1%S	190 19.8% 66.3%S	398 16.9% 64.3%S	88 20.5% 69.3%S	13 17.3% 46.2%S	3 33.3% 33.3%S
12 - 18 MONTHS	N 314 7.9% 59.9%S		7 5.6% 71.4%S	76 7.9% 59.2%S	191 8.1% 57.6%S	33 7.7% 66.7%S	6 8.0% 83.3%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S
18 - 24 MONTHS	N 138 3.5% 63.8%S	1 5.0% 100.0%S	4 3.2% 50.0%S	26 2.7% 65.4%S	91 3.9% 61.5%S	13 3.0% 76.9%S	3 4.0% 66.7%S	
24 MONTHS AND OVER	N 433 10.8% 66.3%S	4 20.0% 75.0%S	15 12.1% 80.0%S	121 12.6% 62.8%S	254 10.8% 65.7%S	30 7.0% 70.0%S	7 9.3% 85.7%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S

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

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

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

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

V. INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA PRESENTATION

During the period when data for the present study were collected, the authors collaborated with several other researchers in the investigation of intelligence factors. These studies, which are briefly discussed in Volume 2 and reprinted in Appendix A and B of that volume, were designed to clarify the differences among ethnic groups in performance on intelligence and aptitude tests. Because the test results obtained at the Reception Guidance Center were used in program decisions, the "culture-fairness" of the testing program was of great concern. In addition, the effect of the test proctor on test results was of interest to the researchers.

The first study examined the effects of incentives upon the aptitude performances of white and Negro wards. The hypothesis that an effective incentive (material reward) would operate to narrow the gap between white and Negro performances was not upheld. The failure of Negro wards to improve their relative position under the conditions of material reward led the researchers to speculate that, while some other type of incentive might be more effective in closing the performance gap, it is also

possible that the tests are inherently unfair to minority group members regardless of steps taken to reduce this bias.

The second study was based on data collected on three consecutive samples of white, Mexican-American, and black wards. Tests for all three samples were administered by a trained inmate proctor. The proctor was a Caucasian graduate student, intellectually superior, matter-of-fact, well organized, and authoritarian. Soon after testing for these three samples was completed he was replaced by a black proctor who was intelligent, well organized, warm, supportive, and generally concerned about anyone with whom he came in contact.

Figure 1* gives the results on the California Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM) for the three small consecutive samples tested by the white test proctor and the large sample tested over a period of 15 months by the black proctor. The black proctor appeared to be successful in motivating almost everyone to give their best test performance. The results on the language portion of the CTMM are minimally affected, reflecting the fact

*The tables and figures selected for presentation in this Summary are extracted from Volume 2, Intelligence Factors, and retain the numbering sequence followed in the full volume.

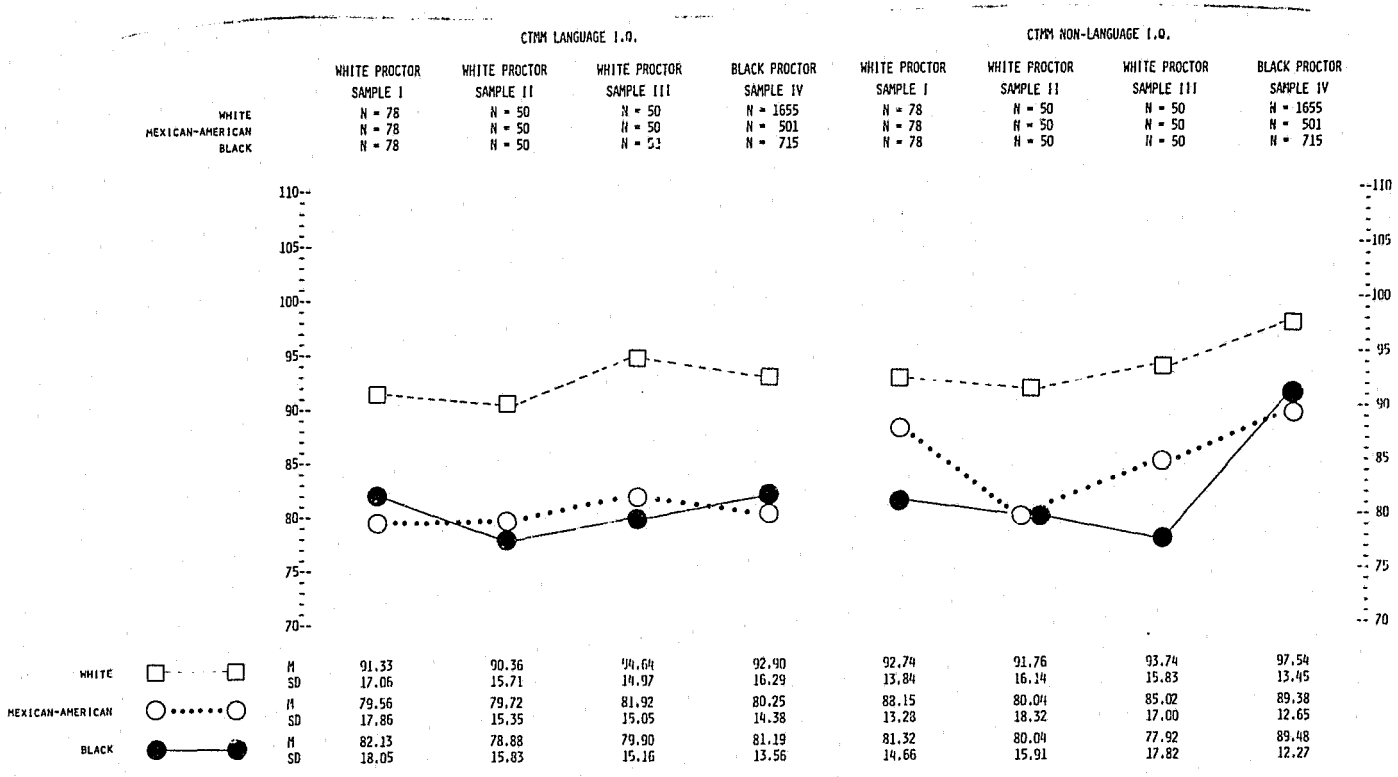


FIGURE 1

CTMM TEST RESULTS ON FOUR SAMPLES OF CYA WARDS SHOWING DIFFERENCES OCCURRING WITH WHITE AND BLACK TEST PROCTORS

that motivation does not significantly affect test results if needed language skills are not present. On the non-language portion, however, test scores for all three ethnic groups improve with the black proctor, but improvement is most dramatic for the black wards.

The findings of these two studies suggest that both the effect of the test proctor and the culture-fairness of the tests should be considered in examining the data of the present study.

Figure 2 presents examples of drawings on the Tree

Test by mentally defective wards. This test, along with a short diagnostic vocabulary test, was given at the beginning of the week-long testing program. The drawings give immediate evidence of possible retardation.

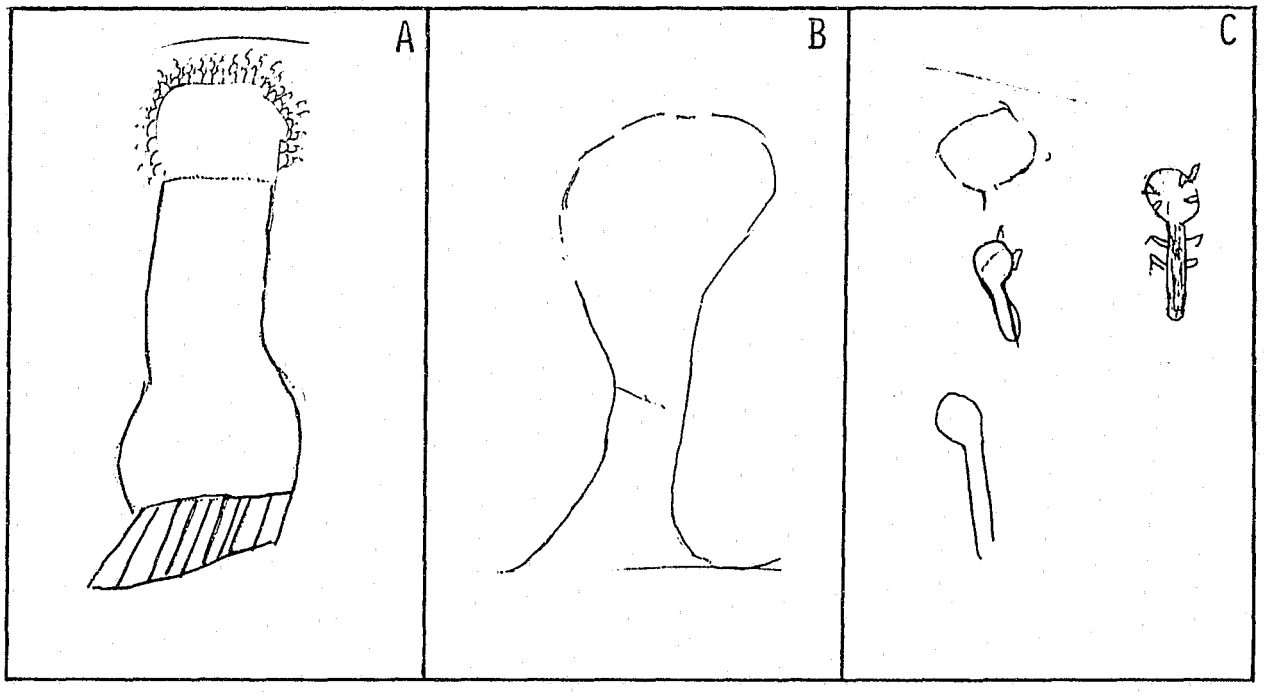


FIGURE 2

SAMPLES OF DRAWINGS BY MENTAL DEFECTIVE CYA WARDS ON THE TREE TEST

The Tree Test was used as a screening device; follow-up interviews and individual testing were carried out on a selective basis. This procedure assisted staff in preventing possible victimization of mentally defective wards by others in the population.

VI. STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS

Part 2 of Volume 2 presents the statistical information on the subgroups classified according to intelligence level.

1. Individual Case History Information

Table 1 presents a breakdown by commitment court for the seven intelligence classifications. While juvenile court commitments have a generally low success rate, this is particularly true for wards who are of average or bright normal intelligence. In contrast, juvenile court commitments who are of dull normal intelligence show average performance on parole.

