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AN EVALUATION OF THE  
VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM  
FINAL REPORT

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Mayor's Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator and with funds provided by the Florence V. Burden Foundation, the New York City Criminal Justice Agency conducted an evaluation of the Aftercare Employment Program (AEP) operated by the Vocational Foundation Inc. This program, which began in August 1985, provides employment counseling, training and placement to young offenders (ages 16 through 20) released after serving sentence in the Department of Correction's facility at Riker's Island. The evaluation was designed to measure whether the program achieved certain programmatic goals during its first year of operation and whether it had a significant impact on the rearrest rate for participants.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Inmates are recruited for the AEP program on a volunteer basis and must be within one month of their release date. While at Riker's, inmates participate in ten group counseling sessions which focus on such subjects as the development of personal goals, use of effective job interview techniques, interpretation of job application instructions and vocabulary, problem solving in job situations and the state of the current job market.

In the post-release phase, counselors develop an individualized employment plan based on information derived from standardized tests and personal interviews. Post-release enrollment, however, is not mandatory since technically the sentence has been served and participation is not a condition of release. The types of employment plans vary according to the needs of clients and may include participation in education

courses (for those seeking a high school equivalency diploma) or placement in one of the agency's job training programs (these include a mechanical drafting program, pattern grading and preparation for clerical work). For others it may involve placement in a part-time job to prepare a client for eventual full-time placement.

A key feature of the AEP program is its willingness to work with clients who have limited job skills and experience. Clients who are fired or quit their jobs are eligible for other placements as long as they maintain contact with the program and express an interest in obtaining employment.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **1. Measurement of Program Goals**

The evaluation was based on the performance of 128 inmates who were enrolled between November 1985 and August 1986. These 128 represent everyone enrolled during this ten-month time period. To determine whether program goals were met, information on the number and length of placements in a full-time activity was compiled for a six-month period, using the date of the client's first post-release contact as the starting date. This information, as well as other demographic data, was obtained from the intake application form and case files. For analytic purposes, the 128 clients were divided into four subgroups, defined by level of program participation. The use of subgroups enabled researchers to determine if there were defendant or case characteristics that distinguished the successful from unsuccessful clients.

### **2. Recidivism Measurement**

The primary measure of recidivism was the number of rearrests for a misdemeanor or felony within one year of release from Riker's Island. Other measures of

recidivism included: the severity of rearrest charges, conviction on rearrest, and elapsed time between release and the first rearrest.

To assess the program's impact on rearrest, the rate for participants was compared to that of a matched comparison group. The comparison group consisted of 211 offenders selected from a pool of offenders released from Riker's Island between November 1985 and August 1986 who did not participate (or volunteer) in the AEP program. These 211 were matched to AEP clients on age, conviction charge and prior criminal history. Although an exact case-by-case match was not achieved, the two groups varied only slightly with respect to these variables (a description of the two groups is provided in Appendix A).

The analysis of rearrest consisted of a comparison of rearrest rates for the AEP and comparison groups (and various subgroups) at the end of the one-year follow-up period. In addition, rearrest rates were analyzed using "survival" analysis. This method examined the rate at which persons were rearrested across one-month intervals and was used to determine if AEP clients were rearrested more slowly (or quickly) than comparison group members.

## FINDINGS

The evaluation measured the extent to which the program succeeded in achieving four goals set by program administrators for the first year. Three of the goals centered on program participation and the fourth on recidivism reduction. The goals and pertinent findings are summarized as follows:

### I. Program Participation

#### GOAL #1

To enroll 80 percent of the inmates recruited at Riker's Island in a post-release phase of the program.

**FINDINGS:**

- o Of the 128 inmates recruited at Riker's, 92 (72%) enrolled after release. Thirty-six (28%) had no post-release contact.
- o Those who enrolled tended to establish contact quickly; the median time from release to first contact with a counselor was six days. Within ten days of release, nearly 70 percent had established contact.

**GOAL #2**

To place 70 percent of the clients in a full-time activity.

**FINDINGS:**

- o Of the 92 inmates who enrolled after their release from Riker's Island, 63 (68.4%) were placed in a full-time activity.
- o The dominant placement was in a full-time job. Two of the 63 clients were placed in a job skills training program (these two were also placed in a full-time job) and none received a full-time school placement (although five attended part-time education courses).

**GOAL #3**

To have 60 percent of the clients placed in a full-time activity remain for three months. (Note: Since it was possible for a client to receive more than one job placement in the six-month period, we added the time spent in all jobs and used that figure to calculate the percentage with three or more months of job time).

**FINDINGS:**

- o Of the 63 clients who were placed in a full-time job, only 17 (27%) had three months (or more) of job time. Five of these (29.4%) had one placement and 12 (71.6%) had between two and five. The mean job time for this subgroup was 135 days.
- o Forty-six clients had less than three months time on the job. Of these, 29 (63%) had one placement and 17 (37%) had between two and five. The mean job time for this subgroup was 26 days.
- o The most common job placement was at a delivery or messenger service; 34 (55.7%) of the 63 who were placed worked at this type of job.
- o Salaries for the first job placement ranged from \$3.35 to \$5.50 per hour, with slightly over half (32 or 52.5%) receiving the minimum wage (\$3.35). Five clients were paid a salary with a range of \$150 to \$210 per week.

## 2. Recidivism

### GOAL #4

To have no more than a 15 percent rearrest rate for the clients placed in a full-time activity.

#### **FINDINGS:**

- o At the end of the one-year follow-up period, the rearrest rate for the entire AEP group was slightly higher than the rate for the comparison group; 68.8 percent versus 65.9 percent.
- o The rearrest rate varied among the four subgroups of AEP clients. Among the clients placed in a full-time activity, it was 65.2 percent for those with less than 90 days employment time and 70.6 for those with 90 days or more. These rates, however, were not much different from the comparison group.

#### Other recidivism findings of importance were these:

- o Although the year-end rearrest rates for the AEP and comparison groups were nearly the same, comparison group members were rearrested more quickly. By the end of the third month, 26 percent of the AEP clients had been rearrested compared with 35 percent of the comparison group.
- o Among the four subgroups of AEP clients, those placed in a full-time activity were rearrested at a slower pace than the clients who never established contact and the client who established contact but never received a full-time placement. The lower rates found in the early months suggest that while participation in the program did not reduce recidivism, placement in a full-time job may have at least delayed rearrest.
- o Comparison group members were rearrested for more serious crimes (as measured by Penal Law severity). Three-fourths of the comparison group rearrests were for felonies compared with two-thirds of the AEP group. At the time disposition information on the rearrests was coded, 83 percent of the AEP group and 91 percent of the comparison group rearrests had reached final court disposition. More than half (52.2%) of the comparison group convictions were for felonies compared with two-fifths (41.1%) for the AEP group.
- o Offenders in both groups were more likely to be rearrested if they had a prior criminal conviction; the rates for the AEP and comparison groups were 72.4 and 68.9 percent, respectively. However, the rates for those without prior convictions were only slightly lower; 68.3 percent for the AEP group and 68.7 percent for the comparison group.



- o Clients in both groups were less likely to be rearrested if the sample arrest was the first arrest. Only half of the first arrestees in the AEP group were rearrested compared with nearly three-fourths (72.4%) of those with a previous arrest. For the comparison group these percentages were 43.3 and 68.9 percent, respectively.

## **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

As a result of this evaluation of the Aftercare Employment Program, certain findings emerged that have direct policy implications.

### **1. Use of Work Release During the Incarceration Period**

Although the program was successful in placing clients in full-time jobs, most did not remain in those jobs for the three-month time period. It was learned through discussions with program administrators that many clients were simply not prepared to make the transition from jail to full-time employment. To ease this transition, we recommend that the current model be expanded to provide inmates the opportunity to participate in a work-release program while incarcerated. The inclusion of a work-release component, however, would require the use of more stringent selection criteria. Most likely, AEP clients would have to meet DOC's minimum requirements for work-release eligibility. However, the loss of some prospective clients because of their inability to meet these requirements would have to be weighed against the success of the clients who, presumably, would be better prepared to adjust to the work environment upon release from jail. We suggest that administrators make work-release available to a limited number of clients and determine whether the post-release job performance for this group is significantly better than it is for clients who do not participate in work-release.

### **2. Support Services During the Employment Period**

The finding that few clients remained employed for the three-month period also suggests the need for support services during post-release employment. There was some empirical evidence which supports this recommendation; clients who worked for three months or more participated in more counseling sessions than did clients with less job time. Therefore, we suggest hiring an additional staff person whose primary responsibility would be to make regular visits to the home and job site. Closer monitoring of clients would place staff in a better position to identify and address problems likely to affect job stability.

### 3. Use of Screening at Intake

Under the terms of the initial funding grant, AEP was required to admit anyone interested in participating in the program. The only requirements were that clients be between the ages of 16 and 20, inclusive, and within one month of release. The absence of specific selection criteria at intake can result in the enrollment of some clients for whom this type of program is inappropriate. This study showed that the successful clients (i.e., those who held jobs the longest) had more previous job experience, more schooling, higher reading and math scores, and fewer prior convictions than did less successful clients. The differences in the characteristics of successful and unsuccessful clients suggest that the use of selection criteria at intake may be useful in eliminating those persons unsuited for this type of employment program.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## CHAPTER I- INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Mayor's Office of the Criminal Justice Coordinator and with funds provided by the Florence V. Burden Foundation, the New York City Criminal Justice Agency conducted an evaluation of the Vocational Foundation Inc. Aftercare Employment Program. This program, which began in August 1985, provides employment counseling, training and placement services to young offenders (ages 16 through 20) released after serving sentence in the Department of Correction's facility at Riker's Island. The evaluation was designed to measure whether the program achieved certain programmatic goals during its first year of operation and whether it had any significant impact on the rearrest rate for participants. To assess the program's effect on rearrest, the rate for participants was compared to that of a matched comparison group.

### A. Overview of Aftercare Employment Program

In July 1984, the New York City Comptroller's Office released a report which revealed that no job placement services were provided to offenders upon release from the city's jails. A study of the jail population by the Department of Correction showed that in 1983, 2,954 offenders between the ages of 16 and 20 were released into the community with no provision for services. Given that numerous criminological studies have cited poor employment skills as a major reason for recidivism among ex-offenders, the Comptroller's report was particularly alarming.

In response to this problem, Vocational Foundation Inc. (VFI) received funding from the Burden Foundation, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, New York City Youth Bureau, Ford Foundation and the New York Community Trust to develop the Aftercare Employment Program (AEP) to provide employment counseling, job training and placement services to a limited number of 16- to 20-year-old offenders released from Riker's Island. VFI was well suited for this task as a not-for-profit agency that has developed an innovative program of job training, placement and career guidance for ex-offenders and other groups since 1936.

Inmates are recruited for AEP on a volunteer basis and must be within one month of release. Unlike most other offender programs, prospective clients are not excluded or having been convicted of a violent felony or possessing a lengthy criminal history. While at Riker's, clients participate in ten group counseling sessions covering subjects such as the development of personal goals, use of effective job interview techniques, interpretation of job application instructions and vocabulary, problem solving in job situations and the state of the job market.

Upon release, clients participate in a structured program designed to prepare them for eventual full-time employment. It should be noted that post-release enrollment is not mandatory. Clients are encouraged to make an appointment with a counselor at the VFI office (located in Manhattan) at their earliest convenience.<sup>1</sup> However, those who choose not to enroll are not subject to any type of legal sanction since they have completed their sentence and participation is not a condition of release. In the initial phase, clients are given standardized tests which furnish counselors with diagnostic information on skill level and career interests. This information is used to develop an individualized employment plan. For some clients the plan might include enrollment in a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) course along with placement in one of the agency's job training programs (these include mechanical drafting, pattern grading or clerical office work). For others it might include several placements in temporary jobs so that counselors can monitor job performance before a full-time placement is made. The bulk of the job placements are in the private sector.

Although there is no attendance requirement, clients are instructed to maintain periodic contact with counselors by phone and in person. These contacts are the primary means through which counselors monitor client job performance and the quality of the placement.

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<sup>1</sup>At the time this evaluation was conducted there were two full-time counselors working with the clients who enrolled after release.

Clients who are fired or quit their jobs are not subject to termination or any other program sanction. Rather, the program operates with the assumption that erratic job performance is to be expected with this clientele and that loss of a job can serve as a valuable learning experience. A key feature of the program is its persistence in working with and placing clients who typically cannot hold jobs. Most notably, there is no limit to the number of job placements or length of time one must remain in the program. These policies reflect years of involvement with clients who lack proper job skills, exhibit negative attitudes toward traditional work situations and have a history of job terminations.

#### **B. Evaluation Focus**

The evaluation of AEP consists of two components. The first assesses client participation during the first year of the program (Sept. 1985 through Aug. 1986). More specifically, program administrators had set specific goals for the first year, and the evaluation measures whether these had been achieved. The goals were as follows:

1. To enroll 80 percent of the inmates who were recruited at Riker's in the post-release phase of the program.
2. To place 70 percent in a full-time activity (defined as either a job, job training program or school).
3. To have 60 percent of those placed in a full-time activity remain in that activity for three months.
4. To have no more than a 15 percent rearrest rate for those participants placed in a full-time activity.

The second component measures the program's impact on recidivism by comparing the rearrest rate of AEP clients with the rate for a matched comparison group that did not participate in the program. It was assumed that the rearrest rate would be lower for AEP clients, especially among those placed in a full-time activity upon release. The recidivism analysis also considered whether participation in the program delayed the time to the first rearrest; whether the rearrests for AEP clients were for less serious charges;

and, whether the reconviction rate for AEP clients was lower than the rate for the comparison group.

In addition to addressing these questions, the evaluation examines the characteristics of the successful and unsuccessful AEP clients to determine if there were distinct differences with respect to such variables as age, degree of program participation and criminal history. This information is presented for the purpose of identifying those variables which correlate most strongly with successful (or unsuccessful) program participation.

### C. Sample and Data Sources

The evaluation focuses on 128 clients recruited into the program between November 1985 and August 1986.<sup>2</sup> These 128 represent everyone recruited over this ten-month period. At the time of recruitment all were serving sentence at Riker's Island on either a misdemeanor or felony conviction.

For the recidivism analysis, a comparison group comprised of 211 inmates was selected from a pool of inmates released from Riker's between September 1985 and August 1986 who did not participate in the program. These 211 were matched to AEP clients by age, conviction charge and prior criminal history. Although it was not possible to match on a case-by-case basis, the comparison group closely approximates the AEP group with respect to these criteria (a more detailed discussion of the procedure used to select the comparison group is presented in Appendix A).

The data used to evaluate client participation and measure recidivism rates were obtained from the following sources:

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<sup>2</sup>Although the program officially began in August 1985, the decision was made not to include those clients recruited in September and October since the program was not yet fully operational. By November the program was fully staffed and the full array of services was available.

- 1) AEP client case files: Demographic characteristics and information on education level, reading and math scores, number of counseling sessions, job referrals and placements as well as other selected data related to program participation (see Chapter II).
- 2) Department of Correction computerized database: Docket and indictment numbers for sample case associated with AEP and comparison group clients. The sample case was defined as the case/arrest which resulted in a sentence of imprisonment to Riker's Island.
- 3) New York City Criminal Justice Agency computerized database (UDIIS): Court processing and criminal history information for the sample case and any rearrest in the five boroughs of New York City. Information provided on charge type and severity, disposition and sentence.
- 4) New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Computerized Criminal History Records: Information on prior arrests, convictions and incarcerations as well as rearrests that occurred outside of New York City (but within the state).

## CHAPTER II - CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

This chapter presents demographic information on the 128 AEP clients and reports the extent of their participation in the program.<sup>3</sup> Information on client characteristics and program participation was obtained from the program application forms (completed by counselors at client intake) and other documents contained in case files.

### A. Client Characteristics

#### 1. Sex, Race and Age

Approximately two-thirds (68.0%) of the 128 male AEP clients (no women were enrolled during the time period covered in this study) were black and most of the remaining third (29.6%) were Hispanic. Slightly more than half were 18 or 20 years of age when recruited at Riker's Island: 28.1 and 25.0 percent, respectively. Seventeen-year-olds accounted for the third highest percentage (21.0%) and 19-year-olds the fourth (16.4%). Only 11 of the 128 clients (8.6%) were 16 years of age. The length of time served at Riker's ranged from one to 13 months, with a median and mode of six months.

#### 2. Household Status and Sources of Financial Assistance

The majority of the clients reported living with either one parent (predominantly the mother) or both (70%). Of the remaining group, 28 (22.4%) resided with relatives or friends, or both, seven (5.6%) lived alone and two (1.6%) lived at a public shelter.

Regarding income assistance, only 12 (9.7%) were directly on public assistance, although 44 (35.5%) reported living in households that received some type of public assistance.

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<sup>3</sup>Tables containing the demographic and program participation information discussed in this chapter are found in Appendix B.

### 3. Education and Employment Background

At the time of entry into the program at Riker's, only five clients (4.0%) had completed four years of high school and 11 (8.9%) had not completed more than eight grades. The majority had either a 9th or 10th grade education (68.5%), with 18.5 percent having completed 11 grades.

As part of the program, standardized reading and math tests were administered to all clients at the VFI office in Manhattan.<sup>4</sup> The median score for the reading test was eight (scores on these tests correspond to grade levels). Fifty (54.9%) of the 91 clients for whom a reading test score was available did not score above the 8th grade level. Of the 39 who scored above the 8th grade, half (n=19) read at the 12th grade level. This grade level also had the highest percentage of clients overall (20.9%).

In comparison, the median score for the math test (7th grade) was one grade lower than the reading score. Seventy-four (80.4%) of the 92 clients for whom a score was available did not score above the 8th grade. Of the remaining 18, only five had math ability equivalent to the 12th grade level.

When asked about previous employment, more than one-third (38.4%) reported that they never held a full-time job. Of those with previous employment (n=77), 44 had one previous job, 19 had two, 12 had three, one had four and one client reported eight (information was unavailable for three clients). Four-fifths (80.3%) indicated that they had not been involved in any type of vocational training.

### 4. Prior Criminal Justice System Involvement: Arrests and Convictions

To determine the extent to which AEP clients had been involved in the criminal justice system before the sample case (defined as the case which resulted in the sentence

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<sup>4</sup>Thirty-six of the 128 clients did not have any contact with the program following their release from Rikers, hence no reading or math scores were available for this group. One other client had a missing reading score.

of imprisonment to Riker's) we examined arrest and conviction data from the DCJS computerized criminal history records. The figures presented in Table 10 represent the total number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors and violations, regardless of whether these arrests resulted in a criminal conviction. The figures in Table 11 reflect only those arrests resulting in a criminal conviction (convictions for violations are excluded).

