ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Predictive Sentencing of 16-18 Year Old Male Habitual Traffic Offenders, 1969-1975 [Oklahoma]

Leo H. Whinery, et al.

ICPSR 8508

115282

PREDICTIVE SENTENCING OF 16-18 YEAR OLD MALE HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS, 1969-1975: [OKLAHOMA]

(ICPSR 8508)

Principal Investigator

Leo H. Whinery, et al.

First ICPSR Edition
Spring 1988

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

115292

Acknowledgement of Assistance

All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Consortium should acknowledge that fact as well as identify the original collector of the data. The ICPSR Council urges all users of the ICPSR data facilities to follow some adaptation of this statement with parentheses indicating items to be filled in appropriately or deleted by the individual user.

> The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The data for PREDICTIVE SENTENCING OF 16-18 YEAR OLD MALE HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS, 1969-1975: [OKLAHOMA] were originally collected by Leo H. Whinery, et al. Neither the collector of the original data nor the Consortium bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, each user of the ICPSR data facilities is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript or thesis abstract to the Consortium. Please indicate in the cover letter which data were used.

Leo H. Whinery, et al.

PREDICTIVE SENTENCING OF 16-18 YEAR OLD MALE HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS, 1969-1975: [OKLAHOMA] (ICPSR 8508)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to test different treatment modalities for habitual teenage traffic offenders. The principal investigators focused on three things: psychological motivation or investment of emotional or psychic energy which motivates offenders to violate the law, cognitive knowledge or lack of knowledge relevant to law violation, and values relevant to a person's concern for compliance with the law. Information was collected on the personality, family, and social traits of the offenders and a control group. School, court, and police records were also reviewed. Data are provided on different treatments in terms of traffic recidivism, accident involvement, and non-traffic recidivism. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All 16 to 18 year old males in Oklahoma between the years 1969 and 1975.
SAMPLING: Control groups were matched to offenders based on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.
NOTE: Part 5 has a Fortran program which may be used to produce tables for four variables over a six-year period. The table are included in the hardcopy codebook. No further documentation for the Fortran program is available.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PARTS 1,2: Descriptive Phase, Norman Oklahoma: Demographic Data and Demographic Subset Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 168 and 46
VARIABLES: 448
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 11

PART 3: Descriptive Phase, Norman Oklahoma: Sequentially Sentenced Group 2 Offenders in Predictive Phase Format Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 44
VARIABLES: 105
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PARTS 4,5: Quasi-Control Fine Group, Norman Oklahoma: Group 6, Offender and 6-Year Recidivism Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 140 and 121
VARIABLES: 181 and 24
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4 and 7

PARTS 6,7,8: Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman Oklahoma: Groups 1-5, Offender and Recidivism Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 27 to 65 per part
VARIABLES: 105
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3 to 4 per part

PART 9: Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman Oklahoma: 14-15 Year Olds Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 28
VARIABLES: 105
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 10: Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Tulsa Oklahoma: Tulsa Fine Control Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 65
VARIABLES: 105
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PARTS 11,12: Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Tulsa : Oklahoma: Groups 1-5, Sequentially and Predictively Sentenced Offender Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 51 and 82
VARIABLES: 105
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PARTS 13,14: Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Little Cities Oklahoma: Fine Control and Group 2 Sentenced Offenders Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 26 and 23
VARIABLES: 105
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

Descriptive Phase Data, Norman, Oklahoma

DES.DAT.NOR.OK — The Descriptive Phase Data, Norman, Oklahoma, consists of five data sets: the Master Dataset of Offender Demographic Data (DES.NOR.DEM.OFF); the Dataset Consisting of a Subset of Offender Demographic Data (DES.NOR.DEM.SUB); the Dataset of Sequentially Sentenced Group 2 Offenders in a Predictive Phase Format Data (DES.NOR.SEQ.PRE); the Dataset of the Quasi-Control Fine-Group Data (DES.NOR.G6.OFF); and the Dataset of Quasi-Control Fine Group, Six-Year Recidivism Data (DES.NOR.G6.REC).

DES.NOR.DEM.OFF — Descriptive Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Demographic Dataset, Norman, Oklahoma. [Master Dataset of Family and Social Background,

School, Personality, Court and Police Records of Parents, Siblings and Friends and Recidivism of the Probationer. See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 28-31 and Volume 3, Project Manual, Appendix 6, Descriptive Phase Code Manual, pp. 6-1 through 6-72]

DES.NOR.DEM.SUB — Descriptive Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Demographic Subset Dataset. [Subset of Variables of Data of Offenders Utilized in Constructing Sentencing Models. See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 28-31]

DES.NOR.SEQ.PRE — Descriptive Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Sequentially Sentenced Group 2 Offenders in a Predictive Phase Format Dataset.

DES.NOR.G6.OFF — Quasi-Control Fine Group, Norman, Oklahoma, Group 6, Offender Dataset [Sixteen - Eighteen Year-Old Male Habitual Traffic Offenders, Norman, Oklahoma, January 1, 1964 through December 15, 1968. See Final Report, Volume 2, Appendix 4-6(A)]

DES.NOR.G6.REC — Quasi-Control Fine Group, Norman, Oklahoma, Group 6, Offender Six-Year Recidivism Dataset. [A six-year recidivism follow-up study of Quasi-Control Fine Group 6. See Dataset Name DES.NOR.G6.OFF and the Final Report, Volume 2, Appendix 4-6(B)]

PRE.DAT.NOR.OK — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman, Oklahoma

PRE.DAT.NOR.OK — The Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase Data, Norman, Oklahoma, consists of four datsets: the Dataset Consisting of All Predictively Sentenced Offenders Groups 1 through 5 (PRE.NOR.G12345); the Dataset Consisting of Recidivism During First Year Following Treatment, Groups 1 through 5 (PRE.NOR.G12345.R1); and the Dataset Consisting of Recidivism During Two Years Following Treatment, Groups 1 through 5 (PRE.NOR.G12345.R2); and the Dataset Consis-

ting of the Fourteen to Fifteen Year-Old Offender Study (PRE.NOR.14 TO 15 YR).

PRE.NOR.G12345 — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Predictively Sentenced Offenders, Groups 1 through 5 [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 68 et seq. and Final Report, Volume 3, Project Manual, Appendix 7, Predictive Phase Code Manual, pp. 7-1 through 7-16]

PRE.NOR.G12345.R1 — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Recidivism During First Year Following Treatment, Groups 1 through 5 [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 79-90]

PRE.NOR.G12345.R2 — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Recidivism During Two Years Following Treatment, Groups 1 through 5, [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 79-90]

PRE.NOR.14TO15YR — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Norman, Oklahoma, Dataset of 14-15 Year Olds.

Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Tulsa, Oklahoma

PRE.DAT.TUL.OK — The Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase Data, Tulsa, Oklahoma consists of three datasets: the Tulsa Fine Control Dataset (PRE.TUL.GFC); the Sequentially Sentenced Offenders, Groups 1 through 5 Dataset (PRE.TUL.SSO.GALL); and the Predictively Sentenced Offenders, Groups 1 through 5 Dataset (PRE.TUL.PSO.GALL).

PRE.TUL.GFC — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Tulsa Fine Control Dataset [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 68 et seq.]

PRE.TUL.SSO.GALL — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Sequentially Sentenced Offenders,

Groups 1 through 5 Dataset [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 72 et seq.]

PRE.TUL.PSO.GALL — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Predictively Sentenced Offenders, Groups 1 through 5 Dataset [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 72 et seq.]

Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Little Cities (Ponca City and Blackwell and Ardmore, Madill and Durant), Oklahoma

PRE.DAT.LIT.OK — The Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase Data, Little Cities (Ponca City and Blackwell and Ardmore, Madill and Durant), Oklahoma consists of two datasets: the Little Cities Fine Control Dataset (PRE.LIT.GFC); and the Little Cities Group 2 Sentenced Offenders Dataset (PRE.LIT.G2).

PRE.LIT.GFC — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Little Cities, Oklahoma, Little Cities Fine Control Dataset [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 72 et seq.]

PRE.LIT.G2 — Predictive (Cross-Validation) Phase, Little Cities, Oklahoma, Group 2 Sentenced Offenders Dataset [See Final Report, Volume 1, The Study, pp. 72 et seq.]

CHAPTER I
ABSTRACT OF STUDY

Both observation and studies of habitual teenage traffic offenders appearing in the Norman, Oklahoma Municipal Criminal Court during the period 1969-1975 indicated that 16-18 year-old male traffic offenders committing at least three traffic offenses within a period of twelve months constitute a high risk group to the community. This risk may involve either the commission of subsequent traffic or non-traffic offenses, personal injury or property damage from the operation of motor vehicles, or the commission of subsequent felony crimes. A six-year follow-up study of 140 such offenders appearing in the Court and fined during 1964-1969 disclosed that there was a negligible correlation between this group's traffic record prior to the commission of a third offense within twelve months (offender's risk offense) and the offender's traffic recidivism over a six year follow-up period. This lack of association may be misleading in view of the comparative periods of time involved, possible maturation effects in the case of the traffic offender and the fact that the offenders still committed almost two-thirds of the average number of traffic offenses in the six year follow-up period as they did prior to the offender's risk offense. Moreover, there is a significantly high correlation of 0.428 between the groups prior traffic record and their commission of subsequent non-traffic offenses over the same period of time. Finally, of the 140 sixteen to eighteen year-old 1964-1969 offenders studied, 11 have since been convicted of charges as serious as, or more serious than, the violation of the drug laws, including such offenses as driving under the influence, burglary and larceny. This represented almost 8 percent of the total population studied.

Second, both experience and studies in the Norman area support the conclusion that the characteristics of the offenders in this 16-18 year-old population differed significantly from others in relation to their personality, family, school, social and police and court contacts backgrounds. A matched, though not contemporaneous, group of 160 non-offenders from the Norman High School, was compared across twenty-six background variables with the offenders of interest, our findings disclosed that there was a significant difference at the 0.0001 level of probability between offenders and non-offenders. Offenders were less education oriented, held lower status occupations, had fathers with fewer years of formal schooling, and were more automobile oriented than non-offenders.

Within the offender group of interest, studies also disclosed that the offenders also differed along varying psychosociological dimensions. Also, analyses disclosed that there was considerable temporal and regional stability among probationer types on critical variables. Moreover, subsequent comparisons between offenders having no recidivisms after adjudication and treatment with offenders who recidivated one or more times yielded a probability of less than 0.0001 that non-recidivators and recidivators were samples from the same population.

Third, the offenders in the group of interest appeared to continue to violate the law for different, though not always clear reasons. In generalized terms they seemed to do so because they were psychologically motivated to violate the law, they lacked a knowledge of the law with which they were expected to comply, or they did not agree with, or were not willing to submit to, the value judgments implicit in the law (or particular laws). Intuition also suggested that perhaps the characteristics of these offenders somehow correlated with the reasons for their continuing to violate the law.

If these three hunches and related confirmatory data are valid, they generalized forms of treatment, such as the usual fine, for this high risk group of drivers would not be likely to deter or reform many of these offenders. Accordingly, they should be treated by treatment modalities which are optimal for the characteristics of the particular offender involved. This requires a prediction in the sentencing process that certain types of offenders will respond to certain types of treatment better than to others.

The investigators therefore theorized that the offender in the high risk group had an orientation which was causally relevant to an explanation of his actions. This orientation may have one, or any combination, of three aspects. These were: 1) psychological motivation, that is, the investment of emotional or psychic energy which motivates him to violate the law; 2) cognitive knowledge, or lack of knowledge, relevant to the violation of law; and 3) values relevant to a person's concern for compliance with the law. Therefore, change in any one of these three orientations would have to come through the employment of a treatment modality related to either the offender's psychological motivations, his knowledge, or his values. By designing treatment modalities to effect changes in one, or all three of these aspects of the offender's orientation, it was hoped that changes in his behavior would follow. While these hypotheses stemmed initially from the observation of offenders in the courtroom, they are also associated with the two main, though often disputed, explanations of criminologists for the commission of illegal behavior, namely, that delinquency is a problem which can be explained in terms of the psychological attitudes, knowledge, or values of the individual in contrast to the position that delinquency is essentially socially or environmentally based. This project was grounded on the former view.

Accordingly, with reference to the hypothesized orientation of the offenders of interest, treatment modalities were designed involving psychological counseling, drivers education and the consequences of bad driving habits. The first treatment modality implemented the notion that the delinquency is a problem which can be explained in terms of psychological motivation drivers education deals with the problem as one of cognition, and the treatment group on counseling on the consequences of bad driving habits looks to changing a person's values in attitudes toward traffic law enforcement.

Five treatment groups were utilized to implement the conceptual scheme. First, as a form of control, though not a pure control, one group (Group I) was fined and tested, but not required to attend any treatment sessions. Second, three other treatments were developed to implement the three innovative treatment modalities. They each consisted of twelve one hour counseling sessions at the rate of one hour per week for a period of twelve weeks. A curriculum was developed for each treatment to control the subject content of each session. Psychological counseling was approached from the theoretical position of Glasser, Reality Therapy (1965) and involved the offender, his relationship to society, his peers, his family and himself, with some emphasis on driving behavior. Drivers education consisted of acquainting the offender with the vehicle, the qualifications required for operating a motor vehicle, and the rules of the road. Counseling on the consequences of bad driving habits involved counseling with respect to damage to persons and property, emphasizing damage to the offender, to persons other than the offender and to the victim's family. All treatments consisted of group counseling composed of six offenders and one probation officer with the exception of psychological counseling in which the two strategies of individual and group counseling were employed, thus yielding the five different treatment groups to implement the conceptual scheme: Group I (Fine); Group II (Individual Psychological Counseling); Group III (Group Psychological Counseling); Group IV (Drivers Education); and Group V (Counseling on the Consequences of Bad Driving Habits).

However, the precise characteristics of the traffic offenders in the high risk group under study with reference to anyone of the three mentioned orientations was largely unknown. Predicting the types of offenders which would respond successfully to one or the other of the treatment modalities required the construction of a predictive sentencing model based upon the characteristics of the offenders in relation to the success of the treatment.

The methodology to test the validity of the predictive sentencing scheme involved two phases: a descriptive phase and a predictive phase. During the descriptive phase beginning in December, 1969, and ending May 31, 1973, 265 16 to 18 year-old Norman area male traffic offenders committing three offenses within a period of twelve months were sentenced sequentially, in groups of six, into each of the five different treatment groups. Of this number, 214 completed

treatment. Of the fifty-one offenders dropped from the program, only 14 were due to their refusal to cooperate. All others were dropped either because they left the area or were mistakenly sentenced into the program.

Data were collected in the personality, family, social, school, and court and police records domains of the offenders sequentially sentenced into the program. Following intake and testing, the offenders were then counseled according to the established counseling format by graduate students in law, psychology and sociology and law enforcement officers. The counseling sessions were monitored by tape recording to determine the degree of adherence to the curriculum.

The relative effectiveness of the treatments during the descriptive phase was assessed by using the three criterion variables of traffic recidivism, accident involvement, and non-traffic recidivism within one year following completion of the treatment as the measure of success of the treatments. Final results in the three criterion variables of the 214 offenders sequentially sentenced and completing their year of recidivism disclosed that Treatment Group II (Individual Psychological Counseling) and Group V (Counseling on the Consequences of Bad Driving Habits) appeared most effective. Further, a four-year follow-up study of Groups I and II disclosed that the treatment effectiveness of Group II persisted throughout this period.

Utilizing the results of the descriptive phase and the personality-socio-economic differences between recidivators and non-recidivators within each group, prediction equations were developed for use in sentencing the offenders from the target group discriminately into that treatment group which would be optimal for them in reducing their recidivism.