TABLE 1
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
COMMITMENT COURT

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
JUVENILE COURT	N 345 8.3% 51.6%S	4 17.4% 75.0%S	14 11.0% 57.1%S	76 7.6% 60.5%S	205 8.4% 48.8%S	35 7.9% 42.9%S	8 10.0% 75.0%S	
SUPERIOR COURT	N 3339 80.7% 62.2%S	19 82.6% 68.4%S	104 81.9% 62.5%S	802 80.5% 59.6%S	1963 80.6% 62.4%S	361 81.5% 65.7%S	63 78.8% 71.4%S	9 100.0% 77.8%S
MUNICIPAL COURT	N 438 10.6% 58.0%S		9 7.1% 77.8%S	120 12.0% 55.8%S	253 10.4% 58.1%S	47 10.6% 61.7%S	9 11.3% 44.4%S	
JUSTICE COURT	N 18 0.4% 55.6%S			1 0.1% 0.0%S	15 0.6% 53.3%S	1 0.2% 100.0%S		

Among superior court commitments, a slightly older group, the parole success rates for the bright normal and superior groups are substantially higher.

Table 2 presents data on admission status. As expected, the parole success rate for first admissions is markedly higher, except among the dull normal group for whom only slightly higher success is evident. Progressively worse success rates are found for first returns and for persons with more than three admissions to the Youth Authority.

TABLE 2
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
ADMISSION STATUS

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
FIRST ADMISSION	N 2470 60.5% 67.0%S	11 47.8% 81.8%S	77 62.1% 71.4%S	569 58.2% 62.7%S	1460 60.6% 67.5%S	280 63.9% 70.0%S	57 70.4% 70.2%S	7 77.8% 85.7%S
FIRST RETURN	N 800 19.6% 54.9%S	5 21.7% 60.0%S	26 21.0% 50.0%S	189 19.5% 57.1%S	468 19.4% 53.8%S	92 21.0% 50.0%S	12 14.8% 83.3%S	
2ND AND MORE RETURNS	N 732 17.9% 47.0%S	6 26.1% 50.0%S	21 16.9% 47.6%S	200 20.4% 51.0%S	429 17.8% 46.2%S	61 13.9% 42.6%S	9 11.1% 33.3%S	2 22.2% 50.0%S
RE-ADMISSION AFTER DISCHARGE FROM CYA	N 83 2.0% 57.8%S	1 4.3% 100.0%S		20 2.0% 55.0%S	54 2.2% 55.6%S	4 1.1% 80.0%S	3 3.7% 66.7%S	

Table 3 shows the breakdown of the data into ethnic groups. Wards of average intelligence do not show any differences among the ethnic groups. Only a small difference is found within the dull normal groups in which white wards show a somewhat lower parole success rate than the other ethnic groups. Interesting differences are found within the borderline and bright normal groups

in which Mexican-Americans do somewhat better than average in both groups, while whites and blacks show a different pattern. Whites of bright normal intelligence do relatively well on parole, while blacks of bright normal intelligence do relatively poorly. This pattern is reversed for individuals of borderline and dull normal intelligence: whites do poorly and the performance of blacks is either average or better than average.

TABLE 3
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RACE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
WHITE	N 2212 53.4% 60.9%S	4 17.4% 75.0%S	29 22.8% 51.7%S	334 33.4% 56.0%S	1354 55.6% 60.6%S	394 88.5% 65.0%S	74 92.5% 68.9%S	9 100.0% 77.8%S
MEXICAN-AMERICAN	N 772 18.6% 61.1%S	6 26.1% 50.0%S	22 17.3% 68.2%S	258 25.8% 60.5%S	458 18.8% 61.6%S	21 4.7% 66.7%S	2 2.5% 100.0%S	
BLACK	N 1076 26.0% 60.3%S	12 52.2% 75.0%S	75 59.1% 65.3%S	389 38.9% 60.4%S	576 23.7% 60.2%S	21 4.7% 38.1%S	1 1.3% 0.0%S	
OTHER	N 80 1.9% 63.8%S	1 4.3% 100.0%S	1 0.8% 100.0%S	19 1.9% 73.7%S	46 1.9% 58.7%S	9 2.0% 55.6%S	3 3.8% 66.7%S	

Tables 12, 13, and 14 provide information on alcohol use, drug misuse, and the use of opiates. Two kinds of information are presented in these tables: (1) a rating of the severity of the particular clinical problem; and (2) information on the relationship of the problem to the present admission offense or to past offenses.

The first three columns of Table 12 show the severity of the alcohol problem. Moderate alcohol misuse implies an alcohol problem that periodically affects the indivi-

TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
HISTORY OF ALCOHOL MISUSE

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NO HISTORY OF ALCOHOL MISUSE	N	2278	11	70	533	1327	270	46	6
		54.9%	47.8%	55.1%	53.3%	54.5%	60.5%	56.8%	66.7%
		60.8%S	63.6%S	58.6%S	59.5%S	61.0%S	62.6%S	69.6%S	66.7%S
MODERATE ALCOHOL MISUSE	N	1244	6	36	305	748	116	27	2
		30.0%	26.1%	28.3%	30.5%	30.7%	26.0%	33.3%	22.2%
		62.1%S	83.3%S	75.0%S	61.3%S	60.3%S	69.0%S	70.4%S	100.0%S
SEVERE ALCOHOL MISUSE	N	624	6	21	162	362	60	8	1
		15.1%	26.1%	16.5%	16.2%	14.9%	13.5%	9.9%	11.1%
		58.5%S	66.7%S	57.1%S	54.3%S	60.5%S	58.3%S	50.0%S	100.0%S
ALCOHOL NO FACTOR IN CRIME	N	2555	14	83	608	1487	283	57	6
		61.6%	60.9%	65.4%	60.8%	61.0%	63.5%	70.4%	66.7%
		60.9%S	71.4%S	63.9%S	60.7%S	60.3%S	62.9%S	70.2%S	66.7%S
ALCOHOL FACTOR IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	N	1024	6	29	252	625	93	14	1
		24.7%	26.1%	22.8%	25.2%	25.6%	20.9%	17.3%	11.1%
		62.1%S	50.0%S	69.0%S	57.5%S	63.7%S	63.4%S	57.1%S	100.0%S
ALCOHOL FACTOR IN PAST OFFENSES ONLY	N	567	3	15	140	325	70	10	2
		13.7%	13.0%	11.8%	14.0%	13.3%	15.7%	12.3%	22.2%
		58.4%S	100.0%S	46.7%S	55.7%S	57.2%S	67.1%S	70.0%S	100.0%S

dual's social functioning; 30 per cent of the study population were identified by caseworkers as having a moderate alcohol problem. This rate does not fluctuate appreciably among the various intelligence groups. The recidivism rates of persons with a moderate alcohol problem are either average or above average.

For the approximately 15 per cent of the study population rated as having a severe alcohol problem (identified as alcoholic or in immediate danger of becoming alcoholic), the picture is somewhat different. Wards of borderline and dull normal intelligence with severe drinking problems were particularly less successful on parole. Bright normal individuals also were less successful on parole, although to a lesser degree. When alcohol was present in the admission offense parole suc-

cess rates are slightly higher except for the dull normal and the superior groups. Parole success rates of wards with alcohol in past offenses only are considerably lower except for persons of bright normal or superior intelligence.

TABLE 13
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NO HISTORY OF DRUG MISUSE	N	3488	19	111	857	2042	371	64	5
		84.1%	82.6%	87.4%	85.7%	83.8%	83.2%	79.0%	55.6%
		61.9%S	73.7%S	64.0%S	60.7%S	61.9%S	63.1%S	64.1%S	80.0%S
ISOLATED DRUG MISUSE	N	263	2	4	58	162	26	7	3
		6.3%	8.7%	3.1%	5.8%	6.6%	5.8%	8.6%	33.3%
		59.3%S	50.0%S	75.0%S	56.9%S	57.4%S	69.2%S	85.7%S	66.7%S
MODERATE MISUSE	N	337	2	11	74	197	41	9	1
		8.1%	8.7%	8.7%	7.4%	8.1%	9.2%	11.1%	11.1%
		53.4%S	50.0%S	45.5%S	44.6%S	53.3%S	68.3%S	77.8%S	100.0%S
SEVERE DRUG MISUSE	N	58	0	1	11	36	8	1	
		1.4%		0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.2%	
		50.0%S		100.0%S	54.5%S	47.2%S	50.0%S	100.0%S	
DRUGS NO FACTOR IN CRIME	N	3788	20	116	925	2227	401	69	9
		91.4%	87.0%	91.3%	92.5%	91.4%	89.9%	85.2%	100.0%
		61.2%S	75.0%S	62.9%S	59.9%S	61.1%S	63.3%S	66.7%S	77.8%S
DRUGS FACTOR IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	N	209	3	6	41	123	28	7	
		5.0%	13.0%	4.7%	4.1%	5.0%	6.3%	8.6%	
		57.4%S	33.3%S	83.3%S	56.1%S	55.3%S	57.1%S	100.0%S	
DRUGS FACTOR IN PAST OFFENSES ONLY	N	149		5	34	87	17	5	
		3.6%		3.9%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	6.2%	
		57.0%S		40.0%S	44.1%S	59.8%S	82.4%S	40.0%S	

While alcohol seems to have some association with parole outcome, the relationship of drug misuse to success on parole appears more pronounced. This is particularly noticeable in the category of moderate drug misuse. Included in these groups are persons with a history of using stimulant and/or depressant drugs. Users of opiates, marijuana, and glue were coded separately.

The percentage of persons using drugs, and particularly the percentage of persons in whose case drug misuse is part of the admission offense, increases noticeably

as intelligence increases. Parole success rates drop considerably for all persons illegally involved with drugs. An exception to this pattern is found for those in the bright normal group, who function relatively well on parole despite drug misuse.

Table 14 presents data indicating that opiate use, a relatively rare occurrence among this study population, is associated with a quite dramatic increase in failure on parole, regardless of intelligence.