Prior to their arrest and conviction on the sample case, one-third (33.3%) of the AEP clients had been convicted of a misdemeanor and about one-eighth (13.4%) had a felony conviction. Nearly two of every three felony convictions (11 of 16) involved a violent felony offense. Although slightly over half the clients did not have a criminal conviction as of the conviction date on the sample case, 70 percent had been previously arrested. Slightly more than one-fourth (26.7%) of the entire group had three or more arrests.

When clients were asked whether they had been previously incarcerated, 55 (45.5%) of the 121 who responded stated they had (this included incarceration in a juvenile detention facility, jail or state prison). Taken together, these three measures indicated that the majority of clients had some previous contact with the criminal justice system.

## 5. Summary

From November 1985 through August 1986, 128 inmates were recruited into the AEP program. The typical client was a black male, 18 years of age, who had served six months upon entry into the program. Most lived with their families and did not receive public income assistance. Most had not completed more than ten years of schooling and only five had completed high school. And, well over half (62%) had held at least one job prior to their incarceration on the sample case.

With respect to criminal history, 70 percent of the clients had a previous arrest while 50 percent had been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony. Most prior convictions, however, were for misdemeanors.



## **B. Program Participation**

This section examines the extent to which various program services were used by those clients who enrolled in the program after release from Riker's Island. Specifically, data are presented on the number of post-release contacts with program counselors, the number of counseling sessions attended and the number of full-time job referrals and placements. For those clients who were placed in a full-time job, information is provided on the type of job, salary and length of employment. All data reflect participation in the program during the first six-months following the date of the first post-release contact with a counselor (the reasons for establishing a six-month cutoff date are discussed in the next chapter).

### **1. Program Contact and Job Placement Information**

As part of the orientation, AEP offers clients the option of participating in ten group workshops sessions while incarcerated at Riker's Island. Attendance at these workshops was generally high. More than half (55.1%) attended all ten sessions while less than one-fifth (17.3%) attended five or fewer (Table 13). However, as shown in Table 14, 36 of the 128 clients (28%) had no contact with the program after their release from Riker's Island (these 36 serve as another type of comparison group for the recidivism analysis). The median number of contacts for the clients who did enroll was eight and the median time from the date of release to the date of first contact was six days (Table 15). Within ten days of release, 67.1 percent of this group had made contact.

The median number of counseling sessions attended (defined as a meeting between a counselor and client at the VFI office) was three (Table 16). The number of sessions ranged from one to 20, however, less than a third (30.4%) attended more than five sessions.

Nearly four of every five clients (72 or 78%) who participated after release were given at least one full-time job referral, while a substantial number received more than one (53 of the 72 had more than one referral, Table 17). However, not all referrals resulted in a full-time placement. Of the 72 with referrals, 63 were placed within six-months of their first post-release contact with the program; 34 had one placement and 29 had between two and five (Table 18). Five clients were enrolled in part-time education courses.

The most common job placement was at a delivery or messenger service where 34 of the 63 (55.7%) clients worked (Table 19). The remaining clients were hired as service workers (n=11), laborers (n=8), clerical workers (n=6) or craftsmen (n=2).<sup>5</sup>

Salaries for the first job placement ranged from \$3.25 to \$5.50 per hour, with slightly over half (32 or 52.5%) receiving the minimum wage (\$3.35). Six clients earned \$4.00 or more per hour and five were paid a salary ranging from \$150 to \$210 per week (Table 20).

The mean number of days on the job was 55 while the median was somewhat lower at 34 days (the higher mean reflected the wide variation in the range: 1 to 253 days). Further breakdown revealed that 46 clients remained employed for less than 90 days while 17 were employed over 90 days (Table 21).

## **B. Summary**

Thirty-six of the 128 clients (28%) who enrolled in the AEP program while at Riker's failed to establish contact once released. Those who maintained contact did so fairly quickly, within five days of release. The median number of contacts between client and counselor was eight while the median for counseling sessions was three. Most clients (80%) were given a full-time job referral; however, only two-thirds of this group

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<sup>5</sup>Information on type of job placement was unavailable for two clients.

were placed. The majority of job placements were at delivery or messenger services that paid clients the minimum hourly wage. Only half of those hired worked more than 34 days, although 17 clients had employment time totalling more than three months.

Finally, none of the clients was placed in a full-time school program, although five were enrolled in courses designed to prepare them for the high school equivalency exam.

### CHAPTER III - CLIENT PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

This chapter assesses the extent to which AEP achieved its programmatic goals during the first year.<sup>6</sup> In addition to this assessment, comparisons are made among four subgroups (described below) to determine if there were distinct differences with respect to certain client or case characteristics. For example, were clients who obtained jobs older, better educated or less likely to have a prior criminal record than their counterparts who were not placed?

To determine whether or not first-year program goals were met (as well as for other parts of the analysis), clients were assigned to one of four groups according to their level of participation in the program. The criteria for assignment were:

- **No post-release contact with the program within six months following release from Riker's (GROUP 1) (n=36)**
- **Placement in a full-time activity for three months or more (GROUP 2) (n=17)**
- **Placement in a full-time activity for less than three months (GROUP 3) (n=46)**
- **Enrollment in the program after release but no full-time placement (GROUP 4) (n=29)**

It is important to note that the data used in this assessment reflect each client's program participation for a six-month period, using the date of the client's first post-release contact with the program as the starting date. A six-month period provided sufficient time for a client to participate in any pre-employment activity before starting a job. It also ensured that the clients recruited in the early months did not have a substantially longer period of time in which to obtain a job placement than those recruited later (time constraints made it impossible to choose a final coding date that would have

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<sup>6</sup>Discussion of the recidivism goal is found in Chapter IV.

would have allowed researchers to extend the period beyond six-months).

In discussions with the program director, we learned that there was no limit on the length of time a client could remain active in the program. Under program guidelines, it was possible for a client to initiate contact shortly after release, remain inactive for a long period, then re-establish contact and be placed in a job. Similarly, a client could wait six months before making contact and still be eligible for program services. Thus, the reader should be aware that some Group 1 clients may have established contact and been placed in a full-time activity after the six-month time frame used in the evaluation.

#### **A. Were First-Year Program Goals Achieved?**

The first goal was to enroll 80 percent of the inmates in the program following their release from Riker's Island. The table on page 14 shows that 92 of the 128 inmates (72%) were enrolled (Groups 2, 3 and 4). With respect to the second goal - to place 70 percent in a full-time activity - the table shows that 63 of the 128 (49.2%) had full-time placements (Groups 2 and 3). However, if the placement statistic is based only on those enrolled, the percentage placed increases to 68.4 percent (63 of 92).

To assess the third goal - to have 60 percent of those placed in a full-time activity remain in that activity for three months - researchers added the time for all full-time activities within the six-month period. Accordingly, if a client had three full-time placements, the elapsed time between the starting and termination dates for each placement was added and the total figure determined assignment to Group 2 or 3.<sup>7</sup> Of the 63 clients who were placed in a full-time activity only 17, or 27 percent of the total, remained for three months.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Nearly two-thirds (62%) of the Group 3 clients had only one job placement while the remaining third had from two to five placements. For Group 2, approximately two-thirds had from two to five placements and one-third had one placement.

<sup>8</sup>Two of the clients who were placed in a job, also were enrolled in the agency's pattern grading job training program. No clients were placed in a full-time school activity, although five were enrolled in part-time preparation courses for the high school equivalency exam (GED). Thus, assignment to Group 2 or 3 was based on time spent in a full-time job.

GROUP AFFILIATION ACCORDING TO  
LEVEL OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

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	n	%
GROUP 1 (no post-release contact)	36	28.1%
GROUP 2 (contact and full-time placement for 90 days or more)	17	13.3
GROUP 3 (contact and full-time placement for less than 90 days)	46	35.9
GROUP 4 (contact but no full-time placement)	29	22.7
Total	----- 128	----- 100.0%

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The table below presents a further breakdown of employment time for Groups 2 and 3. Nearly two-thirds (63.0%) of the Group 3 clients were employed between one and 30 days. Of the remaining third, 26.1 percent were employed between 31 and 60 days and 10.9 percent had between 61 and 89 days. The mean employment time for Group 3 was 25.8 days.

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NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED FOR  
CLIENTS WITH FULL-TIME PLACEMENTS

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GROUP 3 (less than 90 days employment)			GROUP 2 (90 days or more employment)		
	n	%		n	%
1-30 days	29	63.0	90-120	8	47.1%
31-60	12	26.1	121-180	6	35.3
61-89	5	10.9	181 or more	3	17.6
Total	$\overline{46}$	100.0%		$\overline{17}$	100.0%

For Group 2, nearly half (47.1%) were employed between 90 and 120 days. Of the remaining half, 35.3 percent worked between 121 and 180 days and 17.6 percent had over six months employment time (caution should be used in interpreting these percentages since the total group size was small, n=17). The mean employment time for Group 2 was 135.4 days.

### Summary

The data revealed that the AEP program came very close to achieving its first two goals. The 72 percent post-release enrollment figure was only eight percentage points below the program objective of 80 percent. The difference with respect to the second goal was considerably smaller. Sixty-eight percent of the participants were placed in a full-time activity, only two percentage points below the program objective of 70 percent. However, AEP was not successful in achieving its third objective. Only 27 percent of those placed in a full-time activity remained for three months, well below the 60 percent

goal intended for the first year.

Further breakdown of job time for the 17 clients in Group 2 revealed that only five had achieved three months (or more) of employment with one job. The remaining 12 needed between two and five placements to achieve the minimum time required for assignment to this group.

### **B. Characteristics of Successful and Unsuccessful Clients**

This section compares the characteristics of clients in each of the four subgroups to determine if there were discernible differences between the successful and unsuccessful clients.<sup>9</sup> Particular emphasis is placed on identifying differences between Groups 1 and 2, since by definition these groups were most clearly associated with success and failure. Comparison are made for the following variables: age, educational level, previous employment, program participation (including the number of contacts and counseling sessions), elapsed time between release and contact, and the number and severity of prior convictions.

#### **1. Age**

The age distribution for the four groups shows a higher proportion of Group 2 and 3 clients in the younger age categories (16, 17 and 18). Approximately two-thirds of the clients in these groups were between 16- and 18-years of age at time of release from Riker's. In contrast, about half of Group 1 (47.2%) and three-fifths of Group 4 (58.6%) clients were in the younger age categories (Table 22).

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<sup>9</sup>The analysis provided in this section is based primarily on descriptive statistics (i.e., differences in the frequency distributions for the four subgroups of AEP clients). We decided that group totals were simply too small to use inferential statistics (such as a T-test) as the basis for discussing differences among the groups. In interpreting findings we remind the reader that Group 2 percentages are based on an extremely small base (n=17); thus a difference of only one or two cases could yield quite a substantial shift in percentage points. All tables used in this section are found in Appendix C.



With respect to program participation, the distribution suggests that the younger clients were more likely to participate after release and obtain a job placement than were older clients. The difference is most evident between Groups 1 and 2. Clearly, those considered least successful (Group 1) had the higher proportion of older clients (52.8% vs. 35.3%). However, age was not a factor in distinguishing those who remained in a job placement over three months (Group 2) from those with less than three months on the job (Group 3), since the proportion of young and old clients was virtually the same. Those clients who participated but were not placed (Group 4) had a slightly higher proportion of 19- and 20-year-olds than either Group 2 or 3, but a smaller proportion than Group 1.

## 2. Educational Level

The clients with the highest educational level were found in Groups 2, 3 and 4 (Table 23). As with age, the greatest difference was between Groups 1 and 2. All 17 Group 2 clients had completed at least 8 grades of schooling compared with 85.3 percent of Group 1. Among the high school grades (9-12), Group 2 also had a higher percentage of clients who completed 11th or 12th grade (23.5% vs. 17.6%). However, when Groups 2 and 3 were compared, Group 3 had the higher percentage (31.1% vs. 23.5%). Although the differences among the four groups were small, on the whole, the clients who obtained jobs were slightly better educated.

Because reading and math tests were not administered to 75 percent of Group 1 clients, it was not possible to compare the scores of participants with non-participants.<sup>10</sup> However, among the participants, Group 2 had a higher percentage with high school math ability (37.5%) than either Group 3 (16.3%) or Group 4 (16.7%) (Table 24). There was little difference in reading scores among the groups; slightly less than half read at the 9th

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<sup>10</sup>Although some clients were given math and reading tests at Rikers Island, the majority took them after release at the VFI office. Thus, the high number of Group 1 clients with missing scores.

grade level or above (Table 25).

Although the differences among the groups with respect to these three measures were not substantial, there was some evidence to suggest that educational level and successful program participation were related. Group 2 clients had more schooling than either of the other groups and higher math and reading scores than Groups 3 or 4.

By comparison, the relationship between successful participation and previous employment is more apparent. Approximately 80 percent of Group 2 clients reported having held one or more jobs prior to the sample arrest compared to half (51.4%) of the Group 1 clients (Table 26). While the percentages for Group 3 and 4 are higher than Group 1, 62.2 and 60.7 percent, respectively, they are still about 20 percentage points lower than Group 2. It is equally significant that the least successful group (Group 1) had the highest percentage of clients who reported never holding a job (48.6%). This finding may suggest that the prospect of obtaining a full-time job has more intrinsic value to that segment of the offender population which has had some previous employment and is familiar with traditional work situations. Perhaps those who have never held jobs require different incentives to insure program participation after release.

### **3. Program Participation**

This section addresses the question of whether there were differences among the groups with respect to the number of post-release contacts and counseling sessions. Also, did Group 2 clients tend to initiate contact with the program sooner than clients in Groups 3 or 4? (Group 1 is excluded from these comparisons since its members had no post-release contact.)

Table 27 shows minimal difference in the mean number of contacts among the three groups (the mean for each was approximately nine contacts). However, a comparison of the distribution among the four categories reveals that Group 4 had the largest percentage

in the 16 to 25 contact category (15.4% were in this category compared with 11.1% for Group 3 and 5.7% for Group 2). In contrast, Group 2 clients attended more counseling sessions. The mean was 6.5 compared with 4.6 for Group 3 and 3.7 for Group 4 (Table 28). The difference is even more apparent when the percentages across categories are compared. Nearly half of Group 2 clients (47%) attended six or more sessions compared with slightly less than a third of Group 3 (30.5%) and a fifth of Group 4 (20.6%).

Group 2 clients also initiated contact with the program after release sooner than did the other clients. Eighty percent initiated contact within ten days of release compared to 61 percent for Group 3 and 69 percent for Group 4 (Table 29). The faster time to first contact was also apparent in the mean; 9.2 days for Group 2 compared with 17.2 for Group 3 and 21.5 for Group 4.

These findings reveal that the program's most successful clients (Group 2) initiated contact sooner and attended more counseling sessions than clients in Groups 3 or 4. The differences with respect to these two program measures suggest that time to contact and participation in counseling may be related to successful participation.

#### **4. Prior Criminal History**

This section addresses the question of whether there were distinct differences in the criminal histories of clients in the four subgroups. Three aspects of criminal history were compared: the number of prior convictions, the conviction charge type of the most serious prior conviction (violent felony, felony or misdemeanor), and the conviction charge type associated with the sample case.

Table 30 shows that substantially fewer Group 2 clients had prior criminal convictions. Seventy percent had not been convicted as of the sample case conviction date compared to 45.7, 48.8 and 55.6 percent for Groups 1, 3 and 4, respectively. Clients with two or more convictions were most likely to be found in Group 3 (36.6%). Groups 1 and 4

had similar percentages in this category (20 and 18.5 percent, respectively) while Group 2 had the lowest percentage (11.8%).

Table 31 displays the conviction type for the four groups (for those with more than one prior conviction, the conviction type represents the most severe conviction). The percentage of clients convicted of a felony is nearly the same for Groups 1, 2 and 3 (about 12 %) but somewhat higher for Group 4 (18.5%). Group 1 had the highest percentage of clients with a prior misdemeanor conviction (42.9%) and Group 2 the lowest (17.6%).

When the type of conviction is examined for the sample case a different pattern emerges (Table 32). The percentage convicted of a felony is highest for Group 2 and 3 clients. Nearly 80 percent were convicted of a felony compared with approximately 60 percent for Group 1 and 70 percent for Group 4. Group 2 and 3 clients were also more likely to have been convicted of a violent felony. Slightly less than half were convicted of a violent felony compared to one-third for Group 1 (33.3%) and two-fifths for Group 4 (41.4%). Accordingly, the percentage convicted of a misdemeanor was higher for Groups 1 and 4.

Thus, there was a distinct difference among the groups; Group 2 had a much higher percentage of clients with no prior criminal convictions. However, when the conviction type for the sample case was compared, Group 2 (and Group 3) had a higher percentage of violent and non-violent felony convictions.

## 6. SUMMARY

The comparison of the characteristics among clients in the four subgroups produced the following findings:

- **The more successful clients (Groups 2 and 3) had a higher proportion of clients in the younger age groups (16, 17 and 18) than**

either the non- participants (Group 1) or the clients who participated but were not placed (Group 4). There was no difference, however, in the proportion of younger and older clients for Groups 2 and 3.

- Although the differences were small, Groups 2, 3 and 4 had more schooling than the non-participants (Group 1). Notably, Group 2 math scores were slightly higher than the other groups.
- Group 2 clients reported having held more jobs than the other groups. Approximately 80 percent held at least one job prior to arrest on the sample case. Notably, Group 1 had the lowest percentage among the groups (51.4%).
- There was no difference in the number of post-release contacts among Groups 2, 3 and 4. The mean number of contacts for each was nine.
- Group 2 clients attended more counseling sessions than Group 3 or 4 clients. The mean was 6.5 compared to 4.6 for Group 3 and 3.7 for Group 4.
- Group 2 clients initiated contact with the program sooner than Group 3 or 4 clients. The faster time is reflected in the mean: 9.2 days compared to 17.2 for Group 3 and 21.5 for Group 4.
- Group 2 clients had substantially fewer criminal convictions prior to their arrest on the sample case. Approximately 30 percent had prior convictions compared to about half for Groups 1, 3 and 4.
- Group 2 and 3 clients were more likely to be convicted of a felony on the sample case than clients in Groups 1 or 4. Notably, about half the convictions for Groups 2 and 3 involved violent felonies compared to a third for Group 1 and two-fifths for Group 4.

It is apparent from the above findings that those clients who were most successful in terms of achieving program goals (i.e., post-release enrollment and employment for a minimum of three months) differed from those who had no post-release involvement. The most successful clients had more education, higher math ability, more previous job experience and fewer prior criminal convictions. Among the clients who participated in the program after release, the differences among the groups were less pronounced. However, one difference did emerge. The clients who held jobs for three months or longer established contact much more quickly than did the clients in the other groups. Thus, it appeared that the clients who were most eager to utilize program services (as evidenced by their quick contact time) remained employed the longest.