The predictors most accurately forecasting traffic recidivism within each group appeared generally compatible with the conceptual scheme motivating the development of the treatment modalities. In Group I, the fine group, the predictors which emerged were "Other Sources of Income", "Club Membership" and MMPI 9, (Hypomania). If the offender's family had no source of income in addition to wages or business income, he was less likely to recidivate; if he belonged to at least one club, he was less likely to recidivate; and if his score on Hypomania was low, he was less likely to recidivate. Absence of other sources of income was interpreted to connote absence of substantial discretionary money; club membership was viewed as reflecting conformity, while a low score on Hypomania was taken to indicate that the probationer was "...reliable, practical, balanced and mature with home and family interests" (Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1960). In summary, less access to money, membership in at least one club, and a lower score on the psychological variable, Hypomania, on the whole suggested the utility of the fine with subjects possessing these characteristics, a result which the Investigators believed possessed considerable face validity.

Turning to Group II, Individual Psychological Counseling, it is noteworthy that three psychological variables emerged in predicting which offenders should be given this treatment. The three were MMPI 6, (Paranoia), MMPI 9, (Hypomania) and MMPI 10 (Social Introversion). The higher the probationer's score on paranoia combined with a lower score on Hypomania and a lower score on social introversion, the less likely he was to recidivate. "The concept of paranoia involves a set of delusional beliefs, frequently including delusions of reference, influence, and grandeur. Although the persons showing these personality features may appear to be well-oriented to reality, they may show misperceptions or misinterpretations of their life situations that are markedly out of keeping with their ability, intelligence, and orientation in the social structure" (Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1960). Hypomania was described in the discussion of Group I predictors. However, social introversion was found to operate only as a suppressor variable.

The expectations of the Investigators in relation to the results achieved in Group III are more difficult to interpret, because the predictors which emerged were different from the Group II predictors. These were "holders of school office" and the MMPI 14 (Validity Scale). Although the content of Group III was identical to Group II, it must be borne in mind that Group III involved a group of six probationers rather than individual counseling. The fact that holders of at least one school office, an indication of social orientation, were less likely to recidivate after treatment in Group III was suggestive of the fact that effective interaction in the group setting may occur with greater frequency for socially oriented offenders. A psychological variable did emerge for Group III, namely MMPI 14 (Validity). It is interesting

to observe that this psychological variable was combined in this group with a school oriented variable in that the more socially oriented the offender and the more "normal" he was, the less likely it was he would recidivate.

With respect to Group IV, the predictors which emerged, "Parents Feel College Essential" and "School Office", were interesting when these two predictors are viewed as reflecting a strong educational orientation by both the offender and his parents. It is not surprising that variables which reflect strong educational orientation predicted success in Group IV since Drivers Education was the most didactic of all the treatments. On the other hand, contrary to expectation, none of the following variables accounted for any appreciable criterion variance (traffic recidivism) in Group IV: score on driver's test before treatment, score on same test after treatment and gain score. The correlations between these three variables and traffic recidivism were 0.03, 0.08, and 0.06 respectively. This was true in spite of the fact that the average gain score (20.4 points) on the driver's education test was substantial.

Offenders from Group V were less likely to recidivate if none of their friends drag raced and if the offender himself scored at least moderately high on MMPI 11, (Anxiety). This appeared supportive of the Investigators' hunch. Moreover, the emergence of the variable "Friends Drag" is consistent with the criminological theory of deviant subcultures whose values are inconsistent with community norms.

Using multiple linear regression analyses, the following predictive sentencing model was developed for the predictive phase of the project:

Group I: Predicted Number of Traffic Recidivisms (PNTR) (PNTR) = (-0.2754) (other source of income) - (0.3027) (club membership) + (0.0091) (MMPI 9) + 0.2977.

Group II: PNTR = (-0.0310) (MMPI 6) + (0.0341) (MMPI 9) + (0.0217) (MMPI 10) - 1.2005.

Group III: PNTR = (-0.3128) (School Offices) + (0.0135) (MMPI 14) - 0.1464.

Group IV: PNTR = (0.0788) (College Essential) - (0.4541) (School Offices) + 0.6531.

Group V: PNTR = (-0.4545) (Friends Drag) - (0.0172) (MMPI 11) + 2.0142

Post-diction studies were then undertaken to measure the accuracy of the classification of recidivators and non-recidivators had the equations been employed for assigning the offenders to the treatment modalities. These studies suggested that in each instance, albeit with a more complex procedure, the use of the prediction equations would produce better results than the simpler strategy of just assigning offenders to the treatment group in which the observed recidivism rate was lowest.

Although several mathematical procedures exist for estimating the amount of R^2 shrinkage when regression (prediction) weights based on one sample are applied to a new sample, these methods are estimates based on rather stringent theoretical assumptions. In a word, there existed no feasible substitute to the cross-validation of the predictive sentencing equations, namely, applying the equations to an entirely new set of subjects to determine the efficacy of the predictive sentencing model.

The predictive (cross-validation) phase of the project was initiated in Norman, Oklahoma, on June 1, 1972, and terminated on July 31, 1973, with a total of 81 offenders optimally sentenced into the five different treatment modalities. However, unlike the descriptive phase and to enhance the validity of the data derived from the cross-validation, a "Control Fine Group" was established by randomly assigning the offender in the group of interest to either a fine group or predictive sentencing. In the case of the offender who was randomly fined he was assessed the uniform fine of $20, required to pay the fine, and released without testing, thus providing the Investigators with a pure control group against which to validate the predictive sentencing scheme. If the offender was randomly selected for predictive

sentencing he was tested on the predictor variables and fined or counseled depending upon the treatment that was determined to be optimal for him after computing his predicted number of traffic recidivisms (PNTR) within each of the five treatment modalities.

Contemporaneous with the initiation of the predictive phase in Norman, the sentencing scheme was also implemented in four other Oklahoma regions. These communities were the Tulsa, Lawton, Madill-Durant-Ardmore, and Ponca City-Blackwell areas of Oklahoma.

At the termination date of predictive sentencing in Norman, of the 113 offenders in the group of interest, 32 were randomly fined, 53 were predictively sentenced and completed treatment and 28 were dropped from the program. In Tulsa, because of the large population a more elaborate cross-validation scheme was devised and employed. A total of 293 offenders were sentenced. Ninety seven offenders were randomly fined, 72 were sequentially sentenced into the five treatment groups, thus replicating the descriptive phase in Norman; and 124 were predictively sentenced employing the predictive sentencing model. In the two areas of Ardmore-Madill-Durant and Ponca City-Blackwell (Little Cities) only the Fine Control and Individual Psychological Counseling were employed as treatments because of related sparse population and time constraints. In these areas 23 offenders were fined and twenty-three were counseled. In Lawton the intent was to duplicate the predictive phase strategy employed in Norman because of an anticipated rate of intake similar to, or greater than, that of Norman. However, failure of administrative control resulted in only ten offenders being sentenced into the program, thus rendering impossible the assessment of the utility of the predictive sentencing model in this region.

In the case of traffic recidivism the Fine Control remained relatively stable throughout the three phases of the project. Of the five treatment groups employed during the predictive phase of the project in Norman, neither Groups I, III, IV, or V demonstrate any significant utility as treatment modalities for 16-18 year old male habitual traffic offenders, a fact forecasted to some extent from descriptive phase data. If for no other reason there were simply too few offenders within the target population who were predicted to benefit from these treatments.

The treatment effectiveness of Group II, individual counseling, declined sharply from the descriptive phase to the Norman, Tulsa, and Little Cities predictive phase. Group II, except in Tulsa, continued to show relatively greater effectiveness in reducing accident involvement and non-traffic recidivism throughout the project than with the matched fine control groups. Thus, during the predictive phase, the overall practical efficiency (reliable reduction in traffic recidivism) of the predictive sentencing model was null.

While the results for Tulsa were equivocal, for Norman and the Little Cities, the theoretical efficiency (the predictability) of the model was quite high. That is, the predicted traffic recidivism and the observed traffic recidivism were still highly correlated. Hence, the perplexing picture emerged in which the sentencing equations accurately predicted recidivism but at a much higher level than in the descriptive phase.

Indeed, the findings from the predicted phase suggested four anomalies. First, why was Group II less effective in reducing traffic recidivism in the predictive phase than in the descriptive phase? Second, why did the treatment effectiveness of Group II persist over a four year follow-up period for those probationers counseled during the descriptive phase? Third, why should Group II be less effective in reducing traffic recidivism but remain relatively effective in reducing accident involvement and non-traffic recidivism? Fourth, why was the cross-validated R so high, but the practical efficiency of the Group II sentencing equation so low?

There are numerous conventional explanations which could possibly account for the contradictory findings. The first of these is that there was no treatment effect operating; rather, a Hawthorne effect was mistaken for treatment effect. Thus, Group II's treatment effectiveness was merely a placebo diminishing with the passage of time. This explanation, however, appears to be refuted when one considers the persistance of Group II treatment effectiveness during the descriptive phase over the four year follow-up period extending into the predictive phase.

A second explanation was that the apparent differences between groups and across time were merely artifacts of changes in enforcement practices, court procedures, probationary practices and administrative control over the project. It does, however, seem highly implausible that any of the changes could differentially affect treated groups particularly when one considers the randomized design of the strategy for the predictive phase.

Still, a third plausible explanation for the changes in effectiveness is a dramatic change in the characteristics of the target population. Hereagain, by the logic of randomized assignment, differences in the population could affect overall mean levels, but it seems hardly reasonable that they would affect differences in mean levels. Moreover, a discriminant analysis based on the ten predictor variables showed that the characteristics of the probationers were regionally temporally stable.

The resultant implausibility of the conventional explanations of the deterioration in treatment effectiveness between the descriptive and predictive phases suggested that some external, exogenous factor was undermining the treatment process itself. Four types of exogenous data were examined to determine what, if any, external factor might have affected treatment during the predictive phase. These were economic (unemployment) indicators, stress indicators, traffic law enforcement indicators and crime indicators. This study suggested a very close association between unemployment and treatment effectiveness, particularly since the rise in unemployment beginning in 1972 parallels reasonably well the loss in treatment effectiveness from the descriptive to the predictive phase. Such an exogenous variable as unemployment which would affect only the treatment process itself may then explain the continuing theoretical predictability of the Group II sentencing equation while, at the same time, having such little utility. Any predictive sentencing scheme must then adequately account for and measure the effect of variables external to the treatment process itself if reliable prediction is to be made.

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 01	01-02
Probation Sentence Form		Case Number — Place "O" before 5-digit case number for boys having been previoulsy tested.	04-08
Program Placement Form Q. 2	1.	Treatment Group 1 - Fines 2 - Individual Counseling on Deviant Motivation to Violate Traffic Laws 3 - Group, Counseling on Deviant Motivation to Violate Traffic Laws 4 - Driver's Education 5 - Grup Counseling on the Consequences of Illegal Driving Practices 9 - Drop Outs	09
PPF Q. 2	2.	Phase (Assign serially) 01 - I, II, III, IV, V 02 - Ia, IIa, ... 03 - Ib, IIb, ... 04 - Ic, IIc, IIIc, etc. 05 - Id, IId, etc. 06 - Ie, IIe, etc. 07 - If, IIf, etc. 08 - Ig, IIg, etc. 09 - Ix, IIx, etc.	10-11
PPF Q. 6	3.	Probation Officer (See Supplement 1) 01 - 02 - 03 - 04 - 05 - 06 - } Identity Undisclosed 07 - 08 - 09 - 10 - 11 - 12 -	12-13
		BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Personal Data Form Q. 4	4.	Birthdate a. Month 1 - January 2 - February 3 - March 4 - April 5 - May 6 - June 7 - July	14-15

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
	8 - August 9 - September 10 - October 11 - November 12 - December	16-17
	5. Year (Code last two digits) 56 - 1956 60 - 1960 b - N.R.	
Personal Data Form Q. 6	6. Ethnic Group 1 - Negro 2 - White 3 - American Indian 4 - Oriental 5 - Mexican-Spanish-Latin American 6 - Other b - N.R.	18
PDF Q. 7	7. Birthplace (See supplement 2 for maps and populations) a. Geographic Region 1 - Norman 2 - Cleveland County, not Norman 3 - Oklahoma, not Cleveland County 4 - Region VI, Southwest - Ariz., N. Mex., Tex., (Okla) 5 - Region I, New England - Conn., Maine, Mass., N. Hamp., R.I., Vt. 6 - Region II, Mid-Atlantic - Del., Wash, DC, Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa. 7 - Region III, Great Lakes - Ind., Mich, Ohio, Ill., Wisc. 8 - Region IV, Plains - Iowa, Kan., Minn., M., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak. 9 - Region V, Southeast - Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ken., La., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Va., W. Va. 10 - Region VII, Far West & Rocky Mt. - Alaska, Cal., Colo., Ha., Id., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah., Wash., Wy. 11 - Other, Non-U.S. b - N.R.	19-20
	8. b. Rural-Urban Community 1 - Open country; Farm Community 2 - Small town; less than 10,000 3 - Medium-size town (Norman) 4 - Big city - Central 5 - Big city - Suburb b - N.R.	21
PDF Q. 8	9. Lifetime Residence (Code same as item #7, part a, page 2)	22-23

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 9	10. Length of Norman Residence 01 - 1 yr. or less ↓ 18 - 18 yrs. 00 - No Norman residence b - N.R.	24-25
PDF Q. 10	11. 1 - If Subject's home address is street address. 2 - If Subject's home address is route number. b - N.R.	26
PDF Q. 11	12. Own or Rent 1 - Family owns 2 - I own 3 - Rent 4 - Don't know b - N.R.	27
PDF Q. 12	13. Number of Families in Building 1 - One 2 - Two 3 - Three 4 - Four or more 0 - None b - N.R. 5 - Undocumented Code	28
PDF Q. 13	14. Number of People in Family Dwelling 1 - 2 2 - 3 3 - 4 4 - 5 5 - 6 6 - 7 7 - 8 8 - 9 9 - 10+ b - N.R.	29
PDF Q. 14	15. Number of Rooms 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ b - N.R.	30

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 15	16. Home Mobility a. Number of moves last year. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	31
	17. b. Number of moves 2 years ago. (Subtract # of moves in past year from # of moves in past 2 years) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	32
	18. c. Number of moves 3 years ago. (Subtract# of moves in past 2 years from # of moves in past 3 years) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	33
PDF Q. 16	19. Marital Status 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Divorced 4 - Separated b - N.R.	34
PDF Q. 17	20. Number of Dependents 1 - 1 2 - 2 3 - 3 4 - 4+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	35
PDF Q. 46	21. Marital Status of Parents 1 - Living together 2 - Divorced 3 - Separated 4 - Father deceased 5 - Mother deceased 6 - Temporarily living apart b - N.R.	36

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 47	22. Acting as Father 1 - Father at home 2 - Father not at home 3 - Step-father 4 - Foster father 5 - Grandfather 6 - Other relative (Brother, Uncle, In-law, etc.) 7 - Other adult 0 - No one b - N.R.	37
PDF Q. 49	23. Acting as Mother 1 - Mother living at home 2 - Mother not at home 3 - Step-mother 4 - Foster mother 5 - Grandmother 6 - Other relative (Sister, Aunt, In-law, etc.) 7 - Other adult 0 - No one b - N.R.	38
PDF Q. 51	24. Father's Schooling 1 - None, some grade school 2 - Completed grade school 3 - Some high school 4 - Completed high school 5 - Technical or business post-high school 6 - Some college 7 - Completed college 8 - Graduate or professional school 9 - Don't know b - N.R.	39
PDF Q. 52 "Business Schools" given College equivalent. Vocational courses other than Business schools have no college equivalent and "high school" level is given. Same with Mother	25. Father's Education 98 - College: 5 or more 93 - 4 89 - 3 86 - 2 83 - 1 67 - High School: 4 (12th grade) 49 - 3 42 - 2 34 - 1 (9th grade) 23 - Elementary: 8 13 - 7 08 - 5 & 6 04 - 3 & 4 02 - 1 & 2 01 - None b - N.R.	40-41

