

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. Project Oz Demographic Data
January 1, 1971 - December 31, 1971
2. Project Oz Evaluation Report by Clifford Weedman,
La Jolla Human Research Laboratory
3. Annual Action Program Description submitted to
Regional Planning Board, California Council on Criminal Justice
4. Letters of Support from:
 - a. Mr. Frank Panarisi, Human Resources Administrator
County of San Diego
 - b. Mr. Harry F. Scheidle, Chairman, Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego
 - c. Mr. Jim Bear, Vice Chairman, Board of Supervisors
County of San Diego
 - d. Richard L. Vaughn, Judge of the Superior Court
Juvenile Department, San Diego
 - e. Mr. Kenneth F. Fare, Chief Probation Officer
County of San Diego Probation Department
 - f. R. L. Hoobler, Chief of Police, City of San Diego
 - g. Mr. Gil Johnson, Councilman, First District, City of San Diego
 - h. Mr. Leon L. Williams, Councilman, Fourth District,
City of San Diego
 - i. W. W. Stadel, M.D., Director, County of San Diego Department
of Medical Institutions
 - j. LaMar Fox, M.D., Chief, Children's Division, San Diego County
Mental Health Services
 - k. Mr. Thomas Kolby, Senior Social Worker, Child Welfare,
County of San Diego Department of Public Welfare
 - l. Mrs. Peggy Hamilton, Deputy Probation Officer II
County of San Diego Probation Department
 - m. Mrs. J. J. Bohac, Parent
 - n. Mr. Russell M. Bingen, Parent
 - o. Mr. L. Peterson, Parent

PROJECT OZ

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

January 1, 1971 - December 31, 1971

I. NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

Girls - 82 (61% of total population)
 Boys - 52 (39% of total population)

TOTAL - 134

II. AGE OF RESIDENTS

| <u>Age</u> | <u>Girls</u> | <u>% of Total Girls</u> | <u>Boys</u> | <u>% of Total Boys</u> |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 12 years | 2 | 2.5% | 2 | 4% |
| 13 years | 10 | 13.0% | 6 | 12% |
| 14 years | 6 | 7.0% | 10 | 19% |
| 15 years | 24 | 29.0% | 11 | 21% |
| 16 years | 29 | 35.0% | 15 | 29% |
| 17 years | 11 | 13.5% | 8 | 15% |

III. HOME SITUATION AT TIME OF INTAKE

| | <u>% of Girls</u> | <u>% of Boys</u> | <u>% of Total</u> |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| a. Living with natural mother and father | <u>37%</u> | <u>31%</u> | <u>35%</u> |
| b. Living with one parent only - | | | |
| i) natural mother | 33% | 33% | 33% |
| ii) natural father | <u>1.2%</u> | <u>4%</u> | <u>2%</u> |
| Total | <u>34.2%</u> | <u>37%</u> | <u>35%</u> |
| c. Living with parent and step-parent | | | |
| i) mother/step-father | 10% | 23% | 15% |
| ii) father/step-mother | <u>5%</u> | <u>2%</u> | <u>4%</u> |
| Total | <u>15%</u> | <u>25%</u> | <u>19%</u> |
| d. Living with foster parents | <u>7.3%</u> | -0- | <u>5%</u> |
| e. Living with other (adopted, guardian, 24 hr. school, relative, etc.) | <u>6.5%</u> | <u>7%</u> | <u>6%</u> |
| Total number of youth living in homes where the natural family unit is not intact - | 63% | 69% | 65% |

IV. REFERRALS FROM:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Probation Department | 39% |
| Self-referrals | 22% |
| Youth Service Bureau | 7% |
| School | 5% |
| Friends | 5% |
| Parents | 5% |
| Welfare Department | 3% |
| Church | 2% |
| Other (24 hr. schools, various agencies, relatives, etc.) | 12% |

V. DISPOSITION OF CASES:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Returned home | 60.4% |
| Foster homes | 9.0% |
| Relatives | 5.2% |
| Group Foster Homes | 4.5% |
| Hospital (CMH, Mercy, etc.) | 3.0% |
| Juvenile Hall | 4.5% |
| 24-Hr. School | 3.7% |
| Other placement (other agencies, friends, emancipation, etc.) | 5.2% |
| Not Available | 4.5% |

VI. AVERAGE RESIDENCE - 18.5 days

VII. NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1972

In the first quarter of 1972, Project Oz had 38 youths in residential treatment. Estimated number of residents for the year 1972, therefore, is 152.

VIII. NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

This data is based on figures derived from the month of November 1971, which is a representative month for the 1971 calendar year.

| | <u>November 1971</u> | <u>Estimated Total for 1971 Year</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Telephone Counseling Contacts | 180 | 2,160 |
| Out-Patient Contacts | 102 | 1,200 |
| After-care for Ex-residents and Their Families | 164 | 1,968 |

Telephone Counseling Contacts

A telephone contact is considered to be telephone counseling if it involves direct assistance to the client in either consolidating and maintaining gains made at Oz, or if it involves ongoing counseling.

Phone contacts were not broken down as to whether they came from ex-residents or their families, or whether they were on a strictly out-patient basis.

Out-Patients

In the month of November 1971, we had 102 out-patient contacts. These were families where it was inadvisable to admit the young person as a resident at Oz, but where the case warranted continuing counseling. Cases of severe psychopathology are referred to Community Mental Health. Cases which, upon initial screening, appeared to be short-term and in which we could provide our specialized service of conjoint family counseling, were seen as out-patients.

After-care for Ex-residents and their Families

We have found that families in crises will reveal a great deal about themselves while there is a crisis, but that when the crisis is resolved, their defenses are up again and they are more reluctant to deal with this material. It is much more economical for us to do our own after-care than to refer to other agencies.

After-care consists of both consolidating and maintaining gains made with the family while the youth was in residence, and in helping the family to make further gains. After-care for ex-residents and their families may consist of group work, conjoint family work, and individual counseling sessions.

Project Oz Evaluation Report

by

Clifford Weedman, Ph.D.

La Jolla Human Research Laboratory

The purpose of this report is to present and summarize the data collected relative to the changes observed in the youth participants in Project Oz. Research data was collected relative to the personality changes, attitude changes and behavior changes of these youths. When possible, comparable data were collected from youths who did not participate in Project Oz. For purposes of presentation, this report has been divided into five sections. The first section will deal with the analysis of the interview data collected from these youths. The second section will be concerned with the analysis of changes observed in the youth's purpose in life. The third section will deal with changes observed in the youth's personality. The fourth section will be concerned with school achievement and recidivism. The last section is an interpretation of the analysis of the collected data.

ANALYSIS OF INTERVIEW DATA

Twenty-five Project Oz youths and a comparable number of youths on probation were interviewed by the research staff. The purpose of the interviews were 1) to determine the extent of family adjustment; 2) to determine the extent of school adjustment; and 3) to determine the extent of overall adjustment.

The information collected from the interviews were condensed and a one page typed report was prepared. These one page reports were then reviewed by a panel of two judges. The judges each had advanced degrees in Psychology (Ph.D. degrees). The judges were instructed to read each report and assign

each report three ratings, namely ratings of school adjustment, family adjustment, and total adjustment. Ratings were made on a four point scale. A rating of 1 indicated improved adjustment, a rating of 2 indicated no change in adjustment, a rating of 3 indicated decrease in adjustment, and a rating of 4 indicated that insufficient information was available to make a determination of change in adjustment.