## Chapter IV - Comparative Recidivism Analysis

### Introduction

One of the objectives of the AEP program was to have a low recidivism rate for participants (see goal number 4, p.3). Administrators contended that a major reason offenders in New York City return to criminal activity after release from jail is because they are unable to find jobs. The problem of obtaining a job is particularly acute for inner-city, minority youth for whom the unemployment rate has been between 30 and 50 percent for most of this decade. Given that the program's principal task is to provide employment counseling, job training and placement to offenders, it is reasonable to hypothesize that those who participate will have a lower recidivism rate than non-participants. To test this hypothesis, we compared the recidivism rate for AEP clients to a matched comparison group. The comparison group consisted of 211 offenders selected from a pool of offenders released from Riker's Island between September 1985 and August 1986. Age, charge and prior criminal history were used to match this group to AEP clients.<sup>11</sup>

In this analysis, recidivism was measured solely by arrest for criminal offenses occurring within one year of the person's release from Riker's Island.<sup>12</sup> Rearrest statistics were compiled from two sources: CJA's database and the Division of Criminal Justice Services criminal history records. Unlike CJA's database, which contains only information on arrests in the five boroughs of New York City, the DCJS information reports arrests that occur throughout the state, as well as some out-of-state arrests.

It should be noted that not all offenders were at risk for the full year. That is, some were rearrested, convicted and sentenced to incarceration between their release from Riker's and the end of the one-year period. Consequently, their time at risk was shorter

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<sup>11</sup>Details of the comparison group selection procedures are found in Appendix A.

<sup>12</sup>The recidivism data included any arrest for a misdemeanor or felony. Arrests for violations or other non-Penal Law offenses were not included in the rearrest rate.

than someone who was rearrested but not convicted or sentenced. Because jail admission and release dates were not available, it was not possible to extend an offender's at risk time by the amount of incarceration time. Thus, the rearrest rates presented here are probably somewhat lower than the actual rate had we been able to adjust for time at risk.

The first section of this chapter describes rearrest patterns for the AEP and comparison groups and presents data on court outcomes. Rearrest rates are also presented for each of the four subgroups to determine if there was a relationship between level of participation and recidivism. The second section examines recidivism rates in conjunction with other variables such as age, charge and prior criminal history. This section is followed by a discussion of the timing of the first rearrest. More specifically, were program participants rearrested sooner or later than the comparison group? Finally, the last section summarizes the major findings of the chapter.<sup>13</sup>

## A. RECIDIVISM PATTERNS

### 1. Number And Type Of Rearrests

At the end of the one-year follow-up period, the rearrest rate for the AEP group was slightly higher than that of the matched comparison group; 68.8 percent of the AEP clients and 65.9 percent of the comparison group subjects had been rearrested (Table 33). The comparison group was more likely to have only one rearrest; 41.7 percent of those rearrested had one rearrest compared to 35.2 percent for the AEP group. AEP clients were more likely to have two rearrests (42.0% vs. 23.7%); however, the comparison group had a higher percentage with three or more (34.5% vs. 22.8%).

When rearrest rates were examined for the four AEP subgroups, the highest rate was found among the clients who did not enroll following release (Group 1, 77.8%). The clients who worked three months or more (Group 2) had the second highest rate (70.6%).

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<sup>13</sup>The tables for this chapter are found in Appendix D.

Group 3 (less than three months employment time) had a 65.2 percent rearrest rate and Group 4 (those not placed in any full-time activity) had a 62.1 percent rate.

Though the subgroup comparison revealed that the participants had a lower rearrest rate than non-participants, they were still rearrested at about the same rate as the comparison group. It is also notable that clients who were not placed in any full-time activity had a slightly lower rearrest rate than those who received placements.

AEP clients were also more likely to have been rearrested for a violent felony (Table 34). Approximately half (51.1%) had a violent felony as the most severe rearrest charge compared to two-fifths (41.0%) of the comparison group. Subjects in both groups were equally likely to have been rearrested for a misdemeanor (13.6% and 12.9%).

Among rearrests in the four subgroups, Group 2 had the lowest percentage of felony rearrests (50%) and Group 1 the highest (100.0%). Group 2 also had the lowest rearrest rate for violent felonies (25%), while the rate for Group 4 was nearly three times as high (72.2%). The violent felony rearrest rate for Group 1 (57.1%) and Group 3 (43.3%) was lower than the Group 4 rate but still above Group 2. Thus, although the program's most successful clients (as measured by their level of involvement) had the highest rearrest rate among participants, they tended to be rearrested for less serious offenses.

There were no substantial differences in the types of rearrest charges for offenders in the two groups (Table 35). The most common rearrest charge was for robbery; one-fourth of the AEP and comparison group rearrests had this as the top charge. The second most frequent charge was for drugs; nearly one-fifth of all rearrests in each group involved a drug offense. Rearrests for assault were more prevalent for the AEP group (14.8% vs. 5.0%), while the comparison group had more rearrests for larceny (18.0% vs. 11.4%). Notably, three of the rearrests in the comparison group were for murder as was one in the AEP group.

When the Penal Law severity associated with the first rearrest charge was examined,



the distribution showed that the AEP group rearrests were for less serious crimes (Table 36). One-third (33.3%) of the AEP rearrests had a misdemeanor as the top charge compared to slightly above one-fourth (26.1%) for the comparison group. Among the felony arrests, the percentage of A and B felonies (the most serious felonies) was nearly the same for the two groups (23.5% and 20.9%) while the percentage of C, D and E felonies was higher for the comparison group (53.0% vs. 43.2%).

Given the above findings, it is clear that participation in the AEP program did not favorably affect the recidivism rate. While there were small differences in rearrest rates for the four subgroups, the rates for the more successful subgroups (Group 2,3 and 4) were little different from the comparison group. Furthermore, the clients who participated in the program while at Riker's but failed to enroll after release had a substantially higher rearrest rate than the comparison group (11.9 percentage points higher). The reason for this difference was unclear.

There was evidence, however, that although rearrests rates for the AEP and comparison group were nearly the same, comparison group subjects were rearrested for more serious crimes. In fact, when the Penal Law severity of the first rearrest charge was examined, the data revealed that three-fourths of the comparison group rearrests were for a felony level offense compared to two-thirds for the AEP group.

## **2. Court Outcomes for Rearrests**

This section presents information on the court outcomes for rearrests occurring within the one-year follow-up period. The court status of these rearrests was recorded as of September 3, 1987, so that a substantial portion would have reached final disposition in the courts. In fact, as of this date 73 of the 88 AEP clients (83%), and 124 of the 136 (91%) offenders in the comparison group who were rearrested had at least one arrest prosecuted.

Table 36 presents conviction information for the most severe conviction charge across rearrests (i.e., if a defendant had two rearrests and both ended in conviction, the one with the more serious conviction charge was selected). The rate of conviction for violent felony charges was only slightly higher for the AEP group (12.5% vs. 10.0%); however, the comparison group had a higher rate of non-violent felony convictions (16.6% vs. 8.6%). The likelihood of conviction for a misdemeanors was higher for AEP clients; 36 percent were convicted of this charge compared to 27 percent for the comparison group.

When only the rearrests were considered, the likelihood of a conviction in the comparison group (91%) was greater than the AEP group (83%). Nearly three-fifths (58.6%) of the AEP convictions were for misdemeanors compared to about half (47.5%) for the comparison group. The rate for violent felony convictions was slightly higher for the AEP group (22.9% vs. 19.5%), while the non-violent felony rate for the comparison group was nearly double the rate for the AEP group (29.7% vs. 15.7%).

### **3. Sentences Imposed on Reconvictions**

Four-fifths (78.4%) of the AEP clients who were convicted and sentenced as of September 3, 1987 received a sentence of jail or imprisonment compared to three-fourths (73.9%) of the comparison group. There was minimal difference between the two groups in the other sentence categories (Table 37).

Table 38 displays the length of jail sentences for defendants sentenced for misdemeanors in Criminal Court. Defendants in the comparison group were more likely to receive shorter jail terms than the AEP group. Three-fifths (60%) of those sentenced in the comparison group received a sentence under 60 days compared to two-fifths (37.5%) for the AEP group. The percentage of AEP clients receiving the maximum sentence (one year) was three times as high as it was for the comparison group (14.6% vs. 4.6%). Differences between the groups in the length of prison terms meted out in Supreme Court

(involving felony convictions) were minimal (Table 39). In fact, the percentage of defendants given the longest minimum term (24 months or above) was identical for both groups (32.2%).

## **B. REARREST RATES FOR AGE, PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY AND CONVICTION CHARGE SUBGROUPS**

As stated in Chapter I, we were not able to achieve an exact case-by-case match for age, prior criminal history or charge. Normally, when samples are not closely matched and there is a significant difference between groups on the outcome measure (in this study, the rate of rearrest), additional analyses are performed controlling for certain variables which may account for this difference. However, in this study the importance of such analyses was mitigated by the fact that the difference in rearrest rates for the AEP and comparison groups was minimal (2.9 percentage points) and the groups were fairly evenly matched (see tables in Appendix A). Nonetheless, the data below provide interesting descriptive information on the rearrest patterns for various subgroups. It was also possible that AEP had an impact on recidivism for some defendant subgroups even though there was no overall effect. These subgroups were derived from the age, prior criminal history and charge variables used to match the comparison and AEP groups.

### **1. Rearrest Rates by Age**

To begin with, differences in age distribution of the AEP and comparison groups were small (see Table A1, Appendix A). The average (mean) age of the two groups was virtually identical, 18.3 years. Defendants 16-years of age comprised the smallest percentage in both groups (AEP=8.6%; Comparison group=9.0%). The largest difference was found among defendants 18-years of age; 28.1 percent of the AEP clients were this age compared to 24.2 percent of the comparison group. The percentage of 17-and 20-year-olds was about the same in both groups (approximately 22 and 25 percent, respectively)

while there were slightly more 19-year-olds in the comparison group (18.5% vs. 16.4%).

When the percentage rearrested within groups for the various age categories was examined the following differences were evident:

- Among AEP clients, the highest rates occurred for 16- and 20-year-olds (72.7 and 75.0 percent, respectively).
- Rearrest rates were somewhat lower for 17-, 18- and 19-year-olds (60.7, 69.4 and 66.7 percent, respectively).
- The highest rearrest rates for the comparison group occurred for 16- and 17-year-olds (68.4 and 73.9 percent, respectively), while 20-year-olds had the lowest rate (58.9%).

When rates for the two groups were compared (Table 55), the most striking differences were found for 17- and 20-year-olds. The rearrest rate for 17-year-olds in the AEP group was 13.2 percentage points lower than it was for the comparison group (60.7% vs. 73.9%), while for 20-year-olds it was 16.1 points higher for the AEP group (75.0% vs. 58.9%). Although the rate for 17- and 20-year-olds in both groups was substantially different, the proportion of clients in each of these two age categories was virtually the same. Consequently, the small difference in rearrest could not be directly attributed to an unequal distribution of ages in the two groups.

## **2. Rearrest Rates by Prior Arrest and Prior Conviction**

Attempts to match the two groups on prior criminal justice system involvement were not totally successful. As shown in Table (A-2) (Appendix A), the comparison group had fewer criminal convictions; 53.3% of AEP clients were not previously convicted compared to 62.9 percent of the comparison group. Accordingly, the conviction rate for violent felonies, non-violent felonies and misdemeanors was higher for AEP clients, although the

differences were small. For misdemeanors, which comprised the bulk of the convictions in both groups, the difference was only 3.4 percentage points (33.3% vs. 29.9%). For felonies, the difference was slightly larger (6.2 percentage points), with most of this difference resulting from convictions for violent felonies (9.2% vs. 4.6%). Thus, as a whole, AEP clients had slightly more extensive criminal backgrounds.

Defendants were more likely to be rearrested when the arrest for the sample case was not their first arrest (see table below). The rate for those with a previous arrest was approximately 70 percent for both groups. For first arrestees the recidivism rate was 50.0 percent for the AEP group and 43.3 percent for the comparison group. Similarly, rearrest rates were higher for defendants with prior criminal conviction (see table below). The rate was 75.4 percent for the AEP group and 80.8 percent for the comparison

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REARREST BY PRIOR CONVICTION  
AND FIRST ARREST

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	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	(N=100.0%)	% With A Rearrest	(N=100.0%)	% With A Rearrest
<u>First Arrest</u>				
Yes	(22)	50.0%	(30)	43.3%
No	(106)	72.4%	(177)	68.9%
Missing	(1)	100.0%	(4)	100.0%
<u>Prior Convictions</u>				
Yes	(57)	75.4%	(78)	80.8%
No	(63)	68.3%	(116)	68.9%
Missing	(8)	100.0%	(17)	100.0%

group. However, the difference in rearrest rates between defendants who had been previously convicted and those who had not was much smaller for the AEP sample than it was for the comparison group. The conviction/no-conviction rearrest rate difference was 17.9 percentage points for the comparison sample but only 7.1 points for the AEP sample.

In terms of the criminal justice literature, the above findings are consistent with

most studies of recidivism which show prior involvement in the system to be a strong predictor of future criminality.

When rearrest rates were examined by type of prior conviction (Table 42), the highest rate in both groups occurred among those with a past misdemeanor conviction (about 80%). Among those convicted of a felony, the rate was lower for the non-violent category, although this finding should be interpreted cautiously given the small number in both groups with a past conviction for a violent felony (n=5).

If prior criminal history is considered alone, it is possible that the slightly higher rearrest rate for the AEP clients was related to that group's more extensive criminal history, especially since the analysis showed that the probability of rearrest in both groups was higher among clients with a previous conviction.

### **3. Rearrest Rates by Type of Conviction Charge Associated with the Sample Case**

Table 43 displays the distribution of conviction charges associated with the sample case and provides the percentage of rearrests within the various charge categories. It is important to note that in some categories the total number is small, and thus comparisons of rearrest percentages should be viewed cautiously. For example, the rearrest rate for those convicted of a "harm to persons" charge in the comparison groups was 100 percent, however, there were only six persons with this charge. Thus, in the following discussion comparisons are made only for the charge categories with a sufficient number of subjects.

The most common conviction charge for the sample case was robbery; 28.9 percent of the AEP group and 35.1 percent of the comparison group had this as the top conviction charge.<sup>14</sup> Property crimes were second (AEP=24.2%; Comparison group=30.3%) and drug

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<sup>14</sup>Closer examination of the 37 AEP defendants charged with robbery indicated that 17 had been charged with a Class B felony. Under the Penal Law, persons convicted of a Class B felony may be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum period of 25 years (if the person was previously convicted of a felony, the minimum term is set at 9 years). Information compiled on the 17 robbery defendants revealed that only one had a prior felony conviction. With respect to sentence, four received a year, five received six months and sentence information was not available for eight clients (Supreme Court

crimes were third (AEP=17.2%; Comparison group=14.7%).<sup>15</sup> Among these three categories subjects convicted of a property crime had the highest rate of rearrest; 80.6 percent for the AEP group and 75.0 percent for the comparison group. For robbery the likelihood of rearrest was higher for AEP clients (64.9% vs. 56.8%), while for drug charges it was the same for both groups (64.0%).

As with age, the slightly higher rearrest rate for AEP clients could not be explained by differences in the proportion of defendants in the charge categories with the highest rates of rearrest. Though the rearrest rates for robbery or property crime were higher for the AEP group, the proportion of clients with these charges was actually lower than it was for the comparison group (see Table A-3, Appendix A).

### **C. Timing to First Rearrest Within One Year of Release From Riker's Island**

This section examines whether there were differences between groups in the amount of time between release from Riker's and the first rearrest. Since the recidivism analysis revealed that AEP clients were rearrested at about the same rate as the comparison group, we were interested in determining whether participation in the program may have delayed the first rearrest. Given that the level of participation varied, time to first rearrest was also calculated for the four AEP subgroups. At issue was whether rearrest time was delayed for those who participated more fully.

As is evident from the mean and median times, offenders in the comparison group

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records were sealed indicating that these eight had probably been given Youthful Offender Status). Of the six with a six-month sentence, five were also given probation. Of the 74 Comparison Group defendants charged with robbery, 23 were charged with a Class B felony. With respect to sentence, six were given a year, three were given six months and information was not available for 14 defendants. Two of the three defendants with a six month sentence were also given probation. None of the 23 had a prior misdemeanor or felony conviction.

<sup>15</sup>Property crimes included: grand larceny, larceny, attempted grand larceny, possession of stolen property, attempted possession of stolen property and jostling.

were rearrested more quickly than the AEP clients. The mean time to the first rearrest was 118.5 days after release for the comparison group and 133.3 days for the AEP group.<sup>16</sup> The median indicated that half the comparison group rearrests occurred within 81 days of release compared to 117 days for the AEP group. The faster rearrest time for the comparison group is also reflected in the percentage rearrested within specific time intervals, displayed in Table 44. The AEP group had a substantially lower percentage of rearrests occur within the first 30 days of release (10.2% vs. 23.7%) and a higher percentage in the 91- to 180-day category (33.0% vs. 16.5%). After the first six months the percentage rearrested was about the same (AEP=28.4%; Comparison Group=30.2%).

When time to first rearrest was examined for the four AEP subgroups, clear differences were observable (Table 45). The clients with job placements (Groups 2 and 3) had higher mean and median times than the non-participants (Group 1) and the no-placement group (Group 4). Half the Group 1 and 4 rearrests occurred within 95 days of release (96.5 and 95.0 days, respectively) compared with 114 days for Group 2, and 157 days for Group 3.<sup>17</sup>

We then sought to determine the deterrent effect of employment on rearrest by examining whether the rearrests for the clients placed in a job occurred during the employment period. This analysis revealed that although two-thirds (42 of 63) were rearrested within a year, only six (14.3%) had the rearrest occur during the employment period. However, this statistic should be interpreted cautiously since the amount of employment time and number of job placements varied among this group. For instance, some clients were employed less than one week; hence, the probability of rearrest within

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<sup>16</sup>The difference in the mean time for the two groups, however, was not statistically significant (two-tailed T-test probability= .26).

<sup>17</sup>A difference of means test was used to determine if the differences between groups were statistically significant. Results indicated that the differences between Groups 1 and 3 and Groups 3 and 4 were significant ( $p=.01$ ). However, caution should be used in interpreting group differences given the small number of clients per group.



the employment period was considerably lower than it was for clients who worked longer.