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 53	26.	Mother's Schooling (Code same as item #24, page 5)	42
PDF Q. 54	27.	Mother's Education (Code same as item #25, page 5)	43-44
PDF Q. 55	28.	Father's Occupation (See Supplement 3 for more detailed list) * 90 - Professional, technical, & kindred workers 81 - Managers, officials, proprietors except farm 71 - Clerical, sales, & kindred workers 58 - Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers 45 - Operatives & kindred workers 34 - Service workers, including private household 20 - Laborers, except farm & mine 00 - None b - N.R. Supplement 3 Not Available	45-46
PDF Q. 56	29.	Mother's Occupation (Code same as item #28, page 6)	47-48

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 57,59	30. Father's Employment 1 - Employed, full-time 2 - Employed, part-time 3 - Unemployed 4 - Retired, working part-time 5 - Retired, not working 6 - Disabled, working part-time 7 - Disabled, not working 8 - Deceased b - N.R.	49
PDF Q. 58	31. Mother's Employment 1 - Employed, full-time 2 - Employed, part-time 3 - Unemployed b - N.R.	50
PDF Q. 60	32. Mother's Employment in Past Year 1 - Part-time permanent 2 - Part-time temporary 3 - Full-time permanent 4 - Full-time temporary 0 - None b - N.R.	51
PDF Q. 61	33. Number of Father's Jobs in Past Year 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - None b - N.R.	52
PDF Q. 62	34. Number of Mother's Jobs in Past Year 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - None b - N.R.	53
PDF Q. 67	35. Number of Father's Jobs in Past 3 Years 01 - 1 ↓ 99 - 99 00 - 0 b - N.R.	54-55
PDF Q. 68	36. Number of Mother's Jobs in Past 3 Years 01 - 1 ↓ 99 - 99 00 - 00 b - N.R.	56-57

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 66	37. Family Support 1 - Father's work 2 - Mother's work 3 - Both parents' work 4 - Step-father's or male relation's work 5 - Step-mother's or female relation's work 6 - Own work 7 - Other (Main source of Income) 8 - Don't know b - N.R.	58
PDF Q. 69	38. Welfare 1 - Present 2 - Past 3 - Never 4 - Don't know b - N.R. 5- Undocumented Code	59
PDF Q. 70	39. Other Source of Income 1 - Welfare 2 - Pension, retirement, soc.sec. 3 - Trust funds, stocks, bonds 4 - Real estate 5 - Relatives 6 - Own work 7 - Other 8 - No other 9 - Don't know 0 - More than one of the above b - N.R.	60
PDF Q. 43	40. Spending Money Source 1 - Wages & tips 2 - Family 3 - Friends 4 - Public Assistance 5 - Other 0 - None b - N.R.	61
PDF Q. 42,44	41. Present Employment (Code same as item #28, page 6)	62-63
PDF Q. 44	42. Number of Jobs in Past Year 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	64

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 44	43. Number of Weeks on Present Job 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	65
PDF Q. 44	44. Present Job 1 - Full-time 2 - Part-time 0 - None b - N.R.	66
PDF Q. 71	45. Number of Brothers and Sisters 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	67
PDF Q. 73	46. Number of Older Brothers 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	68
PDF Q. 74	47. Number of Older Sisters 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	69
PDF Q. 75	48. Number of Older Sibling Drop-outs 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	70
PDF Q. 76	49. Number of Older Siblings with College 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R	71

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Supplement 4	50.	Non-Readers (See Supplement 4) 1 - Yes 2 - No 0- Undocumented Code	72
Supplement 5	51.	Program Drop-out (See Supplement 5) 0 - Yes, refused to cooperate 1 - Yes, involuntary 2 - No b - Undocumented END OF CARD #01	73

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 02	01-02
		Case Number	03-08
Personal Data Form Q. 77	1.	Close Friends 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	9
PDF Q. 78	2.	Close Friends - Male 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	10
PDF Q. 78	3.	Close Friends - Female 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	11

Source	Item Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 79	4. Significant Other 1 - Male friend 2 - Female friend 3 - Mother 4 - Father 5 - Other relation - male 6 - Other relation - female 7 - Other person - male 8 - Other person - female 0 - No one b - N.R.	12
PDF Q. 80	5. Leisure Group 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	13
PDF Q. 81	6. Age of Friend Group 1 - Older 2 - Younger 3 - Same Age 4 - Don't hang around b - N.R.	14
PDF Q. 82	7. Number of Dates per Month 1 - 1-4 2 - 5-8 3 - 9-16 4 - 17-20 5 - 21-24 6 - 25-30+ 0 - None b - N.R.	15
PDF Q. 83	8. Friends Drag 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	16
PDF Q. 84	9. Friends Drink 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't know b - N.R.	17
PDF Q. 85	10. Time Spending Patterns 1 - Alone 2 - Alone, some friends or group 3 - Brothers and sisters 4 - Close friends or group b - N.R.	18

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 86	11.	Loner Enjoyment 1 - Solitude more 2 - Equal 3 - Company more b - N.R.	19
PDF Q. 87	12.	Amount of Time Alone 1 - More than average 2 - Average 3 - Less than average 4 - N.R.	20
PDF Q. 88	13.	Time Spent with Father 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - No father or guardian 4 - N.R.	21
PDF Q. 89	14.	Liberality of Norman Church Affiliation 1 - Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall, University Christian, Calvary Tabernacle United Pentecostal Church First Church of God, Immanuel Baptist Church, Bethel Baptist Church, Faculty Heights, Assembly Church, Free Will Baptist, Assembly of God Church New Hope, First Assembly of God Church, Zion Fundamental Baptist, Concord Missionary Baptist Church. 2 - First Baptist Church of Norman, Alameda Street Baptist, Baptist Church Northwest, Baptist Church Trinity, Grace Church of the Nazarene, Free Methodist Church. 3 - Lutheran University Church, Central Church of Christ, Church of Christ (Webster & Lynn), Boyd & McGee Church of Christ, Christian Scientist, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. 4 - St. Joseph's Catholic Church, St. Thomas More University Parish, Lutheran Church Trinity, St. John's Episcopal, Goodrich Memorial United Methodist, McFarlin Church, Community Christian, Memorial Presbyterian Church. 5 - First Presbyterian, St. Stephen's Methodist, Unitarian Fellowship. b - None in Norman, but elsewhere 0- None b - N. R. or incorrect information	22

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 90	15.	Church Attendance 5 - 2+/week 4 - 1/week 3 - 2/month 2 - 1/month 1 - 1-2/year 0 - 0 b - N.R.	23
PDF Q. 91	16.	Club Membership 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	24
PDF Q. 94	17.	Difficulty in Finding Activities 1 - Yes 3 - No 2 - Sometimes b - N.R.	25
PDF Q. 95	18.	Transportation to School or Work 1 - Car 2 - Scooter 3 - Cycle 4 - Bicycle or walk 5 - School bus 6 - Bus 7 - Other 8 - Not applicable (No school or work) b - N.R.	26
PDF Q. 96	19.	Own Car 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	27
PDF Q. 97	20.	Status of Car - Decent 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	28
PDF Q. 98	21.	Drag Time 1 - Given 2 - Not given	29
PDF Q. 99	22.	Motorcycle Ownership 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	30

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 100	23.	Importance of Car Make 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	31
PDF Q. 101	24.	Dream Car 1 - Sports and Racing, Domestic 2 - Sports and Racing, Foreign 3 - Economy, Domestic 4 - Economy, Foreign 5 - Mid-Range, Domestic 6 - Mid-Range, Foreign 7 - Luxury, Domestic 8 - Luxury, Foreign 9 - Vintage and Custom 0 - Miscellaneous b - N.R.	32
PDF Q. 102	25.	Build Car 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	33
PDF Q. 103	26.	Drag Race 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	34
PDF Q. 104	27.	Invest in Car 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	35
PDF Q. 105	28.	Work on Own Car or Cycle 1 - No 2 - Some 3 - A lot 4 - Don't own b - N.R.	36
PDF Q. 105a	29.	Work on Family Car or Cycle 1 - No 2 - Some 3 - A lot 4 - Don't own b - N.R.	37

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
PDF Q. 106	30.	Smoke in Front of Parents 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't smoke b - N.R.	38
PDF Q. 107	31.	Summer Work 1 - Full-time 2 - Part-time 3 - No b - N.R.	39
PDF Q. 108	32.	Team Sports 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	40
PDF Q. 109	33.	Nights Out/Week 1 - 1 ⇓ 7 - 7 0 - 0 b - N.R.	41
PDF Q. 110	34.	Drink - Self 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	42

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 111	35.	Weekday T.V. Viewing 1 - 1/2 hr./day 2 - 1-11/2 hrs./day 3 - 2-3 hrs./day 4 - 4+ hrs./day 0 - No access to T.V. 0 - None b - N.R.	43
PDF Q. 112	36.	Weekend T.V. Viewing 1 - 1/2 hr.,day 2 - 1-1 1/2 hrs./day 3 - 2-3 hrs./day 4 - 4+ hrs./day 0 - No access to T.V. 0 - None b - N.R.	44
PDF Q. 115 Items 43-47 leave unused columns blank	37. 38. 39. 40.	Hobbies (Use this code in four colums) 1 - Outdoor recreation - hunting, fishing, boating, horses, swimming, trapping, skiing, etc. 2 - Organized sports - football, baseball, track, wrestling, bowling, basketball, pool, flying, karate, weight-lifting 3 - Music, musical instruments. 4 - Cars & cycles. 5 - Working on cars, cycles, engines. 6 - Racing cars, cycles. 7 - Shop & craft skills other than cars & cycles. 8 - Girls, sex. 9 - Misc. b - N.R.	45-48

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 116	41. 42. 43. 44.	Interests (Use this code in four columns) 1 - Future, future job, trade, future status. 2 - Outdoor recreation - hunting, fishing, etc. 3 - Organized sports - football, baseball, etc. 4 - Girls. 5 - Shop & craft skills - e.g. work on phono equip., mechanics, welding woodworking, electronics. 6 - Areas of professional endeavor - e.g. literature, writing, drama, music, school, architecture, anthropology, banking. 7 - Social life - e.g. friends, fraternity 8 - Cars & cycles. 9 - Driving around in cars & cycles, racing 10 - Working on cars & cycles. 11 - Misc. 0 - None b - N.R.	49-56
PDF Q. 117	45. 46. 47. 48.	Fun Activities (Use this code in four columns) 1 - Outdoor recreation - hunt, fish, walk, travel, run. 2 - Organized sports - football, etc. 3 - Girls, dates. 4 - Social act (not involving car) - e.g. friends, parties, fraternity functions. 5 - Riding around, racing - cars & cycles. 6 - Working on cars & cycles. 7 - Cars & cycles. 8 - Messing around, raising hell. 9 - Music, writing. 10 - Drinking 11 - Misc. 0 - None b - N.R.	57-64

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 92 Item 46 "Teen clubs" included in code 6.	49. 50. 51. 52.	Organizations & Club Membership (Use this code in four columns) 1 - Academic clubs - e.g. science club, Latin club, etc. 2 - Student government & political. 3 - Religious. 4 - Letter clubs and athletic orgs. 5 - Fraternities & other secret, social orgs. 6 - Agriculture, citizenship & recreational e.g. FFA, Scouting. 7 - Other, Misc. 0 - None b - N.R.	65-68
PDF Q. 93	53. 54. 55. 56.	Spare Time Activities (Use this code in four columns) 1 - Outdoor recreation - hunting, fishing, boating, swimming. 2 - Organized sports - baseball, football, bowling, pool, golf, ski, weight-lifting. 3 - Girls, dating. 4 - T.V., movies. 5 - Church. 6 - Fool around, loaf, run around. 7 - Drive around in cars, ride cycles. 8 - Drag race. 9 - Work on cars & cycles. 10 - Drink 11 - Other, Misc. 0 - None	69-76

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 03	01-02
Probation Sentence Form		Case Number	03-08
PDF 105B	1.	(35) Safety vs. Appeal	
	2.		9-18
	3.	VI - 1	
	4.	SI - 2	
	5.	I - 3	
	6.	SU - 4	
	7.	VU- 5	
	8.	NB- b	
	9.		
PPF Q. 2	10.		
PPF Q. 6			
Personal Data Form Q. 18	11.	Currently Attending School 1 - Yes 2 - No, b - No response	19
PDF Q. 19	12.	Name of School 1 - Norman High School 2 - University High School 3 - Noble High School 4 - Central Junior High School 5 - West Junior High School 6 - St. Joseph's Parochial 7 - University of Oklahoma 8 - Other b - N.R.	20

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 20	13.	School Grade Level 1 - 7 or below 2 - 8 3 - 9 (H.S. freshman) 4 - 10 (H.S. sophomore) 5 - 11 (H.S. junior) 6 - 12 (H.S. senior) 7 - 13 (College freshman) b - N.R.	21
PDF Q. 21	14.	Type of School 1 - Jr. High School, Public 2 - Sr. High School, Public 3 - College, Public 4 - Jr. High School, Private, Denomination 5 - Sr. High School, Private, Denomination 6 - College, Private, Denominational 7 - Jr. High School, Private, Non-Denom. 8 - Sr. High School, Private, Non-Denom. 9 - College, Private, Non-Denom. b - N.R.	22
PDF Q. 22	15.	Number of School Transfers 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	23
PDF Q. 23	16.	Last Transfer 1 - None 2 - Less than 1 yr. ago 3 - 1 yr. ago 4 - 2 yrs. ago 5 - 3 yrs. ago 6 - 4 yrs. ago 7 - 5 or more yrs. ago b - Don't know b - N.R.	24

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 20	17.	Respondent's Expected Education 98 - College: 5 or more 93 - 4 89 - 3 86 - 2 83 - 1 67 - High School: 4 (12th grade) 49 - 3 42 - 2 34 - 1 (9th grade) 23 - Elementary: 8 13 - 7 08 - 5 & 6 04 - 3 & 4 02 - 1 & 2 01 - None b - N.R.	25-26
PDF Q. 25	18.	Education Aspiration 2 - Undecided 3 - Some high school 4 - High school graduate 5 - Technical training 6 - Some college 7 - College graduate 8 - Graduate degree or Professional degree b - N.R.	27
PDF Q. 26	19.	Projected Grades 1 - Not sure of passing 2 - C's and D's 3 - B's and C's 4 - A's and B's 5 - All A's b - N.R.	28
PDF Q. 27	20.	Average Study Time 1 - 1/2 - 1 hr. / day 2 - 1 1/2 - 2 hr. / day 3 - 3 hrs. / day 4 - 4 or more hrs. / day 0 - None b - N.R.	29
PDF Q. 28	21.	Grade Probation 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	30

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 29	22.	Conduct Probation 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	31
PDF Q. 30	23.	Honors For Grades 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	32
PDF Q. 30	24.	Honors For Sports 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	33
PDF Q. 30	25.	Honors For Social (Civic, etc.) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	34
PDF Q. 31	26.	Intelligence 1 - Among brightest 2 - Above average 3 - Average 4 - Below average 5 - Among lowest b - N.R.	35
PDF Q. 32	27.	Like School 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	36
PDF Q. 33	28.	Quit School 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	37
PDF Q. 34	29.	Quit School and Enlist in Armed Service 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	38