The changes in school adjustment for the Project Oz youths and the youths on probation are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

JUDGES' RATINGS OF CHANGES IN PROJECT OZ
AND PROBATION YOUTHS' SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT

| | <u>Percentage Project Oz</u> | <u>Percentage Probation</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Improvement | 66 | 30 |
| No Change | 5 | 22 |
| Decrease | 5 | 43 |
| Insufficient Information | 24 | 5 |

It is evident from the data summarized in Table 1 that Project Oz youths showed more improvement in school adjustment than did the probation youths. The greatest change for the Probation youths was in the decrease in adjustment category, 43% as compared to 5% for the Project Oz youths. A chi-square analysis was performed on the frequencies used to generate the percentages presented in Table 1.

It was necessary for purposes of computing this chi-square to combine certain categories, since the frequencies observed were too small to lend themselves

to analysis. Specifically the categories no improvement, decrease in adjustment, and insufficient information were combined. The chi-square was found to be statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence. This finding indicates that Project Oz youths were judged to improve significantly more in terms of school adjustment than did the Probation youths.

The data relative to home life adjustment is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

JUDGES' RATINGS OF CHANGES IN HOME LIFE ADJUSTMENT
FOR PROJECT OZ YOUTHS AND PROBATION YOUTHS

| | <u>Percentage Project Oz</u> | <u>Percentage Probation</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Improvement | 78 | 43 |
| No change | 11 | 3 |
| Decrease | 5 | 52 |
| Insufficient Information | 6 | 2 |

It is evident from the data summarized in Table 2 that the Project Oz youths revealed more change in home life adjustment (78%) than did the Probation youths (43%). The majority of the Probation youths revealed a decrease in home life adjustment (52%), whereas a small percentage of Project Oz youths revealed a decrease (5%). The chi-square performed on the frequencies used to generate these percentages was found to be statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence. This finding indicates that the Project Oz youths revealed more gain in homelife adjustment than did their Probation counterparts.

In rating the overall adjustment of these youths, the judges were instructed to consider all the information contained in the one page reports. Further, the judges were instructed that even though a particular youth may show gains in school and homelife adjustments there is the possibility that he may show decrease in total adjustment. Total adjustment was defined for the judges as meaning the total future ability of the youth to function in his environment. The summary of these total adjustment ratings are presented in Table 3.

Table 3

JUDGES' RATINGS OF CHANGES IN TOTAL ADJUSTMENT
FOR THE PROJECT OZ AND PROBATION YOUTHS

| | <u>Percentage Project Oz</u> | <u>Percentage Probation</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Improvement | 56 | 30 |
| No Change | 33 | 9 |
| Decrease | 11 | 61 |
| Insufficient Information | 0 | 0 |

In terms of total adjustment the majority of the Project Oz youths evidenced improvement (56%). On the other hand, the majority of the Probation youths evidenced decreases in adjustment (61%). Only 11% of the Project Oz youths were judged to have decreased in terms of total adjustment. The chi-square analysis of these data was also found to be statistically significant (p less than .05). Therefore, relative to the Probation youths, the Project Oz youths were judged to have significantly gained in total adjustment.

In summary, judges' ratings of school, homelife, and total adjustment indicated that on each of these ratings the Project Oz youths showed more gain in adjustment than did similar youths who were on probation.

ANALYSIS OF PURPOSE IN LIFE DATA

Data relative to the youths' purpose in life were collected for Project Oz youth. Pre, during initial contact with Oz, Post, immediately after departure and at the follow-up, during the interviews. For purposes of comparison P.I.L. data were also collected for a group of youths who have not been in Juvenile Hall nor at Project Oz, (Norm Group). Care was exercised in the selection of these youths to insure that they unbiasedly represented the general population of youths. In addition, during the follow-up interviews, P.I.L. data were collected from a group of Probation youths who were formerly in Juvenile Hall.

It was hypothesized that the P.I.L. scores of the Project Oz youths would change positively. Further, it was hypothesized that the P.I.L. scores of the Project Oz youths would become more like the P.I.L. scores of the Norm Group. Finally it was hypothesized that at the follow-up test the Project Oz youths would place significantly higher than the Probation youths on P.I.L. scores.

The summary of these P.I.L. scores are presented in Table 4.

A t-test analysis of the means presented in Table 4 indicated a significant gain in P.I.L. scores from pre-test to post test for Project Oz youths, and no change in P.I.L. scores from post-test to follow-up test. Additional analysis did not indicate a significant difference between Project Oz youths and "normal" youths at the post-test.

Table 4

SUMMARY OF P.I.L. SCORES FOR PROJECT OZ,
NORMAL AND PROBATION YOUTHS

| | <u>Pre-Test</u> | <u>Post-Test</u> | <u>Follow-up Test</u> |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Project Oz | 85.7 | 105.0 | 102.1 |
| Normals | - | 111.0 | - |
| Probation | - | - | 94.3 |

The analysis of the difference between P.I.L. scores of Project Oz youths and Probation youths at the follow-up test indicated a significant difference at the .05 level of confidence.

The statistical analysis of these P.I.L. scores supported each of the hypotheses listed above. Namely, Project Oz youths did increase in P.I.L. scores, Project Oz youths became more like "normal" youths in terms of P.I.L. scores, and Project Oz youths placed significantly higher than Probation youths in P.I.L. scores at the follow-up test.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY DATA

The data collected relative to the Project Oz youths' personalities were obtained from the California Test of Personality. The instrument has two major sections: one pertaining to personal adjustment and the other pertaining to social adjustment. This instrument was administered pre and post to the Project Oz youths and as a post-test only to a group of "normal" youths.

The specific hypothesis to be tested with these data was whether or not the Project Oz youths would become more like the "normal" youths in terms of personality and whether or not Project Oz youths would show gains in personality.

Table 5 presents a summary of the personal adjustment sub-test.

Table 5

SUMMARY OF PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT SCORES
OF PROJECT OZ AND NORMAL YOUTHS

| <u>Category</u> | <u>Project Oz</u> | | | <u>Normals</u> | <u>Difference Between Post Tests</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| | <u>Pre-Test</u> | <u>Post-Test</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Post-Test</u> | |
| Self-reliance | 47.48 | 49.52 | 2.04 | 49.86 | 0.34 |
| Personal Worth | 45.48 | 50.43 | 4.95 | 49.01 | 1.42 |
| Personal Freedom | 36.48 | 42.52 | 6.04 | 48.08 | 5.56 |
| Belonging | 40.48 | 45.14 | 4.66 | 50.95 | 5.81 |
| Freedom Withdrawal Tendency | 42.29 | 47.90 | 5.61 | 47.01 | 0.89 |
| Freedom Nervous Symptoms | 41.71 | 43.14 | 1.43 | 44.91 | 1.77 |
| Personal Adjustment | 39.81 | 44.95 | 5.14 | 47.00 | 2.05 |

The analysis of the personal adjustment changes for the Project Oz youths indicated statistically significant gains on five personal adjustment sub-tests. The sub-tests were "Personal Worth," "Personal Freedom," "Belonging," "Freedom from Withdrawal Tendency" and "Total Personal Adjustment". Therefore, the hypothesis that Project Oz youths would show gain in personality associated with personal adjustment was supported.