#### D. Survival Analysis

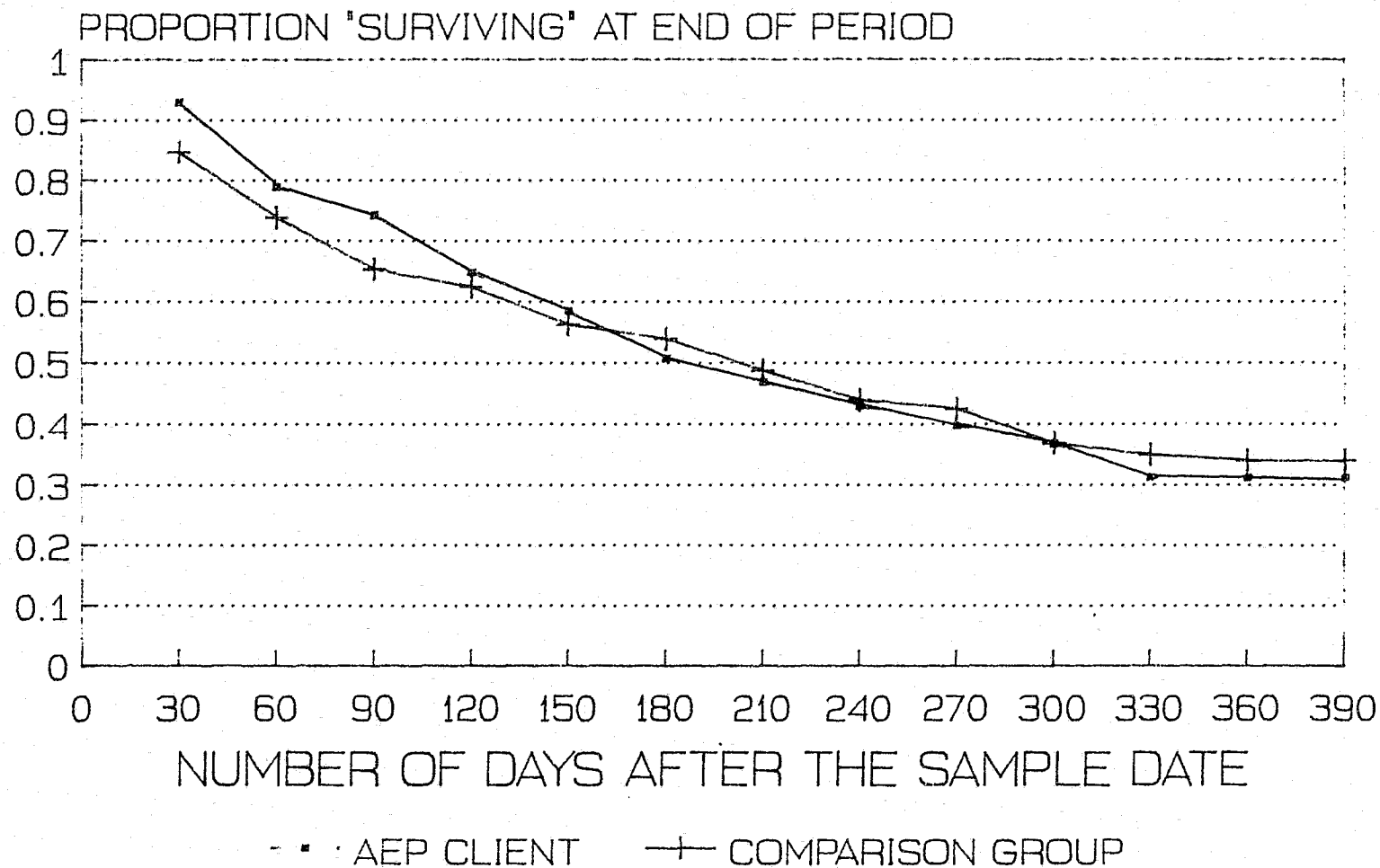
In addition to comparing the percentage of subjects in the two groups who were rearrested at the end of the year, we were interested in learning more about the rate of recidivism across the entire year. To provide this information we used a methodology called "survival analysis." This method measured the proportion of each sample that was not rearrested (or survived) across 30-day intervals. By plotting the monthly survival rates on a graph, we were able to determine 1) whether the AEP and comparison groups were rearrested at a different pace; and, 2) whether rearrests were more likely to occur during certain times of the follow-up period. The survival analysis was used to compare rearrest rates for the two groups and various subgroups. The subgroups were defined by level of program participation (Groups 1-4) and by prior criminal conviction and arrest information.<sup>18</sup>

Figure 1 displays the survival rates for the AEP and comparison groups. As shown in the graph, comparison group subjects were rearrested more quickly than the AEP clients. In each of the first three months the survival rate was lower for the comparison group. The largest differences were found in the first and third months. By the end of the first month, approximately 16 percent of the comparison group had been rearrested compared to only eight percent of the AEP group. By the end of the third month, the margin of difference was nearly the same; 35 percent of the comparison group had been rearrested compared to 26 percent of the AEP group. One month later the rates were nearly identical; 42 percent for the AEP group and 44 percent for the comparison group. After the fourth month the two lines on the graph converge, indicating that rearrest rates were similar. Thus, although the rearrest rates at the end of the one-year follow-up period were nearly the same for both groups, the survival analysis revealed that the

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<sup>18</sup>The survival analysis was not conducted with other subgroups given the extremely small numbers per group.

FIGURE 1  
REARREST RATES BY SAMPLE \*



\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

comparison group rearrests occurred faster, however, this difference was not statistically significant.<sup>19</sup>

We then examined survival rates for the four AEP subgroups to determine if level of program participation had any effect on the pace of rearrests. As shown in Figure 2, clients who had no post-release contact (Group 1) were rearrested more quickly than the participants (Groups 2, 3 and 4).<sup>20</sup> Among the participants, those with a job placement (Groups 2 and 3) were rearrested more slowly than those without a placement (Group 4). By the end of the fifth month, half the Group 1 and 4 clients had been rearrested compared to only 29 percent of Group 3, and 41 percent of Group 2. After the fifth month, the slope of the survival curve was less pronounced, indicating that the pace of rearrest had slowed. By the end of the tenth month, all of the rearrests in Groups 1 and 4 had occurred, while for Groups 2 and 3 it took to the end of the eleventh month. When the rearrest rates for Groups 2 and 3 were compared with the comparison group, there was little difference in the year-end rate, however, comparison group subjects were rearrested at a faster pace, especially during the first three months. This finding suggests that while a job placement ultimately did not lower rearrest rate, it may have kept some clients from being rearrested in the first quarter of the follow-up period. Given that most clients did not remain employed very long, this finding has implications for program structure. The key to successful reintegration and lower recidivism may lie in the development of services designed to keep clients employed once a placement is made.

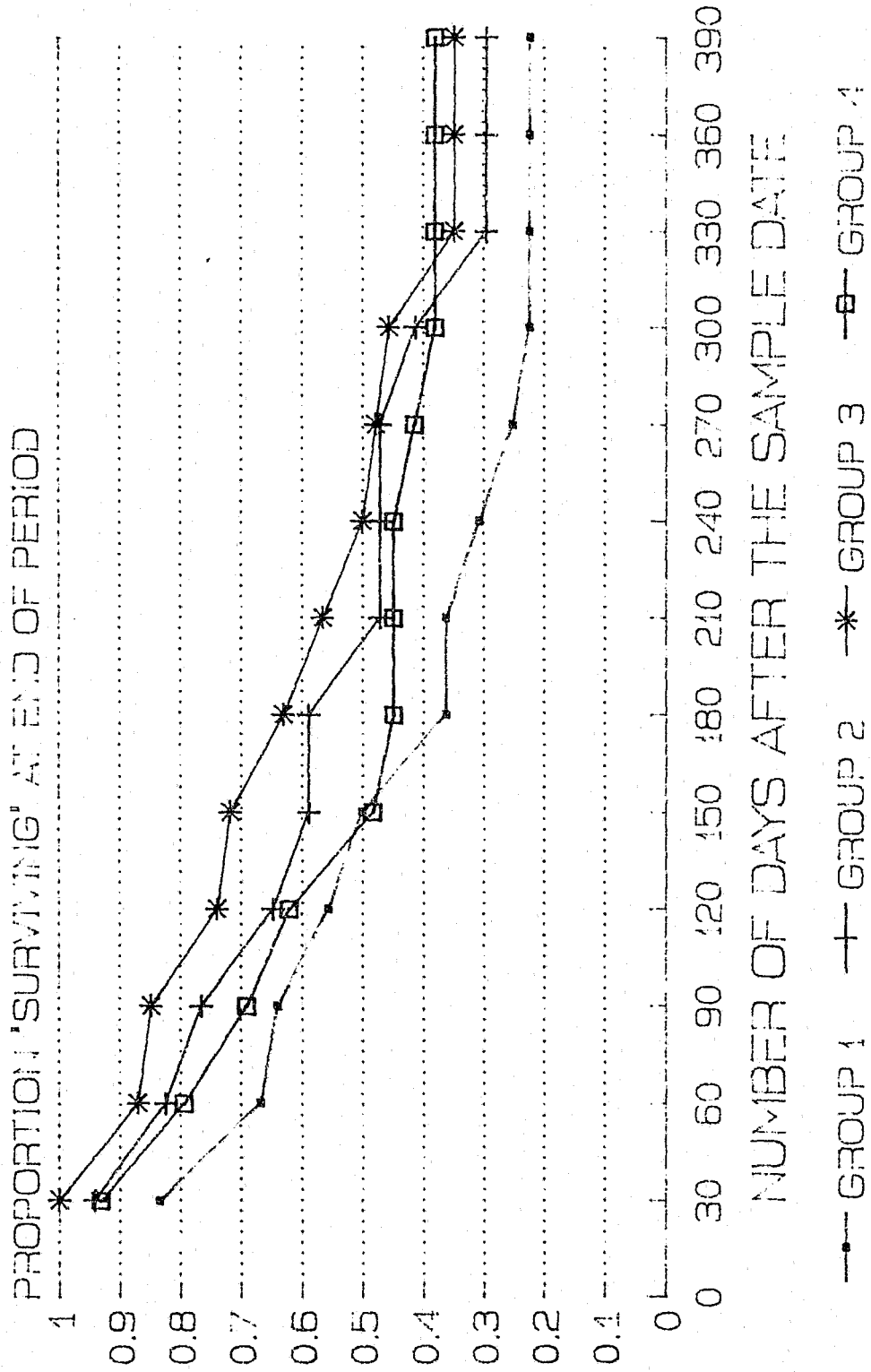
Figure 3 presents survival rates for the AEP group according to whether clients had been convicted of a criminal offense prior to their arrest and incarceration on the

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<sup>19</sup>The Lee-Desu statistic was used to test whether the overall differences in the survival rate for the two groups were statistically significant. This test indicated that the differences described above were not significant (D statistic =.236 with 1 d.f., p =.62).

<sup>20</sup>The Lee-Desu test revealed that the only statistically significant difference among groups was between Groups 1 and 3 (D=6.52 with 1 d.f., p =.01).

FIGURE 2.  
 REARREST RATES FOR AEP CLIENTS BY GROUP\*

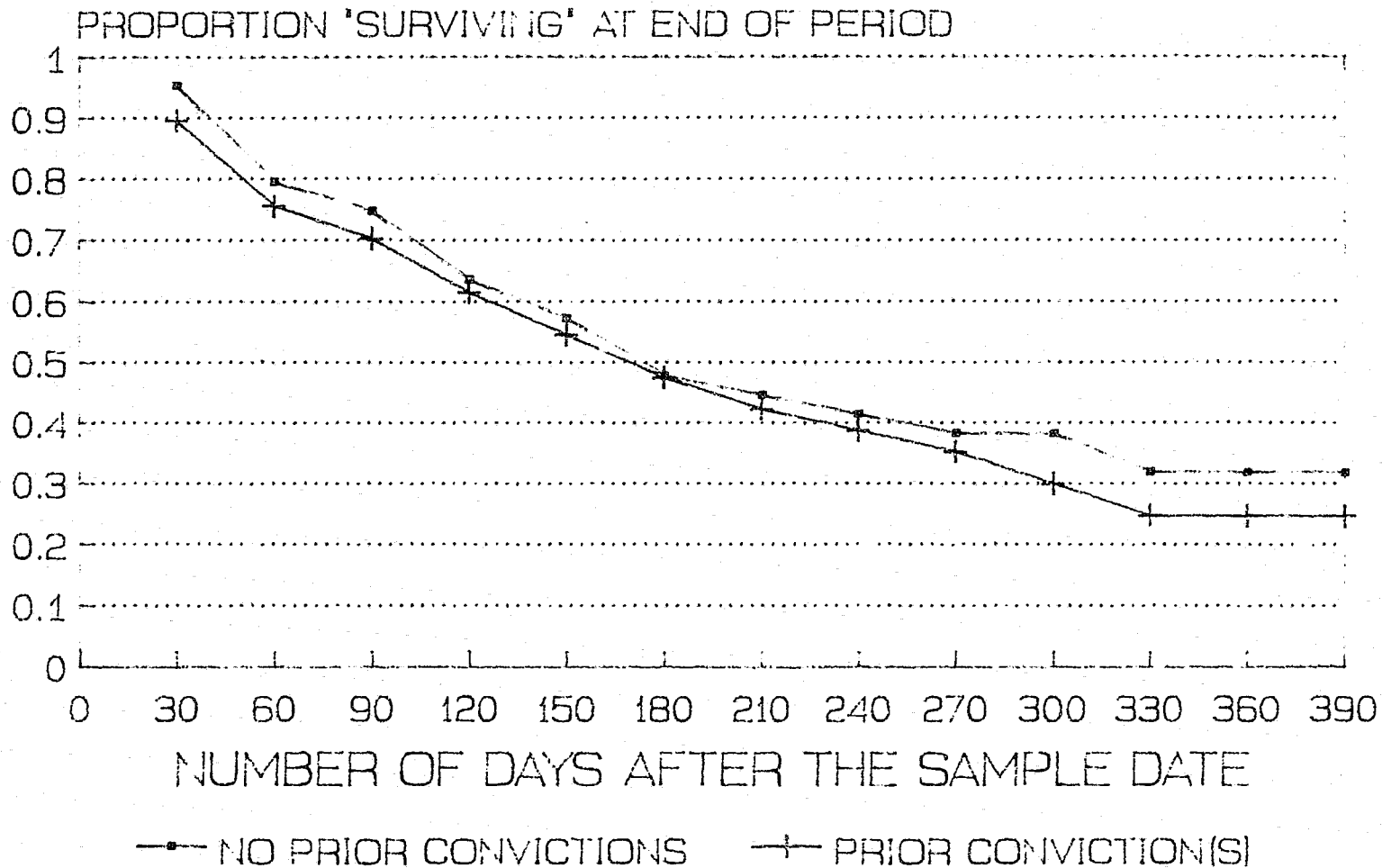


\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

FIGURE 3

\*

# REARREST RATES FOR AEP CLIENTS BY PRIOR CONVICTION



\*

Rearrest rates during the sample period.

sample case<sup>21</sup>. Figure 4 displays this same information for the comparison group.

For the AEP group, the clients without a prior conviction had a slightly higher survival rate at the end of the one-year follow-up period than did those with a conviction (32% vs. 24%). However, there was only a small difference in the pace of rearrests.<sup>22</sup> In the first three months the rearrest rate for the conviction subgroup was slightly higher (about five percentage points in each month); from the fourth through the ninth month, the rates were nearly the same. By the end of the eleventh month all rearrests in both groups had occurred.

In contrast, the comparison group subjects with priors had a significantly higher rate at the end of the year and were rearrested more quickly than those with no convictions.<sup>23</sup> With the exception of the first month, the survival rate in each of the following months was approximately 20 percentage points higher for subjects without a prior conviction.

Figure 5 presents the survival rates for AEP clients according to number of prior convictions. The categories include clients with no priors, those with one, those with two and those with three to ten prior convictions. This same information is presented for the comparison group in Figure 6.

The graph shows that during the first four months the survival rate was noticeably lower for clients with the most convictions (3 to 10).<sup>24</sup> Differences among the other three subgroups were minimal; clients with no convictions were rearrested at about the same rate as those with one or two. By the end of the year the rearrest rates for the four

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<sup>21</sup>For this analysis prior conviction history was treated as a dichotomous variable.

<sup>22</sup>This difference was not statistically significant ( $D = .435$  with 1 d.f.,  $p = .5$ ).

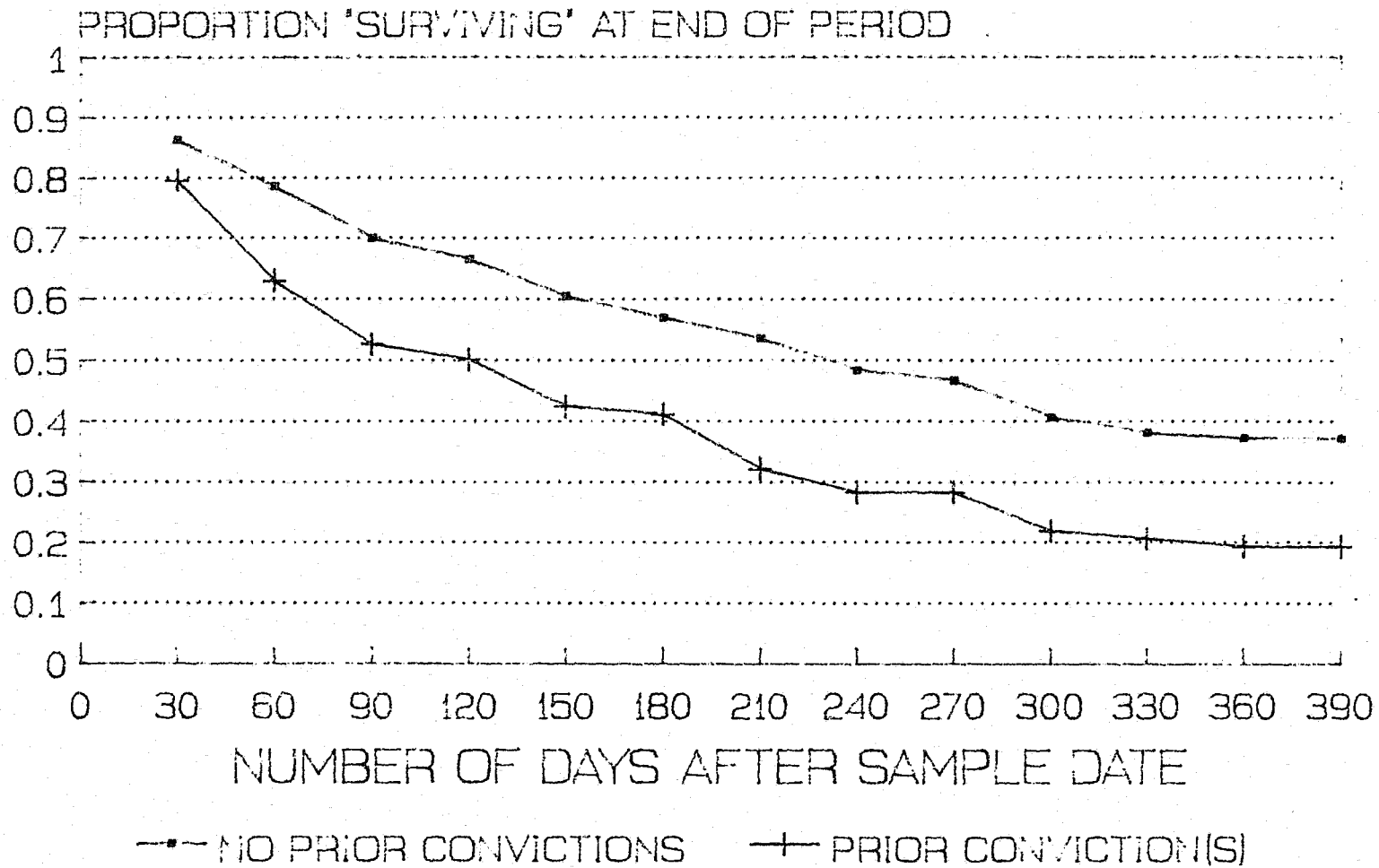
<sup>23</sup>This difference was statistically significant ( $D = 9.16$  with 1 d.f.,  $p = .0025$ ).