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
HISTORY OF OPIATE USE

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NO HISTORY OF OPIATE USE	N	3971	22	124	958	2335	427	75	9
		95.8%	95.7%	97.6%	95.8%	95.8%	95.7%	92.6%	100.0%
		61.4%S	72.7%S	63.7%S	59.5%S	61.5%S	63.7%S	66.7%S	77.8%S
ISOLATED OPIATE USE	N	43	1	1	8	25	6	2	
		1.0%	4.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	2.5%	
		62.8%S	0.0%S	100.0%S	75.0%S	56.0%S	66.7%S	100.0%S	
MODERATE OPIATE USE	N	102		1	28	58	11	3	
		2.5%		0.8%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	3.7%	
		42.2%S		0.0%S	46.4%S	37.9%S	54.5%S	66.7%S	
SEVERE OPIATE USE	N	30		1	6	19	2	1	
		0.7%		0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%	
		43.3%S		0.0%S	50.0%S	36.8%S	100.0%S	100.0%S	
OPIATES NO FACTOR IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	N	4046	23	126	973	2382	433	78	9
		97.6%	100.0%	99.2%	97.3%	97.7%	97.1%	96.3%	100.0%
		61.3%S	69.6%S	63.5%S	59.6%S	61.3%S	64.0%S	67.9%S	77.8%S
OPIATES FACTOR IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	N	73		1	18	45	7	1	
		1.8%		0.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.2%	
		42.5%S		0.0%S	55.6%S	33.3%S	71.4%S	100.0%S	
OPIATES FACTOR IN PAST OFFENSES ONLY	N	27			9	10	4	2	
		0.7%			0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	2.5%	
		37.0%S			22.2%S	50.0%S	33.3%S	50.0%S	

Wards of average intelligence with a history of smoking marijuana performed relatively poorly on parole (56.9%S). This is of particular interest not only because this group is quite large, but also because a reversed pattern is evident for bright normal (68.1%S) and

superior wards (72.2%S) with a history of marijuana use.

Table 16 provides data on wards with a history of escape. The most striking feature is the impressive drop in parole success rate for all persons with a history of escape, regardless of whether the escape was from a minimum security facility without force or from a secure facility with force. It is noteworthy that, within this group of escapees, a group of bright normal individuals shares the poor parole performance record of wards classified as average and dull normal in intelligence.

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
HISTORY OF ESCAPE AND SEXUAL DEVIATION

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NO ESCAPES	N	3539	16	117	885	2049	370	75	8
		85.4%	69.6%	92.1%	88.5%	84.1%	83.0%	92.6%	88.9%
		63.3%S	75.0%S	62.4%S	60.2%S	63.4%S	68.6%S	70.7%S	75.0%S
ESCAPES FROM MINIMUM SECURITY	N	526	7	8	104	338	60	6	1
		12.7%	30.4%	6.3%	10.4%	13.9%	13.5%	7.4%	11.1%
		47.9%S	57.1%S	75.0%S	53.8%S	47.0%S	40.0%S	33.3%S	100.0%S
ESCAPES WITH FORCE	N	81		2	11	50	16		
		2.0%		1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	3.6%		
		39.5%S		50.0%S	27.3%S	42.0%S	37.5%S		
NO HISTORY OF FORCIBLE RAPE	N	4026	23	124	962	2376	431	80	9
		97.1%	100.0%	97.6%	96.2%	97.5%	96.6%	98.8%	100.0%
		60.9%S	69.6%S	62.1%S	58.8%S	60.9%S	64.3%S	67.5%S	77.8%S
HISTORY OF FORCIBLE RAPE	N	120		3	38	61	15	1	
		2.9%		2.4%	3.8%	2.5%	3.4%	1.2%	
		60.0%S		100.0%S	68.4%S	55.7%S	46.7%S	100.0%S	
NO HISTORY OF SEXUAL DEVIATION	N	3929	22	119	941	2324	420	75	9
		94.8%	95.7%	93.7%	94.1%	95.4%	94.2%	92.6%	100.0%
		60.8%S	72.7%S	63.9%S	59.4%S	60.5%S	63.8%S	65.3%S	77.8%S
HISTORY OF ISOLATED SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR	N	156		5	44	81	16	5	
		3.8%		3.9%	4.4%	3.3%	3.6%	6.2%	
		57.1%S		40.0%S	51.1%S	60.5%S	56.3%S	100.0%S	
HISTORY OF REPEATED SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR	N	61	1	3	14	32	10	1	
		1.5%	4.3%	2.4%	1.4%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%	
		72.1%S	0.0%S	66.7%S	71.4%S	75.0%S	70.0%S	100.0%S	
NO HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUALITY	N	4009	21	123	969	2358	431	77	9
		96.7%	91.3%	96.9%	96.9%	96.8%	96.6%	95.1%	100.0%
		61.4%S	76.2%S	65.0%S	59.6%S	61.1%S	64.5%S	67.5%S	77.8%S
HISTORY OF ISOLATED HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR	N	79	1	3	17	45	8	4	
		1.9%	4.3%	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	4.9%	
		40.5%S	0.0%S	0.0%S	35.3%S	44.4%S	37.5%S	75.0%S	
HISTORY OF REPEATED HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR	N	43			13	23	6		
		1.0%			1.3%	0.9%	1.3%		
		53.5%S			53.8%S	56.5%S	50.0%S		
HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL PATTERN	N	15	1	1	1	11	1		
		0.4%	4.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%		
		53.3%S	0.0%S	0.0%S	100.0%S	63.6%S	0.0%S		

Bright normal individuals usually are exceptions to the variable pattern in that they maintain a rather consistently favorable parole performance pattern.

Information on psychiatric history was obtained from earlier clinical case files received by Reception Guidance Center staff from corrections and mental health agencies with which the ward had been in contact. These histories indicate that for all practical purposes, psychiatric problems seem to be confined to the dull normal and average groups. Generally the frequencies in the psychiatric categories are small (ranging from approximately 1 per cent for history of neurosis or psychosis to 6.7 per cent for history of personality trait disturbance). In general, wards who had been given a psychiatric label consistently performed poorly on parole.

Other individual case history items discussed in Volume 2 include age, time in institution, marital status, number of children, living arrangements, marital status of parents, death of parents, military history, and history of sexual deviation.

2. Intelligence Factors

The results of intelligence testing must be interpreted cautiously because the important issue of the culture-fairness of the test instruments has not been

satisfactorily resolved.

Table 18 presents the distribution for the intelligence categories. Each ward was classified into one of the Wechsler intelligence categories by the clinical psychologist supervising the testing program. Wards

TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION	N	4146	23	127	1000	2440	446	81	9
		100.0%	0.6%	3.1%	24.2%	59.1%	10.8%	2.0%	0.2%
		60.9%S	69.6%S	63.0%S	59.2%S	60.7%S	63.7%S	67.9%S	77.8%S

who scored on the group tests in the mental defective range were given the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale and they were classed as mentally defective only if they scored in the mental defective range on this individually administered test. The results of this classification procedure are depicted in Figure 3.

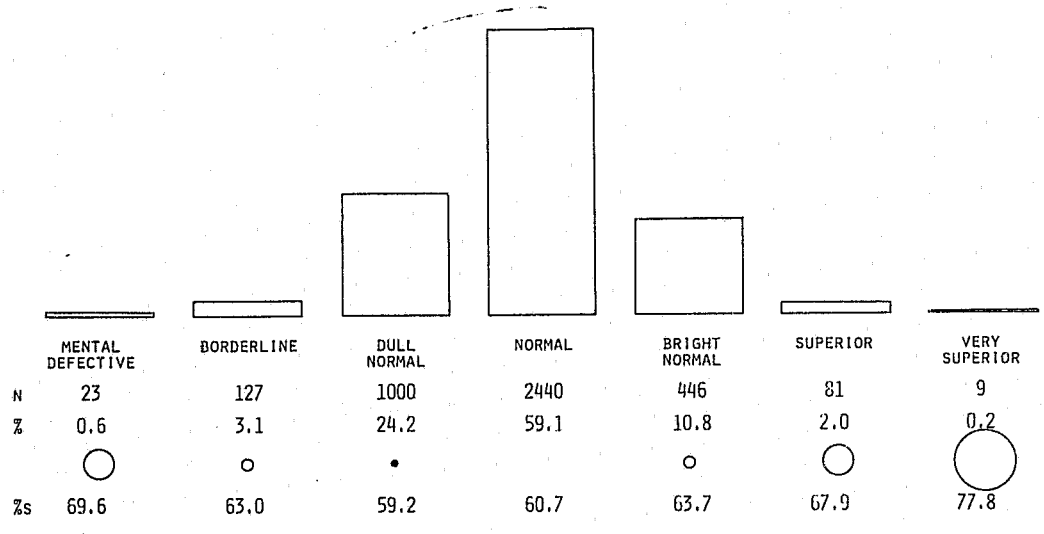


FIGURE 3
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION

Generally, the distribution follows the normal curve with slight overrepresentation in the below-average category of dull normal. This distribution refutes the common notion that delinquent populations are composed mainly of retarded or borderline defective individuals.

The Army General Classification Test (AGCT) and the California Test of Mental Maturity (CTMM) were the principal intelligence tests used. A summary of the results of the intelligence testing is provided in Table 19.

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RESULTS OF INTELLIGENCE TESTING

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST I.Q.	N	2684			256	1898	435	81	9
	M	99.42			84.21	97.37	112.63	121.16	130.67
	SD	11.23			7.58	8.04	4.29	4.61	4.44
VERBAL PERCENTILE RANK	N	2679			254	1895	435	81	9
	M	48.80			26.30	45.09	70.49	84.63	96.22
	SD	21.25			14.32	17.37	14.16	12.28	4.38
NUMERICAL PERCENTILE RANK	N	2682			255	1896	436	81	9
	M	56.08			25.69	51.94	84.03	93.91	98.67
	SD	25.83			16.58	21.90	11.91	6.94	1.00
SPATIAL PERCENTILE RANK	N	2683			256	1896	436	81	9
	M	54.10			28.40	49.91	80.02	88.99	94.89
	SD	24.64			17.38	21.17	13.20	12.24	7.57
CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY TOTAL I.Q.	N	3865	9	107	940	2299	418	77	9
	M	90.81	63.67	67.46	77.50	93.01	108.94	120.57	132.78
	SD	13.89	10.63	7.70	7.69	9.17	6.85	6.94	6.00
LANGUAGE I.Q.	N	3867	9	106	941	2301	419	77	8
	M	86.98	63.33	64.96	72.51	88.99	107.40	121.18	133.50
	SD	16.56	11.85	7.36	10.00	12.66	9.04	11.14	9.67
NONLANGUAGE I.Q.	N	3877	11	106	944	2306	419	77	8
	M	94.17	65.45	70.25	82.07	96.60	109.89	119.84	126.50
	SD	14.09	12.15	11.55	9.73	10.12	8.87	8.42	6.55
D-48 RAW SCORE	N	2712	6	74	688	1603	282	49	5
	M	20.47	10.00	10.73	16.43	21.89	27.65	32.41	36.40
	SD	7.54	7.62	6.52	6.47	6.78	6.02	5.32	7.60
RAVEN MATRICES RAW SCORE	N	3511	4	98	837	2096	394	68	9
	M	45.33	25.00	28.64	37.38	44.73	50.67	53.46	56.00
	SD	8.66	9.50	9.64	8.15	6.78	4.90	5.91	2.55
SHIPLEY HARTFORD CONCEPTUAL QUOTIENT	N	1767		3	88	1188	395	79	9
	M	96.05		86.67	84.84	94.28	102.08	104.87	105.11
	SD	14.48		37.58	15.13	13.92	12.54	11.98	13.53
LANGUAGE RAW SCORE	N	2767		12	363	1873	424	79	9
	M	23.74		14.92	18.62	23.41	28.21	31.54	34.33
	SD	5.45		2.97	4.99	4.70	3.52	3.30	5.77
ABSTRACT RAW SCORE	N	2696		12	344	1828	417	79	9
	M	24.02		10.67	15.93	23.67	30.64	33.75	34.00
	SD	7.98		9.51	7.12	6.93	5.07	5.20	6.25

Classification into intelligence categories was based on clinical judgments derived from a composite of information on each individual.