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 35	30.	Hypothetical Forced Drop-out 1 - Anything to quit 2 - Happy 3 - Indifferent 4 - Disappointed 5 - Try to continue 6 - Anything to stay b - N.R.	39
PDF Q. 36	31.	Mother's Expectations 1 - Best in class 2 - Above average 3 - Average 4 - Get by 5 - Doesn't care 6 - Don't know b - No Mother b - N.R.	40
PDF Q. 37	32.	Father's Expectations 1 - Best in class 2 - Above average 3 - Average 4 - Get by 5 - Doesn't care 6 - Don't know b - No Father b - N.R.	41
PDF Q. 38	33.	Self Expectations 1 - Best in class 2 - Above average 3 - Average 4 - Get by 5 - Indifferent b - N.R.	42
PDF Q. 39	34.	Parents Believe College Essential 1 - Yes, both 2 - Mother, yes; Father, no 3 - Father, yes; Mother, no 4 - Neither 5 - Don't know b - N.R.	43
PDF Q. 40	35.	School Offices 1 - 1 2 - 2 3 - 3 0 - None b - N.R.	44

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 41	36.	Expected Job After School (See Supplement 3 for more detailed list)* 90 - Professional, technical, and kindred workers 81 - Managers, official, proprietors except farm 71 - Clerical, sales, and kindred workers 58 - Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers 45 - Operatives and kindred workers 34 - Service workers, including private household 20 - Laborers, except farm and mine 00 - None b - N.R. *Supplement 3 Not Available	45-46
		PROGRAM ENTRY	
Program Placement Form Q. 1	37.	Date of Intake a. Month 1 - January 2 - February 3 - March 4 - April 5 - May 6 - June 7 - July 8 - August 9 - September 10 - October 11 - November 12 - December	50-51
	38.	b. Year (Code last 2 digits) 67 - 1967 70 - 1970	52-53

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Program Placement Form	39.	Age at Intake 01 - 1 yr. 99 - 99 yrs. b - N.R.	54-55
Post-Adjud. Form (Judge) Q. 3	40.	Judge's Subjective Evaluation - Trial Behavior 1 - Solidarity 2 - Tension release 3 - Agrees 4 - Gives suggestions 5 - Gives opinions 6 - Gives orientation 7 - Requests orientation 8 - Requests opinions 9 - Requests suggestions 10 - Disagrees 11 - Tension 12 - Antagonism	56-57
PAF-J Q. 4	41.	Judge's Subjective Evaluation - Recidivism 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't know b - N.R.	58
PAF-J Q. 4	42.	Judge's Intuitive Treatment Assignment 1 - I 2 - II 3 - III 4 - IV 5 - V b - N.R.	59
PAF-J Q. 4	43. 44. 45.	Reason for Intuitive Treatment Assignment (Use this code in 3 columns) 1 - Traffic safety, good driving habits orientation needed. 2 - Value orientation, motivation, compliance with traffic laws needed. 3 - Lack of knowledge of traffic regulations. 4 - Emotional, personality and family problems. 5 - Suitability of group counseling. 6 - Police and court record. 7 - Courtroom attitude. 8 - Don't know; not sure. b - N.R.	60-62

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
PAF-0 Q. 6	46.	Guilty of Offense 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't know b - N.R.	63
PAF-0 Q. 6 & 7	47.	Reason for Innocence 1 - Assertion of innocence 2 - Ignorance of law 3 - Offender used own judgment (felt no danger involved) 4 - Police harassment 5 - Mechanical failure too recent to have been repaired 6 - Don't know 7 - Innocent, no response 8 - Guilty, not applicable b - N.R.	64
PAF-0 Q. 8	48.	Anger at Arresting Officer 1 - Yes, too hard 2 - Yes 3 - No, doing his job 4 - No, nothing b - N.R.	65
PAF-0 Q. 9	49.	Anger at Judge 1 - Yes, too hard 2 - Yes 3 - No, doing his job 4 - No, nothing b - N.R.	66
PAF-0 Q. 10	50.	Anger at Office Employees 1 - Yes, Ass't. City Attorney (Prosecutor) 2 - Yes, Bailiff 3 - Yes, Court Clerk 4 - Yes, Chief Probation Officer 5 - Yes, Ass't. Probation Officer 6 - Yes, Probation Clerk 7 - Yes, other 8 - No b - N.R.	67

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Post-Adjud. Form (Offender Q. 10	51.	Anger at Office Employees 1 - Yes, too hard 2 - Yes 3 - No, doing job 4 - No, nothing b - N.R.	68
PAF-0 Q. 11 & 12	52.	Prefer Different Treatment 1 - Yes, fine 2 - Yes, jail 3 - Yes, suspended sentence, without probation requirement 4 - Yes, being found not guilty 5 - Yes, being left alone (no adjudication) 6 - Yes, work detail 7 - Yes, attending court sessions 8 - Yes, license revocation 9 - Yes, other 10 - Yes, don't know 11 - No b - N.R.	69-70
PAF-0 Q. 13	53.	Expect Recidivism within a Year 1 - Yes 3 - No 2 - Don't know b - N.R.	71
PAF-0	54.	Expect Probation will Help Avoid Recidivism 1 - Yes 3 - No 2 - Don't know b - N.R.	72
PAF-0 Q. 15	55.	Cause of This Offense 1 - Lack of knowledge 2 - Imcompatible values 3 - Emotional disturbance 4 - 1 & 2 above 5 - 2 & 3 above 6 - 1 & 3 above 7 - All three above 8 - Other 9 - Don't know b - N.R.	73

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Post-Adjud. Form (Offender) Q. 16	56.	Usual Cause of Offense 1 - Lack of knowledge 2 - Incompatible values 3 - Emotional disturbance 4 - 1 & 2 above 5 - 2 & 3 above 6 - 1 & 3 above 7 - All three above 8 - Other 9 - Don't know b - N.R.	74

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 04	01-02
Probation		Case Number	03-08
		PUBLIC SCHOOL RECORDS	
Public School Record Form Q. 4	1.	Current School Status 1 - Presently enrolled 2 - Former drop-out 3 - Drop-out 4 - Graduate 5 - Under suspension 6 - Other 7 - No record	9

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Public School Record Form Q. 5 & 15	2.	Grade Placement 1 - 3 2 - 4 3 - 5 4 - 6 5 - 7 6 - 8 7 - 9 8 - 10 9 - 11 10 - 12 11 - Graduate b - No Information	10-11
PSRF Q. 6 & 16	3.	Grade Point Average 00 - 0.0 01 - 0.1 ⇓ 40 - 4.0 b - N.I.	12-13
PSRF Q. 7	4.	Days Absent (Half days) 001 - 1 180 - 180 000 - None b - N.I.	14-16
PSRF Q. 9	5.	Number of School Organizations or Club's 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 0 - 0 b - N.I.	17

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Public School Record Form Q. 10 & 17	6.	Ability Grouping 1 - Highest 2 - Middle 3 - Lower 0 - No Groups b - N.I.	18
PSRF Q. 11 & 18	7. 8. 9.	Guidance Counselor (Use this code in three columns) 1 - Yes, academic procedures 2 - Yes, poor attendance 3 - Yes, truancy 4 - Yes, poor classwork 5 - Yes, other 6 - Yes, no reason given 0 - No b - N.I.	19-21
PSRF Q. 12 & 19	10. 11. 12.	Probation, Dismissal, Suspension (Use this code in three columns) 1 - Yes, non-attendance 2 - Yes, truancy 3 - Yes, deportment 4 - Yes, other 5 - Yes, no reason given 0 - No b - N.I.	22-24
PSRF Q. 13 & 20	13.	School and College Ability Test (SCAT) a. Grade Level of Norms 1 - Ninth 2 - Tenth 3 - Eleventh 4 - Twelfth 5 - Freshman, college b - N.I.	25
	14.	b. Verbal Percentile Band Mid-Point (Round to nearest whole integer, code actual number) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 9 - 99%ile b - N.I.	26-27
	15.	c. Quantitative Percentile Band Mid-Point (Code as above) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 99 - 99%ile b - N.I.	28-29

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Public School Record Form Q. 13 (Cont'd) & 20	16.	d. Total Percentile Bank Mid-Point (Code as above) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 99 - 99%ile b - N.I.	30-31
PSRF Q. 13 & 20	17.	Sequential Test of Educational Progress (STEP) a. Grade Level of Norms 1 - Ninth 2 - Tenth 3 - Eleventh 4 - Twelfth 5 - Freshman, college b - N.I.	32
	18.	b. Math Percentile Band Mid-Point (Round to nearest whole integer, code actual number) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 99 - 99%ile b - N.I.	33-34
	19.	c. Science Percentile Band Mid-Point (Code as above) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 99 - 99%ile b - N.I.	35-36
	20.	d. Social Studies Percentile Band Mid-Point (Code same as above) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 99 - 99%ile b - N.I.	37-38
	21.	e. Reading Percentile Band Mid-Point (Code same as above) 01 - 1%ile ⇓ 99 - 99%ile b - N.I.	39-40

Source	Item	Coed and Instructions	Column
		TREATMENT ASSESSMENTS	
Probation Officer Summary Q. 1	22.	Probationer's Punctuality a. Number of Meetings Early 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 11 -11+ 0 - 0 Blank - N.I.	41-42
	23.	b. Number of Meetings Late 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 11 - 11+ 0 - 0 Blank - N.I.	43-44
	24.	c. Number of Meetings on Time 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 11 - 11+ 0 - 0 Blank - N.I.	45-46
POS Q. 2	25.	Attendance - Number of Absences 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 11 - 11+ 0 - 0 Blank - N.I.	47-48
POS Q. 3	26.	Probationer's Cooperativeness 1 - Strongly 2 - Moderately 3 - Slightly 4 - Not at all 5 - Undecided b - N.I.	49
POS Q. 4	27.	Understands Relationship with Law 1 - Strongly 2 - Moderately 3 - Slightly 4 - Not at all 5 - Undecided b - N.I.	50

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Probation Officer Summary Q. 5	28.	Accepts Relationship with Law 1 - Strongly 2 - Moderately 3 - Slightly 4 - Not at all 5 - Undecided b - N.I.	51
POS Q. 6	29.	Recidivism within One Year 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Undecided b - N.I.	52
POS Q. 7	30.	Program Effectiveness 1 - Strongly 2 - Moderately 3 - Slightly 4 - Not at all 5 - Undecided b - N.I.	53
POS Q. 8	31.	Suitability of Another Treatment 1 - Yes, Group I 2 - Yes, Group II 3 - Yes, Group III 4 - Yes, Group IV 5 - Yes, Group V 6 - No b - N.I.	54
POS Q. 9	32.	Type of Further Treatment 1 - none 2 - Yes, Same type 3 - Yes, Group I 4 - Yes, Group II 5 - Yes, Group III 6 - Yes, Group IV 7 - Yes, Group V 8 - Don't know b - N.I.	55
Driver's Ed. Exam	33.	Driver's Education Pre-Test (Code actual score) 00 - 0 99 - 99 b - N.I.	56-57

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Driver's Ed. Exam	34.	Driver's Education Post-Test (Code actual score) 00 - 00 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	58-59
Probationer's Post-Treatment Evaluation Form Q. 1	35.	Traffic Recidivism within a Year 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't know b - N.I.	60
PPEF Q. 2	36.	Depressed Recidivism through Probation 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't know b - N.I.	61
PPEF Q. 3	37.	Preferred Probation Program 1 - Fine 2 - Individual Counseling on Deviant Motivation to Violate Traffic Laws 3 - Group Counseling on Deviant Motivation to Violate Traffic Laws 4 - Driver's Education 5 - Group Counseling on the Consequences of Illegal Driving Habits 6 - None of these b - N.I.	62
PPEF Q. 4	38.	Other Preferred Treatment 1 - Yes, 2 - Yes, none given 3 - No 4 - Don't know b - N.I.	63

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 05	01-02
Probation Sentence Form		Case Number	03-08
Personal Data Form Q. 123-129		Which Parent Decided (Following code for Q. 123-129) 1 - Father always 2 - Father more often 3 - Father and Mother equal 4 - Mother more often 5 - Mother always b - N.R.	
PDF-Q. 123	1.	a. What Car	9
PDF-Q. 124	2.	b. Should Respondent Drive	10
PDF-Q. 125	3.	c. Should Respondent Drive Family Car	11
PDF-Q. 126	4.	d. Vacation Place	12
PDF-Q. 127	5.	e. Which House or Apartment	13
PDF-Q. 128	6.	f. Mother Work	14
PDF-Q. 129	7.	g. Children's Activities	15

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
PDF Q. 113	8.	Emotionality 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	18
PDF	9.	Causes of Violent Reaction	19-21
	10.	(Use this code in three columns)	
	11.	1 - Fighting, violence, cruelty, hatred. 2 - Bad manners - e.g. wising off, stupidity, acting gross. 3 - Girlfriend, girls. 4 - Being insulted, called names, etc. 5 - Being treated unfairly - e.g. arrested for no reason, lied to, pushed around, ignored, beaten up, taken advantage of, etc. 6 - Authority and authority figures - e.g. being ordered around, parents, teachers, cops, etc. 7 - Objects connected with driving - e.g. tickets, breakdowns, careless drivers. 8 - Peers and undefined others - e.g. friends, tough guys, unreasonable people. 9 - Misc. 0 - Nothing. b - N.R.	

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form Q. 118-122		Opinions on Situations (Following code for Q. 118-122) 1 - Strongly approve 2 - Approve 3 - Indifferent 4 - Disapprove 5 - Strongly disapprove b - N.R.	
PDF Q. 118	12.	a. Extra Overtime	22
PDF Q. 119	13.	b. Fire Damage Claim	23
PDF Q. 120	14.	c. Clothes at Cleaners	24
PDF Q. 121	15.	d. Grocery Delivery	25
PDF Q. 122	16.	e. Change from Purchase	26
PDF Q. 122b	17.	Present Therapy 1 - Yes 2 - No b - N.R.	29
Calif. Psych. Inventory	18.	California Psychological Inventory a. Dominance (Do) 01 - 1 ⇓ 88 - 88 00 - 0 b - N.R.	30-31
	19.	b. Capacity for Status (Cs) 01 - 1 ⇓ 83 - 83 00 - 0 b - N.R.	32-33
	20.	c. Sociability (Sy) 01 - 1 ⇓ 73 - 73 00 - 0 b - N.R.	34-35

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Calif. Psych. Inventory	21.	d. Social Presence (Sp) 01 - 1 ⇓ 91 - 91 00 - 0 b - N.R.	36-37
	22.	e. Self-Acceptance (Sa) 01 - 1 ⇓ 90 - 90 00 - 0 b - N.R.	38-39
	23.	f. Sense of Well-Being (Wb) 01 - 1 ⇓ 66 - 66 00 - 0 b - N.R.	40-41
	24.	g. Responsibility (Re) 01 - 1 ⇓ 72 - 72 00 - 0 b - N.R.	42-43
	25.	h. Socialization (So) 01 - 1 ⇓ 81 - 81 00 - 0 b - N.R.	44-45
	26.	i. Self-Control (Sc) 01 - 1 ⇓ 76 - 76 00 - 0 b - N.R.	46-47
	27.	j. Tolerance (To) 01 - 1 ⇓ 69 - 69 00 - 0 b - N.R.	48-49
	28.	k. Good Impression (Gi) 01 - 1 ⇓ 83 - 83 00 - 0 b - N.R.	50-51

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Calif. Psych. Inventory	29.	l. Communality (Cm) 01 - 1 ⇓ 63 - 63 00 - 0 b - N.R.	52-53
	30.	m. Achievement via Conformance (Ac) 01 - 1 ⇓ 73 - 73 00 - 0 b - N.R.	54-55
	31.	n. Achievement via Independence (Ai) 01 - 1 ⇓ 82 - 82 00 - 0 b - N.R.	56-57
	32.	o. Intellectual Efficiency (Ie) 01 - 1 ⇓ 77 - 77 00 - 0 b - N.R.	58-59
	33.	p. Psychological-mindedness (Py) 01 - 1 ⇓ 89 - 89 00 - 0 b - N.R.	60-61
	34.	q. Flexibility (Fx) 01 - 1 ⇓ 87 - 87 00 - 0 b - N.R.	62-63
	35.	r. Femininity (Fe) 001 - 1 ⇓ 106 - 106 000 - 0 b - N.R.	64-66