<sup>24</sup>The difference in survival rates, between the no prior conviction and 3 to 10 conviction subgroups, however, was not statistically significant ( $D = 1.03$ , with 1 d.f.,  $p = .3$ ).

FIGURE 4

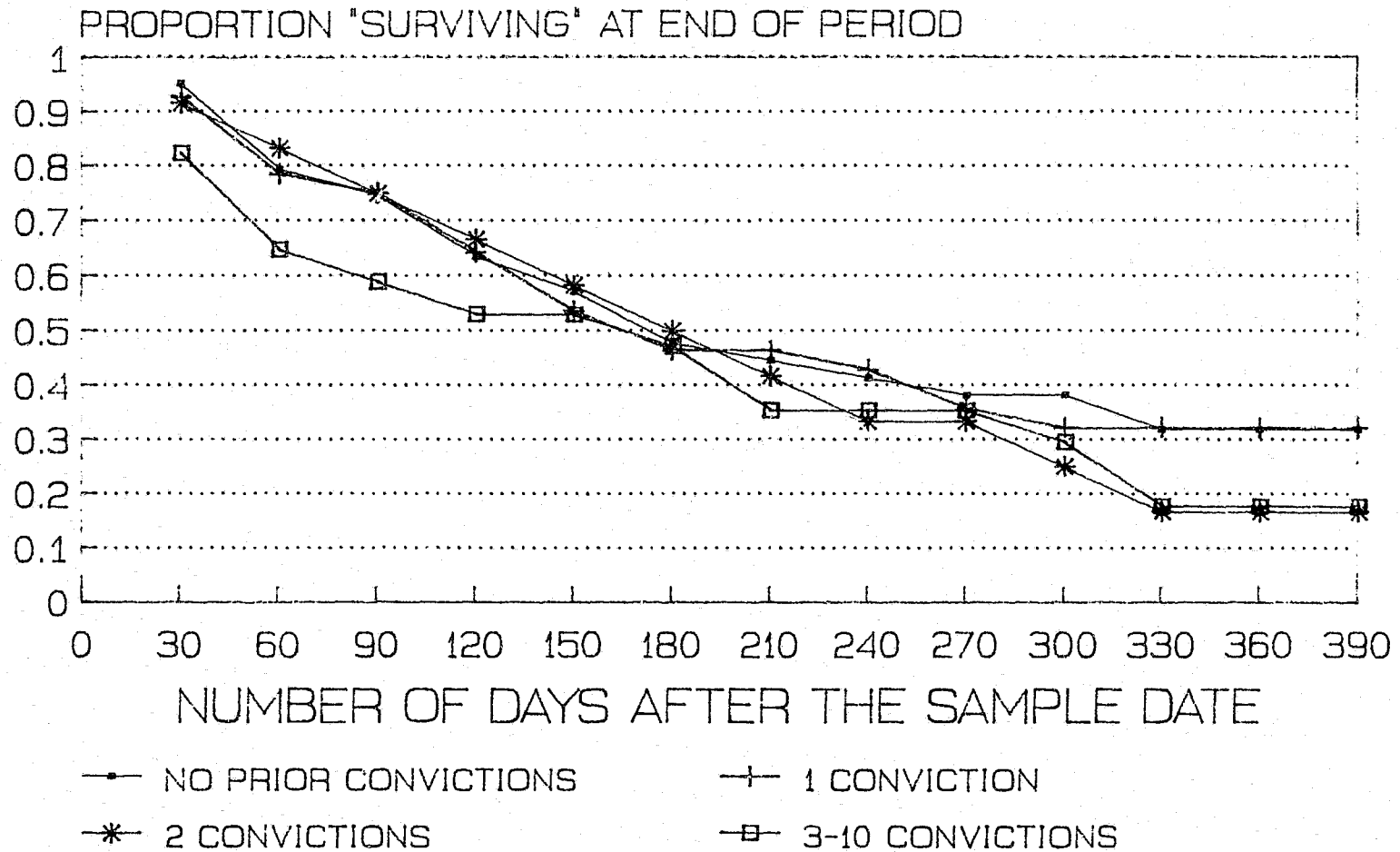
\*

# REARREST RATES FOR THE COMPARISON GROUP BY PRIOR CONVICTION



\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

FIGURE 5 \*  
 REARREST RATES FOR THE AEP GROUP  
 BY NUMBER OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS



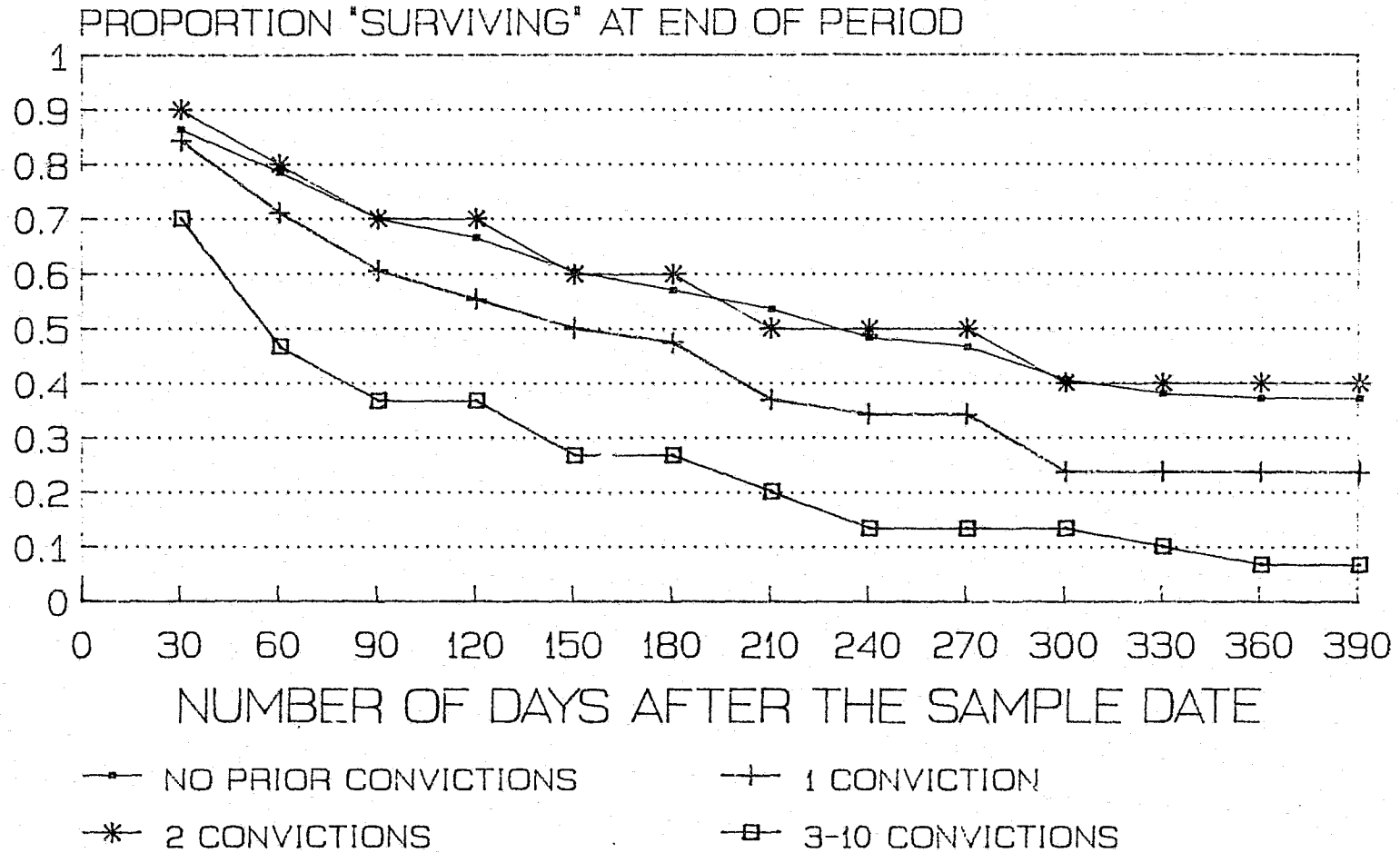
\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.



FIGURE 6

\*

# REARREST RATES FOR THE COMPARISON GROUP BY NUMBER OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS



41

\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

subgroups were high, but they were highest for the clients with multiple convictions. The survival rate for clients with no convictions or one (32% for each category) was nearly twice the rate for clients with two or three to ten prior convictions (18%).

The findings for the comparison group revealed a slightly different pattern. As with the AEP group, subjects with the highest number of convictions were rearrested at a faster pace than the other subgroups. By the end of the second month, well over half (62%) the clients with 3 to 10 convictions had been rearrested. In comparison, the rearrest rate was 30 percent for clients with one conviction and only 20 percent for clients with two or none<sup>25</sup>. There were also notable year-end differences among subgroups. The rearrest rate was highest for subjects with 3 to 10 convictions; over 90 percent were rearrested compared to 62 percent of the subjects with no prior criminal conviction. For subjects with one conviction the rearrest rate was 76 percent, while for those with two it was 60 percent.

When rearrest rates were examined by prior arrest information, the patterns were similar to those observed with the prior conviction data. Figure 7 shows that AEP clients with prior arrests were rearrested at nearly the same rate across the time intervals as the no-prior arrest group.<sup>26</sup> The biggest difference was found at the end of the seventh month where 55 percent of those with a prior arrest had been rearrested compared to about 60 percent for the no-prior arrest group<sup>27</sup>. However, by the end of the year the survival rates for the two groups were identical (32%).

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<sup>25</sup>For the comparison group the difference in survival rates between the no prior conviction and 3 to 10 conviction subgroup was statistically significant ( $D=14.1$  with 1 d.f.,  $p=.0002$ ).

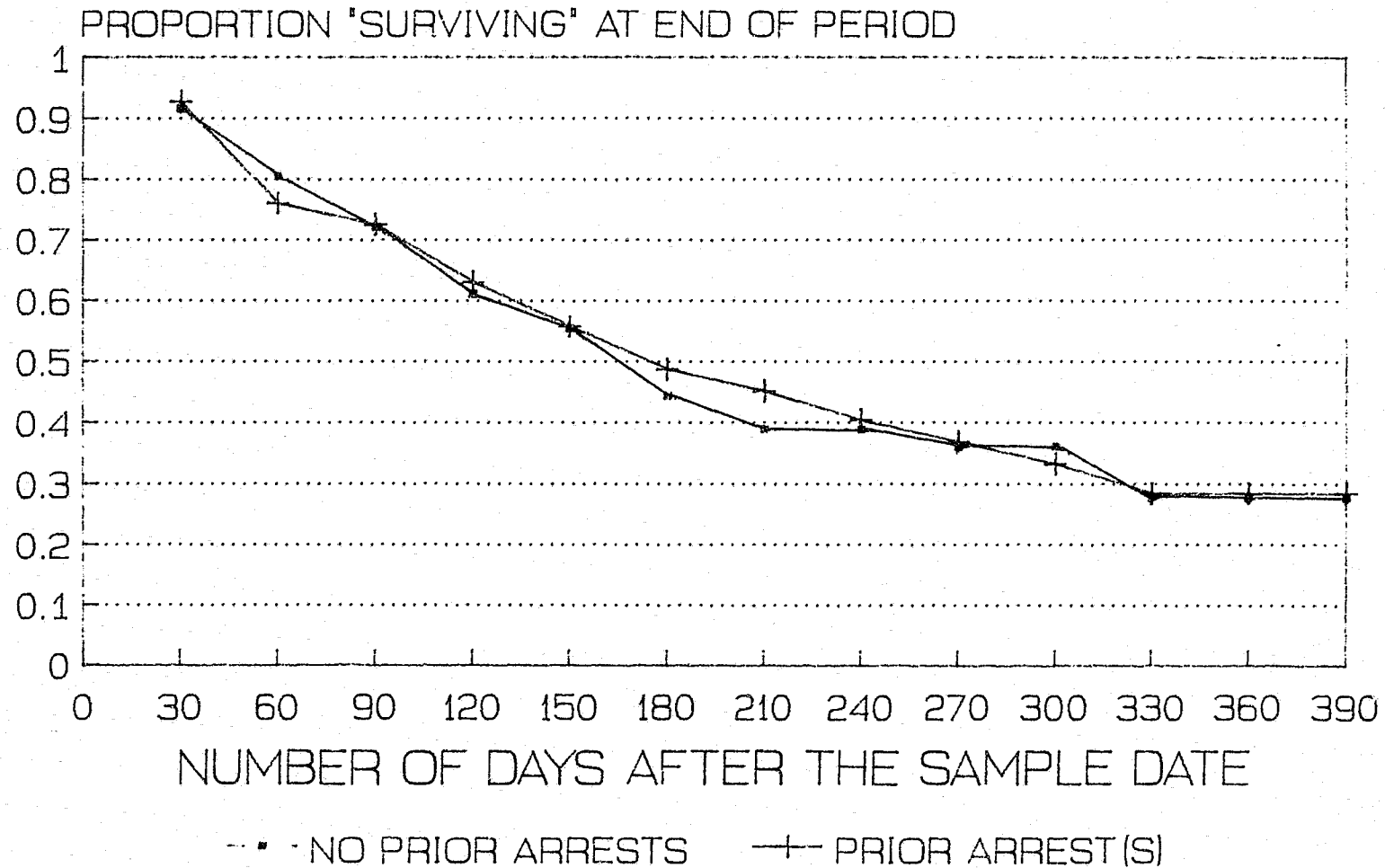
<sup>26</sup>For this analysis prior arrest was treated as a dichotomous variable.

<sup>27</sup>Differences in survival rates across the entire year were not statistically significant ( $D=.01$  with 1 d.f.,  $p=.19$ )

FIGURE 7

\*

# REARREST RATES FOR THE AEP GROUP BY PRIOR ARRESTS



\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

In contrast, the comparison group subjects with prior arrests were more likely to have been arrested in the follow-up period and were arrested more quickly than the no-prior arrest group (Figure 8). The graph shows that with the exception of the first month, the survival rates in each of the following months was 20 percentage points higher (on average) for subjects who had no prior arrests<sup>28</sup>. By the end of the year, the survival rate for the no-prior arrest group was nearly 50 percent compared to only 24 percent for subjects with prior arrests.

When the survival rates were examined by number of prior arrests (Figures 9 and 10), the year-end rates for both groups were highest for clients who had been rearrested the most (3 to 14 prior arrests). For the AEP group, clients with one or two prior arrests (35 and 30 percent, respectively) had slightly higher year-end survival rates than did clients with no prior arrests (28%). For the comparison group, the differences between these categories were more substantial. The survival rates for subjects with one or two prior arrests were 28 and 30 percent respectively compared to 50 percent for the no-priors group.<sup>29</sup>

#### E. SUMMARY - SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

The survival analysis produced two notable findings. First, it showed that although rearrest rates for the AEP and comparison groups were about the same at the end of the year, the comparison group rearrests occurred more quickly. More specifically, a greater percentage of comparison group subjects were rearrested in each of the first three months. After the third month, differences in the rate at which subjects were arrested were minimal.

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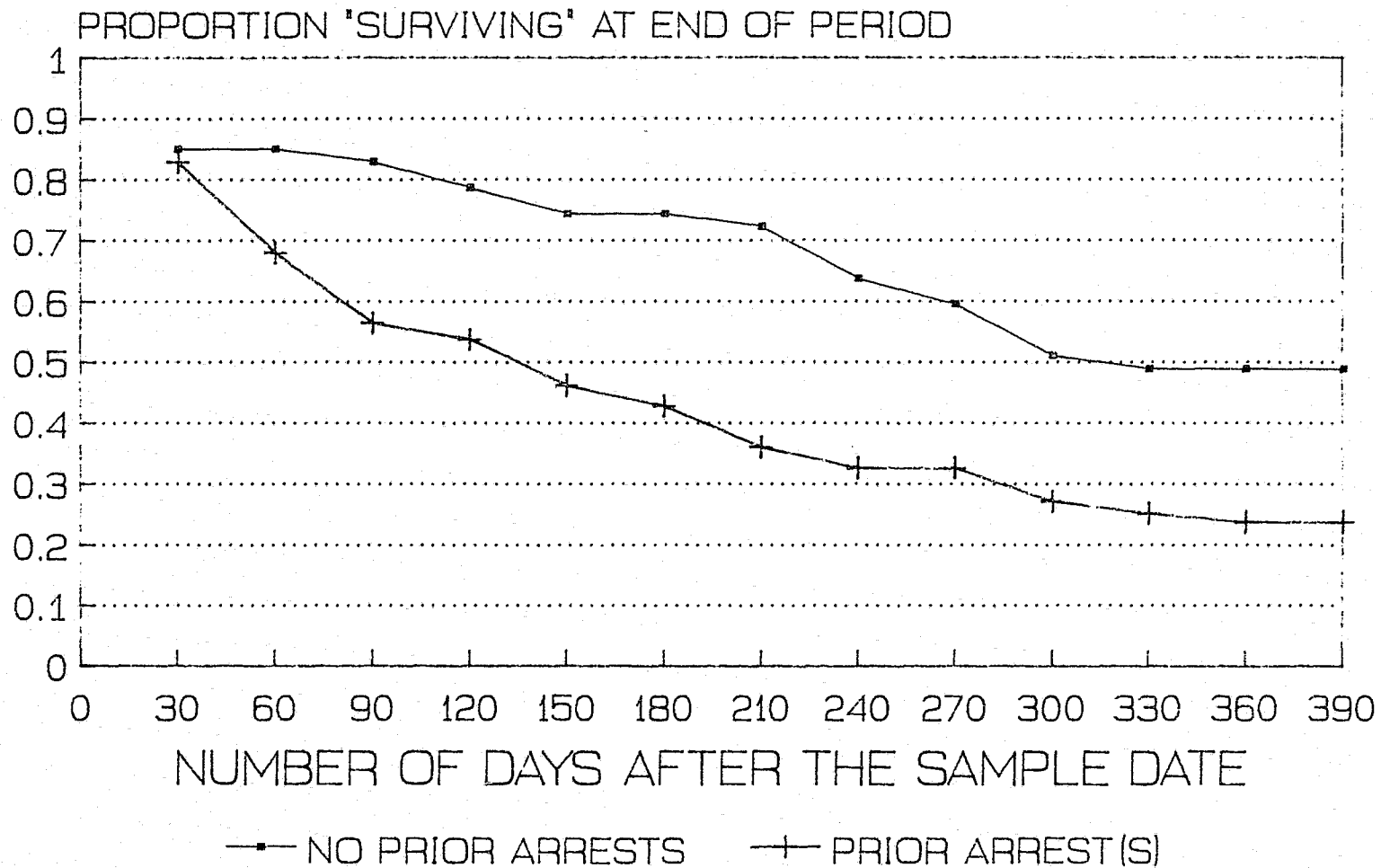
<sup>28</sup>The difference in survival rates for the two subgroups was statistically significant (D=12.4 with 1 d.f., p=.0004).