A more detailed account of the results of intelligence testing is provided in Volume 2.

3. Academic Factors

The data on academic factors are presented in Volume 2 in some detail to allow for the discovery of possible leads useful in designing new types of learning environments for that large proportion of youth who do not seem to be served by the existing educational system.

A summary of the test results on the California Achievement Test battery is given in Table 20.

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RESULTS ON THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST BATTERY

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION N = 4067	MENTAL DEFECTIVE N = 13	BORDERLINE N = 116	DULL NORMAL N = 986	AVERAGE N = 2420	BRIGHT NORMAL N = 440	SUPERIOR N = 81	VERY SUPERIOR N = 9
READING VOCABULARY	M	7.55	2.51	3.25	5.22	7.98	10.77	11.84	12.23
	SD	2.76	1.72	1.44	1.85	2.24	1.12	0.96	0.65
READING COMPREHENSION	M	7.66	2.62	3.27	5.43	7.99	11.08	12.52	13.04
	SD	2.69	1.61	1.39	1.75	2.07	1.32	0.96	0.38
READING AVERAGE	M	7.62	2.45	3.27	5.34	8.01	10.95	12.22	12.66
	SD	2.66	1.60	1.35	1.72	2.05	1.05	0.90	0.37
ARITHMETIC REASONING	M	7.47	3.38	3.83	5.71	7.73	10.22	11.60	12.39
	SD	2.23	1.28	1.31	1.51	1.69	1.34	1.13	1.03
ARITHMETIC FUNDAMENTALS	M	7.27	3.85	4.39	5.89	7.38	9.75	11.42	12.63
	SD	1.98	1.38	1.27	1.31	1.50	1.61	1.30	0.69
ARITHMETIC AVERAGE	M	7.39	3.68	4.13	5.83	7.58	10.01	11.51	12.52
	SD	2.03	1.21	1.19	1.33	1.51	1.34	1.06	0.74
LANGUAGE MECHANICS	M	7.22	2.45	3.11	5.12	7.56	10.13	11.42	12.73
	SD	2.52	1.35	1.22	1.77	1.97	1.32	1.23	0.60
LANGUAGE SPELLING	M	7.35	2.80	3.56	5.38	7.69	9.96	11.15	11.88
	SD	2.60	1.66	1.29	1.84	2.26	1.52	1.41	0.73
LANGUAGE AVERAGE	M	7.30	2.47	3.36	5.27	7.64	10.07	11.29	12.32
	SD	2.45	1.52	1.20	1.70	1.97	1.20	1.19	0.48
TOTAL GRADE PLACEMENT	M	7.42	2.89	3.56	5.46	7.74	10.33	11.68	12.50
	SD	2.28	1.34	1.09	1.47	1.70	0.94	0.85	0.35

Overall achievement is roughly at the 7th grade level with an additional loss of one or two grades for the minority groups. Generally, little variation among academic subjects is found; two exceptions are noted for mental defective and borderline defective individuals who show a slight increase in the arithmetic score. With these two exceptions, measured academic achievement of mentally defective wards was at the 2nd grade level; measured academic achievement levels for the remaining groups were as follows: borderline defective, 3rd grade; dull normal, 4th grade; average, 7th grade; bright normal, 10th grade; superior, 11th grade; very superior, 12th grade.

Figure 21 provides information on two indices that were developed for the project to aid in the assessment of academic retardation. The first index provides an academic disability score indicating the average difference between grade completed in school and functioning level as measured by the CAT battery. The second index provides an estimate of academic retardation by computing the difference between a rather conservative arbitrarily set expectation and the achieved grade on the CAT:

Intelligence Classification	Expected Grade Placement on the CAT
Mental Defective	0
Borderline Defective	4th grade
Dull Normal	8th grade
Average and above	12th grade

Using this procedure, each person was given a score representing achieved grade minus expected grade. Most scores are minus scores: the greater the minus value, the greater the academic retardation as measured against the above standards.

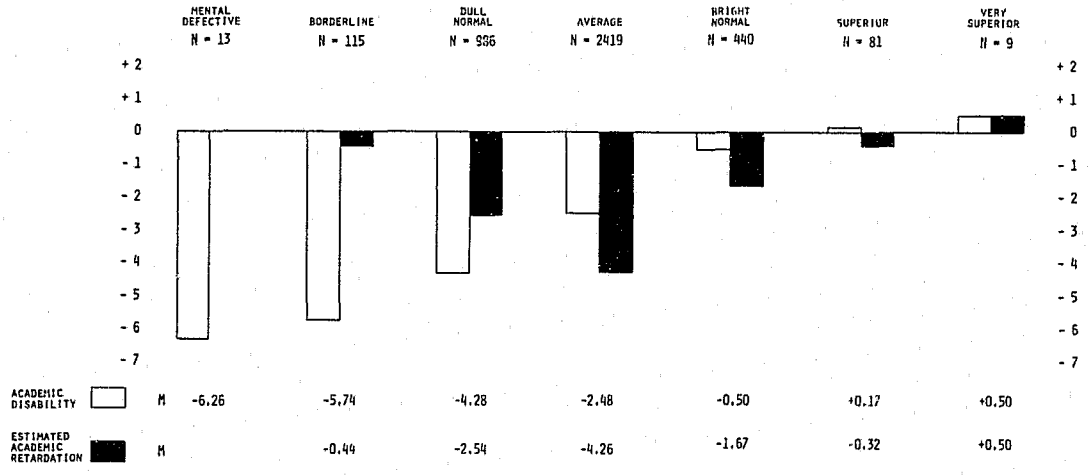


FIGURE 21
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
ACADEMIC DISABILITY

It is evident from Figure 21 that the largest discrepancies between grade level attending and grade level functioning are found in the lower intelligence categories. This seems particularly critical for the dull normal and average groups in which nearly 1,000 wards are functioning more than four grades below the grade they were attending

and 2,419 wards are functioning more than two grades below the grade they completed.

The estimated academic retardation index reveals that the average group is most handicapped with respect to these arbitrarily set expectations: wards of average intelligence performed more than four grades below the expected standard. The dull normal group had an academic retardation index score of -2.5, indicating an achievement deficit of more than two grades. It is clear from these data that the academic disabilities of these wards are quite pronounced. Mental ability and intellectual potential generally are present but are not being productively utilized.

In spite of the good intentions that may underlie the programs and curricula designs in the public schools, it seems likely that quite early in the school experience of these academically handicapped youths something went wrong. The school environment should be subjected to scientific scrutiny to determine why the needs of these young people are not being met by the present system.

Other school-related or academic factors discussed in Volume 2 include grade completed in school, grade achieved during testing, age left school for each intelligence grouping, academic disability, and rating on motivation for academic training.

4. Vocational Factors

Results on the General Aptitude Test Battery subscales for each intelligence category are summarized in Table 26. This table shows that, particularly for those individuals classed as average or below average, the lowest scores are found for numerical aptitude followed by the scores for verbal aptitude. This again suggests the poor academic skills of these individuals as compared to their fairly good aptitudes for vocational pursuits and their relative ranking on intellectual potential.

TABLE 26
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RESULTS ON THE GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION N = 3889	MENTAL DEFECTIVE N = 21	BORDERLINE N = 112	DULL NORMAL N = 940	AVERAGE N = 2306	BRIGHT NORMAL N = 426	SUPERIOR N = 73	VERY SUPERIOR N = 8
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE	M	90.30	59.43	68.07	75.15	91.90	114.85	128.78	142.63
	SD	18.24	13.27	11.68	11.95	13.14	10.83	10.77	7.01
VERBAL APTITUDE	M	86.06	70.20	70.46	74.35	86.83	105.55	120.73	130.75
	SD	15.20	7.11	8.02	7.32	11.95	12.58	13.28	15.14
NUMERICAL APTITUDE	M	87.50	56.33	59.13	71.83	89.99	111.09	120.08	133.50
	SD	19.93	13.19	13.53	14.00	15.72	12.56	12.48	13.62
SPATIAL APTITUDE	M	102.63	73.86	77.18	89.08	105.30	120.65	130.42	137.50
	SD	20.43	15.59	16.37	16.55	17.53	16.61	15.09	24.24
PERCEPTIONAL APTITUDE	M	99.32	66.24	70.21	87.88	101.98	115.49	119.82	126.50
	SD	19.51	19.84	20.50	16.84	16.41	16.62	13.32	19.80
CLERICAL APTITUDE	M	93.74	72.33	75.40	84.25	95.10	108.26	118.60	129.13
	SD	15.06	10.15	9.62	10.75	13.01	13.39	12.80	13.77
MOTOR COORDINATION	M	96.34	75.48	78.82	90.15	98.21	103.34	105.56	122.50
	SD	16.54	22.89	19.53	18.63	17.41	16.86	13.92	11.26
FINGER DEXTERITY	M	91.02	73.62	77.76	84.61	92.66	98.13	103.22	109.13
	SD	19.42	18.93	19.66	18.89	18.77	17.93	17.67	18.00
MANUAL DEXTERITY	M	111.70	94.48	97.34	105.30	113.57	117.78	121.74	140.75
	SD	21.61	26.85	20.81	21.93	20.82	19.32	20.58	18.55

Figure 29 presents data on skilled trades in the construction field. To maintain clarity, the frequencies are omitted from these figures. The percentages are based on the following frequencies for the various subgroups: Mental Defective, N=20; Borderline Defective, N=124; Dull Normal, N=962; Average, N=2,360; Bright Normal, N=431; Superior, N=75; Very Superior, N=9.