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 06	01-02
Probation Sentence Form		Case Number	03-08
MMPI		MMPI (Code actual T scores for each scale then Anxiety, Repression, Ego Strength & Validity Scales)	
	1.	a. Hypochondriasis (Hs) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	9-11
MMPI	2.	b. Depression (D) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	12-14

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
MMPI	3. c.	Hysteria (Hy) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	15-17
	4. d.	Psychopathic Deviate (Pd) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	18-20
	5. e.	Masculinity-femininity (Mf) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	21-23
	6. f.	Paranoia (Pa) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	24-26
	7. g.	Psychasthenia (Pt) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	27-29
	8. h.	Schizophrenia (Sc) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	30-32
	9. i.	Hypomania (Ma) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	33-35
	10. j.	Social Introversion (Si) 00 - 0 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	36-38
	11. k.	Anxiety (A) 00 - 0 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	39-41

Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
MMPI	12. l.	Repression (R) 000 - 0 ⇓ 099 - 99 b - N.I.	42-44
	13. m.	Ego strength (Es) 00 - 0 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	45-47
	14. n.	Validity (F) (Code raw score) 00 - 0 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	48-50

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 07	01
			02
Probation Sentence Form		Case Number	03-08
Atitude Scale	1.	Antifeminity Scale a. Raw Score (Code + or - in first column Then code actual score.) 1 - +) first 2 - -) column ↓ 00 - 0) second ↓) and 99 - 99) third columns b - N.I. Response a = +3 b = +2 c = +1 d = -1 e = -2 f = -3	09-11
Opinion Survey	2.	Opinion Survey (Code Raw Score only) 00 - 0 23 - 23 b - N.I.	12-13
"F" Scale	3.	Fear Scale (Code Raw Score only) 000 - 0 248 - 248 b - N.I.	14-16

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 08	01-02
Probation Sentence Form (Double check with C&PR Form)		Case Number	03-08
Court & Police Records Form Q. 11	1.	Number of Non-Traffic contacts in pre-probation period, up to and including program offense (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	09-10
C&PRF Q. 11	2.	Number of Non-Traffic Charges in pre-probation period (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	11-12
C&PRF Q. 11	3.	Number of Non-Traffic adjudications in pre-probation period	
		a. P.G., F.G., or B.F. (Enter exact number)	13-14
		b. F.N.G., or Dismissed (Enter exact number)	15-16
	4.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 ⇓ 99 - 99 b - N.I.	
C&PRF Q. 11	5.	Number of Non-Traffic Charges in pre-probation period still outstanding (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9 0 - 0 b - N.I.	17

Data Source	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PRF Q. 11	6. Number of Non-Traffic charges contested in pre-probation period (Enter exact number) (Includes F.G., F.N.G., and Dismissed) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	18
C&PRF Q. 11	7. Number of different Non-Traffic charges in pre-probation period (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	19
C&PRF Q. 11	8. Most serious Non-Traffic conviction in pre-probation period 29 - Murder & non-negligent manslaughter & manslaughter by negligence 28 - Forcible rape 27 - Robbery 26 - Aggravated assault 25 - Burglary 24 - Larceny 23 - Auto theft 22 - Other assaults 21 - Arson 20 - Forgery & counterfeiting 19 - Fraud 18 - Embezzlement 17 - Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing 16 - Vandalism 15 - Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. 14 - Prostitution & commercialized vice 13 - Sex offenses 12 - Narcotic drug laws 11 - Gambling 10 - Offenses against the family and children 9 - Driving under the influence (to be ranked as traffic violation) 8 - Liquor laws 7 - Drunkenness 6 - Disorderly conduct 5 - Vagrancy 4 - All other offenses 3 - Suspicion 2 - Curfew & loitering laws (juveniles) 1 - Run-away (juveniles) 0 - [illegible] b - N.I.	20-22

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PRF Q. 11	9.	Number of Non-Traffic fines (including suspensions) in the pre-probation period (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	23
C&PRF Q. 11	10.	Amount Non-Traffic fines (including fines suspended and court costs) in pre-probation period (Enter exact number) 0 - 0 1 - $1 10 - $10 ⇓ 99 - $99 999 - $999 b - N.I.	24-26
C&PRF Q. 11	11.	Number Non-Traffic Commitments (including suspensions) in pre-probation period. (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	27
C&PRF Q. 11	12.	Number of days committed for non-traffic offenses in pre-probation period (including suspensions) (Enter exact number). 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	28-30
C&PRF Q. 11	13.	Amount of greatest Non-Traffic fine in pre-probation period (Enter amount including fines suspended and court costs) (enter exact amount) 1 - $1 10 - $10 ⇓ 999 - $999 0 - 0	31-33

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PRF Q. 11	14.	Greatest number of days committed for non-traffic offenses in pre-probation period. (Enter exact days including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	34-36
C&PRF Q. 11		Number non-traffic convictions suspended in pre-probation period	
	15.	a. Number of fines (enter exact number)	37
	16.	b. Number of commitments (enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	38
C&PRF Q. 11	17.	Treatment of most serious non-traffic conviction in pre-probation period 1 - Fine only 2 - Probation/suspended sentence 3 - Commitment 4 - Other 5 - Fine and Commitments 0 - No convictions b - N.I.	39
C&PRF Q. 11	18.	Treatment of last non-traffic conviction in pre-probation period prior to program offense 1 - Fine only 2 - Probation/suspended sentence 3 - Commitment 4 - Other 5 - Fine and Commitments 0 - No convictions b - N.I.	40
C&PRF Q. 11	19.	Age at first non-traffic contact 01 - 1 yr. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 00 - 0 b - N.I.	41-42

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	20.	Date of first non-traffic contact Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	43-47
	21.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
C&PR Form Q. 11	22.	Age at first non-traffic charge 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 00 - 0 b - N.I.	48-49
C&PR Form Q. 11	23.	Date of first non-traffic charge Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	50-54
	24.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
C&PR Form Q. 11	25.	Age at first non-traffic fine 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 0 - 0 b - N. I.	55-56
C&PR Form Q. 11	26.	Age at first non-traffic commitment 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 0 - 0 b - N.I.	57-58

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 09	01-02
Probation Sentence Form (Double check with C&PR Form)		Case Number	03-08
Court & Police Record Form Q. 11	1.	Number of Traffic contacts (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 99 - 99 0 - 0 b - N.I.	09-10
C&PR Form Q. 11	2.	Number of Traffic charges (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 99 - 99 0 - 0 b - N.I.	11-12
C&PR Form Q. 11		Number of Traffic adjudications	
	3.	a. PG, FG, or BF, (Enter exact number)	13-14
	4.	b. FNG, or Dismissed (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9 10 - 10 99 - 99 0 - 0 b - N.I.	15-16
C&PR Form Q. 11	5.	Number of Traffic charges still outstanding (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	17

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	6.	Number of Traffic charges contested (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	18
C&PR Form Q. 11	7.	Number of different traffic charges (Enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	19
C&PR Form Q. 11	8.	Most serious Traffic conviction 134 - Driving under influence 133 - Reckless driving 132 - Careless driving 131 - Fleeing from officer 130 - Disregarding signal device 129 - Disregarding stop sign 128 - Speeding 127 - Failure to yield 126 - Following too closely 125 - Improper backing 124 - Improper turn 123 - Wrong way on one way 122 - Improper lane use 121 - Failure to signal 120 - Driving with revoked license 119 - Disregarding barrier 118 - Leaving accident scene 117 - Driving with restricted license 116 - Obstructed vision 115 - Driving thru service drive 114 - Creating traffic hazard 113 - Driving without license 112 - Transporting open bottle 111 - Failure to report accident 110 - Unlawful riding 109 - Authorizing an unlicensed driver 108 - Improper miscellaneous equipment 107 - Driving in restricted areas 106 - Improper mufflers 105 - Pedestrian violations 104 - Driving without possession of license 103 - Improper vehicle registration 102 - Parking violations (not including overtime) 101 - Miscellaneous 000 - 0	20-22

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	9.	Number Traffic fines (including suspensions) Enter exact number 1 - 1 2 - 2 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	23
C&PR Form Q. 11	10.	Amount Traffic fines (including fines suspended and court costs) Enter exact number 0 - 0 1 - $1 10 - $10 99 - $99 999 - $999 b - N.I.	24-26
C&PR Form Q. 11	11.	Number traffic commitments (including suspensions) Enter exact number 1 - 1 2 - 2 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	27
C&PR Form Q. 11	12.	Number of days committed, traffic offenses (including suspensions) Enter exact number 1 - 1 2 - 2 ↓ 99 - 99 ↓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	28-30
C&PR Form Q. 11	13.	Amount of greatest Traffic fine (enter exact amount including fines suspended and court costs) 1 - $1 10 - $10 ↓ 99 - $99 999 - $999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	31-33

DAta Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	14.	Number of days greatest commitment, traffic offense (enter exact days including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	34-36
C&PR Form Q. 11		Number Traffic convictions suspended	
	15.	a. Number of fines (enter exact number)	37
	16.	b. Number of commitments (enter exact number) 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	38
C&PR Form Q. 11	17.	Treatment of most serious Traffic conviction 1 - Fine only 2 - Probation/suspended sentence 3 - Commitment 4 - Other 5 - Fine and Commitments 0 - 0 b - N.I.	39
C&PR Form Q. 11	18.	Treatment of last traffic conviction 1 - Fine only 2 - Probation/suspended sentence 3 - Commitment 4 - Other 5 - Fine and Commitments 0 - 0 b - N.I.	40
C&PR Form Q. 11	19.	Age at first traffic contact 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 00 - 0 b - N.I.	41-42

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	20.	Date of first traffic contact Jan 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	43-47
	21.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
C&PR Form Q. 11	22.	Age at first traffic charge 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 00 - 0 b - N.I.	48-49
C&PR Form Q. 11	23.	Date of first traffic charge Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	50-54
	24.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
C&PR Form Q. 11	25.	Age at first traffic fine (including suspension) 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 0 - 0 b - N.I.	55-56
C&PR Form Q. 11	26.	Age at first traffic committment (including suspension) 01 - 1 yr. 02 - 2 yrs. ⇓ 99 - 99 yrs. 0 - 0 b - N.I.	57-58

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	27.	Nature of present offense 134 - Driving under influence 133 - Reckless driving 132 - Careless driving 131 - Fleeing from officer 130 - Disregarding signal device 129 - Disregarding stop sign 128 - Speeding 127 - Failure to yield 126 - Following too closely 125 - Improper backing 124 - Improper turn 123 - Wrong way on one way 122 - Improper lane use 121 - Failure to signal 120 - Driving with revoked license 119 - Disregarding barrier 118 - Leaving accident scene 117 - Driving with restricted license 116 - Obstructed vision 115 - Driving thru service drive 114 - Creating traffic hazard 113 - Driving without license 112 - Transporting open bottle 111 - Failure to report accident 110 - Unlawful riding 109 - Authorizing an unlicensed driver 108 - Improper miscellaneous equipment 107 - Driving in restricted areas 106 - Improper mufflers 105 - Pedestrian violations 104 - Driving without possession of license 103 - Improper vehicle registration 102 - Parking violations (not including overtime) 101 - Miscellaneous 000 - 0 b - N.I.	59-61
C&PR Form Q. 11		Date and day of present offense	
	28.	a. Date: Jan. 1 - 001 ↓ Dec. 31 - 365	62-66
	29.	(Followed by last two digits of year) b. Year: 1970 - 70	
		Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270	

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11	30.	Cont. b. Day of week: 1 - Mon. 2 - Tues. 3 - Wed. 4 - Thur. 5 - Fri. 6 - Sat. 7 - Sun. b - N.I.	67
C&PR Form Q. 7	31.	Hour of day of present offense 1 - 12:01 a.m. - 2:00 a.m. 2 - 2:01 a.m. - 4:00 a.m. 3 - 4:01 a.m. - 6:00 a.m. 4 - 6:01 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. 5 - 8:01 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. 6 - 10:01 a.m. - 12:00 noon 7 - 12:01 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. 8 - 2:01 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. 9 - 4:01 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. 10 - 6:01 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. 11 - 8:01 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. 12 - 10:01 p.m. - 12:00 midnight	68-69
C&PR Form Q. 11	32.	Police and Court Record Form for Father 1 - yres 2 - no b - N.I.	70
C&PR Form Q. 11	33.	Police and Court Record Form for Mother 1 - yes 2 - no b - N.I.	71
C&PR Form Q. 11		Number of older brothers with/ without Police and Court Record	72-73
	34.	1st col - with	
	35.	2nd col - without	
C&PR Form Q. 11		Number of younger brothers with/ without Court and Police Record	74-75
	36.	1st col - with	
	37.	2nd col - without	
C&PR Form Q. 11		Number of older sisters with/ without Court and Police Record	76-77
	38.	1st col - with	
	39.	2nd col - without	

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
C&PR Form Q. 11		Number of younger sisters with/ without Court and Police Record Form	78-79
	40.	1st col - with	
	41.	2nd col - with	

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 10	01-02
		Case Number	03-08
Recidivism Form	1.	Date of Program Offense Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	09-13
	2.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
R.F.	3.	Date of Program Offense adjudication Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	14-18
	4.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
R.F.	5. 6.	Number of Non-Traffic Charges in Interim period, between date of program offense and program offense adjudication. 1 - 1 (1st col. - Guilty) 2 - 2 (2nd col. - Not Guilty) ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	19-20
R.F.	7.	Number of still outstanding non-traffic charges in interim period. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	21
R.F. Q. 7	8. 9.	Number of Non-traffic charges in Lag period, between program offense adjudication and treatment initiation. 1 - 1 (1st col. - Guilty) ⇓ 9 - 9+ (2nd col. - Not Guilty) 0 - 0 b - N.I.	22-23

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
R.F.	10.	Number of still outstanding non-traffic charges in lag period. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	24
R.F.	11. 12.	Number of non-traffic charges in treatment period, between treatment initiation and treatment termination. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I. 1st col. - Guilty 2nd col. - Not Guilty	25-26
R.F.	13.	Number of still outstanding non-traffic charges in treatment period 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	27
Recidivism Form		Number of non-traffic charges in post treatment year 1st col. - Guilty 2nd col. - Not Guilty A person is guilty if he is found guilty, plead guilty, or forfeits bond. A person is not guilty if he is found not guilty or if his case is dismissed.	
	14. 15.	A. First Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	28-29
	16. 17.	B. Second Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	30-31
	18. 19.	C. Third Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	32-33

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Cont.	
	20.	D. Fourth Month	34-35
	21.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	22.	E. Fifth Month	36-37
	23.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	24.	F. Sixth Month	38-39
	25.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	26.	G. Seventh Month	40-41
	27.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	28.	H. Eighth Month	42-43
	29.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	30.	I. Ninth Month	44-45
	31.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	32.	J. Tenth Month	46-47
	33.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	34.	K. Eleventh Month	48-49
	35.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Cont.	
	36. 37.	L. Twelfth Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	50-51
Recidivism Form	38.	Number of still outstanding non-traffic charges in post-treatment year. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	52
Recidivism Form	39.	Most Serious Non-traffic convictions in post-treatment year. 29 - Murder & Non-negligent manslaughter & manslaughter by negligence 28 - Forcible rape 27 - Robbery 26 - Aggravated assault 25 - Burglary 24 - Larceny 23 - Auto theft 22 - Other assaults 21 - Arson 20 - Forgery & counterfeiting 19 - Fraud 18 - Embezzlement 17 - Stolen property; buying receiving, possessing 16 - Vandalism 15 - Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. 14 - Prostitution & commercialized vice 13 - Sex offenses 12 - Narcotic Drug laws 11 - Gambling 10 - Offenses against the family and children 9 - Driving under the influence (to be ranked as traffic violation) 8 - Liquor laws 7 - Drunkenness 6 - Disorderly conduct 5 - Vagrancy 4 - All other offenses 3 - Suspicion 2 - Curfew & loitering laws (juveniles) 1 - Run-away (juveniles) 0 - 0 b - N.I.	53-54