<sup>29</sup>For the AEP group the difference in survival rates between clients with no prior arrests and the 3 to 14 arrests was not statistically significant (D=.00 with 1 d.f., p=.98). For the comparison group the difference between these two subgroups was significant (D=10.6 with 1 d.f., p=.0011).

FIGURE 8

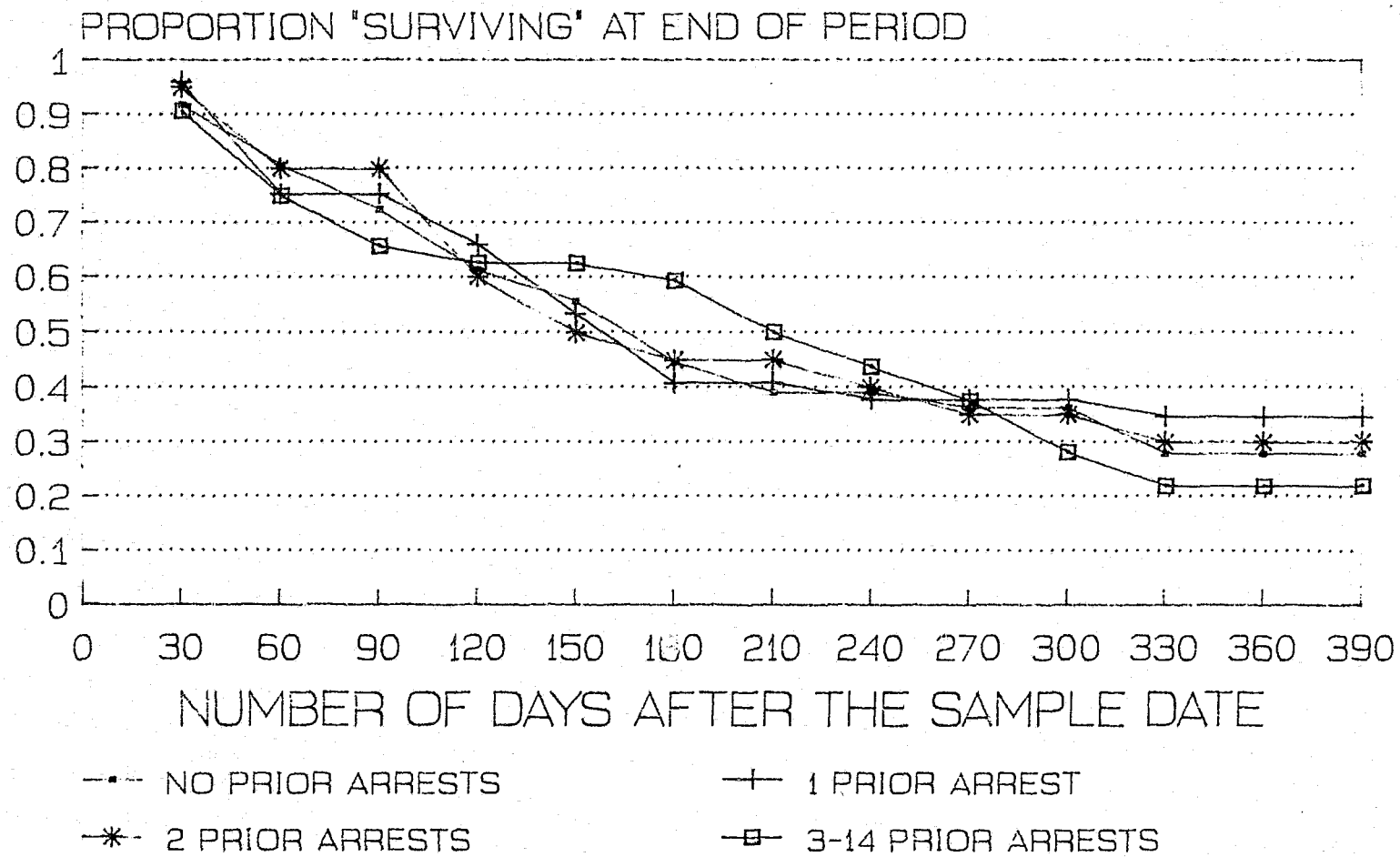
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# REARREST RATES FOR THE COMPARISON GROUP BY PRIOR ARRESTS



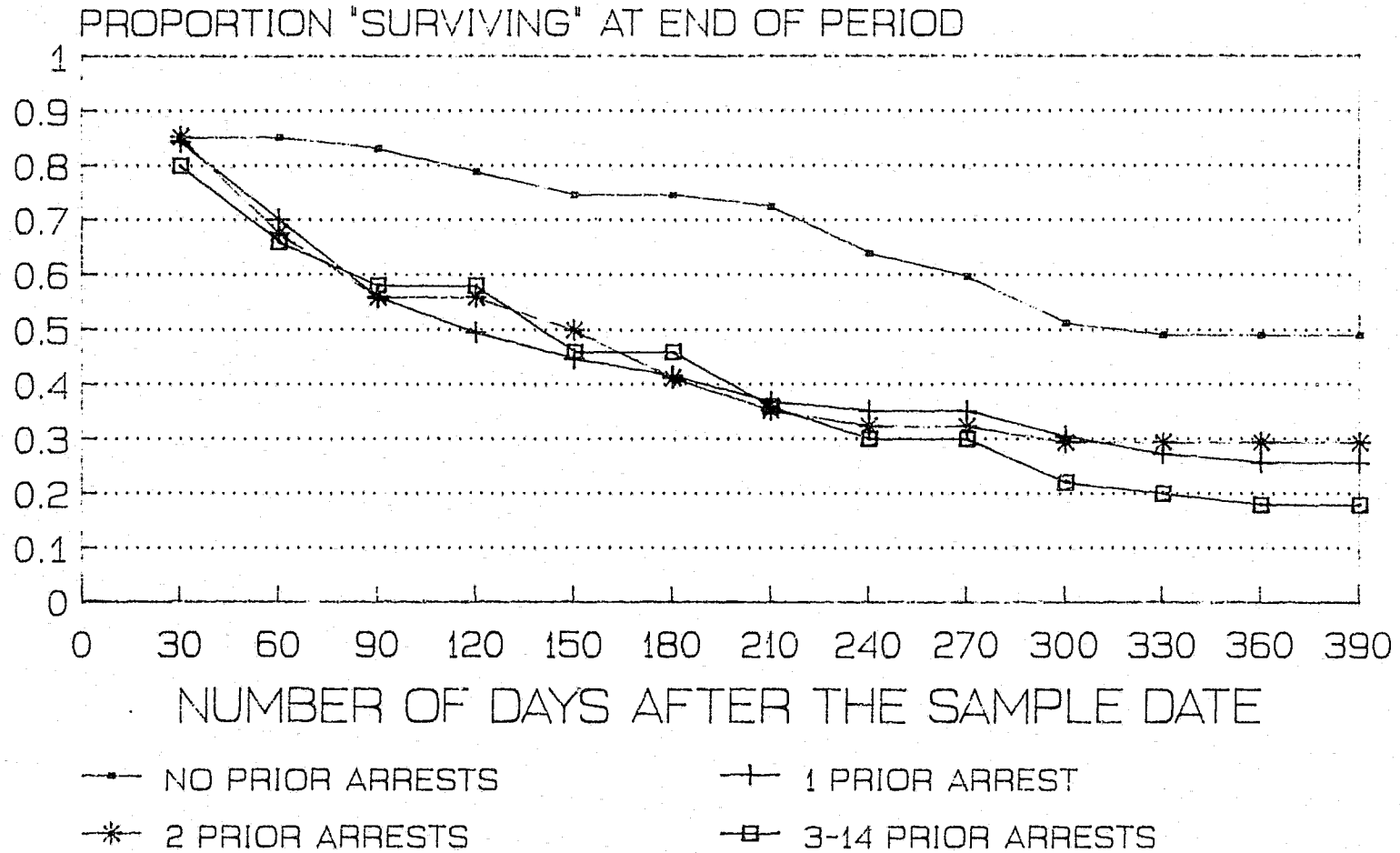
\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

FIGURE 9 \*  
 RERARREST RATES FOR THE AEP GROUP  
 BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS



\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

FIGURE 10 \*  
 REARREST RATES FOR THE COMPARISON GROUP  
 BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS



\* Rearrest rates during the sample period.

Second, the existence of a prior arrests or conviction had a much greater effect on the pacing of rearrests for the comparison group. The subjects with a prior arrest or prior conviction were rearrested more quickly and had substantially higher year-end rates than those with no prior criminal justice system involvement. This was not the case with the AEP group where the existence of an arrest or conviction did not greatly affect recidivism.

While the overall findings suggest that program participation had no effect on recidivism, there was some evidence that it may have at least delayed arrest, particularly among those clients at highest risk of early arrest. Though we are not certain, it is possible that absent any post-release participation in the program, the rearrest rates for clients with prior criminal histories would have closely mirrored the rates for their counterparts in the comparison group.

#### F. SUMMARY - REARREST FINDINGS

The recidivism analysis indicated that the rearrest rate for AEP clients greatly exceeded the program objective. While the objective was to have no higher than a 15 percent rearrest rate for the clients placed in a full-time activity, the actual rates were 70.6 percent for those with 90 days or more employment and 65.2 percent for those with less than 90 days time. The overall rate was about the same as that of a matched comparison group; approximately two out of every three persons were rearrested at the end of the one-year follow-up period. Among AEP clients, rearrest rates varied slightly according to level of program participation. Clients who participated after release had a lower rearrest rate than clients who never established contact; however, the rates for participants were little different from the comparison group, suggesting that level of participation had no effect on recidivism.

Although there was little overall difference in rearrest rates, comparison group subjects were rearrested somewhat more quickly, as evident by the lower mean and median times to first arrest and the monthly survival rates. Clients who were placed in



jobs had more time between their release from jail and first rearrest than those not placed. Thus, while placement did not prevent recidivism it may have at least delayed it. This finding is particularly significant in that it reaffirms the importance of both providing a placement and keeping the client employed. Other findings from the recidivism analysis are summarized as follows:

- **AEP clients were more likely to be rearrested for violent felony offenses. Slightly above half (51.1%) of the AEP arrests had a violent felony as the top rearrest charge.**
- **Even though more of the AEP rearrests involved violent felonies, the comparison groups rearrests were for more serious crimes (as measured by Penal Law severity). Three-fourths of the rearrests in the comparison group were for felonies compared to two-thirds for AEP clients.**
- **Among the rearrests, the conviction rate was high for both the AEP and comparison groups (83 and 91 percent, respectively); however, the comparison group convictions were for more serious crimes. More than half (52.2%) the comparison group convictions were for felonies compared to two-fifths (41.1%) for the AEP group.**
- **In the AEP group, 16- and 20-year-olds had the highest rearrest rates (72.7 and 75.0 percent, respectively). The rates for these two age groups were lower in the comparison group (68.4 and 58.9 percent, respectively).**
- **Rearrest rates were higher in both groups for defendants with prior criminal convictions. Seventy-five percent of the AEP clients with a previous conviction were rearrested compared to 80.8 percent for the comparison group. Of those with no prior conviction, the rates were 68.3 and 62.9 percent, respectively.**
- **Rearrest rates were higher in both groups for defendants with prior arrests. Nearly three-fourths (72.4%) of the AEP clients with prior arrests were rearrested compared to 68.9 percent for the comparison group. Of those without a prior arrest, the rates were substantially lower, 50.0 and 43.3 percent respectively.**

## V. CONCLUSION

The purpose in undertaking this evaluation was to determine the extent to which the AEP program achieved certain programmatic goals during the first year. Three of the goals pertained directly to program participation: How successful was the program in enrolling and placing clients in a full-time activity (either a job training program, a job or school) after their release from Riker's Island? The fourth goal was simply to reduce the likelihood of rearrest; more specifically, to have no higher than a 15 percent rearrest rate for the participants who received a full-time placement. In compiling and analyzing the data needed to make these assessments, we also learned something about the types of clients who enrolled. The evaluation then focused on whether there were client or case characteristics that distinguished successful from unsuccessful participants. Also, did rearrest rates differ among four subgroups (defined by the level of involvement in the program)? We elaborate on the findings below and also comment on the policy implications of this evaluation.

## STATISTICAL CONCLUSIONS

We found that the AEP program was only moderately successful during its first year. It enrolled 72 percent of the clients recruited at Riker's Island in the post-release phase (the goal was 80%) and placed 68 percent (the goal was 70%) in a full-time activity. However, the percentage placed in a full-time activity for a three-month period was far below the goal of 60 percent; of the clients placed, only 27 percent remained on the job for three months or more. The program was also not successful in lowering the rearrest rate; two-thirds were rearrested at least once within the course of the one-year follow-up period. Moreover, the recidivism rate for the AEP clients was slightly above that of a matched comparison group. Although the clients who participated after release had a lower rearrest rate than the clients who never enrolled, the rate for participants was still the same as it was

for the comparison group.

There was a difference in the speed at which rearrests occurred. The survival analysis showed comparison group subjects were rearrested more quickly. In each of the first five months the rearrest rate was higher for the comparison group. After the fifth month, the rearrest rates for the two groups were similar.

When time to first rearrest was examined, the data showed that the clients who were placed in a job had a higher mean time than those who did not enroll after release and those who enrolled but were never placed. The slower rearrest rate for the job placement subgroups was also evident in the survival analysis; by the sixth month of the follow-up period over half of the clients without contact or placement had been rearrest compared with 40 percent of those placed in jobs. However, by the end of the one-year follow-up period the differences between subgroups were minimal and the rates for the placement subgroups were similar to the comparison group. The length of employment time also did not affect rearrest in the way one might have expected. That is, the clients with shorter employment time (less than three months) were rearrested at a slower pace and had a lower overall rate at the end of the one-year follow-up than clients who worked longer (three or more months). While the reason for this finding was not clear, it should be noted that the over-three-month subgroup was comprised of only 17 clients. Given this small base, comparisons based solely on percentage differences must be viewed cautiously.

While there was little overall difference in rearrest rates for the AEP and comparison group, comparison group subjects were somewhat more likely to be rearrested for more serious offenses. Approximately three-fourths of the AEP rearrests involved a felony level charge compared with two-thirds of the comparison group rearrests. Accordingly, the percentage of rearrests resulting in a felony conviction was lower for the AEP group; 38.6 percent compared with 49.2 percent for the comparison group (these percentages, however, are subject to

change since not all rearrests had reached conviction at the time these data were compiled).

With regard to program participation, there were some notable differences that distinguished the successful from unsuccessful clients. Clients who worked the longest and thus, by program standards were considered most successful, initiated contact sooner and attended more counseling sessions than did the less successful clients. This subgroup also had more previous job experience and less prior involvement with the criminal justice system (as measured by number of prior convictions). Finally, the successful clients were slightly younger as evidenced by the larger proportion of 16-, 17-, and 18-year-olds in the two job placement groups.

It is important to bear in mind that the above findings were based on a relatively small sample. Thus, it was particularly difficult to make meaningful statistical comparisons between the various subgroups of AEP clients. Given the small sample size we cannot be certain if the findings from this study would be applicable to the current group of participants. Also, it is not uncommon for newly created programs to experience problems in the first year which may affect intended outcomes. We suspect that the AEP program has undergone changes in its second year and that these changes might alter some of the first-year findings.

## **POLICY CONCLUSIONS**

Although the reduction of recidivism is an appropriate goal for any program involved in the rehabilitation of offenders, we believe that the 15 percent recidivism rate goal set by AEP administrators was extremely low, as the findings from two recent studies of recidivism suggest.

In a study of the rearrest patterns of 537 felony offenders released from the Illinois State Prison during a three-month period in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority found that nearly half the releasees were arrested at

least once during the follow-up period, with 40 percent arrested by the end of the eighth month. An evaluation of the Vera Institute of Justice Community Service Sentencing Project (McDonald, 1986) revealed that 43 percent of the defendants admitted to the community service sentencing projects (in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx) were rearrested within six months of sentence. Data for the Manhattan participants showed that by the end of twelve months the proportion rearrested had grown to 69 percent.

While there are studies of treatment programs that have had lower rates of recidivism than the ones cited above (these can be found in the correctional literature), the programs are most often highly structured, require in-patient status and are highly selective in whom they admit. Frequently, offenders with lengthy criminal records or known psychological maladies are excluded on the grounds that they are too risky or unamenable to a particular treatment modality. The more enlightened correctional researchers argue that the probability of success is much greater when attempts are made to match treatment program with the needs of offenders. They contend that placement in the wrong type of treatment program can actually have adverse effects on participants.

In assessing AEP's high rate of rearrest the following points merit consideration:

1. The program did not have any criteria for selection, other than the client be within one month of release.
2. Information on psychological history was not available to staff at intake.
3. The clients selected for the program were in the age category criminologists refer to as the high crime-prone years.

Given the program's open admission policy and the age of clients, the attainment of a 15 percent recidivism rate would be difficult under the best of circumstances. We recommend that if the reduction of recidivism is to remain a goal, the rate be brought into line with recidivism findings from recent empirical studies of treatment programs for offenders.

We also caution against using the recidivism results from this study to conclude that employment does not have any effect on criminality. As this study revealed, the major problems administrators faced was keeping clients employed once placed. Perhaps if clients had worked longer or been paid a higher wage, the recidivism rate would have been lower.

As a result of this evaluation of the Aftercare Employment Program, certain findings emerged that have direct policy implications.

#### **1. Increased Use of School and Job Training Placements**

The data indicated that there was minimal use of school and job training placements. As reported, almost all placements were in a full-time job. With respect to school placements, we recommend that program administrators explore ways to include GED courses in the employment plan. While we recognize the difficulty in getting clients to work and attend classes, especially if classes are held during evening hours, the ability of these clients to obtain a competitive job after they leave the program is questionable without a high school diploma or basic reading and math skills. One approach might be to encourage clients who express interest in obtaining their GED to work at part-time jobs.

For those clients who can not be convinced of the long-term importance of a GED diploma, we suggest placement in a job training program rather than a full-time job. Since these training slots are expensive and limited in number, they should be offered only to clients who are genuinely interested in the job for which they will be trained and exhibit the qualities necessary to complete the training period.