The analysis of the difference between Project Oz youths and normal youths at the post-test indicated significant differences on "Personal Freedom" and "Belonging." In both cases the normal youths were found to place higher.

It should be noted, however, that the Project Oz youths revealed gains on these sub-tests. Therefore, the hypothesis that Project Oz youths would become more like "normal" youths in personality characteristics associated with personal adjustment was supported.

Table 6 presents the summary of the social adjustment personality by sub-tests.

Table 6

| <u>Category</u> | <u>Project Oz</u> | | | <u>"Normals"</u> | <u>Difference Between Post Tests</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| | <u>Pre-Test</u> | <u>Post-Test</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>Post-Test</u> | |
| Social Standards | 43.10 | 43.05 | -.05 | 48.60 | 5.55 |
| Social Skills | 46.95 | 51.05 | 4.10 | 53.00 | 1.95 |
| Anti-social Tendencies | 34.71 | 38.67 | 3.96 | 42.90 | 4.23 |
| Family Relations | 30.29 | 36.76 | 6.47 | 48.10 | 11.34 |
| School Relations | 37.57 | 41.67 | 4.10 | 44.80 | 3.13 |
| Community Relations | 43.43 | 47.43 | 4.00 | 46.70 | 0.73 |
| Social Adjustment | 35.81 | 40.05 | 4.24 | 45.90 | 5.85 |

The analysis of the changes in the social adjustment sub-tests for the Project Oz youths indicated significant positive gains on each sub-test with the exception of "Social Standards" on which a non-significant loss was observed. Therefore, the hypothesis that Project Oz youths would show positive gains in personality factors relative to social adjustment was supported.

The analysis of the difference between post-test social adjustment scores of Project Oz and normal youths indicated significant differences on four sub-

tests, namely "Social Standards," "Anti-Social Tendencies," "Family Relations," and "Social Adjustment." Although, the analysis indicates a trend for the Project Oz youths to become more like the "normal" youths. The difference between the groups at the post-test was striking. Therefore, the hypothesis that Project Oz youths would be similar to normal youths on social adjustment at the post-test was not supported.

In summary, the analysis of the data collected from the California Test of Personality indicated Project Oz youths revealed significant gains in personal adjustments and in social adjustments. The analysis indicated that Project Oz youths evidenced increases in personal adjustment and were, at the post-test, not dissimilar from normal youth in personal adjustment. In terms of social adjustment, although gains were found in this personality characteristic, the Project Oz youths placed significantly below "normal" youths.

ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

Recidivism data were collected on thirty Project Oz youths and thirty Probation youth. These data were collected during an eight month period. Table 7 presents a summary of those youths from Project Oz and Probation who were classified as Recidivist by the Department of Probation. For the purpose of this study, recidivism is defined as having further contact with legal authorities wherein a successful petition is filed against the youth.

Table 7

PERCENTAGE OF PROJECT OZ AND
PROBATION YOUTHS CLASSIFIED AS
RECIDIVIST OVER AN 8 MONTH PERIOD

| | <u>Recidivist</u> | <u>Non-recidivist</u> |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Project Oz | 6.6% | 93.4% |
| Probation | 30.0% | 70.0% |

A chi-square analysis performed on the frequencies used to generate the percentages in Table 7 was found to be statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence. The chi-square value was 5.45 and the degrees of freedom was 1. This finding indicates that the recidivism rate for the Project Oz youths was significantly lower than their Probation counterparts.

During the follow-up, academic and citizenship grades were collected for the Project Oz youths and Juvenile Hall youths. The summary of these grades are presented in Table 8.

Table 8

MEAN ACADEMIC GRADE POINT AVERAGE AND
MEAN CITIZENSHIP GRADE POINT AVERAGE
FOR PROJECT OZ AND JUVENILE HALL YOUTHS

| | <u>Academic grade point average*</u> | <u>Citizenship grade point average**</u> |
|---------------|--|--|
| Project Oz | 2.376 | 1.250 |
| Juvenile Hall | 1.925 | 1.116 |

* These grade point data were calculated on a 4-point scale: 4 indicating superior performance and zero indicating failure.

**These citizenship data were calculated on a 3-point scale: 3 indicating excellent citizenship and zero indicating unsatisfactory citizenship.

It is evident from the means summarized in Table 2 that Project Oz youths tended to place consistently higher than the Juvenile Hall youths in academic grade point averages and citizenship grade point averages. The difference between these means gave a t-value of 1.34, which with 20 df was not found to be statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence.

In summary, although the Project Oz youths tended to perform better in school than did the Juvenile Hall youths, the difference between their school performance was not statistically significant.

INTERPRETATION

The analysis of these data collected relative to the positive effects of Project Oz has indicated that this type of treatment center poses a constructive, effective alternative to the present juvenile justice system. On indices of School Adjustment, Home Life Adjustment and Overall Adjustment, these youths who participated at Project Oz evidenced significant, positive growth when compared to their counterparts who were committed to Juvenile Hall and eventually placed on probation. On measures of constructive changes in personalities these youths, vis-a-vis Probation youths, evidenced positive changes in Personal Adjustment. On selected behavioral measures, specifically recidivism, the Project Oz youth revealed a significant reduction in the number of contacts with legal authorities. Only on measures of social adjustment and academic achievement did the Project Oz youths reveal non-significant gains. However, it should be noted that on these variables, trends were noted which lent support to the premise that Project Oz was effective in enhancing social adjustment and school achievement.

These positive gains in measures of adjustment for the Project Oz participants can be directly attributed to the differential treatment procedures utilized by Project Oz and the juvenile justice system. At Project Oz, maladaptive behavior patterns are considered to be a manifestation of the entire family structure and attempts are made to include parents and significant others as well as the youth in determining treatment and constructive approaches to the dysfunctional behavior. On the other hand, the present juvenile justice system approaches maladaptive behavior on the part of the youth as being a "legal" problem. Therefore, emphasis is placed upon confinement and external control of the adolescent. The analysis of the interview data collected relative to Probation youths indicated that the major emphasis of Probation supervision was on control of the youth. Out of the sample of 30 probationers interviewed, only two indicated that they were receiving counseling of any type through Probation; none indicated that the family as a unit received any counseling.

ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1. Title of Project: PROJECT OZ (formerly Quarterway House) - Grant No. 0259
2. Priority of Project: No. 1 Priority
3. Agency Name: County of San Diego
Contractor: Young Men's Christian Association of San Diego and San Diego County
4. Amount of Federal Funds Required: \$113,962.50 - 75% of total project cost.
5. Amount of Match: \$37,987.50 - 25% of total project cost; includes \$7,597.50 CYA cash match (5% of total project cost).
6. Total Project Cost: \$151,950.00
7. Duration of Project: One year.
8. Anticipated Beginning and Ending Dates: July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973
9. Project Director: Douglas E. Waite
Project Oz
3304 Idlewild Way
San Diego, Ca. 92117
Tel. 272-3003
10. Financial Officer: Gerhard Mehner - For the County of San Diego
Chief General Accountant
San Diego County
1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, Ca.
Tel. 239-7711

Val Hoy, Associate General Director &
Gordon De Mara, Business Manager - For the YMCA
Young Men's Christian Association of San Diego and
San Diego County
1196 Broadway, San Diego, Ca. 92101
Tel. 235-6256

11. Budget Summary:

| <u>Budget Category</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Grant Funds</u> | <u>Matching Funds</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | <u>In-Kind</u> | <u>Cash</u> |
| Personal Services | \$98,320. | \$90,120. | \$3,700. | \$ 4,500. |
| Travel | 2,380. | 2,380. | — | — |
| Consultant Services | 19,500. | 4,000. | 15,500. | — |
| Supplies & Operating Expenses | 30,050. | 17,462.50 | 2,000. | 10,587.50 |
| Equipment | 1,700. | — | — | 1,700. |
| Total Project Cost | \$151,950. | \$113,962.50 | \$21,200. | \$16,787.50 |
| Percentage of Total of Project Cost | 100% | 75% | 14% | 11% |

12. Program Plan and Supporting Data

A. PROBLEM BACKGROUND

The United States as well as the County of San Diego is facing a crisis in the area of problems relating to youth. The President's Commission Report on the Mental Health of Children and Youth in the United States, 1970, found that although the U.S. requires a larger proportion of its children to remain in school for a longer period of time than does any other nation, 25% of the young people in the U.S. do not finish high school; 10-12% of the population of the U.S. under 21 are seriously disturbed and need sophisticated psychiatric services; only 7% of this group who need services are getting them because services simply are not available; 20% of our youth suffer transient personality decompensations, that is they will encounter crises that they will perceive as being of such magnitude that they will need professional help in handling them; 11% of the young people in the U.S. will come before a court before their 19th birthday. In 1965, persons 18 or younger accounted for 24% of all persons charged with forceable rape, 52% of those charged with burglary, 45% of the larceny charges, and 61% of the auto theft charges. Approximately 48% of the population of the U.S. is under the age of 21. There are 150,000 adolescents in San Diego County. We need to do more to develop and conserve this natural resource.

Project Oz specializes in dealing with critical, unresolved family problems. Our target area is rather small — Clairemont, University City and Linda Vista — due to our belief that it is best to keep the troubled youngster in his community and in his school, thereby minimizing his break with his society.

A young person's running away is an indication that there are seriously unresolved family problems. The runaways which were reported to the police for our target area numbered approximately 570 for the year 1971. Project Oz is able to provide treatment for five boys and five girls in residence, as well as five additional young people in its day treatment program. In the last year, we have had 130 young people in the residential program. For the last several months, we have been running full with a waiting list. We have had to turn away referrals from school counselors and Probation Officers. There is evidenced both a need and a demand for our project.

B. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Project Oz is a community resource for adolescents and parents in crisis. By providing intensive services at a critical time, we prevent delinquent conduct by the adolescent now and in the future. The 1967 Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice states, "Official action may actually help to fix and perpetuate delinquency in the child through a process in which the individual begins to think of himself as delinquent and organizes his behavior accordingly. That process is further

reinforced by the effect of the labeling of the child as delinquent by his family, neighbors, teachers and peers whose reactions communicate to the child in subtle ways a kind of expectation of delinquent conduct." The Commission recommends the use of "low security, community residential centers for children for whom detention is necessary." Project Oz, a voluntary program, is such a "low security, community residential center." Here at the project, we try to avoid having the adolescent processed through the Juvenile Justice System; we thereby avoid having him think of himself as a criminal who has been in jail and we avoid his learning how to become a criminal through possible contact with criminals who are also being processed by the Juvenile Justice System.

We are called upon to intervene at a crisis point in the family conflict and help the family see new, socially acceptable and personally satisfying ways of dealing with their problems.

The youth we deal with is generally isolated from his family and the adult society at large. He would like not to be so isolated and cut off from the nurturing he needs. He has often transferred his needs for acceptance and dependence onto his peer group and/or has turned to drugs as a way of satisfying these needs; yet, at some level, he feels that neither drugs nor delinquency is really a solution at all, and he wants help to regain a place in his family and community.

Our goal is to reunite the family in a way that is satisfying to both the parents and the young person involved and to provide the after-care necessary to achieve this goal. When this is not possible, we arrange for adequate placement and/or referral to foster home, 24-hour treatment facility or mental hospital.

We provide a screening and referral service for families who need services other than those that Project Oz presently offers. This occasionally involves referral to mental hospital for psychiatric treatment, to the police, when crimes have been committed, and to other appropriate agencies.

We provide training and field placement for graduate students in psychology, counseling and related fields. We feel this is a worthy goal; as the demand for services to youth continues to increase, more adequately trained workers will be needed. There are few opportunities for the graduate student to achieve the close contact with troubled adolescents and the high level training in crisis intervention and short-term residential treatment which are afforded him at Project Oz.

C. APPROACH FOR ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

Our approach for achieving our objectives which were outlined in the preceding section is as follows:

1. Oz provides a place for the teenager to stay in his community, rather than Juvenile Hall, while we attempt to resolve his

runaway or beyond control behavior in a voluntary program. We want to avoid incarcerating him for what is basically not a crime. We see his basic problem as being one of how to become more integrated into the society and, therefore, we attempt to avoid any influences which would isolate him from our society. We have found that it is highly desirable to have the teenager out of the home while these conflicts are initially being resolved. This allows cooling off and perspective to be gained by both the young person and his family. It also allows both the young person and his family to discover that they do genuinely care about each other.

2. Oz provides counseling by a highly qualified professional staff for the young person and his family to help them identify and understand areas of conflict and to develop more effective ways of communicating and coping with the immediate crisis situation as well as with future problems. We work with the family as a unit whenever that is possible and we try to re-establish emotional warmth and caring in a way that all the family members can recognize.
3. Once emotional warmth and caring has been established, we help the young person and the family to see the ways that they have contributed to the present crisis and to develop new behavior patterns. Often, this means a re-evaluation of the adolescent by his parents and an integration by the adolescent of new awarenesses he has gained with regard to his parents. Just before the adolescent returns home, we generally assist him and his family in drawing up a clear-cut agreement which is satisfactory to and agreed upon by both him and his family. This agreement delineates the new conditions of his living at home and what the contingencies are should he break these conditions. We let the family know that we are available to assist them should another crisis occur, but we very much discourage allowing the adolescent to re-enter the residential aspect of our program.

Oz provides an after-care program for the adolescent and/or other members of the family. The schedule for this after-care program is set-up upon termination of the adolescent's residence with us. We prefer to do after-care with the family at this juncture as we generally know them quite well and have invested considerable effort with them. Generally, when the original referral was from another agency, such as Youth Service Bureau or Family Services, we refer the case back to that agency for after-care.

4. Before the adolescent is accepted into the residential program, he is given a screening interview of approximately one hour's duration, and his family is contacted to determine whether they will allow him to stay and whether they will participate in counseling. These interviews are done by a professional staff member. If it is felt that the child evidences serious pathology, and/or is a danger to himself or others, we see that he gets to

Community Mental Health for screening. If it is determined that he is wanted by the police, we see that he gets in touch with them. We attempt to provide the correct referral for any person who comes to us for help.