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
R.F.	40.	Number of Different non-traffic Charges in post-treatment year. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	56
R.F.	41.	Number of Non-traffic convictions in post-treatment year. 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	57
R.F.	42.	Number of Non-traffic fines in post-treatment year (including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	58
R.F.	43.	Amount of Non-traffic fines in post-treatment year (including suspensions) 1 - $1 10 - $10 ⇓ 99 - $99 999 - $999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	59-61
R.F.	44.	Number of Non-traffic fines suspended in post-treatment year 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	62
R.F.	45.	Amount of Non-traffic fines suspended in post-treatment year. 1 - $1 10 - $10 ⇓ 99 - $99 999 - $999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	63-65

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
R.F.	46.	Number of Non-traffic Commitments in post-treatment year (including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	66
R.F.	47.	Number of days Committed for non-traffic offenses in post-treatment year (including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	67-69
R.F.	48.	Number of Non-traffic commitments suspended in post-treatment year 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	70
R.F.	49.	Number of days of Non-traffic commitments suspended in post-treatment year 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	71-73
R.F.	50.	Length of longest commitment in post-treatment year 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	74-76

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
R.F.	51.	Number of Non-traffic Charges Contested in post-treatment year (includes F.G., F.N.G., and Dismissed). 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	77
R.F.	52.	Group Number 1 - 1 2 - 2 3 - 3 4 - 4 5 - 5 6 - 6 9 - Dropouts	78
	53.	Accidents 0 - not responsible for any accidents in the recidivism year 1 - responsible for one or more accidents in the recidivism year	79

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Card Number 11	01-02
		Case Number	03-08
Recidivism Form	1.	Date of treatment Initiation Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	09-13
	2.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
Recidivism Form	3.	Date of treatment termination Jan. 1 - 001 ⇓ Dec. 31 - 365	14-18
	4.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 - 00270 1970 - 70	
Recidivism Form	5. 6.	Number of Traffic charges in Interim period, between date of program offense and adjudication 1 - 1 1st col. - Guilty 2 - 2 2nd col. - Not Guilty ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	19-20
Recidivism Form	7.	Number of still outstanding traffic charges in interim period 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	21
Recidivism Form	8. 9.	Number of traffic charges in Lag period, between adjudication and treatment initiation 1 - 1 1st col. - Guilty 2 - 2 2nd col. - Not Guilty ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	22-23

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Recidivism Form	10.	Number of still outstanding traffic charges in lag period 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	24
Recidivism Form	11. 12.	Number of traffic charges in treatment period. 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	25-26
Recidivism Form	13.	Number of outstanding traffic charges in treatment period 1 - 1 2 - 2 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	27
Recidivism Form		Number of traffic charges in post-treatment year	
	14. 15.	a. First Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	28-29
	16. 17.	b. Second Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	30-31
	18. 19.	c. Third Month 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	32-33

1st col. - Guilty
2nd col. - Not Guilty

A person is guilty if he is found guilty, plead guilty, or forfeits bond. A person is not guilty if he is found not guilty or if his case is dismissed.

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Cont.	
	20.	D. Fourth Month	34-35
	21.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	22.	E. Fifth Month	36-37
	23.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	24.	F. Sixth Month	38-39
	25.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	26.	G. Seventh Month	40-41
	27.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	28.	H. Eighth Month	42-43
	29.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	30.	I. Ninth Month	44-45
	31.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	32.	J. Tenth Month	46-47
	33.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
	34.	K. Eleventh Month	48-49
	35.	1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		Cont.	
	36.	L. Twelfth Month	50-51
	37.	1 - 1 ⋮ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	
Recidivism Form	38.	Number of still outstanding tarffic charges in post-treatment period 1 - 1 ⋮ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	52
Recidivism Form	39.	Most Serious Traffic recidivism conviction. 134 - Driving Under Influence 133 - Reckless driving 132 - Careless driving 131 - Fleeing from officer 130 - Disregarding signal device 129 - Disregarding stop sign 128 - Speeding 127 - Failure to yield 126 - Following too closely 125 - Improper backing 124 - Improper turn 123 - Wrong way on one way 122 - Improper lane use 121 - Failure to signal 120 - Driving with revoked license 119 - Disregarding barrier 118 - Leaving accident scene 117 - Driving with restricted license 116 - Obstructed vision 115 - Driving thru service drive 114 - Creating traffic hazard 113 - Driving without license 112 - Transporting open bottle 111 - Failure to report accident 110 - Unlawful riding 109 - Authorizing an unlicensed driver 108 - Improper miscellaneous equipment 107 - Driving in restricted areas 106 - Improper mufflers 105 - Pedestrian violations 104 - Driving without possession of license 103 - Improper vehicle registration 102 - Parking violations (not including overtime) 101 - Miscellaneous 000 - 0 b - N.I.	53-55

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Recidivism Form	40.	Number of Different traffic Recidivism Charges 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	56
Recidivism Form	41.	Number of recidivism traffic convictions 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	57
Recidivism Form	42.	Number of recidivism traffic fines (including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	58
Recidivism Form	43.	Amount of Recidivism Traffic fines (including suspensions) 1 - $1 10 - $10 ⇓ 99 - $99 999 - $999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	59 -61
Recidivism Form	44.	Number of Recidivism traffic fines suspended 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	62
Recidivism Form	45.	Amount of Recidivism traffic fines Suspended 1 - $1 10 - $10 ⇓ 99 - $99 999 - $999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	63-65

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
R.F.	46.	Number of Traffic Commitments in post-treatment year (including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	66
R.F.	47.	Number of days commited for Traffic offenses in post-treatment year (including suspensions) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	67-69
R.F.	48.	Number of Traffic Commitments suspended in post-treatment year 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	70
R.F.	49.	Number of days of Traffic Commitments suspended in post-treatment year 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	71-73
R.F.	50.	Length of longest commitment in post-treatment year (Traffic) 1 - 1 ⇓ 9 - 9 ⇓ 99 - 99 ⇓ 999 - 999 0 - 0 b - N.I.	74-76

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	
R.F.	51.	Number of Traffic Charges Contested in post-treatment year (includes F.G., F.N.G., and Dismissed.) 1 - 1 ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	77
R.F.	52.	Group Number 1 - 1 2 - 2 3 - 3 4 - 4 5 - 5 6 - 6 9 - Dropouts	78
	53.	Time Spent in Cleveland County coded in 1/2 months	79-80

Data Source	Item	Predictive Phase Code Manual Code and Instructions	Column
	(Variable)	Card Number 01 (All missing data left blank)	01-02
Form 102		Case number (If Case number is less than 6 digits, pad on left with zeros)	04-09
Form 102	1.	City and Treatment Group 11-19 Norman-June model 21-29 Norman-Final model 31-39 Tulsa-Serial assignment 41-49 Tulsa-Optimal assignment 51-59 Lawton 61 Ardmore-Fine control group 62 Ardmore-Individual counselling 63 Durant-Fine control 64 Durant-Individual counselling 65 Madill-Fine Control 66 Madill-Individual counselling 71 Ponca City-Fine control 72 Ponca City-Individual counselling 73 Blackwell-Fine control 74 Blackwell-Individual counselling For Norman, Tulsa, Lawton last digit is assigned according to treatment group, i.e. 1-Fine and testing 2-Individual counselling on deviant motivation to violate traffic laws 3-Group counselling on deviant motivation to violate traffic laws 4-Driver's education 5-Group counselling on the consequences of illegal driving practices 6-Fine control group 9-Drop-outs For the remaining cities the last digits is to be changed to a 9 only if the subject dropped-out of the program.	10-11
Form 109	2.	Phase 01-I, II, III,. . . 02-Ia, IIa, IIIa, . . . 03-Ib, IIb, IIIb, . . . 04-Ic, IIc, IIIc, . . . 05-Id, IId, IIId, . . .	12-13
	3.	Probation officer (Norman) 00-Fine 01- 02- 03- 04- 05- 06- 07- 08- } Identity Undisclosed	14-15

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
		09- 10- 11- 12-	
		Lawton 20- 21- 22- 23-	
		Durant-Madill-Ardmore 30- 31- 32-	
		Ponca City-Blackwell 40- 41- 42-	
		Tulsa 50- 51- 52- 53- 54- 55- 56- 57-	

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
Personal Data Form (109) Q.4	4.	Birthdate a. Month 01-January 02-February ↓ 12-December	16-17
	5.	b. Year (code last two digits) 56-1956 60-1960	18-19
Q.5	6.	Acting as father 1-Father at home 2-Father not at home 3-Step-father 4-Foster father 5-Grandfather 6-Other relative(brother, Uncle, In-law,etc.) 7-Other adult 0-No one	20
Q.7	7.	Acting as mother 1-Mother living at home 2-Mother not living at home 3-Step-mother 4-Foster mother 5-Grandmother 6-Other relative (Sister, Aunt, In-law, etc.) 7-Other adult 0-no one	21
Q.9	8.	Father's schooling 1-None; some grade school 2-Completed grade school 3-Some high school 4-Completed high School 5-Technical or business post-high school 6-some college 7-Completed college 8-Graduate or professional school 9-Don't know Ø-N.R.	22
Q.10	9.	College essential 1-Yes, both 2-Mother, yes; father, no 3-Father, yes; mother, no 4-Neither 5-Don't know Ø-N.R.	23

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	column
Q.11	10.	School offices 1-1 2-2 3-3+ 0-None Ø-N.R.	24
Q.12	11.	Other sources of income 1-Welfare 2-Pension, retirement, soc. sec. 3-Trust funds, stocks, bonds 4-Real estate 5-Relatives 6-Own work 7-Other 8-No other 9-Don't know 0-More than one of the above Ø-N.R.	25
Q.13	12.	Club Membership 1-1 ↓ ↓ 9-9+ 0-0 Ø-N.R.	26
269	13.	Length of local residency 01-1year or less ↓ ↓ 18-18 years 00-no local residence Ø-n.r.	27-28
270	14.	School transfers Number of School transfers 1-1 ↓ ↓ 9-9+ 0-0 Ø-N.R.	29
271	15.	Average study time 1-1/2-1 hr./day 2-1 1/2-2hrs./day 3-3hrs./day 4-4 or more hrs./day 0-None Ø-N.R.	30
272	16.	Quit school and enlist in armed service 1-yes 2-no Ø-N.R.	31

Data Source	Item	Code and instructions	Column
273	17.	Mother's expectations 1-Best in class 2-Above average 3-Average 4-Get by 5-Doesn't care 6-Don't know Ø-No Mother Ø-N.R.	32
274	18.	Self-expectations 1-Best in class 2-Above average 3-Average 4-Get by 5-Indifferent Ø-N.R.	33
275	19.	Present Job (Code same as item #28, page 6)	34-35
275	20.	Number of jobs in past year 1-1 ↓ ↓ 9-9+ 0-0 Ø-N.R.	36
275	21.	Number of weeks on current job 1-1 ↓ ↓ 9-9+ 0-0 Ø-N.R.	37
275	22.	Current job 1-full time 2-part-time 0-none Ø-N.R.	38
276	23.	Family support 1-Father's work 2-Mother's work 3-Both parents' work 4-Step-father's or male relation's work 5-Step-mother's or female relation's work 6-Own work 7-Other 8-Don't know Ø-N.R.	39
277	24.	Number of brothers and sisters 1-1 ↓ ↓ 9-9+ 0-0 Ø-N.R.	40

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
278	25.	Close friends 1 - 1 ↓ ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 ø - N.R.	41
278	26.	Close friends--Male 1 - 1 ↓ ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.R.	42
278	27.	Close friends--female 1 - 1 ↓ ↓ 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 ø - N.R.	43
279	28.	Significant other 1 - Male friend 2 - Female friend 3 - Mother 4 - Father 5 - Other relation - male 6 - Other relation - female 7 - Other person - male 8 - Other person - female 0 - No one b - N.R.	44
280	29.	Friends drag 1 - yes 2 - no 3 - N.R.	45
281	30.	Own car 1 - yes 2 - no ø - N.R.	46
282	31.	Dream car 1 - Sports and racing, domestic 2 - Sports and racing, Foreign 3 - Economy, domestic 4 - Economy, foreign 5 - Mid-range, domestic 6 - Mid-range, foreign 7 - Luxury, domestic 8 - Luxury, foreign 9 - Vintage and custom 0 - Miscellaneous ø - N.R.	47

Data Source	Item	Code and Instructions	Column
283	32.	Summer work 1 - Full-time 2 - Part-time 3 - No Ø - N.R.	48
284	33.	Drink-self 1 - Yes 2 - No Ø - N.R.	49
285	34.	Weekday TV. Viewing 1 - 1/2 hr. /day 2 - 1-1 1/2 hrs./day 3 - 2-3 hrs./day 4 - 4+ hrs./day 0 - No access to TV 0 - None Ø - N.R.	50
286	35. 36. 37. 38.	Opinions on situations 1 - Strongly approve 2 - Approve 3 - Indifferent 4 - Disapprove 5 - Strongly disapprove a. Extra overtime b. Fire damage claim d. Grocery delivery e. Change from purchase	51-54
287	39.	Work on family car or cycle 1 - No 2 - Some 3 - A lot 4 - They don't own one	55
288	40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48.	Safety vs. Appeal 1 - VI 2 - SI 3 - I 4 - SU 5 - VU a. Tape deck or stereo b. Steering wheel c. Mirror d. Transmission e. Head rests f. Mag wheels g. Rally pack h. Modified carburation i. Harness seat belts	56-64

Data source	Item	Code and Directions	Column
Post-adjudication Form 103			
1	49.	Age at intake 01 - 1 yrs 99 - 99 yrs. Ø - N.R.	65-66
7	50.	Guilty of offense 1 - Yes 2 - No 3 - Don't know Ø - N.R.	67
8	51.	Reason for innocence 1 - Assertion of innocence 2 - Ignorance of law 3 - Offender used own judgement (felt no danger involved) 4 - Police harassment 5 - Mechanical failure too recent to have been repaired 6 - Don't know 7 - Innocent, no response 8 - Guilty, not applicable Ø - N.R.	68
9	52.	Anger at arresting officer 1 - Yes, too hard 2 - Yes 3 - No, doing his job 4 - No, nothing Ø - N.R.	69
10	53.	Anger at Judge 1 - Yes, too hard 2 - Yes 3 - No, doing his job 4 - No, nothing Ø - N.R.	70
11	54.	Anger at office employees 1 - Yes, Ass't. City Attorney 2 - Yes, Bailiff 3 - Yes, Court Clerk 4 - Yes, Chief Probation Officer 5 - Yes, Ass't. Probation Officer 6 - Yes, Probation Clerk 7 - Yes, Other 8 - No Ø - N.R.	71

Data Source	Item	Code and Directions	Column
Post-adjudication Form 103			
11	55.	Anger at office employees 1 - Yes, too hard 2 - yes 3 - No, doing job 4 - No, nothing Ø - N.R.	72
12-13	56.	Prefer different treatment 1 - yes, fine 2 - yes, jail 3 - Yes, suspended sentence, without probation requirement 4 - Yes, being found not guilty 5 - Yes, being left alone (no adjudication) 6 - Yes, work detail 7 - Yes, attending court sessions 8 - Yes, license revocation 9 - Yes, other 10 - Yes, don't know 11 - No Ø - N.R.	73-74
14	57.	Expect recidivism within a year 1 - yes 2 - don't know 3 - no Ø - N.R.	75
15	58.	Expect probation will help avoid recidivism 1 - yes 2 - don't know 3 - no Ø - N.R.	76
16	59.	Cause of this offense 1 - lack of knowledge 2 - incompatible values 3 - emotional disturbance 4 - 1 & 2 above 5 - 2 & 3 above 6 - 1 & 3 above 7 - all three above 8 - other 9 - don't know Ø - N.R.	77
17	60.	Usual cause of offense 1 - lack of knowledge 2 - incompatible values 3 - emotional disturbance 4 - 1 & 2 above 5 - 2 & 3 above 6 - 1 & 3 above 7 - all three above 8 - other 9 - don't know Ø - N.R.	78