## **2. Support Services During the Employment Period**

Although the program was successful in meeting its goal to place 70 percent of its clients in a full-time activity, the percentage who remained in the activity for a three-month period fell far short of the 60 percent goal. While the specific reasons for job terminations were not examined in this evaluation, this finding indicates the need for support services to assist clients in remaining employed once a placement is made. There is some empirical support for this recommendation; clients who worked for three months or more participated in more counseling sessions than did clients with less job time. In providing a more structured counseling component, requiring clients to attend a specific number of sessions, program staff would be in a better position to identify and address problems likely to affect job stability.

## **3. Use of Screening at Intake**

Currently, the AEP staff do not screen prospective clients before admitting them to the program. As noted, the only requirements are that clients be between the ages of 16 and 20, and within one month of release. The absence of specific selection criteria at intake assures enrollment of some clients for whom this type of program is inappropriate. This study showed that the successful clients (i.e., those who held jobs the longest) had more previous job experience, more schooling, higher reading and math scores, and fewer prior convictions than did less successful clients. The differences in the characteristics of successful and unsuccessful clients suggest that the use of selection criteria at intake may be useful in eliminating those persons unsuited for this type of employment program.

**APPENDIX A: SELECTION PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON SAMPLE**

In order to assess the impact of the AEP program on recidivism rates, the rearrest rate for AEP clients was compared to that of a matched comparison group. The following section describes the procedure used to select the comparison group and presents the demographic characteristics of the two groups.

**Selection Procedure**

In anticipation of using a comparison group in the recidivism assessment, information was obtained from the Department of Correction on all 16- to 20-year-old defendants released from Rikers Island, after serving sentence, from September 1985 through August 1986 who did not participate in the AEP program. Information included defendant NYSID, docket and indictment numbers (which were used to link cases to CJA's database), top conviction charge, admission and discharge dates, age at release and sex. The initial list consisted of 2,169 defendants. This number was further reduced to meet the requirements of the research design, which called for a sample of approximately 200 defendants matched to AEP clients on age, charge and prior criminal history, and released between November 1985 and August 1986. Several steps were required to select the final comparison sample.

First, defendants were grouped by age (16 through 20); defendants in each age category with a conviction charge that did not match the AEP group were eliminated. This step reduced the initial sample from 2,169 to 1,218. Second, the remaining cases in each age category were assigned a computer-generated random number, sorted in numerical order, and the first one-third in each category were selected (the small



number of 16-year-old defendants necessitated selecting all cases in that age category).<sup>1</sup> This procedure reduced the pool of eligible defendants to 409.

The selection of the final sample was based on prior criminal history; defendants whose prior conviction numbers exceeded that of the AEP clients for a given age and charge category were eliminated. Hence it was not possible, for example, to have a 20-year-old robber with four prior felony convictions if the maximum number was two for AEP clients in that age and charge category. The number in each age category was proportionate to the number in the AEP sample (e.g., 7.4 percent of the AEP sample was comprised of 16-year-olds, therefore approximately 7.4% of the comparison group had to be 16).

The final comparison group was comprised of 211 subjects. Although the variation in prior criminal history prevented an exact case-by-case match, the comparison sample closely approximated the AEP group. From a statistical standpoint, the difference in criminal history was not large enough to skew the recidivism findings; that is, one could not assert that the higher or lower rate between groups was due primarily to differences in prior criminal history.

## DEFENDANT AND CASE CHARACTERISTICS

The following tables provide frequency distributions for age, prior criminal history and conviction charge for the AEP and comparison groups.

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<sup>1</sup>The potential pool was narrowed to one-third of the cases in the various age categories because of time constraints. Early in the course of the data collection and cleaning it was discovered that several of the DOC cases did not have docket numbers. Since this identifier was the primary means through which cases were linked in the CJA database, the use of larger sample would have produced more cases with missing docket numbers and required more extensive search of the database to locate the proper case. Also, a one-third sample was deemed large enough to produce cases with the range of criminal convictions found among AEP cases.

## 1. Age

Table A-1 shows that differences in the percentage of defendants in the five age categories were minimal. In fact, the average age for the two groups was the same, 18.3 years. Examination of the percentages in each of the age categories reveals that for the 16-, 17-, and 20-year-old categories, the percentages in both groups are nearly identical. The largest difference is found among 18-year-olds, where the percentage for the comparison group is 3.9 points higher. The difference for 19-year-olds is even smaller; 2.1 percentage points higher for the AEP group.

## 2. Prior Criminal History

Table A-2 shows that in fact there were some differences in the criminal histories of the two groups. Most notably, a higher percentage of AEP clients had a criminal conviction prior to their arrest on the sample case.<sup>2</sup>

Prior conviction rates were higher for AEP clients in each of the three conviction categories, although the differences were small. For misdemeanors, which accounted for most convictions, the difference was 3.4 percentage points (33.3% vs. 29.9%), while for felonies it was 6.2 points higher (13.4% vs. 7.2%). Most of this difference was attributed to convictions for violent felonies; 9.2 percent of the AEP clients had a prior conviction for a violent felony compared to 4.6 percent for the comparison group.

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<sup>2</sup>The source of this information was the Division of Criminal Justice Services criminal history records. It should be noted that juvenile and Youthful Offender convictions are not reported in this source. Hence, the percentages in the "prior conviction" category may actually be higher than those listed in the table.

### **3. Case Characteristics: Charge Type and Severity Associated with the Conviction on the Sample Case**

Tables A-3 and A-4 present the distributions for the type of conviction charge associated with the sample case and the Penal Law severity classification. The three most frequent charges in both groups involved robbery, property crime and drug crime.

More comparison group subjects were convicted of robbery (35.1% vs. 28.9%) and property crimes (30.3% vs. 24.2%), while drug crimes were more prevalent in the AEP group (17.2% vs. 14.7%). The percentage convicted of "harm to persons" (includes murder, assault and rape) was higher for the AEP group, although the absolute numbers were small for both groups (AEP=8; Comparison group=6).

With regard to the severity of the convictions charge, approximately three-fourths of AEP clients were convicted of a felony compared to two-thirds for the comparison group. Among felonies, the largest difference is found in the B-felony category (4.8 percentage points higher for the AEP group); differences in the other categories were small (less than two percentage points). Slightly above a third of the charges in the two groups involved a D-level felony and no one was convicted of a Class A felony.

TABLE A-1

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## AGE OF DEFENDANT BY SAMPLE

DEFENDANT AGE	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
16 YEARS OLD	11	8.6%	19	9.0%
17 YEARS OLD	28	21.9	46	21.8
18 YEARS OLD	36	28.1	51	24.2
19 YEARS OLD	21	16.4	39	18.5
20 YEARS OLD	32	25.0	55	26.5
TOTAL	128	100.0%	211	100.0%

TABLE A-2

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

MOST SEVERE CONVICTION AS OF THE SAMPLE DATE:  
AEP AND COMPARISON GROUPS

CRIMINAL HISTORY	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
NO PRIOR CONVICTIONS	64	53.3%	122	62.9%
VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTIONS	11	9.2	9	4.6
OTHER FELONY CONVICTIONS	5	4.2	5	2.6
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	40	33.3	58	29.9
SUBTOTAL	120	100.0%	194	100.0%
SAMPLE CASE NOT FOUND	2		1	
RAP SHEET NOT AVAILABLE	6		16	
TOTAL	128		211	

<sup>a</sup> Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services Criminal History Sheets.

TABLE A-3

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## SAMPLE OFFENSE TYPE BY SAMPLE

SAMPLE OFFENSE	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
ROBBERY	37	28.9%	74	35.1%
BURGLARY	16	12.5	21	10.0
WEAPONS	8	6.3	9	4.3
HARM TO PERSONS <sup>a</sup>	8	6.3	6	2.8
DRUGS	22	17.2	31	14.7
PROPERTY <sup>b</sup>	31	24.2	64	30.3
OTHER <sup>c</sup>	6	4.7	6	2.8
TOTAL	128	100.0%	211	100.0%

a  
Includes assault, murder and rape charges.

b  
Includes larceny, grand larceny, possession of stolen property, jostling, attempted grand larceny and attempted possession of stolen property.

c  
Includes criminal trespass, possession of burglar tools, unauthorized use of a vehicle, theft of services, forgery and escape.

TABLE A-4

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## SEVERITY OF TOP CONVICTION CHARGE FOR THE SAMPLE ARREST BY SAMPLE

CHARGE SEVERITY	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
B FELONY	26	20.3%	31	14.7%
C FELONY	15	11.7	21	10.0
D FELONY	46	35.9	78	37.0
E FELONY	5	3.9	9	4.3
A MISDEMEANOR	31	24.2	70	33.2
B MISDEMEANOR	5	3.9	2	0.9
TOTAL	128	100.0%	211	100.0%

APPENDIX B

TABLES 1 - 21



TABLE 1

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## RACE OF DEFENDANTS

RACE	N	%
BLACK	87	68.0%
HISPANIC	37	28.9
WHITE	4	3.1
TOTAL	128	100.0%

TABLE 2

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## AGE OF DEFENDANT

DEFENDANT AGE	N	%
16 YEARS OLD	11	8.6%
17 YEARS OLD	28	21.9
18 YEARS OLD	36	28.1
19 YEARS OLD	21	16.4
20 YEARS OLD	32	25.0
TOTAL	128	100.0%

MEDIAN AGE= 18 YEARS OLD

TABLE 3

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## DEFENDANT'S LIVING STATUS

DEFENDANT LIVING WITH	N	%
ALONE	7	5.6%
BOTH PARENTS	38	30.4
MOTHER	50	40.0
MOTHER & RELATIVES OR SPOUSE & RELATIVES	6	4.8
RELATIVES	14	11.2
RELATIVES & FRIENDS	5	4.0
FRIEND	3	2.4
SHELTER	2	1.6
SUBTOTAL	125	100.0%
MISSING	3	
TOTAL	128	

TABLE 4

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## INDICATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

DEFENDANT RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE?	N	%
YES	12	9.7%
NO	112	90.3
SUBTOTAL	124	100.0%
MISSING	4	
TOTAL	128	
HOUSEHOLD RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE?	N	%
YES	44	35.5%
NO	80	64.5
SUBTOTAL	124	100.0%
MISSING	4	
TOTAL	128	

TABLE 5

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED BY THE DEFENDANT

<u>GRADE COMPLETED</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
4TH GRADE	1	0.8%
8TH GRADE	10	8.1
9TH GRADE	37	29.8
10TH GRADE	48	38.7
11TH GRADE	23	18.5
12TH GRADE	5	4.0
SUBTOTAL	<u>124</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
MISSING	4	
TOTAL	<u>128</u>	

MEDIAN = 10TH GRADE

TABLE 7

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
 AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION  
 \*  
 MATH SCORES OF DEFENDANTS

GRADE LEVEL	N	%
2ND GRADE	5	5.4%
3RD GRADE	5	5.4
4TH GRADE	5	5.4
5TH GRADE	13	14.1
6TH GRADE	13	14.1
7TH GRADE	14	15.2
8TH GRADE	19	20.7
9TH GRADE	7	7.6
10TH GRADE	4	4.3
11TH GRADE	2	2.2
12TH GRADE	5	5.4
SUBTOTAL	92	100.0%
MISSING	36	
TOTAL	128	

MEDIAN = 7TH GRADE

\*  
 CORRESPONDING TO GRADE LEVELS.

TABLE 6

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

\*

## READING SCORES OF DEFENDANTS

GRADE LEVEL	N	%
PRE-GRADE	2	2.2%
2ND GRADE	4	4.4
3RD GRADE	5	5.5
4TH GRADE	8	8.8
5TH GRADE	10	11.0
6TH GRADE	7	7.7
7TH GRADE	6	6.6
8TH GRADE	8	8.8
9TH GRADE	10	11.0
10TH GRADE	6	6.6
11TH GRADE	6	6.6
12TH GRADE	19	20.9
SUBTOTAL	91	100.0%
MISSING	37	
TOTAL	128	

MEDIAN = 8TH GRADE

TABLE 8

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## NUMBER OF PREVIOUS JOBS

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS JOBS	N	%
1 JOB	44	57.1%
2 JOBS	19	24.7
3 JOBS	12	15.6
4 JOBS	1	1.3
8 JOBS	1	1.3
SUBTOTAL	77	100.0%
NO PREVIOUS JOBS	48	
MISSING	3	
TOTAL	128	



TABLE 9

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## INDICATION OF PREVIOUS VOCATIONAL TRAINING

PREVIOUS VOCATIONAL TRAINING?	N	%
YES	24	19.7%
NO	98	80.3
SUBTOTAL	122	100.0%
MISSING	6	
TOTAL	128	

TABLE 10

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

\*

## TOTAL PRIOR ARRESTS FOR AEP CLIENTS

	N	%
NO PRIOR ARRESTS	36	30.0%
1 PRIOR ARREST	32	26.7
2 PRIOR ARRESTS	20	16.7
3 OR MORE PRIOR ARRESTS	32	26.7
SUBTOTAL	120	100.0%
SAMPLE CASE NOT FOUND	2	
RAP SHEET NOT AVAILABLE	6	
TOTAL	128	

\*

Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services Criminal History Sheets. Figures in this table reflect all arrests for felonies, misdemeanors and violations as of the conviction date of the sample case.

TABLE 11

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATIONMOST SEVERE CONVICTION AS OF THE SAMPLE DATE  
FOR AEP CLIENTS

CRIMINAL HISTORY	N	%
NO PRIOR CONVICTIONS	64	53.3%
VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTIONS	11	9.2
OTHER FELONY CONVICTIONS	5	4.2
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	40	33.3
SUBTOTAL	120	100.0%
SAMPLE CASE NOT FOUND	2	
RAP SHEET NOT AVAILABLE	6	
TOTAL	128	

TABLE 12

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION\*  
INDICATION OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS

PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS	N	%
YES	55	45.5%
NO	66	54.5
SUBTOTAL	121	100.0%
MISSING	7	
TOTAL	128	

\*

ACCORDING TO CLIENT.

TABLE 13

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

\*

## WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE

<u>NUMBER OF SESSIONS</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 SESSION	1	0.8%
2 SESSIONS	1	0.8
3 SESSIONS	2	1.6
4 SESSIONS	14	10.9
5 SESSIONS	4	3.1
6 SESSIONS	21	16.4
8 SESSIONS	13	10.2
9 SESSIONS	1	0.8
10 SESSIONS	71	55.5
SUBTOTAL	<u>128</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

MEDIAN = 10 SESSIONS

TABLE 14

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## FOLLOW-UP CONTACTS MADE

NUMBER OF CONTACTS	N	%
1 - 5 CONTACTS	23	26.1%
6 - 10 CONTACTS	32	36.4
11 - 15 CONTACTS	23	26.1
16 - 25 CONTACTS	10	11.4
SUBTOTAL	88	100.0%
NO CONTACTS	36	
NOT AVAILABLE	4	
TOTAL	128	

MEDIAN = 8 CONTACTS

TABLE 15

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATIONNUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN RELEASE DATE FROM RIKERS AND FIRST CONTACT  
DATE WITH THE AFTERCARE PROGRAM

	N	%
1 - 5 DAYS	43	48.9%
6 - 10 DAYS	16	18.2
11 - 15 DAYS	3	3.4
16 - 20 DAYS	6	6.8
21 - 25 DAYS	3	3.4
26 - 30 DAYS	2	2.3
OVER 30 DAYS	15	17.0
SUBTOTAL	88	100.0%
NO CONTACTS	36	
NOT AVAILABLE	4	
TOTAL	128	

MEDIAN = 6 DAYS

TABLE 16

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## NUMBER OF COUNSELING SESSIONS

NUMBER OF SESSIONS	N	%
1 - 2 SESSION	35	38.0%
3 - 5 SESSIONS	29	31.5
6 - 10 SESSIONS	21	22.8
11 - 20 SESSIONS	7	7.6
SUBTOTAL	92	100.0%
MISSING/NOT APPLICABLE	36	
TOTAL	128	

MEDIAN = 3 SESSIONS



TABLE 17

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## NUMBER OF FULL-TIME REFERRALS

<u>NUMBER OF REFERRALS</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
NONE	20	21.7%
1 REFERRAL	19	20.7
2 REFERRALS	15	16.3
3 REFERRALS	13	14.1
4 REFERRALS	9	9.8
5 REFERRALS	3	3.3
6 REFERRALS	6	6.5
7 REFERRALS	3	3.3
8 REFERRALS	2	2.2
10 REFERRALS	1	1.1
11 REFERRALS	1	1.1
SUBTOTAL	<u>92</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
NO CONTACTS	36	
TOTAL	<u>128</u>	

MEDIAN = 2 REFERRALS

TABLE 18

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PLACEMENTS

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS	N	%
1 PLACEMENT	34	54.0%
2 PLACEMENTS	16	25.4
3 PLACEMENTS	7	11.1
4 PLACEMENTS	3	4.8
5 PLACEMENTS	3	4.8
SUBTOTAL	63	100.0%
NO PLACEMENTS	29	
NO CONTACTS	36	
TOTAL	128	

\*  
INCLUDES MULTIPLE PLACEMENTS

TABLE 19

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## TYPE OF FIRST FULL-TIME PLACEMENT

<u>TYPE OF PLACEMENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
CLERICAL	34	55.7%
CRAFTSMEN	2	3.3
OPERATIVE	6	9.8
SERVICE WORKER	11	18.0
LABORER	8	13.1
SUBTOTAL	<u>61</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
NO CONTACTS	36	
NO PLACEMENTS	29	
NOT AVAILABLE	2	
TOTAL	<u>128</u>	

TABLE 20

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## SALARY OF FIRST FULL-TIME PLACEMENT

SALARY	N	%
\$3.25/HOUR	3	4.9%
\$3.35/HOUR	32	52.5
\$3.50 - \$5.50/HOUR	21	34.4
\$150 - \$210/WEEK	5	8.2
SUBTOTAL	61	100.0%
NO CONTACTS	36	
NO PLACEMENTS	29	
NOT AVAILABLE	2	
TOTAL	128	

TABLE 21

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS FOR THOSE PLACED

	N	%
1 - 30 DAYS	29	46.0%
31 - 60 DAYS	12	19.0
61 - 89 DAYS	5	7.9
90 - 120 DAYS	8	12.7
121 - 180 DAYS	6	9.5
181 - 253 DAYS	3	4.8
TOTAL	<u>63</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
(MEAN)	55.4	
(MEDIAN)	34.0	

APPENDIX C

TABLES 22 - 32

TABLE 22

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

AGE OF DEFENDANT AT RELEASE  
BY CATEGORIES OF AEP CLIENTS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

AGE AT ARREST	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
16 YEARS OLD	2	5.6%	3	17.6%	3	6.5%	3	10.3%
17 YEARS OLD	7	19.4	3	17.6	10	21.7	8	27.6
18 YEARS OLD	8	22.2	5	29.4	17	37.0	6	20.7
19 YEARS OLD	9	25.0	2	11.8	5	10.9	5	17.2
20 YEARS OLD	10	27.8	4	23.5	11	23.9	7	24.1
TOTAL	36	100.0%	17	100.0%	46	100.0%	29	100.0%