5. Oz provides a training and placement opportunity for graduate students from San Diego State, University of California and the United States International University. The training consists of tape presentation and critiquing of the student's work by our staff who work in close conjunction with him and the faculty at his college. We are also in the process of assisting Mr. Bill Johnson, who is the administrator of Juvenile Hall, in setting up a program whereby we would afford some of the training for the personnel which he will use to staff a crisis intervention unit which is currently being set up at the Hall.

D. STATEMENT OF WORK AND WORK SCHEDULE

Project Oz will have been funded for two years as of July 1, 1972, the beginning of the third funding year. We will be continuing the program, which now consists of a research and evaluation program, to be described below; a residential program; a day-resident program; and out-patient groups for adolescents and families. We will continue to train our volunteers and probation officers (if the probation training program is still in process as of July 1, 1972) using our consulting psychiatrist and clinical psychologist. As of July 1, 1972 we will begin making video tapes to further this training program as well as to sharpen the professional staff's skills. We will continue to do financial reporting on a monthly basis and progress reporting on a quarterly basis.

We are in the process of receiving three acres of land near Lake Morena, which we will use for recreation for our residents as well as for a group foster home to be set up under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. There is a serious shortage of foster homes and it would allow us to shorten our average stay if we had this referral source available.

The crucial task of the 1972-1973 year will be to establish stable funding for Project Oz. This work is already underway and will continue into the 1972-1973 year. With the assistance of Mr. Ralph Schloming of Urban Planning Associates, 3745 Denair Street, Pasadena, California 91107, we are now in the process of drafting grant applications to NIMH, HEW and private Foundations. We need third year funding to fully validate and confirm our evaluation and research.

3. PROJECT EVALUATION

The following will describe the degree to which our objectives are being achieved.

One part of our evaluation program measures recidivism rates. Subsequent to talks with Dr. George Watson from the Department of Probation, we have defined an incidence of recidivism as being a case wherein the juvenile has contact with the police and there is a petition successfully filed against him, and/or he is put on probation. Of 30 residents who had terminated their residence at Oz and had been out for a mean of 8 months, only two had petitions which were found true. One other had a petition which was dismissed on the condition that he be on probation for six months. Of a matched group of 30 young people who were processed through Juvenile Hall for the same offenses and from the same socio-economic background, and had terminated their initial contact with the Hall for a mean of 8 months, ten had had successful petitions filed against them. Thus, the recidivism rate for Project Oz residents was 6.6% in an average of 8 months and for Juvenile Hall residents it was 30% in an average of 8 months. This research, which was done with the cooperation of the San Diego Probation Department, clearly shows that referring the young person to Oz rather than processing him through Juvenile Hall is highly desirable if one wants the juvenile to avoid further contacts with the Juvenile Justice System.

It is clear that if delinquency prevention can be measured by whether the young person has contact with the police or not, then Oz is an efficient delinquency prevention program.

We have had excellent participation by the adolescent and his family in the counseling program. Of the children who have come from their own families (as opposed to those who come from foster homes), 90% successfully returned to their own families.

From our feedback from the agencies that we refer to, such as Community Mental Health, we judge our screening to be highly effective. Whenever we have made a referral to an agency, such as Community Mental Health, they have agreed that the referral was necessary.

Oz deals with troubled youngsters for whom there are seriously limited services and the services that are available, such as mental hospitals, are much more expensive than Oz is and not significantly more successful for this particular population.

We judge our training program to be effective due to our feedback from instructors such as Peggy Hawley, Coordinator, Block Program, Counselor Education, San Diego State, and Alvin Marks, Director of Human Resources, United States International University.

One aspect of our evaluation is being carried on by Dr. Weedman of the Cal Western Campus of United States International University. This part of the program consists of interviewing all youths, their

families, peers and teachers six months after they leave Oz and comparing this group to a control group from Probation. The results of this program are not complete yet, but they clearly indicate that youths and their families found Oz to be a beneficial program and that desirable changes are perceived in the ex-resident by his family and peers.

Our research program is oriented towards discovering how our population differs descriptively and psycho-dynamically from non-runaways. The results will be used to further refine our treatment program as a whole as well as for specific sub-populations. This research will be published and will be a significant contribution to other professionals working with troubled adolescents.

The computer work on this program has not been done, but we already know that the young person who runs away differs significantly, as measured by standard psychometric instruments, from the non-runaway. A brief outline of the research is as follows:

The focus of the research is to develop a comprehensive description of the adolescent runaway and compare him to his counterpart who stays at home. To do this, four standard psychological instruments are being used. These instruments are the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which is a personality measurement of the abnormal personality; the California Test of Personality, which is a measurement both of normal personality and social relationships; the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values, which is a measure of the degree to which an adolescent shares six of the traditional American values; and the Purpose In Life Test, which is a measurement of the way the adolescent relates to the community and to his world.

There are two primary groups in this study and two sub-groups. Group 1 will consist of all Oz residents. Sub-group 1-A will consist of all Oz residents who use drugs. Sub-group 1-B consists of all Oz residents who have used drugs. Group 2, the control group, is made up of adolescents who have never run away from home. Thus, there are four major and four minor hypotheses to be tested. The major hypotheses involve investigation of the differences between Group 1 and Group 2 (Oz residents and those adolescents who are not runaways). The four minor hypotheses involve an investigation of the differences between those Oz residents who use drugs and those Oz residents who abuse drugs (there is no group for Oz residents who do not use drugs, since that amounts to only 1 or 2% of the population. Of course, drug use is strictly prohibited while the young person is at Project Oz.)

The analysis of the data involves comparing each of the resident's scores on every scale of each test with every other resident and with every member of the control group. In effect, then, three separate statistics will be used. Each of the scale scores will be correlated with every other scale score and a cluster analysis performed to see what characteristics Oz residents have in common

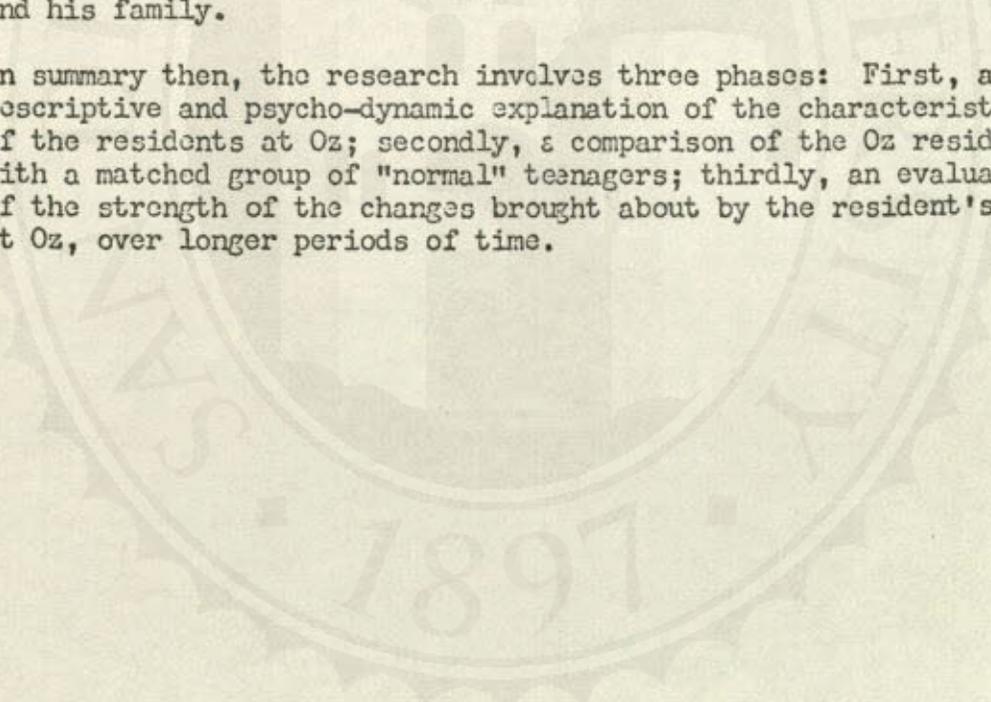
with each other and with the control group.