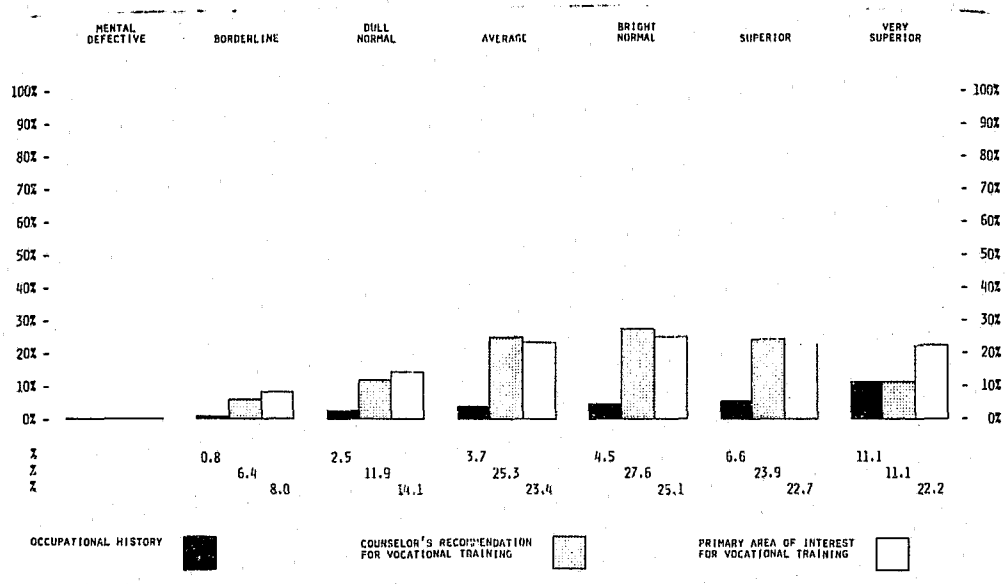


FIGURE 29
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
CARPENTRY, CONSTRUCTION, ELECTRICAL, MASONRY, MILL AND CABINET, HOUSEPAINTING, PLASTERING, PLUMBING, REFRIGERATION AND AIRCONDITIONING, SHEET METAL, AND OTHER SKILLED TRADES

Very few wards have had practical experience in these trades. It is difficult to estimate how much of this deficiency is directly attributable to the lack of basic academic skills that prevents these youths from obtaining vocational training or employment, but this lack certainly aggravates the problem. From the data presented in

Volume 3, where ethnic factors are discussed, it appears that offenders from minority groups are even more deficient than Caucasian offenders in practical vocational experience of a skilled nature: 4.5 per cent of the white offenders and only about 2 per cent of the blacks and Mexican-Americans had experience in a skilled construction trade.

The data on mechanic trades, as well as body and fender work, heavy equipment operation, television repair, and welding, are similar to those describing the situation in the construction trades. From Figure 31 it is strikingly apparent that the great majority of these youths, regardless of their intellectual and vocational aptitudes, fall into the semi-skilled and unskilled categories.

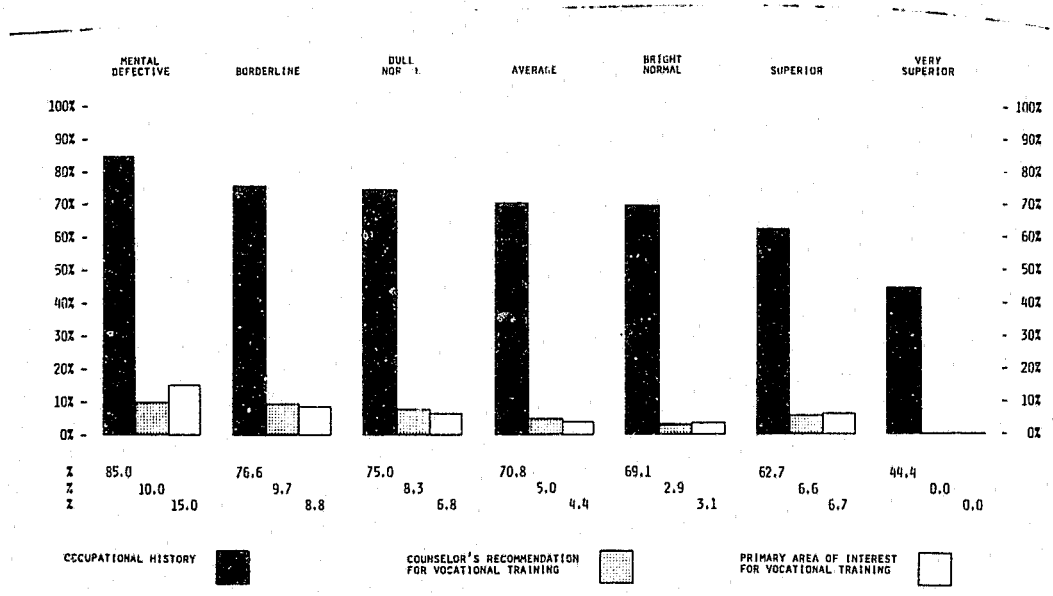


FIGURE 31
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
MAINTENANCE, INDUSTRIES, LANDSCAPING, WAREHOUSE TRAINING,
AND OTHER SEMISKILLED AND UNSKILLED TRADES

The picture appears even more bleak when it is considered that the unskilled category includes approximately 90 per cent of the individuals reported in this figure under occupational history. The majority of these youth had serious vocational handicaps that put considerable economic and psychological strains on them and probably contributed heavily to their criminal careers. This finding points up the need for remedial vocational training programs.

The Reception Guidance Center program focused much attention on the assessment of vocational needs and carried out two related programs that tested small groups of wards during week-long periods in the metal shop and in the wood shop. The two shop instructors and the caseworker made separate ratings on wards' motivation for training and the caseworker made recommendations for vocational training. These data show that for the average and dull normal groups, the bright normal groups and, to some extent, the superior and borderline defective groups, those individuals perceived by staff as unmotivated for training were considerably less successful on parole than those who were perceived as motivated for training. This pattern is reversed for the mental defective group, in which individuals perceived as unmotivated consistently perform better on parole. In addition, mental defective wards not recommended for vocational training were more

successful on parole than were those who had been recommended for such training. Superior and very superior wards not recommended by the caseworker for vocational training also were more successful on parole than were persons recommended for training.

Work experience of less than six months was found to be negatively related to parole success, a finding that is more pronounced for the lower intelligence categories. Within the borderline and dull normal intelligence subgroups the parole success rate improves with amount of work experience; the transition from negative to positive deviation from the success rate of the entire study population takes place between the zero-to-six-months category and the six-to-twelve-months category. This relationship seems to diminish for the average and bright normal groups, although some degree of association is still apparent. Within the group of offenders with work experience of six months or less, as intelligence increases so does the percentage of parole success. It is apparent that individuals who are handicapped in both employment history and intelligence show a relatively high recidivism rate.

The data on union status and vocational disability reveal that, with the exception of the superior group, union membership is associated with an increase in parole

success, making this group a better risk on parole and pointing up the importance of vocational skills and job stability to the successful readjustment of youthful offenders to the community.

5. Personality Factors

Two tests, the California Psychological Inventory (CPI) and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), permit a valuable assessment of personality factors. Measures of the nature and extent of possible psychological disturbance are provided by the MMPI and measures of the psychological and social strength and patterns of interpersonal behavior are provided by the CPI.

Figures 36 through 40 provide the CPI profiles for each of the intelligence subgroups above the borderline defective level. Profiles for the total study population are presented in Volume 2 as a standard for comparison. Figure 36 shows the results on the CPI for the dull normal group, indicating the areas of difficulty that this group may encounter. The six lowest scores are found on Wb (sense of well-being), Re (responsibility), So (socialization), To (tolerance), Ac (achievement via conformance), and Ie (intellectual efficiency), as in the profile of the total study population, but more pronounced. This

would characterize the group as lacking in a general sense of physical and psychological well-being and lacking in seriousness of thought, well-developed values, and dependability.

TABLE 36
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
SYMPTOMS FOUND DURING PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION

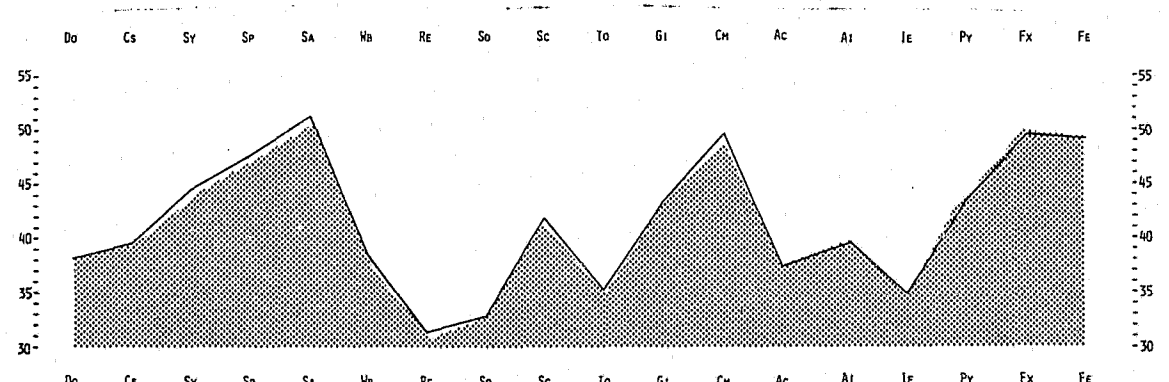
		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
DEPRESSION	N	115	1	2	30	62	16	2	1
		2.8%	4.3%	1.6%	3.0%	2.5%	3.6%	5.1%	11.1%
		60.0%S	100.0%S	100.0%S	70.0%S	51.6%S	62.5%S	100.0%S	100.0%S
ANXIETY	N	117	1	4	31	61	15	4	1
		2.8%	4.3%	3.1%	3.1%	2.5%	3.4%	5.1%	11.1%
		56.4%S	0.0%S	75.0%S	54.8%S	59.0%S	40.0%S	75.0%S	100.0%
DEPENDENCY	N	131	1	2	34	75	14	2	1
		3.2%	4.3%	1.6%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	2.5%	11.1%
		54.2%S	0.0%S	50.0%S	55.9%S	54.7%S	42.9%S	100.0%S	100.0%S

Individuals in this group also show a great lack of maturity and social integration, often experience friction with others, and exhibit little tolerance or acceptance of others. In addition, the group expresses a low capacity to achieve in settings where conformance is required and there are indications that intellectual and personal resources are poorly utilized.