TABLE 23

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED BY AEP CLIENTS  
BY CATEGORIES OF AEP CLIENTS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

HIGHEST GRADE	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
4TH - 8TH GRADE	5	14.7%	0	0.0%	3	6.7%	3	10.7%
9TH GRADE	13	38.2	4	23.5	11	24.4	9	32.1
10TH GRADE	10	29.4	9	52.9	17	37.8	12	42.9
11TH GRADE	5	14.7	3	17.6	12	26.7	3	10.7
12TH GRADE	1	2.9	1	5.9	2	4.4	1	3.6
SUBTOTAL 9TH - 12TH GRADE	29	85.3%	17	100.0%	42	93.3%	25	89.3%
SUBTOTAL ALL GRADES	34	100.0%	17	100.0%	45	100.0%	28	100.0%
NOT AVAILABLE	2		0		1		1	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	



TABLE 24

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

MATH SCORES OF AEP CLIENTS  
BY CATEGORIES OF AEP CLIENTS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

MATH SCORE	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1ST - 8TH GRADE	7	87.5%	11	64.7%	36	83.7%	20	83.3%
9TH - 12TH GRADE	1	12.5	6	35.3	7	16.3	4	16.7
SUBTOTAL	8	100.0%	17	100.0%	43	100.0%	24	100.0%
NOT AVAILABLE	28		0		3		5	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	
(MEAN)			7.3		6.6		6.9	

TABLE 25

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

READING SCORES OF AEP CLIENTS  
BY CATEGORIES OF AEP CLIENTS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

READING SCORE	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1ST - 8TH GRADE	7	87.5%	9	52.9%	22	51.2%	12	52.2%
9TH - 12TH GRADE	1	12.5	8	47.1	21	48.8	11	47.8
SUBTOTAL	8	100.0%	17	100.0%	43	100.0%	23	100.0%
NOT AVAILABLE	28		0		3		6	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	
(MEAN)			8.3		8.0		7.2	

TABLE 26

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS JOBS  
BY CATEGORIES OF AEP CLIENTS ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS JOBS	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NO PREVIOUS JOBS	17	48.6%	3	17.6%	17	37.8%	11	39.3%
1 OR MORE	18	51.4	14	82.4	28	62.2	17	60.7
SUBTOTAL	35	100.0%	17	100.0%	45	100.0%	28	100.0%
NOT AVAILABLE	1		0		1		1	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	

TABLE 27

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## NUMBER OF POST-RELEASE CONTACTS BY GROUP

	GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4		TOTAL	
	JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 - 5 CONTACTS	5	29.4%	12	26.7%	6	23.1%	23	26.1%
6 - 10 CONTACTS	6	35.3	16	35.6	10	38.5	32	36.4
11 - 15 CONTACTS	5	29.4	12	26.7	6	23.1	23	26.1
16 - 25 CONTACTS	1	5.9	5	11.1	4	15.4	10	11.4
SUBTOTAL	17	100.0%	45	100.0%	26	100.0%	88	100.0%
NOT AVAILABLE	0		1		3		4	
TOTAL	17		46		29		92	
(MEAN)	8.9		9.2		9.5			
					NO POST-RELEASE CONTACTS		36	
					TOTAL		128	

TABLE 28

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

NUMBER OF POST-RELEASE COUNSELING SESSIONS  
BY GROUP

	GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4		TOTAL	
	JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 SESSION	0	0.0%	10	21.7%	7	24.1%	17	18.5%
2 - 5 SESSIONS	9	52.9	22	47.8	16	55.2	47	51.1
6 - 9 SESSIONS	4	23.5	9	19.6	5	17.2	18	19.6
10 - 20 SESSIONS	4	23.5	5	10.9	1	3.4	10	10.9
TOTAL	17	100.0%	46	100.0%	29	100.0%	92	100.0%
(MEAN)	6.5		4.6		3.7			
					NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		36	
					TOTAL		128	

TABLE 29

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN RIKERS RELEASE AND FIRST CONTACT BY GROUP

	GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4		TOTAL	
	JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 - 10 DAYS	13	81.3%	28	60.9%	18	69.2%	59	67.0%
11 - 30 DAYS *	2	12.5	8	17.4	4	15.4	14	15.9
31 OR MORE	1	6.3	10	21.7	4	15.4	15	17.0
SUBTOTAL	16	100.0%	46	100.0%	26	100.0%	88	100.0%
NOT AVAILABLE	1		0		3		4	
TOTAL	17		46		29		92	
(MEAN)	9.2		17.2		21.5			

NO POST-RELEASE CONTACTS 36

TOTAL 128

\*

Four clients in this category took over 100 days to make contact. Three were in group 4 and their times were 111, 124 and 127 days respectively. The fourth was in group 3 and had a time of 133 days.

TABLE 30

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS AS OF THE SAMPLE ARREST BY GROUP \*

	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NO CONVICTIONS	16	45.7%	12	70.6%	20	48.8%	15	55.6%
1 CONVICTION	12	34.3	3	17.6	6	14.6	7	25.9
2 - 10 CONVICTIONS	7	20.0	2	11.8	15	36.6	5	18.5
SUBTOTAL	35	100.0%	17	100.0%	41	100.0%	27	100.0%
SAMPLE CASE NOT FOUND	1		0		1		0	
RAP SHEET NOT AVAILABLE	0		0		4		2	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	

\* Source: Division of Criminal Justice Services, Criminal History Sheets.

TABLE 31

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## MOST SEVERE PRIOR CONVICTION BY GROUP

	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NO CONVICTIONS	16	45.7%	12	70.6%	20	48.8%	16	59.3%
VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTION	1	2.9	2	11.8	5	12.2	3	11.1
NON-VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTION	3	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.4
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION	15	42.9	3	17.6	16	39.0	6	22.2
SUBTOTAL	35	100.0%	17	100.0%	41	100.0%	27	100.0%
SAMPLE CASE NOT FOUND	1		0		1		0	
RAP SHEET NOT AVAILABLE	0		0		4		2	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	



TABLE 32

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## SAMPLE CASE CONVICTION TYPE BY GROUP

	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST-RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTION	12	33.3%	8	47.1%	22	47.8%	12	41.4%
NON-VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTION	10	27.8	6	35.3	14	30.4	8	27.6
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION	14	38.9	3	17.6	10	21.7	9	31.0
TOTAL	36	100.0%	17	100.0%	46	100.0%	29	100.0%

APPENDIX D

TABLES 33 - 45

TABLE 33

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF REARRESTS FOR AEP CLIENTS AND THE COMPARISON GROUP

TOTAL NUMBER OF REARRESTS	GROUP 1			GROUP 2			GROUP 3			GROUP 4			SUBTOTAL AEP SAMPLE			COMPARISON GROUP		
	N	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		N	JOB PLACEMENT FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS		N	JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		N	POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT		N			N		
		a	b		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%
1 REARREST	9	25.0%	32.1%	4	23.5%	33.3%	13	28.3%	43.3%	5	17.2%	27.8%	31	24.2%	35.2%	58	27.5%	41.7%
2 REARRESTS	9	25.0	32.1	8	47.1	66.7	12	26.1	40.0	8	27.6	44.4	37	28.9	42.0	33	15.6	23.7
3 REARRESTS	6	16.7	21.4	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.5	10.0	1	3.4	5.6	10	7.8	11.4	25	11.8	18.0
4 - 9 REARRESTS	4	11.1	14.3	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.3	6.7	4	13.8	22.2	10	7.8	11.4	23	10.9	16.5
SUBTOTAL	28	77.8%	100.0%	12	70.6%	100.0%	30	65.2%	100.0%	18	62.1%	100.0%	88	68.8%	100.0%	139	65.9%	100.0%
NO REARRESTS	8	22.2		5	29.4		16	34.8		11	37.9		40	31.3		72	34.1	
TOTAL	36	100.0%		17	100.0%		46	100.0%		29	100.0%		128	100.0%		211	100.0%	

a  
Percentage of all cases.

b  
Percentage of those with a rearrest.

TABLE 34

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## SEVERITY OF TOP REARREST CHARGE FOR AEP CLIENTS AND THE COMPARISON GROUP

	GROUP 1			GROUP 2			GROUP 3			GROUP 4			SUBTOTAL AEP SAMPLE			GROUP 5 COMPARISON GROUP		
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS			JOB PLACEMENT FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS			JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS			POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT								
	N	a %	b %	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
VIOLENT FELONY	16	44.4%	57.1%	3	17.6%	25.0%	15	28.3%	43.3%	13	44.8%	72.2%	45	35.2%	51.1%	57	27.0%	41.0%
NON-VIOLENT FELONY	12	33.3	42.9%	3	17.6	25.0%	12	26.1	40.0%	4	13.8	22.2%	31	24.2	35.2%	64	30.3	46.0%
MISDEMEANOR	0	0.0	0.0%	6	35.3	50.0%	5	10.9	16.7%	1	3.4	5.6%	12	9.4	13.6%	18	8.5	12.9%
SUBTOTAL	28	77.8%	100.0%	12	70.6%	100.0%	30	65.2%	100.0%	18	62.1%	100.0%	88	68.8%	100.0%	139	65.9%	100.0%
NO REARRESTS	8	22.2		5	29.4		16	34.8		11	37.9		40	31.3		72	34.1	
TOTAL	36	100.0%		17	100.0%		46	100.0%		29	100.0%		128	100.0%		211	100.0%	

a  
Percentage of all cases.

b  
Percentage of those with a rearrest.

TABLE 35

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

PENAL LAW ARTICLE OF MOST SEVERE ARREST CHARGE ACROSS REARRESTS  
BY SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
ROBBERY	22	25.0%	34	24.5%
DRUGS	17	19.3	25	18.0
BURGLARY	13	14.8	16	11.5
ASSAULT	13	14.8	7	5.0
LARCENY	10	11.4	25	18.0
WEAPONS	2	2.3	4	2.9
PROPERTY	8	9.1	19	13.7
RAPE	2	2.3	1	0.7
MURDER	1	1.1	3	2.2
OTHER	0	0.0	5	3.6
SUBTOTAL	88	100.0%	139	100.0%
NO REARRESTS	40		72	
TOTAL	128		211	

TABLE 36

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

PENAL LAW SEVERITY OF TOP ARREST CHARGE ON THE FIRST REARREST  
BY SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
A & B FELONIES	19	23.5%	28	20.9%
C FELONY	9	11.1	19	14.2
D FELONY	17	21.0	35	26.1
E FELONY	9	11.1	17	12.7
MISDEMEANORS	27	33.3	35	26.1
SUBTOTAL	81	100.0%	134	100.0%
SEVERITY UNKNOWN	7		5	
NO REARRESTS	40		72	
TOTAL	128		211	

TABLE 37

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## MOST SEVERE CONVICTION CHARGE ACROSS REARRESTS FOR AEP CLIENTS AND THE COMPARISON GROUP

	GROUP 1			GROUP 2			GROUP 3			GROUP 4			SUBTOTAL AEP SAMPLE			COMPARISON GROUP		
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS			JOB PLACEMENT FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS			JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS			POST RELEASE CONTACTS, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT								
	N	% <sup>a</sup>	% <sup>b</sup>	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
VIOLENT FELONY	5	13.9%	20.0%	2	11.8%	22.2%	6	13.0%	28.6%	3	10.3%	20.0%	16	12.5%	22.9%	23	10.9%	19.5%
NON-VIOLENT FELONY	6	16.7	24.0%	2	11.8	22.2%	2	4.3	9.5%	1	3.4	6.7%	11	8.6	15.7%	35	16.6	29.7%
MISDEMEANOR	14	38.9	56.0%	5	29.4	55.6%	13	28.3	61.9%	9	31.0	60.0%	41	32.0	58.6%	56	26.5	47.5%
VIOLATION	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	2	6.9	13.3%	2	1.6	2.9%	4	1.9	3.4%
SUBTOTAL	25	69.4%	100.0%	9	52.9%	100.0%	21	45.7%	100.0%	15	51.7%	100.0%	70	54.7%	100.0%	118	55.9%	100.0%
NO REARRESTS	8	22.2		5	29.4		11	34.8		11	37.9		40	31.3		72	34.1	
NO CONVICTIONS	2	5.6		2	11.8		8	17.4		3	10.3		15	11.7		15	7.1	
CONVICTION CHARGE NOT AVAILABLE	1	2.8		1	5.9		1	2.2		0	0.0		3	2.3		6	2.8	
TOTAL	36	100.0%		17	100.0%		46	100.0%		29	100.0%		128	100.0%		21	100.0%	

a  
Percentage of all cases.

b  
Percentage of those with a rearrest.

TABLE 38

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## MOST SEVERE SENTENCE ON ANY REARREST BY SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
IMPRISONMENT ONLY	51	73.9%	91	78.4%
PROBATION ONLY	1	1.4	3	2.6
IMPRISONMENT & PROBATION	2	2.9	4	3.4
FINE ONLY	1	1.4	1	0.9
FINE OR IMPRISONMENT	4	5.8	5	4.3
CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE	4	5.8	5	4.3
TIME SERVED	6	8.7	7	6.0
SUBTOTAL	69	100.0%	116	100.0%
SENTENCE/CASE PENDING	11		9	
NO CONVICTIONS	6		9	
NO REARRESTS	40		72	
SENTENCE NOT AVAILABLE	2		5	
TOTAL	128		211	



TABLE 39

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATIONLONGEST AMOUNT OF JAIL TIME IMPOSED ACROSS CRIMINAL COURT  
REARRESTS BY SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
TIME SERVED	9	18.8%	9	13.8%
0 - 60 DAYS	18	37.5	39	60.0
61 - 270 DAYS	14	29.2	14	21.5
1 YEAR	7	14.6	3	4.6
TOTAL	48	100.0%	65	100.0%

TABLE 40

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

\*

LONGEST AMOUNT OF PRISON TIME IMPOSED ACROSS SUPREME COURT  
REARRESTS BY SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	N	%	N	%
TIME SERVED	1	3.6%	0	0.0%
12 MONTHS OR LESS	12	42.9	29	49.2
16 MONTHS	0	0.0	2	3.4
18 MONTHS	6	21.4	9	15.3
24 MONTHS OR MORE	9	32.1	19	32.2
TOTAL	28	100.0%	59	100.0%

\*  
The sentence categories in this table represent the minimum amount of time on an indeterminate sentence.

TABLE 41

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## REARREST BY AGE AND SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	(N=100.0%)	% WITH A REARREST	(N=100.0%)	% WITH A REARREST
15 YEARS OLD	(11)	72.7%	(19)	68.4%
17 YEARS OLD	(28)	60.7%	(45)	73.9%
18 YEARS OLD	(35)	69.4%	(51)	64.7%
19 YEARS OLD	(21)	56.7%	(39)	66.7%
20 YEARS OLD	(32)	75.0%	(55)	58.9%
TOTAL	(128)	69.8%	(211)	65.9%

TABLE 42

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## REARREST BY MOST SEVERE PRIOR CONVICTION AND SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	(N=100.0%)	% WITH A REARREST	(N=100.0%)	% WITH A REARREST
NO PRIOR CONVICTIONS	(64)	68.8%	(122)	53.9%
VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTION	(11)	72.7%	(9)	66.7%
NON-VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTION	(5)	20.0%	(5)	60.0%
MISDEMEANOR CONVICTION	(40)	82.5%	(58)	84.5%
SUBTOTAL	(120)	71.7%	(194)	70.1%
SAMPLE CASE NOT FOUND	(2)	100.0%	(1)	100.0%
RAP SHEET NOT AVAILABLE	(6)	0.0%	(16)	12.5%
TOTAL	(128)	68.8%	(211)	65.9%

TABLE 43

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## REARREST BY SAMPLE OFFENSE AND SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP		COMPARISON GROUP	
	(N=100.0%)	% WITH A REARREST	(N=100.0%)	% WITH A REARREST
ROBBERY	(37)	54.9%	(74)	56.8%
BURGLARY	(16)	68.8%	(21)	71.4%
WEAPONS	(8)	50.0%	(9)	44.4%
HARM TO PERSONS <sup>a</sup>	(9)	62.5%	(6)	100.0%
DRUGS	(22)	63.6%	(31)	64.5%
PROPERTY <sup>b</sup>	(31)	80.6%	(64)	75.0%
OTHER <sup>c</sup>	(6)	83.3%	(6)	66.7%
TOTAL	(128)	68.8%	(211)	65.9%

<sup>a</sup> Includes assault, murder and rape charges.

<sup>b</sup> Includes larceny, grand larceny, possession of stolen property, jostling, attempted grand larceny and attempted possession of stolen property.

<sup>c</sup> Includes criminal trespass, possession of burglar tools, unauthorized use of a vehicle, theft of services, forgery and escape.

TABLE 44

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## TIME TO THE FIRST REARREST BY SAMPLE

	AEP GROUP			COMPARISON GROUP		
	N	%	CUM %	N	%	CUM %
0 - 30 DAYS	9	10.2%	10.2%	33	23.7%	23.7%
31 - 60 DAYS	18	23.5	33.7	22	15.8	39.5
61 - 90 DAYS	7	8.0	38.7	19	13.7	53.2
91 - 180 DAYS	29	33.0	71.7	23	16.5	69.7
181 - 355 DAYS	25	28.4	100.0%	42	30.2	100.0%
SUBTOTAL	88	100.0%		139	100.0%	
NO REARRESTS	40			72		
TOTAL	128			211		
(MEAN)	133.3			118.5		
(MEDIAN)	117.0			81.0		

TABLE 45

VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION INC.  
AFTERCARE PROGRAM EVALUATION

## TIME TO FIRST REARREST BY GROUP

	GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3		GROUP 4	
	NO POST RELEASE CONTACTS		JOB PLACEMENT FOR 90 DAYS OR MORE		JOB PLACEMENT FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		POST RELEASE CONTACT, BUT NO FULL-TIME JOB PLACEMENT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 - 30 DAYS	6	21.4%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%
31 - 60 DAYS	6	21.4	2	16.7	5	20.0	4	22.2
61 - 90 DAYS	1	3.6	1	8.3	2	6.7	3	16.7
91 - 180 DAYS	10	35.7	3	25.0	9	30.0	7	38.9
181 - 365 DAYS	5	17.9	5	41.7	13	43.3	2	11.1
SUBTOTAL	28	100.0%	12	100.0%	30	100.0%	18	100.0%
NO REARRESTS	8		5		15		11	
TOTAL	36		17		46		29	
(MEAN)	108.3		152.4		167.4		102.8	
(MEDIAN)	96.5		114.5		157.0		95.0	