Secondly, an analysis of variance will be used to determine whether or not a) the groups are homogeneous, b) there are significant differences between the two groups.

Thirdly, "T" tests will be run on those scales where the analysis of variance indicates that differences exist, so as to determine where exactly the differences exist and the extent of those differences. This phase of the research is designed to define, describe and contrast the Oz population with a non-runaway population.

In addition, there is an on-going research and evaluation program to determine whether attitudinal and behavior changes which take place while the resident is at Oz are maintained and reflected in the adolescent's personal and family relationships after he has left and been out of Oz for several months. Specifically, follow-up testing (using the California Test of Personality and the Purpose in Life tests), and interviews with the adolescent, his family and with school officials are conducted to see whether reported personal and social changes are maintained over a period of time for both the adolescent and his family.

In summary then, the research involves three phases: First, a descriptive and psycho-dynamic explanation of the characteristics of the residents at Oz; secondly, a comparison of the Oz residents with a matched group of "normal" teenagers; thirdly, an evaluation of the strength of the changes brought about by the resident's stay at Oz, over longer periods of time.





COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

HUMAN RESOURCES AGENCY • 1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 • (714) 239-7711 EXT. 1278

FRANK PANARISI
HUMAN RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATOR

January 20, 1972

San Diego Regional Criminal
Justice Planning Board
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 268
San Diego, California 92101

Gentlemen:

The County of San Diego is now sponsoring Project Oz, a residential crisis intervention center for runaways. The direct administration of this project is being carried out under a contract with the Young Men's Christian Association of San Diego and San Diego County.

Because we feel that this is a valuable project, we have agreed to sponsor this project for the 1971-1972 fiscal year. We will continue to support Project Oz, including assisting them to find stable funding. In order to have the time necessary to secure stable funding, I feel it would be advisable for the project to have a third year of funding by the California Council on Criminal Justice.

Yours truly,

FRANK PANARISI
Human Resources Administrator

FP/mt



County of San Diego



ADMINISTRATION CENTER

JIM BEAR
SUPERVISOR, 4TH DISTRICT

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CENTER
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
239-7711, EXT. 687

January 27, 1972

San Diego Regional Criminal
Justice Planning Board
268, County Administration Center
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92101

Gentlemen:

This is to confirm that I am acquainted with Project Oz. I have actually visited the two houses in Clairemont. I have had a meal on the premises and talked with staff and patients.

Based upon the information available to me, it would appear that this project has exceptionally great merit. I approve of the principal concept as well as the actual method of implementation and practice.

It is my understanding that they have fully cooperated with Mr. Frank Panarisi, Human Resources Administrator.

Sincerely,

Jim Bear
Vice Chairman
Board of Supervisors

JB/bs

cc: Mr. Douglas Waite
Project Oz

The Superior Court
OF THE
State of California
JUVENILE DEPARTMENT
2841 MEADOWLARK DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123

CHAMBERS OF
RICHARD L. VAUGHN
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

April 3, 1972

San Diego Regional Criminal
Justice Planning Board
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California

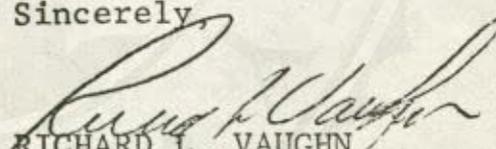
Gentlemen:

I am writing this in support of YMCA Project Oz, which I understand is currently being considered for third year funding.

We feel that the community based, residential counseling program that Project Oz offers runaway and beyond control youth and their families is a definite benefit to the community in that it aids in the solution of family problems and offers an alternative to having these runaway youth placed in Juvenile Hall.

We have often detained youth at Oz and have found their work to be commendable. If economically feasible, I recommend that this Project be allowed to continue under your sponsorship for a third year.

Sincerely,


RICHARD L. VAUGHN
Judge of the Superior Court
Juvenile Department

RLV:rwr

→ Copy to: Mr. Waite, Project Oz



County of San Diego

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123
PHONE 279-4100

January 27, 1962

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
JUVENILE SERVICES
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
JUVENILE TRAFFIC DIVISION
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
ADULT SERVICES
220 W. BROADWAY
ACCOUNTING DIVISION
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

POST OFFICE BOX 23096
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

KENNETH F. FARE
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

ROBERT H. MAC DONALD
CHIEF ASS'T. PROBATION OFFICER

California Council on Criminal Justice
1927 13th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Gentlemen:

Project OZ, a temporary detention facility, has been operating in the Clairemont community of San Diego for the past year and a half. Unquestionably, there is a need for viable alternatives to detention in Juvenile Hall. Within the target area, Project OZ attempts to address this need.

The Probation Department has used this facility frequently during their period of operation. Our staff members enjoy a cooperative relationship with the project staff. We have been able constructively to work for the good of the children concerned.

As an agency, Project OZ has been growing in community acceptance. It is my belief that the services provided are useful in keeping youngsters out of the juvenile justice system. I therefore feel this proposal merits the endorsement of the correctional system.

Very truly yours,

KENNETH F. FARE
Chief Probation Officer

KFF:db



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

POLICE DEPARTMENT • 801 WEST MARKET STREET • SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA 92101
(714) 238-7345

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

IN REPLYING
PLEASE GIVE
OUR REF. NO.

15.07

January 28, 1972

San Diego Regional Criminal
Justice Planning Board
1600 Pacific Highway
Room 268
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Sir:

A ranking officer from this department was active in the planning of Project Oz, and has since served on its advisory board.

I understand that during the past year and a half, Oz has served a useful purpose as a residential crisis intervention center for runaways.

Although our department does not make placements or referrals directly to Oz, we have experienced cooperation from that agency in matters of mutual interest.

In view of the limited target funds available, and my understanding of the original concept of CCCJ funding, I believe that serious consideration should be given to the implementation of new and innovative programs, and recommend that agencies filing for third year funding be encouraged to seek permanent funding from other governmental agencies.

Sincerely,

R. L. HOOBLER
Chief of Police



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

March 27, 1972

GIL JOHNSON
COUNCILMAN

Mr. Douglas E. Waite, Project Director
3304 Idlewild Way
San Diego, California 92117

Dear Doug,

Thank you so very much for inviting me to Project Oz last Thursday evening.

I certainly was impressed with the program and enjoyed my dinner so much. The young people were so refreshing to talk to.

I certainly approve of the project and feel it should be an ongoing one. I hope that the Criminal Justice Department will fund this project again this year.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gil".