On the more positive side, the CPI profile shows fair scores on the six subscales of Sp (social presence), Sa (self-acceptance), Gi (good impression), Cm (communality), Fx (flexibility), and Fe (femininity), indicating group characteristics of social spontaneity, a fair degree of feelings of self-worth, a desire to create a good impression, fair capability to adapt in thinking,

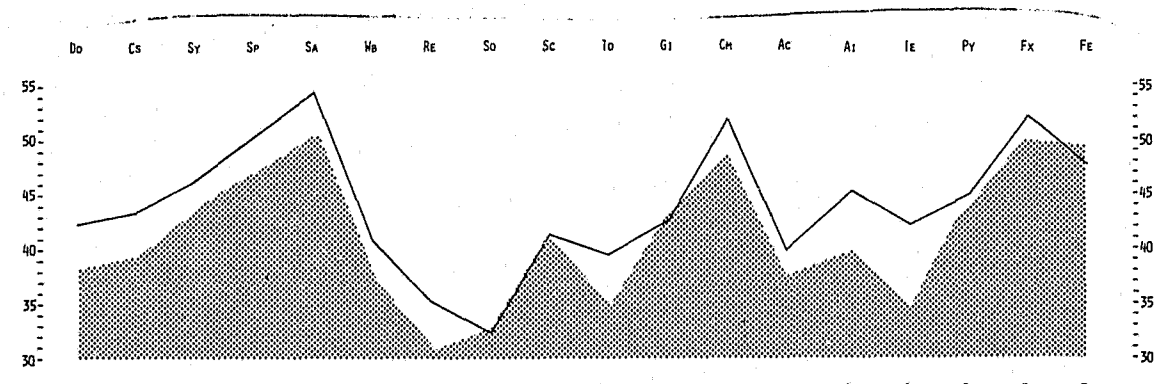
and a general preference for an accommodating and low-key social posture.

Figure 37 depicts the results on the CPI for groups classified as average in intelligence. The profile approximates the total study population profile. As intelligence increases, scores on most CPI scales improve dramatically. A striking and psychologically significant exception is seen in the persistently low scores on the socialization scale (So), which clearly point up the deficient socialization process that characterizes these young men regardless of intelligence level.



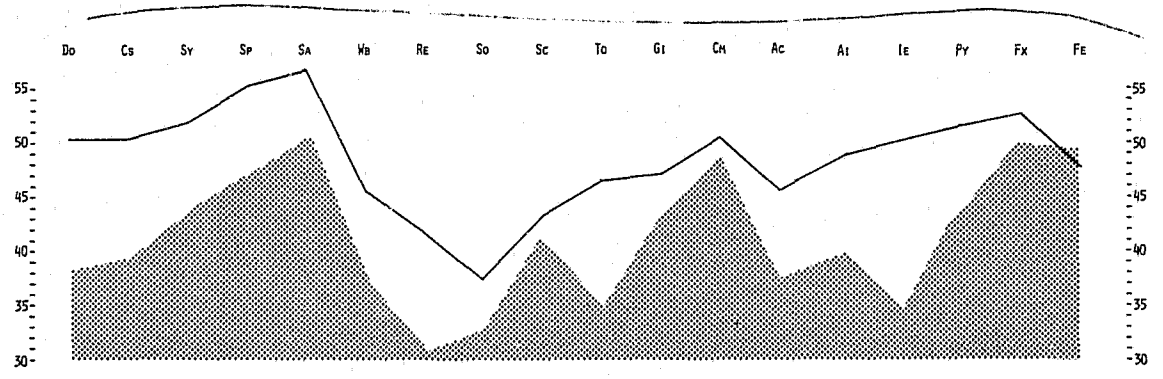
	Do	Cs	Sy	Sp	Sa	Wb	Re	So	Sc	To	Gi	Cm	Ac	Ai	Ie	Py	Fx	Fe	
Mean	38.13	39.49	44.40	47.61	51.07	38.37	31.12	32.70	41.91	35.15	43.51	49.62	37.23	39.49	34.77	43.39	49.68	49.09	Mean
SD	11.99	11.54	11.53	10.84	11.19	13.54	11.28	9.79	11.11	11.66	10.90	11.34	12.24	9.89	12.35	11.91	9.39	9.92	SD

FIGURE 37
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
CPI PROFILE OF CYA WARDS CLASSIFIED AS OF
AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE
N = 1922



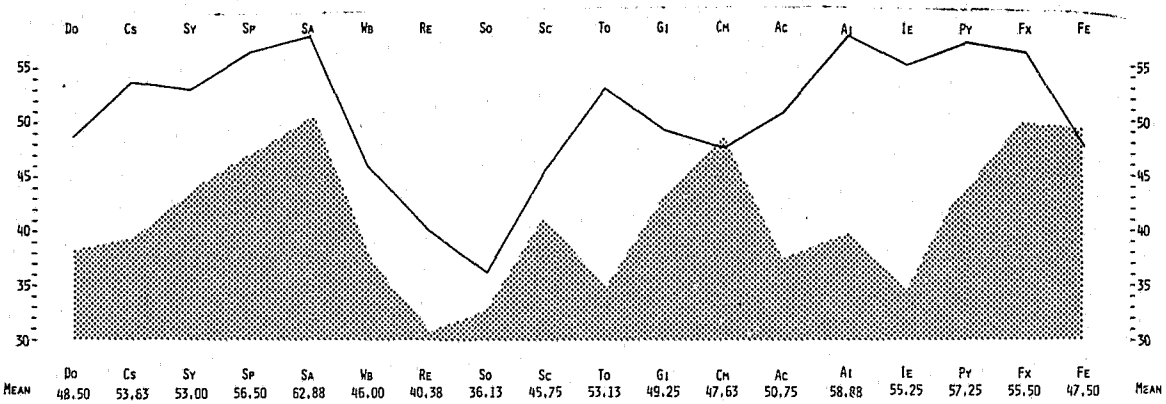
	Do	Cs	Sy	Sp	Sa	Wb	Re	So	Sc	To	Gi	Cm	Ac	Ai	Ie	Py	Fx	Fe	
Mean	42.21	43.26	46.18	50.21	54.21	40.73	35.13	32.39	41.37	39.41	42.51	51.85	39.81	45.06	42.06	44.95	52.06	47.63	Mean
SD	13.57	11.92	12.42	11.61	12.14	12.77	12.21	9.68	11.61	11.43	10.86	10.16	12.74	9.25	11.95	11.09	9.74	10.36	SD

FIGURE 38
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
CPI PROFILE OF CYA WARDS CLASSIFIED AS OF
BRIGHT NORMAL INTELLIGENCE
N = 374



	Do	Cs	Sy	Sp	Sa	Wb	Re	So	Sc	To	Gi	Cm	Ac	Ai	Ie	Py	Fx	Fe	
Mean	50.31	50.35	51.91	55.16	60.32	45.54	41.81	37.32	43.32	46.47	47.06	50.43	45.60	48.91	50.15	51.51	52.68	47.62	Mean
SD	13.81	11.98	11.72	9.93	9.09	15.64	13.25	11.25	13.50	12.93	13.74	10.87	14.09	10.32	13.86	13.34	9.62	10.29	SD

FIGURE 39
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
CPI PROFILE OF CYA WARDS CLASSIFIED AS OF
SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE
N = 68



	Do	Cs	Sy	Sp	Sa	Wb	Re	So	Sc	To	Gi	Cm	Ac	Ai	Ie	Py	Fx	Fe	
Mean	48.50	53.63	53.00	56.50	62.88	46.00	40.38	36.13	45.75	53.13	49.25	47.63	50.75	58.88	55.25	57.25	55.50	47.50	Mean
SD	15.98	13.86	15.42	13.28	10.34	13.84	16.80	9.88	14.76	13.80	16.12	15.22	18.52	11.66	17.36	4.80	11.58	11.90	SD

FIGURE 40
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
CPI PROFILE OF CYA WARDS CLASSIFIED AS OF
VERY SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE
N = 8

The test results on the MMPI are presented and discussed in Volume 2. The MMPI profiles of the total study population describe the group as low in morale and lacking in hope about the future. High scores on the Psychopathic Deviate scale (Pd) indicate notable difficulties in social adjustment and reflect their delinquent and antisocial tendencies in general. The results on the Pa (paranoia), Pt (psychasthenia), Sc (schizophrenia), and Ma (hypomania) scales suggest that the group is generally suspicious, with a high degree of anxiety, and thought patterns often found in psychiatrically disturbed persons. They also seem easily distractable and prone to impulsive and irrational acting-out behavior. These characteristics are more pronounced for the dull normal group, but there is evidence that some of the responses of this group may be invalid because of carelessness or misunderstanding. It is interesting to note that the scores on Depression (D), Psychopathic Deviance (Pd), and the Hypomania (Ma) scale, are fairly constant for the dull normal, average, and bright normal groups, showing a relationship that is often found among delinquent populations. Generally, scores on the MMPI show an overall pattern similar to that of the CPI: as intelligence increases, MMPI scores improve, with the exception of the Pd and the Ma, the two main indicators of delinquency problems.

The results on the MMPI and the CPI for the various intelligence subgroups are detailed in Volume 2.

Parole Prediction Based on Personality Tests

In an effort to increase the clinical utility of prediction instruments and to increase flexibility in individual assessment over time, parole prediction equations were developed for the CPI (success = 45.078 - .353 Sp - .182 Sa + .532 So + .224 Sc) and the MMPI (success = 66.363 - .081F + .065K - .055 Pd - .168 Mf - .456 Ma). These were applied to the total study population and to all subgroups. The results of predictions with the two equations are presented in detail in Volume 2. A comparative summary of overall predictive accuracy, i.e., a combination of both true negatives and true positives for both the CPI and the MMPI, is provided in Table 32.

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
RESULTS OF CPI AND MMPI PREDICTIONS

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
CPI PREDICTION - HITS	N	1766	6	35	365	1088	216	41	5
		56.9%	66.7%	63.6%	56.3%	56.6%	57.8%	60.3%	62.5%
CPI PREDICTION - MISSES	N	1336	3	20	283	834	158	27	3
		43.1%	33.3%	36.4%	43.7%	43.4%	42.2%	39.7%	37.5%
MMPI PREDICTION - HITS	N	1797	8	34	362	1097	232	47	6
		57.5%	80.0%	60.7%	56.1%	56.6%	61.2%	67.1%	75.0%
MMPI PREDICTION - MISSES	N	1329	2	22	283	842	147	23	2
		42.5%	20.0%	39.3%	43.9%	43.4%	38.8%	32.9%	25.0%

These results seem to indicate that prediction techniques using personality test data may be quite feasible,

particularly if predictive accuracy could be improved. These prediction results and the results reported in subsequent volumes could be a valuable source of information that would aid in refining such procedures.