Data source	Item	Code and Directions	Column
	(Variable)	Card number 02	01-02
		Case number	04-09
Regression Equation Worksheet Form 105		MMPI scores	
	61.	a. Validity (F)	10-12
	62.	b. Correct. (K)	13-15
	63.	c. Psychopathic deviate (Pd)	16-18
	64.	d. Paranoia (Pa)	19-21
	65.	e. Hypomania (Ma)	22-24
	66.	f. Social introversion (Si)	25-27
	67.	g. Anxiety (A)	28-30
	68.	Wonderlic test score	31-32
Treatment Group Placement Form Form 106		Predicted Recidivism scores (7 digits without decimal places)	
	69.	a. Group 1	33-39
	70.	b. Group 2	40-46
	71.	c. Group 3	47-53
	72.	d. Group 4	54-60
	73.	e. Group 5	61-67
	74.	Predictive score in assigned treatment group	68-74
	75.	Ethnic group 1- Black 2- White 3- Indian 4- Oriental 5- Mexican,Spanish,Latin American 6- other	75

Data source	Item	Code and Directions	Column
		Card number 03	01-02
		Case number	03-08
		Number of non-traffic adjudications in pre-probation period.	
All Items Taken From Court & Police Records Form	1.	a. PG, FG, or BF	09-10
	2.	b. FNG or Dismissed	11-12
	3.	Most serious non-traffic conviction in pre-probation period. 29- Murder & non-negligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence 28- Forcible rape 27- Robbery 26- Aggravated assault 25- Burglary 24- Larceny 23- Auto theft 22- Other assaults 21- Arson 20- Forgery and counterfeiting 19- Fraud 18- Embezzlement 17- Stolen property; buying, possessing, receiving 16- Vandalism 15- Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. 14- Prostitution & commercialized vice 13- Sex offenses 12- Narcotic drug laws 11- Gambling 10- Offense against the family and children 9- Driving under the influence (to be ranked as a traffic violation) 8 - Liquor laws 7- Drunkeness 6- Disorderly conduct 5- Vagrancy 4- All other offenses 3- Suspicion 2- Curfew & loitering laws (juveniles) 1- Run-away (juveniles) 0- 0 b- N.I.	13-14
		Number of traffic adjudications in pre-probation period.	
	4.	a. PG, FG, or BF	15-16

Data source	Item	Code and Directions	Column
	5.	b. FNG or Dismissed	17-18
	6.	Most serious traffic conviction in pre-probation period	19-20
		134- Driving under influence 133- Reckless driving 132- Careless driving 131- Fleeing from officer 130- Disregarding signal device 129- Disregarding stop sign 128- Speeding 127- Failure to yield 126- Following too closely 125- Improper backing 124- Improper turn 123- Wrong way on one way 122- Improper lane use 121- Failure to signal 120- Driving with revoked license 119- Disregarding barrier 118- Leaving accident scene 117- Driving with revoked license 116- Obstructed vision 115- Driving thru service drive 114- Creating traffic hazard 113- Driving without license 112- Transporting open bottle 111- Failure to report accident 110- Unlawful riding 109- Authorizing an unlicensed driver 108- Improper miscellaneous equipment 107- Driving in restricted areas 106- Improper mufflers 105- Pedestrian violations 104- Driving without possession of license 103- Improper vehicle registration 102- Parking violations (not including overtime) 101- Miscellaneous 000- 0	
	7.	Nature of present offense	22-24
		134- Driving under influence 133- Reckless driving 132- Careless driving 131- Fleeing from officer 130- Disregarding signal device 129- Disregarding stop sign 128- Speeding	

Data source	Item	Code and Direction	Column
		127- Failure to yield 126- Following too closely 125- Improper backing 124- Improper turn 123- Wrong way on one way 122- Improper lane use 121- Failure to signal 120- Driving with revoked license 119- Disregarding barrier 118- Leaving accident scene 117- Driving with revoked license 116- Obstructed vision 115- Driving thru service drive 114- Creating traffic hazard 113- Driving without license 112- Transporting open bottle 111- Failure to report accident 110- Unlawful riding 109- Authorizing an unlicensed driver 108- Improper miscellaneous equipment 107- Driving in restricted areas 106- Improper mufflers 105- Pedestrian violations 104- Driving without possession of license 103- Improper vehicle registration 102- Parking violations (not including overtime) 101- Miscellaneous 000- 0	
	8.	Date of program offense Jan. 1 - 001 Dec. 31 - 365	25-29
	9.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan 2, 1970- 00270 1970 - 70	
	10.	Date of program offense adjudication Jan. 1 - 001 Dec. 31 - 365	30-34
	11.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 -	

Data source	Item	Code and Direction	Column
		00270 1970 - 70	
	12.	Date of treatment initiation	35-39
		Jan. 1 - 001	
		Dec. 31 - 365	
	13.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 -	
		00270 1970 - 70	
	14.	Date of treatment termination	40-44
		Jan. 1 - 001	
		Dec. 31 - 365	
	15.	(Followed by last two digits of year) Example: Jan. 2, 1970 -	
		00270 1970 - 70	
	16.	Most serious non-traffic conviction in post-treatment year.	45-46
		29- Murder & non-negligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence 28- Forcible rape 27- Robbery 26- Aggravated assault 25- Burglary 24- Larceny 23- Auto theft 22- Other assaults 21- Arson 20- Forgery and counterfeiting 19- Fraud 18- Embezzlement 17- Stolen property; buying, possessing, receiving 16- Vandalism 15- Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. 14- Prostitution & commercialized vice 13- Sex offenses 12- Narcotic drug laws 11- Gambling	

Data source	Item	Code and Direction	Column
		10- Offense against the family and children 9- Driving under the influence (to be ranked as a traffic violation.) 8- Liquor laws 7- Drunkeness 6- Disorderly conduct 5- Vagrancy 4- All other offenses 3- Suspicion 2- Curfew & loitering laws (juveniles) 1- Run-away (juveniles) 0- 0 b- N.I.	
	17.	Number of non-traffic convictions in post-treatment year. 1 - 1 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	47
	18.	Dichotomized non-traffic convictions 0 - if item 17 is zero 1 - if item 17 is not zero	48
	19.	Most serious traffic conviction in post-treatment year. 134- Driving under influence 133- Reckless driving 132- Careless driving 131- Fleeing from officer 130- Disregarding signal device 129- Disregarding stop sign 128- Speeding 127- Failure to yield 126- Following too closely 125- Improper backing 124- Improper turn 123- Wrong way on one way 122- Improper lane use 121- Failure to signal 120- Driving with revoked license 119- Disregarding barrier 118- Leaving accident scene 117- Driving with revoked license 116- Obstructed vision 115- Driving thru service drive 114- Creating traffic hazard 113- Driving without license	49-51

Data source	Item	Code and Direction	Column
		112- Transporting open bottle 111- Failure to report accident 110- Unlawful riding 109- Authorizing an unlicensed driver 108- Improper miscellaneous equipment 107- Driving in restricted areas. 106- Improper mufflers 105- Pedestrian violations 104- Driving without possession of license 103- Improper vehicle registration 102- Parking violations (not including overtime) 101- Miscellaneous 000- 0	
	20.	Number of traffic convictions in post-treatment year 1 - 1 9 - 9+ 0 - 0 b - N.I.	52
	21.	Dichotomized traffic convictions 0 - if item 20 is zero 1 - if item 20 is not zero	53
	22.	Accident involvement 0 - no involvement 1 - involvement	54
	23.	Bodily injury 0 - non-injury accident involvement 1 - injury 2 - no accident involvement	55
	24.	Fatality 0 - none 1 - one or more fatalities 2 - no accident involvement	56
	25.	Half-months	57-58
	26.	Group Number	59-60

A. The Goal of the Study. The need for control groups has been recognized since the beginning of the Predictive Sentencing Project. Group I of the project (fine) partially fills this need, but suffers from the possibility of contamination due to the extensive testing involved. At the same time, it is not practical to develop a testing-free control group from the population under study due to its limited size. Group VI represents a partial solution to this problem in that it is composed of members of the same population selected by the same criterion as with Groups I through V of the project, free from testing, but coming from an earlier time period (January 1, 1964 through December 15, 1968).

B. Methodology.

1. Data Source. The primary data source selected was the dockets of the Municipal Criminal Court of Norman, Oklahoma from January 1, 1964, through December 15, 1968. This represents the maximum period immediately prior to the Probation Program in which dockets were kept in a consistant and compatible manner. These dockets are made daily on both criminal and traffic cases and weekly on cases handled through the Traffic Violations Bureau. Thus, for any particular court day, there may be three separate sources of data.

Information most consistently available and consequently gathered from the dockets included the following items:

Docket month
Docket day
Docket year
Case number
Arresting officer
Offender's name
Offender's address
Offender's age at arrest
Charge
Charge month
Charge day
Charge location
Accident involved?
Disposition

In addition, the following items were supplied by Probation Division personnel:

Offender code number
Charge time on 24-hour clock
Charge seriousness code

2. Identifying Subjects. Using the age at offense, we were readily able to identify 16-18 year-olds from the dockets. In most cases, the name was sex specific enough to separate males from females. When there was even the slightest doubt regarding sex, the original citation was referred to for clarification. Once identified, the subject was assigned a code number and his full name entered on a master code list. This list is

alphabetical with 500 numbers reserved for each letter of the alphabet to facilitate in checking existing code numbers on subsequent offenses.

All male 16-18 year-old offenders were assigned code numbers. However, it is possible that an offender 18 years-old at offense date could turn 19 years-old in January, 1964, and so forth. Thus, all males 16-19 years old in 1964 were checked with the code lists for identification and coding when appropriate. This procedure was extended as follows:

1964 = 16 - 19 years old
1965 = 16 - 20 years old
1966 = 16 - 21 years old
1967 = 16 - 22 years old
1968 = 16 - 23 years old

It is believed that this procedure insured capturing all possible prospects.

3. Reliability. At the time most of the prospects had been identified, the Assistant Probation Officer responsible for this work left the project. A reliability check was made on his work and numerous errors determined resulting in a decision to completely double-check all dockets. While time consuming, this procedure has greatly increased the reliability of the study.

4. Keypunching. After being double checked, the dockets were transported to the computer center for keypunching, verification, and installation on the GIPSY computer program which was utilized for this "Group VI Project."

> "GIPSY is a question-oriented General Information Storage and Retrieval System developed at the University of Oklahoma Computing Center, under the direction of Dr. James W. Sweeney. It was designed as a flexible, user-oriented system, for the collection, maintenance and retrieval of information..." (Addison, Shields, and Sweeney, What is GIPSY?, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 1969)

The installation of the data on GIPSY took quite some time before all data was on the system and running smoothly. The data base is now completely functional, but still requires some cleaning up. Existing errors are essentially those of duplication, and not of ommission.

5. Extracting Group VI. At this point, we had in the data base all offenses commited by 16-18 year-old males for the period 1964 through 1968. However, to make Group VI compatible with our other groups, it was necessary to reduce this group to only those Norman residents convicted of their third traffic offense within twelve months while 16-18 years-old. To accomplish this, a print-out was drawn on those meeting the criterion of age and three convictions.

This print-out was then double checked to verify that the minimum criterion had been met and ineligible subjects rejected. At this point, Group VI still contained non-resident University students and some others from surrounding towns. A check of University telephone directories for the entire period was made and anyone showing an out

of town home address was dropped. Further, all those in the Predictive Sentencing Project were dropped as were those in an earlier brief probation program.

At this juncture, City and County Court and Police records were drawn on the entire remaining sub group. While doing this, we were able to once again check on sex and residence of the group and further delete those not qualified. City records were compared with the print-out and all discrepancies were checked and corrections made. Further, offenses before 16 years-old and after December 15, 1968, were added. Next, a determination of the theoretical program offense was made from the expanded city record and important dates established. Finally, County records were merged with the complete City record and the final Group VI was ready for coding.

6. Coding. It was decided that Group VI would be coded exactly as Group I was in that they were most nearly indentical. Of course, only those cards dealing with police and court contacts could be coded in that only such data on Group VI was available. The result will be complete pre-program (theoretical) police and court activity, interim police and court activity, and recidivism activity at both City and County levels.

C. Statistical Analyses and Results. Descriptive statistics for Group VI on traffic variables during the equivalent of the pre-program period, the program offense, and the recidivism period are presented in Tables 1 - 4. The variables used are: amount of greatest preprogram traffic fine, age at first tratfic charge, program traffic offense, and number of traffic recidivisms.

With respect to number of traffic recidivisms during the equivalent of the post-treatment year, Group VI is not significantly different from either Group I ($p = .56$) or Group IV ($p = .76$). On the other hand, subjects in Group VI committed significantly more traffic recidivisms than members of Group II ($p = .02$) and Group III ($p = .04$) and Group V ($p = .02$).

A more complex picture emerged when Group VI was compared with the subjects who had completed treatment and had a full year to recidivate on the following variables: amount of greatest traffic recidivism fine, age at first traffic charge, and seriousness of program traffic offense. Group VI and Groups I to V of the project with the year to recidivate differed significantly on the first two variables ($p<.001$ in both cases), but the groups did not differ significantly with respect to program traffic offense ($p = .33$).

D. Conclusions. Group VI is not significantly different from either Group I or Group IV of the project but is significantly different from Groups II, III, and V. Comparison of selected pre-program variables does disclose significant differences on amount of greatest pre-program traffic fine and age at first charge, but insignificant differences on seriousness of program traffic offenses.

Group VI started as a small project that wasthought would be easily manageable. Experience--a year of it--teaches us differently. Considerably more effort than anticipated was required for its completion to this point.

Further, it has given us invaluable experience with problems of data collection, management, and monitoring. Much insight has been gained into the condition of vital records and the problems associated with reducing them to usable data.