GIL JOHNSON
Councilman, First District

GJ:cg



THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO

LEON L. WILLIAMS
COUNCILMAN

April 7, 1972

Mr. Douglas Waite
YMCA
Project Oz
3304 Idlewild Way
San Diego, California 92117

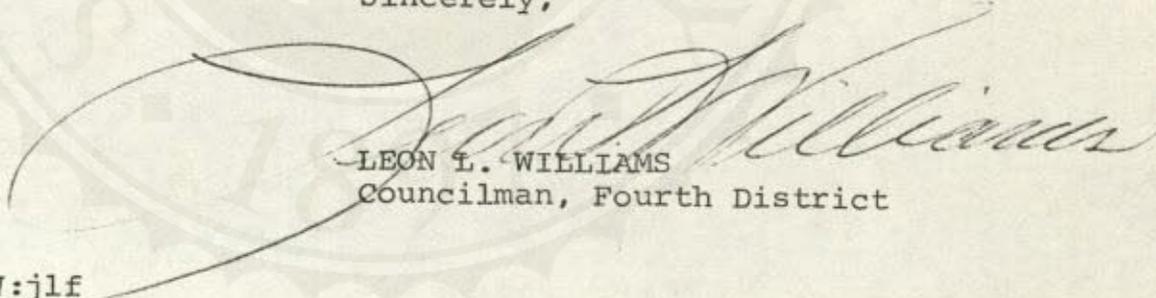
Dear Mr. Waite:

Please accept my deep appreciation for the time spent by the Project Oz staff in affording many interested community participants an opportunity to tour your facility on March 23, 1972.

The project ideals seem essential for the new approach to crime and coincide with the view of the California Council on Criminal Justice, of which I am a committee member.

May I extend to you every wish for the success of this seemingly excellent program.

Sincerely,


LEON L. WILLIAMS
Councilman, Fourth District

LLW:jlf

W. W. STADEL, M.D., DIRECTOR
C. W. SULT, M.D., ASST. DIRECTOR



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
225 W. DICKINSON STREET
SAN DIEGO, CA.
714 291-7550 EXT. 271

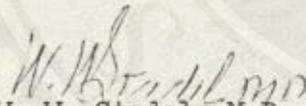
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
P. O. BOX 3067
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103

March 20, 1972

San Diego Regional Criminal
Justice Planning Board
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 268
San Diego, California 92101

I am writing to advise that we feel that YMCA Project OZ is not only doing an excellent job but also supplying a service which will be sorely missed if it is discontinued.

Since budgetary restrictions make it impossible for me to include them as a Short-Doyle contractor, I commend them to you for whatever support you can extend. In the meanwhile I will retain them on my list of "worthy activities" which should be considered if the State ever becomes more liberal in its Short-Doyle subvention program.


W. W. Stadel, M.D.

ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM EVALUATION
DAY CENTER

4304 THIRD AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103



SCREENING EMERGENCY FORENSIC
ADULT INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT
CHILDREN INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT
EDUCATION CONSULTATION

345 WEST DICKINSON STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
POST OFFICE BOX 3067
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92103
714 291-7550

January 25, 1972

San Diego Regional Criminal
Justice Planning Board

This letter is to state our support for Project Oz and to urge you to assist them in their efforts for refunding. As I am sure you are aware, San Diego County is facing a crisis in juvenile delinquency, as is the rest of the country.

We are aware that by processing a young person through the Juvenile Justice System, he may well begin to think of himself as a juvenile delinquent and behave in accordance with this new self-concept. Project Oz avoids having the young person exposed to the Juvenile Justice System and thus avoids the negative changes in self-concept and the negative learnings which might take place due to his experience in the justice system.

We feel that Project Oz is an effective delinquency prevention program for runaway and beyond control youth, which is successfully interfacing with our own agency in a mutually beneficial fashion. At present, there are grossly inadequate facilities for the 128,000 adolescents in the County of San Diego. It is well documented in the literature that professionally staffed, community based crisis intervention programs such as Project Oz are the treatment of preference for the very large number of runaway and beyond control youth. We would urge you to look closely at this program to see how it can be further expanded to serve more youth.

Sincerely,

LaMar M. Fox, M.D.
Chief, Children's Division

/rs

PLEASE SEND REPLY
TO OFFICE CHECKED:

- 1600 PACIFIC HWY.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92101
- 1378 PACIFIC HWY.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92101
- 180 LEVANT STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92111
- 5001 - 79RD STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92115
- 225 W. DICKINSON ST.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92103
- 1006 WEST 24TH ST.
NATIONAL CITY, CALIF. 92050



County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

HOMER E. DETRICH
Director

PLEASE SEND REPLY
TO OFFICE CHECKED:

- 4588 MARKET ST.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92102
- 220 S. FIRST ST.
EL CAJON, CALIF. 92021
- 1701 MISSION AVE.
OCEANSIDE, CALIF. 92084
- 620 E. VALLEY PARKWAY
ESCONDIDO, CALIF. 92025
- 328 S. MELROSE WAY
VISTA, CALIF. 92083
- 1041 E. VISTA WAY
VISTA, CALIF. 92083
- 225 WEST 30TH ST.
NATIONAL CITY, CALIF. 92050

September 28, 1971

Project OZ
3304 Idlewild Way
San Diego, California 92117

Attention: Mr. Douglas Waite

Dear Mr. Waite:

RE: John Locklar
CASE: 37-31-144975

I would like to thank you for your excellent work with John who was taken to your agency on 8-25-71 upon release from the San Diego County Juvenile Hall.

Since 8-17-71, we have successfully helped John at home avoiding his placement in a foster home. Without your help and the support you gave the total family, all our efforts would have been in vain and his placement in a foster home would have resolved. John continues now to grow and relate at home so that we do not need to be involved with continued services at this time.

Thank you once again.

Sincerely,

Thomas Kolby
Senior Social Worker
Child Welfare Services
Central District Office

TK:lvf



County of San Diego

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123
PHONE 279-4100

April 5, 1972

KENNETH F. FARE
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

ROBERT H. MACDONALD
CHIEF ASS'T PROBATION OFFICER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
JUVENILE SERVICES
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
JUVENILE TRAFFIC DIVISION
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE
ADULT SERVICES
220 W. BROADWAY
ACCOUNTING DIVISION
2901 MEADOW LARK DRIVE

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

POST OFFICE BOX 23096
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

San Diego Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board
1600 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA. 92401

Attention: Mr. William Saunders

Dear Mr. Saunders and Commissioners:

I have had occasion to work with Project Oz and their staff since they first opened their doors. As a matter of fact, I referred their first client. In my opinion, Project Oz is an invaluable addition to San Diego County.

In the past year and a half, I have sent Project Oz cases involving drugs, parental rejection, school failures, runaways, sexual permissiveness and total family breakdown. Never have they refused to try to deal with a situation. More important, there has always been positive action regarding the crisis.

Project Oz's ability and patience in dealing with juveniles, their parents and the myriad of problems they present never fails to amaze me. I always feel confident in suggesting Project Oz as an excellent community resource and when one of the clients I refer to them does take advantage of their counseling, I can close their case, assured that they will receive skillful and confident counseling, a maximum amount of attention and empathy and reach some kind of a workable solution for their problems.