6. Psychiatric Factors

Because psychiatric services were limited, only those individuals specifically referred for evaluation were psychiatrically examined. This subpopulation consists of 511 individuals (12.3 per cent of the total study population). The data presented below, including diagnostic labels and symptoms, are descriptive only of this selected group. It is not implied that the other 87.7 per cent not examined are free of psychiatric disorders, but it can reasonably be assumed that most individuals with psychiatric liabilities were screened out for examination through the referral procedure.

Table 36 presents information on the three major symptoms found during psychiatric examination. The depressive group taken as a whole has a parole success rate that is similar to the total study population rate. However, the breakdown into intelligence subgroups reveals that the group classified as average in intelligence is particularly vulnerable on parole while the dull normal and bright normal groups are more successful. In

both groups, individuals who showed signs of anxiety or dependency also showed a decrease in parole success that was particularly pronounced for the bright normal groups.

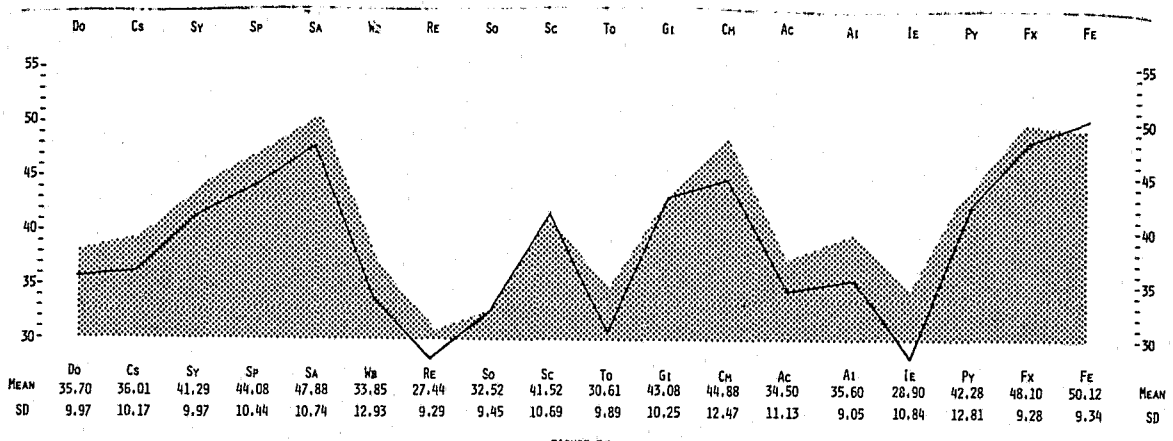


FIGURE 36
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
CPI PROFILE OF CYA WARDS CLASSIFIED AS OF
DULL NORMAL INTELLIGENCE
N = 648

The incidence of psychiatric illness among the youthful offenders studied is rather infrequent. Psychosis was found in only .6 per cent of the total study group. The incidences for the other psychiatric categories are as follows: neurotic disorders, .9 per cent; personality pattern disturbances, 2.6 per cent; personality trait disturbances, 4.9 per cent; sociopathic personality disturbances, 1 per cent; and transitional situational personality disturbances, 1.1 per cent. While serious psychiatric disturbances are largely absent from this population, dependency, anxiety, and depression appear

to be quite common, with the first two showing a fairly strong relationship to parole outcome.

7. Offense Related Factors

The types of offenses that led to institutionalization are summarized in Table 38. As is commonly found in

TABLE 38
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
ADMISSION OFFENSE

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
HOMICIDE	N	19			1	14	3	1	
		0.5%			0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%	
		52.6%S			100.0%S	50.0%S	33.3%S	100.0%S	
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	N	13			2	7	2	1	1
		0.3%			0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	11.1%
		100.0%S			100.0%S	100.0%S	100.0%S	100.0%S	100.0%S
ROBBERY	N	438	2	18	114	238	52	11	1
		10.6%	8.7%	14.2%	11.4%	9.8%	11.7%	13.6%	11.1%
		70.3%S	100.0%S	66.7%S	62.3%S	72.3%S	75.0%S	90.9%S	100.0%S
ASSAULT	N	233	2	9	53	150	14	1	
		5.6%	8.7%	7.1%	5.3%	6.2%	3.2%	1.2%	
		71.7%S	50.0%S	77.8%S	71.7%S	71.3%S	85.7%S	0.0%S	
BURGLARY	N	1080	10	41	269	620	117	18	
		26.1%	43.5%	32.3%	26.9%	25.4%	26.4%	22.2%	
		60.0%S	60.0%S	58.5%S	55.8%S	61.5%S	63.2%S	61.1%S	
THEFT	N	421	1	3	108	244	49	8	
		10.2%	4.3%	6.3%	10.8%	10.0%	11.0%	9.9%	
		61.0%S	100.0%S	50.0%S	62.0%S	59.8%S	65.3%S	62.5%S	
VEHICLE THEFT	N	719	1	19	185	417	73	18	3
		17.4%	4.3%	15.0%	18.5%	17.1%	16.4%	22.2%	33.3%
		53.4%S	100.0%S	68.4%S	55.1%S	50.6%S	56.2%S	72.2%S	66.7%S
FORGERY	N	207	1	3	32	137	27	6	1
		5.0%	4.3%	2.4%	3.2%	5.6%	6.1%	7.4%	11.1%
		52.7%S	0.0%S	66.7%S	43.8%S	55.5%S	51.9%S	50.0%S	0.0%S
FORCIBLE RAPE	N	28			8	14	5		
		0.7%			0.8%	0.6%	1.1%		
		71.4%S			75.0%S	71.4%S	60.0%S		
STATUTORY RAPE	N	82		2	24	45	11		
		2.0%		1.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%		
		56.1%S		50.0%S	41.7%S	62.2%S	63.6%S		
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	N	44		2	9	27	5		
		1.1%		1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%		
		63.6%S		50.0%S	88.9%S	55.6%S	80.0%S		
NARCOTICS OFFENSES	N	370	3	8	79	233	35	9	3
		8.9%	13.0%	6.3%	7.9%	9.6%	7.9%	11.1%	33.3%
		65.9%S	100.0%S	75.0%S	67.1%S	63.9%S	71.4%S	55.6%S	100.0%S
ALCOHOL OFFENSES	N	37		5	10	19	2	1	
		0.9%		3.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	
		67.6%S		40.0%S	80.0%S	68.4%S	50.0%S	100.0%S	
OTHER	N	304	3	7	77	177	34	4	
		7.3%	13.0%	5.5%	7.7%	7.3%	7.7%	4.9%	
		60.2%S	66.7%S	85.7%S	55.8%S	62.1%S	58.8%S	50.0%S	
PAROLE VIOLATION	N	148		5	29	95	15	3	
		3.6%		3.9%	2.9%	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%	
		53.4%S		40.0%S	65.5%S	50.5%S	46.7%S	100.0%S	

studies of adult criminal offenders, individuals who offend against persons are much better risks on parole (in regard to recidivism per se) than are persons who commit property offenses. Examples of the former include wards committed for robbery and assault, while examples of the latter include wards committed for vehicle theft and forgery. This pattern is clearly visible in this table. A noteworthy exception is the low success rate for individuals committed for homicide. Contrary to expectations, this group performed poorly on parole. This small group shows a great deal of variation in parole success rate when subdivided according to ethnic background (8 whites, 37.5%S; 5 Mexican-Americans, 80%S; and 5 blacks, 60%S). Further discussion of this finding will be presented in Volume 7, Offenders Against Persons.

Table 45 gives information on the history of carrying weapons. As can be seen, approximately 30 per cent had a history of carrying weapons for illegal purposes, either for the commission of crimes or use in gang activities or for self-defense in a hostile environment.

TABLE 45
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
HISTORY OF CARRYING WEAPONS

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 2944 71.0% 61.0%S	16 69.6% 68.8%S	83 65.4% 63.9%S	695 69.5% 58.4%S	1746 71.6% 61.1%S	326 73.1% 65.0%S	59 72.8% 66.1%S	4 44.4% 75.0%S
YES	N 1202 29.0% 60.5%S	7 30.4% 71.4%S	44 34.6% 61.4%S	305 30.5% 61.0%S	691 28.4% 59.9%S	120 26.9% 60.0%S	22 27.2% 72.7%S	5 55.6% 80.0%S

Table 46 shows that partners were involved in the admission offense in more than half of the crimes committed. In one-sixth of these cases, the partner or partners were under parole supervision by the California Youth Authority. Parole outcome for wards with crime partners was generally better than for wards who had acted alone.

TABLE 46
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
PARTNERS IN ADMISSION OFFENSE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 1794 44.9% 56.0%S	10 50.0% 50.0%S	60 48.4% 60.0%S	414 43.1% 52.9%S	1045 44.3% 56.4%S	216 50.1% 57.4%S	29 38.7% 79.3%S	7 77.8% 71.4%S
ONE	N 1090 27.3% 64.1%S	4 20.0% 75.0%S	20 16.1% 60.0%	260 27.1% 66.5%S	654 27.7% 62.4%S	122 28.3% 70.5%S	25 33.3% 56.0%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S
TWO	N 599 15.0% 67.9%S	3 15.0% 100.0%S	29 23.4% 65.5%S	154 16.0% 64.3%S	345 14.6% 68.1%S	52 12.1% 71.2%S	14 18.7% 85.7%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S
THREE OR MORE	N 513 12.8% 65.1%S	3 15.0% 100.0%S	15 12.1% 66.7%S	132 13.8% 62.1%S	314 13.3% 65.3%S	41 9.5% 68.3%S	7 9.3% 71.4%S	

The frequency and kind of individual violence committed during the admission offense is presented in Table 48.