I remember working with one girl who was an amphetamine addict and when she sought their help, Project Oz was able to place her in Deer Park, a drug rehabilitation clinic, at a time when most agencies were not able to place anyone with them. Then there was another time when a young girl refused to go home due to a conflict between herself and her father over a boyfriend. Project Oz spent a month of concentrated effort working with this family. They even arranged a mock trial complete with judge and jury to study the situation. Finally an agreeable solution was reached between all parties. This type of diligence and effort is something, unfortunately, which larger agencies are not able to provide for a single individual, simply because we are so frequently bogged down by the volume of clients and their demands we have to handle.

Mr. William Saunders

- 2 -

April 5, 1972

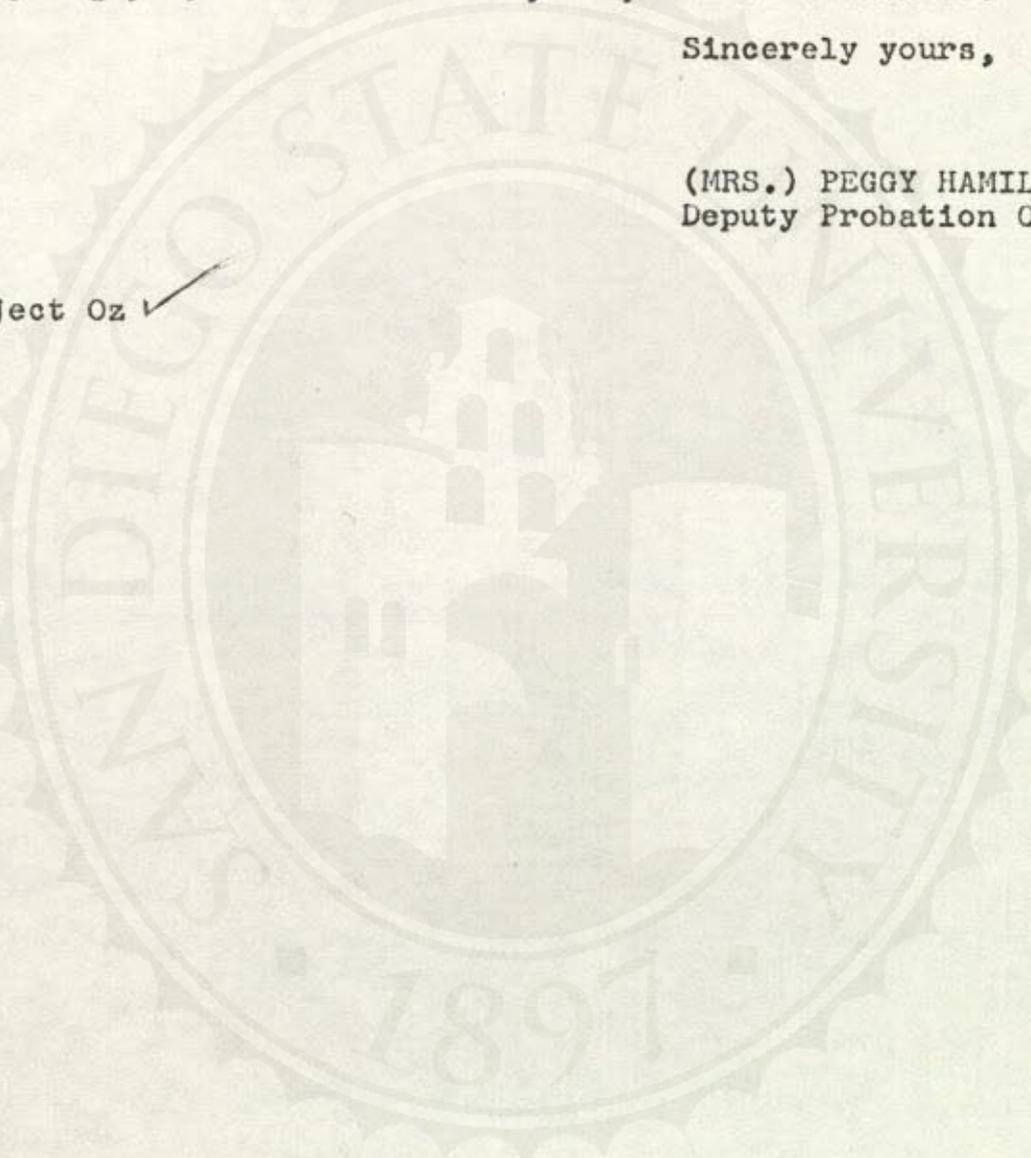
I could go on and on with individual examples of the fruits of Project Oz's efforts and of their successes. Actually, I suppose if I did wage a complaint against them, it would be that there are not at least four Project Oz's scattered throughout San Diego County because what I have seen of their work, we really need their assistance in helping us guide young people toward mature, responsible adulthood.

Sincerely yours,

(MRS.) PEGGY HAMILTON
Deputy Probation Officer II

PH:gs

cc: Project Oz ✓



JOSEPH J. BOHAC PH.D.
571 JUNE WAY
EL CAJON, CALIFORNIA 92120
TELEPHONE: 442-7353

September 24, 1971

Douglas E. Waite

Dear Sir;

We feel that Project Oz was a real help to us and our son Brad. The second time Brad went to Oz I feel kept him from going off to some Commune or other place where young people who are looking for an escape from parents would go. It was a great relief to us as parents to know there was a place for him to go when he felt he could not cope with our standards at home.

Brad seems to be getting along fine living with a married sister. He has indicated a desire to return home. And we hope that in the near future he will live at home again. We don't want to have a repeat of our previous experiences so we are being very cautious.

We feel Without Oz Brad would have had to go to some institution where he may have gained more experiences from other youths which would have made him more mixed up than he was.

I hope I have said things that will show our appreciation for the fine work at Oz.

Mrs. J. J. Bohac

Mrs. J. J. Bohac

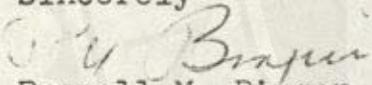
5004 Mt Hay Dr.
October 3, 1971
San Diego, Calif.

Project OZ
3304 Idlewild Way
San Diego, Calif.
Attention: Mr. D. Waite

Dear Mr Waite:

You asked that we might provide you with a report on the service rendered us by Project OZ. I am pleased to do so inasmuch that if it had not been for your project I don't know what the outcome might have been. Our daughter Gayle, sought refuge at Oz on several occasions in the past six months and thru the sincere efforts of Ed Bass and Liz Goldsmith which I believe was beyond the call of duty, we have definite hopes that the problem, at least at this writing, has been somewhat resolved. Thru their counseling with Gayle as well as ourselves, plus many other services, I feel that your project is serving the community very well in these seemingly troubled times. If I may be of service to you in my own small way. please call on me.

Sincerely


Russell M. Bingen

Mr. & Mrs. L. Peterson
5208 Mt. Alifan Drive
San Diego, Ca.

Dear Sir,

Please accept this
check in memory of a girl
who didn't find your home.
Connie's funeral is today.
She found hippies & dirty
cars & drugs instead of
councillors, a clean bed &
help. Bless you in your
work.

In Christ
L. Peterson