TABLE 48
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 2900 72.5% 58.5%S	15 75.0% 66.7%S	87 70.2% 59.8%S	685 71.2% 56.2%S	1704 72.2% 58.7%S	335 77.9% 60.9%S	56 74.7% 66.1%S	6 66.7% 66.7%S
THREAT NO WEAPON	N 122 3.1% 63.9%	1 5.0% 100.0%S	4 3.2% 100.0%	35 3.6% 54.3%	72 3.1% 63.9%S	8 1.9% 75.0%S	2 2.7% 100.0%S	
THREAT WITH WEAPON	N 304 7.6% 71.1%S	2 10.0% 100.0%S	16 12.9% 56.3%S	76 7.9% 65.8%S	162 6.9% 72.2%S	36 8.4% 77.8%S	9 12.0% 88.9%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S
MINOR INJURIES	N 393 9.8% 68.2%S		9 7.3% 66.7%S	108 11.2% 69.4%S	250 10.6% 67.2%S	23 5.3% 73.9%S	2 2.7% 100.0%S	
MAJOR INJURIES	N 107 2.7% 68.2%S		3 2.4% 100.0%S	25 2.6% 72.0%S	64 2.7% 67.2%S	12 2.8% 58.3%S	1 1.3% 0.0%S	
DEATH	N 36 0.9% 72.2%S			4 0.4% 75.0%S	23 1.0% 69.6%S	5 1.2% 80.0%S	2 2.7% 100.0%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S

While only 6 per cent of the wards were admitted with a legal label that implied violence, such as convictions for assault, battery, or manslaughter, an analysis of behavior displayed during the admission offense revealed that in actuality 24.1 per cent of the total study population committed violent or aggressive acts ranging from threat without a weapon to inflicting major injuries that led to death in thirty-six cases.

In more than half of these admission offenses in which violence or aggression was displayed by the ward, some kind of weapon was used. In most cases, this happened to be a firearm. Table 50 gives the breakdown by type of weapon used by an individual.

TABLE 50
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
WEAPON USED BY INDIVIDUAL

		TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N	3285	16	94	797	1940	356	60	7
		82.2%	80.0%	75.8%	82.8%	82.2%	83.0%	80.0%	77.8%
		59.6%S	62.5%S	59.6%S	57.7%S	59.8%S	61.5%S	68.3%S	71.4%S
TOY GUN	N	40		2	12	20	4	2	
		1.0%		1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%	
		65.0%S		50.0%S	75.0%S	65.0%S	25.0%S	100.0%S	
UNLOADED GUN	N	13		1	5	6	1		
		0.3%		0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%		
		76.9%S		100.0%S	80.0%S	66.7%S	100.0%S		
LOADED GUN	N	125		6	26	74	16		
		3.1%		4.8%	2.7%	3.1%	3.7%		
		69.6%S		66.7%S	69.2%S	70.3%S	75.0%S		
GUN, UNSPECIFIED	N	149	2	10	28	81	20	7	1
		3.7%	10.0%	8.1%	2.9%	3.4%	4.7%	9.3%	11.1%
		67.1%S	100.0%S	60.0%S	64.3%S	66.7%S	65.0%S	85.7%S	100.0%S
KNIFE, ETC.	N	135		5	33	82	12	4	
		3.4%		4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%	2.7%	
		71.9%S		100.0%S	66.7%S	68.3%S	91.7%S	100.0%S	
OTHER	N	116	1	3	30	70	10	2	
		2.9%	5.0%	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%	2.3%	2.7%	
		69.8%S	100.0%S	100.0%S	70.0%S	68.6%S	70.0%S	50.0%S	

It is clear from the data that, regardless of intellectual potential, wards who commit aggression and violence against persons are relatively successful on parole. This is also true for persons who commit criminal acts in groups of two or more. These findings, which are frequently reported in the literature, suggest that offenders who strike out against others and offenders who have companions in crime are relatively better functioning psychologically and socially than are persons who commit property offenses and who pursue their criminal activities "in solo."

The loss incurred by victims is depicted in Table 52.

TABLE 52
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
ECONOMIC LOSS BY VICTIM

	TOTAL STUDY POPULATION	MENTAL DEFECTIVE	BORDERLINE	DULL NORMAL	AVERAGE	BRIGHT NORMAL	SUPERIOR	VERY SUPERIOR
NONE	N 1110 27.8% 62.3%S	10 50.0% 80.0%S	32 25.8% 65.6%S	272 28.3% 64.7%S	657 27.9% 61.8%S	112 26.1% 56.3%S	16 21.3% 87.5%S	2 22.2% 100.0%S
LESS THAN $1	N 13 0.3% 69.2%S			4 0.4% 50.0%S	8 0.3% 87.5%S		1 1.3% 0.0%S	
$1 - $5	N 41 1.0% 68.3%S		1 0.8% 0.0%S	9 0.9% 55.6%S	28 1.2% 75.0%S	3 0.7% 66.7%S		
$5 - $20	N 120 3.0% 63.3%S	1 5.0% 0.0%S	6 4.8% 50.0%S	30 3.1% 60.0%S	63 2.7% 61.9%S	16 3.7% 81.3%S	3 4.0% 66.7%S	
$20 - $100	N 399 10.0% 65.4%S	4 20.0% 75.0%S	18 14.5% 55.6%S	109 11.3% 58.7%S	218 9.2% 64.2%S	41 9.6% 90.2%S	8 10.7% 75.0%S	
$100 - $500	N 503 12.6% 63.2%S	1 5.0% 100.0%S	12 9.7% 75.0%S	115 12.0% 57.4%S	304 12.9% 62.8%S	57 13.3% 71.9%S	11 14.7% 72.7%S	1 11.1% 0.0%S
$500 - $1000	N 143 3.6% 57.3%S		5 4.0% 40.0%S	23 2.4% 39.1%S	92 3.9% 62.0%S	18 4.2% 55.6%S	4 5.3% 75.0%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S
$1000 - $5000	N 821 20.6% 55.8%S	2 10.0% 50.0%S	25 20.2% 64.0%S	191 19.9% 54.5%S	493 20.9% 55.4%S	90 21.0% 57.8%S	14 18.7% 64.3%S	2 22.2% 50.0%S
MORE THAN $5000	N 207 5.2 58.0%S		4 3.2 100.0%S	44 4.6 50.0%S	121 5.1% 57.0%S	28 6.5% 64.3%S	9 12.0% 66.7%S	1 11.1% 100.0%S

It should be noted that the relatively high frequency in the loss category of $1,000 to $5,000 is a reflection of the fact that all vehicle thefts were recorded in this category. The low parole success rate in this group is consistent with the general finding that auto thieves are poor risks on parole.

8. Initial Institutional Programing

This last section of Volume 2 presents information on some of the recommendations and decisions made by staff of the Reception Guidance Center and the CYA Parole Board at the conclusion of the diagnostic study of each ward and before transfer of the ward to an institution for treatment.

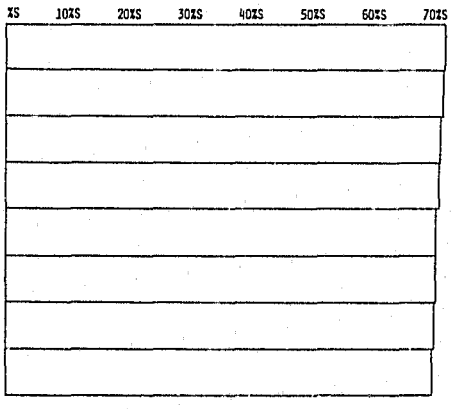
Included in this section are the evaluation by custodial staff of each ward's prognosis for institutional adjustment, counselor's transfer recommendations, and CYA Board orders for transfer.

One feature of the standard computer printout giving the statistical description of any definable subpopulation is the ranking by parole success rate of all subgroups that contain at least 100 individuals. Figure 59 presents this information for the low-risk groups and the high-risk groups. The cut-off points for inclusion in this summary were arbitrarily set at 70 per cent and above for the

low-risk groups and at 50 per cent and below for the high-risk groups. The low-risk groups are primarily offenders against persons and persons with crime partners. The two high-risk groups of relatively large proportion are offenders with a history of recidivism and/or escape from a minimum security facility.

LOW RISK GROUPS

SUBGROUP	VARIABLE	SUBCATEGORY	N	%	%S
AVERAGE	ADMISSION OFFENSE	ROBBERY	238	6.0	72.3
AVERAGE	INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	THREAT WITH WEAPON	162	4.0	72.2
AVERAGE	ADMISSION OFFENSE	ASSAULT	150	4.0	71.3
DULL NORMAL	CYA PAROLEE PARTNER	ONE	104	3.0	71.2
BRIGHT NORMAL	PARTNER IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	ONE	122	3.0	70.5
BRIGHT NORMAL	CYA ORDER FOR TRANSFER	YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL	176	4.0	70.5
AVERAGE	GROUP VIOLENCE IN ADMISSION OFFENSE	MINOR INJURIES	158	4.0	70.3
BRIGHT NORMAL	ADMISSION STATUS	FIRST ADMISSION	280	7.0	70.0



HIGH RISK GROUPS

AVERAGE	CYA ORDER FOR TRANSFER	PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIES	111	3.0	49.5
AVERAGE	COMMITMENT COURT	[illegible] COURT	205	5.0	48.8
AVERAGE	HISTORY OF PERSONALITY TRAIT DISTURBANCE	YES	172	4.0	48.3
AVERAGE	HISTORY OF ESCAPE	FROM MINIMUM SECURITY	338	8.0	47.0
AVERAGE	ADMISSION STATUS	THIRD ADMISSION TO CYA	429	10.0	46.2

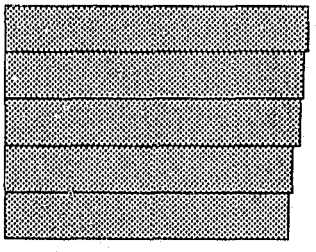


FIGURE 59
COMPARATIVE DATA ON INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS
SUMMARY OF LOW RISK AND HIGH RISK GROUPS IN REGARD TO
PAROLE PERFORMANCE

The data presented in this volume describe in some detail offenders divided by intelligence classification. Many of these results are presented in the form of comparative tables which provide a basis for comparing intelligence subgroups with other variable items and with parole success. Although the format of many tables suggests possible linear relationships and clustering effects between variables, the confirmation of such associations generally must await the more thorough testing of the significance of noted relationships.

Current interest in intelligence and its etiology provides a highly interesting backdrop for this volume. Considering that the relationship between criminality and intelligence has long been of major concern to behaviorists, the data from this study provide an extensive basis for the comparison of Wechsler's seven intelligence classifications with numerous other variables. The size of the study population (N=4,146) increases the probability that any relationship between intelligence and other factors is not due to chance, particularly in the subgroups of average, dull normal, and bright normal intelligence.

The data presented in Volume 2 suggest a number of possible relationships which deserve further scrutiny. Intelligence may indeed be related to parole outcome,

with a number of variables acting as important second variables. The question of whether the same variables found to be related to intelligence and parole outcome via trend analysis also are related to other classification factors (race, violence, etc.) will become increasingly important with each succeeding volume.

Volume 2 also contains a bibliography and selected reading list, as well as reprints of the reports of the two studies on the "culture-fairness" of the intelligence tests and the effect of the test proctor on ward performance on intelligence tests.

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