TABLE 1

GROUP VI - AMOUNT OF GREATEST TRAFFIC FINE

MEAN =	20.5929		
SIGMA =	12.2305	STD.DEV. =	12.2744
SIGMA(M) =	1.0337	S.D.(M) =	1.0374
SUM X =	2883.0000	SUM X2 =	80311.0000
SKEWNESS =	15.2502 (P = .0000)		
KURTOSIS =	34.8906 (P = .0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	140		

FINE IN DOLLARS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
5	5	4	2	37
10	19	14	10	41
15	30	21	28	46
16	1	*	39	47
18	3	2	40	48
20	49	35	59	50
23	1	*	77	52
24	1	*	77	53
25	17	12	84	54
33	2	1	91	60
35	2	1	92	62
40	2	1	94	66
50	5	4	96	74
55	1	*	98	78
75	1	*	99	95
100	1	*	99	115

TABLE 2

GROUP VI - AGE AT FIRST TRAFFIC CHARGE

MEAN =	16.1643		
SIGMA =	1.0462	STD.DEV. =	1.0499
SIGMA(M) =	.0884	S.D.(M) =	.0887
SUM X =	2263.0000	SUM X2 =	36733.0000

SKEWNESS = -3.2286 (P = .0017)

KURTOSIS = 3.1026 (P = .0023)

N VALID SCORES = 140

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
12	1	*	1	10
13	1	*	1	20
14	6	4	4	29
15	22	16	14	39
16	57	41	42	49
17	42	30	77	58
18	11	8	96	68

TABLE 3

GROUP VI - SERIOUSNESS OF PROGRAM TRAFFIC OFFENSE

MEAN =	123.2714		
SIGMA =	9.3502	STD.DEV. =	9.3838
SIGMA(M) =	.7902	S.D.(M) =	.7931
SUM X =	17258.0000	SUM X2 =	2139658.0000
SKEWNESS =	-5.3930 (P = .0000)		
KURTOSIS =	-.9234 (P = .6415)		
N VALID SCORES =	140		

SERIOUSNESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
102	2	1	1	27
103	3	2	2	28
104	2	1	4	29
106	6	4	7	32
108	16	11	15	34
113	3	2	22	39
115	1	*	23	41
118	2	1	24	44
121	1	*	25	47
122	3	2	27	49
123	3	2	29	50
124	4	3	31	51
127	3	2	34	54
128	53	38	54	55
129	10	7	76	56
130	11	8	84	57
132	15	11	93	59
133	2	1	99	60

TABLE 4

GROUP VI - NUMBER OF TRAFFIC RECIDIVISMS

MEAN =	1.4357		
SIGMA =	1.5730	STD.DEV. =	1.5787
SIGMA(M) =	.1329	S.D.(M) =	.1334
SUM X =	201.0000	SUM X2 =	635.0000
SKEWNESS =	10.9970 (P = .0000)		
KURTOSIS =	18.0313 (P = .0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	140		

NUMBER OF RECIDIVISMS	NUMBER OF SUBJECTS	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
	40	29	14	41
1	47	34	45	47
2	31	22	73	53
3	12	9	89	60
4	6	4	95	66
7	2	1	98	86
9	2	1	99	98

Finally, there is a tremendous potential in Group VI for further study by the project investigators and others. It should be noted in closing, however, that the data we all seek is only as good as it is when initially recorded and our year's experience points out that this is the source of many of our data problems.

SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS WITH THREE OR MORE OFFENSES FROM JANUARY 1, 1964, THROUGH DECEMBER 15, 1968, AND THEIR RECIDIVISM RATE (GROUP VI): A SIX YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY.

GROUP VI: A SIX YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY

I. INTRODUCTION

The need for a fine-control group has been recognized since initiation of the Predictive Sentencing Project, but, until the predictive phase of the project it was not practical to develop a testing-free control group. As a result in 1970 Group VI was formed to serve as a quasi-control group. It was composed of subjects from the same target population selected by the same criterion as with Groups I through V of the project, free from testing, but coming from an earlier time period (January 1, 1964 through December 15, 1968). This paper reports the results of a six year follow-up study of Group VI.

II. METHODS

The subjects for this study consisted of 138 of the original 140 subjects of Group VI since two subjects had died in the interim. City and County Court and Police records on the 138 subjects were examined and information on four variables for the six years following a subject's recidivism year was coded. The four variables were:

1. Number of Traffic Offenses per Year.
2. Number of Non-traffic Offenses per Year.

   These were coded as follows:

   0 - no offenses

   1 - one offense

   2 - two offenses

   . .

   . .

   . .

   9 - nine or more offenses
3. Most Serious Traffic Offense Committed in Each Year.

   (See Table 5 for scaling).
4. Most Serious Non-traffic Offense Committed in Each Year.

   (See Table 6 for scaling).

It should be noted that six years following a subject's recidivism year had not elapsed for all subjects; rather, this period spanned a minimum of three years and a maximum of six years.

III. RESULTS

Descriptive statistics on the four variables of interest for each year are shown in the following Tables 7 through 10. Additionally, correlational analyses revealed that there was a negligible correlation of -0.032 between this group's earlier traffic record and the commission of subsequent traffic offenses over the six year follow up period. However, there was a significantly high correlation of 0.428 between this group's prior traffic record and the commission of subsequent non-traffic offenses over this six year period.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

While there was no significant relationship between Group VI's prior traffic record and its follow-up record there may be, however, a number of factors which minimized this relationship. The most significant factor would appear to be the comparative periods of time involved; that is, six years from a subject's recidivism year had not passed for all members of Group VI. Likewise, this factor may have also tended to exaggerate the relationship between the prior traffic record of Group VI and the follow-up record. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that 11 subjects (8%) were convicted of felony charges as serious as, or more serious than, the violation of drug laws, including such offenses as driving under the influence, burglary and larcency.

The most significant finding of this study is the fact that this group still committed almost two-thirds of the average number of traffic offenses in the six year follow-up period as was committed prior to their recidivism year. Thus this group of habitual traffic offenders still constitute a high risk group to the community.

TABLE 5

Most Serious Traffic Offense Committed

134 - Driving Under the Influence
133 - Reckless Driving
132 - Careless riving
131 - Fleeing from officer
130 - Disregarding signal device
129 - Disregarding stop sign
128 - Speeding
127 - Failure to yield
126 - Following too closely
125 - Improper backing
124 - Improper turn
123 - Wrong way on one way
122 - Improper lane use
121 - Failure to signal
120 - Driving with revoked license
119 - Disregarding barrier
118 - Leaving scene of accident
117 - Driving with restricted license
116 - Obstructed vision
115 - Driving through service drive
114 - Creating traffic hazard
113 - Driving without license
112 - Transporting open bottle
111 - Failure to report accident
110 - Unlawful riding
109 - Authorizing an unlicensed driver
108 - Improper miscellaneous equipment
107 - Driving in restricted areas
106 - Improper mufflers
105 - Pedestrian violations
104 - Driving without possession of license
103 - Improper vehicle registration
102 - Parking violations(not including overtime)
101 - Miscellaneous
000 - No violations
b - No information

TABLE 6

Most Serious Non-traffic Offense Committes

29 - Murder and non-negligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence
28 - Forcible rape
27 - Robbery
26 - Aggravated assault
25 - Burglary
24 - Larceny
23 - Auto theft
22 - Other assaults
21 - Arson
20 - Forgery and counterfeiting
19 - Fraud
18 - Embezzlement
17 - Stolen property; buying, receiving, and possessing
16 - Vandalism
15 - Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.
14 - Prostitution and commercialized vice
13 - Sex offenses
12 - Narcotic drug laws
11 - Gambling
10 - Offenses against the family and children
9 - Driving under the influence(to be ranked as traffic violation
8 - Liquor laws
7 - Drunkenness
6 - Disorderly conduct
5 - Vagrancy
4 - All other offenses
3 - Suspicion
2 - Curfew and loitering laws(juveniles)
1 - Run-away(juveniles)
0 - No offenses
b - No information

TABLE 5
Number of Traffic Ofrenses Per Year.

VARIABLE 7 1st year
SIGMA = 1.2530 MEAN = 0.6667
SIGMA(M) = 0.1067 STD.DEV. = 1.2576
SUM X = 92.0000 S.D.(M) = 0.1071
SKEWNESS = 13.9162 (P = 0.0000) SUM X2 = 278.0000
KURTOSIS = 25.1769 (P = 0.0000)
N VALID SCORES = 138.

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	89	64	32	44
1.0000	29	21	75	52
2.0000	10	7	89	60
3.0000	4	3	94	68
4.0000	3	2	97	76
5.0000	1	1	98	84
6.0000	1	1	99	92
8.0000	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 8 2nd year
SIGMA = 0.7637 MEAN = 0.5072
SIGMA(M) = 0.0650 STD.DEV. = 0.7665
SUM X = 70.0000 S.D.(M) = 0.0652
SKEWNESS = 6.2021 (P = 0.0000) SUM X2 = 116.0000
KURTOSIS = 1.4528 (P = 0.1423)
N VALID SCORES = 138.

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	89	64	32	43
1.0000	30	22	75	56
2.0000	17	12	92	69
3.0000	2	1	99	82

VARIABLE 9 3rd year
SIGMA = 1.0089 MEAN = 0.5145
SIGMA(M) = 0.0859 STD.DEV. = 1.0126
SUM X = 71.0000 S.D.(M) = 0.0862
SKEWNESS = 11.8909 (P = 0.0000) SUM X2 = 177.0000
KURTOSIS = 17.1747 (P = 0.0000)
N VALID SCORES = 138.

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	99	72	36	44
1.0000	20	14	79	54
2.0000	11	8	90	64
3.0000	5	4	96	74
4.0000	2	1	99	84
6.0000	1	1	99	99

TABLE 7 (continued)

VARIABLE 10 4th year

SIGMA =	0.8090	MEAN =	0.3261
SIGMA(M) =	0.0689	STD.DEV. =	0.8120
SUM X =	45.0000	S.D.(M) =	0.0691
SKEWNESS =	17.7096 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	105.0000
KURTOSIS =	43.1736 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCOPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	110	80	40	45
1.0000	18	13	86	58
2.0000	6	4	95	70
3.0000	3	2	98	83
6.0000	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 11 5th year

SIGMA =	0.6473	MEAN =	0.1739
SIGMA(M) =	0.0551	STD.DEV. =	0.6497
SUM X =	24.0000	S.D.(M) =	0.0553
SKEWNESS =	29.8653 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	62.0000
KURTOSIS =	114.8474 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	122	88	44	47
1.0000	13	9	93	62
2.0000	1	1	98	78
3.0000	1	1	99	93
6.0000	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 12 6th year

SIGMA =	0.1869	MEAN =	0.0362
SIGMA(M) =	0.0159	STD.DEV. =	0.1875
SUM X =	5.0000	S.D.(M) =	0.0160
SKEWNESS =	23.8047 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	5.0000
KURTOSIS =	54.2830 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	133	96	48	48
1.0000	5	4	98	99

TABLE 8
Number of Non-traffic Offenses per Year

VARIABLE 1	1st year	MEAN =	0.0942
SIGMA =	0.3381	STD.DEV. =	0.3393
SIGMA(M) =	0.0288	S.D.(M) =	0.0289
SUM X =	13.0000	SUM X2 =	17.0000
SKEWNESS =	18.3665 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	35.9581 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	127	92	46	47
1.0000	9	7	95	76
2.0000	2	1	99	99

VARIABLE 2	2nd year	MEAN =	0.0942
SIGMA =	0.3381	STD.DEV. =	0.3393
SIGMA(M) =	0.0288	S.D.(M) =	0.0289
SUM X =	13.0000	SUM X2 =	17.0000
SKEWNESS =	18.3665 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	35.9581 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	127	92	46	47
1.0000	9	7	95	76
2.0000	2	1	99	99

VARIABLE 3	3rd year	MEAN =	0.0507
SIGMA =	0.2503	STD.DEV. =	0.2512
SIGMA(M) =	0.0213	S.D.(M) =	0.0214
SUM X =	7.0000	SUM X2 =	9.0000
SKEWNESS =	25.8583 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	74.7144 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	132	96	48	47
1.0000	5	4	97	87
2.0000	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 4	4th year	MEAN =	0.0217
SIGMA =	0.1458	STD.DEV. =	0.1464
SIGMA(M) =	0.0124	S.D.(M) =	0.0125
SUM X =	3.0000	SUM X2 =	3.0000
SKEWNESS =	31.4565 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	98.3678 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	135	98	49	48
1.0000	3	2	99	99

TABLE 8 (continued)

VARIABLE 5	5th year	MEAN =	0.0145
SIGMA =	0.1195	STD.DEV. =	0.1199
SIGMA(M) =	0.0102	S.D.(M) =	0.0102
SUM X =	2.0000	SUM X2 =	2.0000
SKEWNESS =	38.9659 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	153.5019 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	136	99	49	48
1.0000	2	1	99	99

VARIABLE 6	6th year	MEAN =	0.0
SIGMA =	0.0	STD.DEV. =	0.0
SIGMA(M) =	0.0	S.D.(M) =	0.0
SUM X =	0.0	SUM X2 =	0.0
SKEWNESS =	0.0 (P = 1.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	0.0 (P = 1.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	138	100	50	50

TABLE 9
Most Serious Traffic Offense Committed in Each Year.

VARIABLE 19	1st year	MEAN =	43.8913
SIGMA =	60.3063	STD.DEV. =	60.5260
SIGMA(M) =	5.1336	S.D.(M) =	5.1523
SUM X =	6057.0000	SUM X2 =	767735.0000
SKEWNESS =	3.1580 (P = 0.0020)		
KURTOSIS =	-3.7029 (P = 0.0005)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
1.6769	90	65	33	43
98.1669	2	1	66	59
104.1976	2	1	67	60
110.2282	2	1	69	61
122.2895	1	1	70	63
128.3201	30	22	81	64
134.3507	11	8	96	65

VARIABLE 20	2nd year	MEAN =	43.6159
SIGMA =	59.8972	STD.DEV. =	60.1154
SIGMA(M) =	5.0988	S.D.(M) =	5.1174
SUM X =	6019.0000	SUM X2 =	757623.0000
SKEWNESS =	3.1450 (P = 0.0021)		
KURTOSIS =	-3.7174 (P = 0.0004)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
1.6879	90	65	33	43
103.5131	2	1	66	60
109.5028	4	3	68	61
115.4925	1	1	70	62
121.4822	3	2	71	63
127.4719	33	24	84	64
133.4617	5	4	98	65

VARIABLE 21	3rd year	MEAN =	34.9275
SIGMA =	56.7562	STD.DEV. =	56.9630
SIGMA(M) =	4.8314	S.D.(M) =	4.8490
SUM X =	4820.0000	SUM X2 =	612886.0000
SKEWNESS =	4.8737 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	-2.2881 (P = 0.0208)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.8738	100	72	36	44
103.0350	1	1	73	62
108.7106	1	1	74	63
114.3862	2	1	75	64
125.7375	22	16	83	66
131.4131	12	9	96	67

TABLE 9 (continued)

VARIABLE 22 4th year

SIGMA =	49.9517	MEAN =	24.5869
SIGMA(M) =	4.2522	STD.DEV. =	50.1337
SUM X =	3393.0000	S.D.(M) =	4.2677
SKEWNESS =	7.4380 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	427757.0000
KURTOSIS =	1.0294 (P = 0.3038)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
-0.3889	111	80	40	45
109.5048	4	3	82	67
119.4951	1	1	84	69
124.4903	1	1	84	70
129.4854	19	14	92	71
134.4806	2	1	99	72

VARIABLE 23 5th year

SIGMA =	46.7720	MEAN =	16.7536
SIGMA(M) =	3.9815	STD.DEV. =	46.9424
SUM X =	2312.0000	S.D.(M) =	3.9960
SKEWNESS =	14.0300 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	340626.0000
KURTOSIS =	21.9092 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
-1.9552	121	88	44	46
105.6204	1	1	88	69
114.9748	1	1	89	71
129.0064	13	9	94	74
133.6836	1	1	99	75
245.9364	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 24 6th year

SIGMA =	22.0409	MEAN =	4.5000
SIGMA(M) =	1.8762	STD.DEV. =	22.1212
SUM X =	621.0000	S.D.(M) =	1.8831
SKEWNESS =	23.5023 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	69835.0000
KURTOSIS =	54.1632 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0918	132	96	48	48
39.7654	1	1	96	66
101.4799	1	1	97	94
103.6839	1	1	97	95
112.5003	3	2	99	99

TABLE 10
Most Serious Non-traffic Offense Committed in Each Year.

VARIABLE 13	1st year	MEAN =	0.9348
SIGMA =	3.5267	STD.DEV. =	3.5396
SIGMA(M) =	0.3002	S.D.(M) =	0.3013
SUM X =	129.0000	SUM X2 =	1837.0000
SKEWNESS =	21.9829 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	52.4776 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	125	91	45	47
4.0000	3	2	92	58
5.0000	2	1	93	61
7.0000	1	1	95	67
8.0000	3	2	96	70
13.0000	1	1	97	84
19.0000	1	1	98	99
22.0000	2	1	99	99

VARIABLE 14	2nd year	MEAN =	1.0290
SIGMA =	4.1388	STD.DEV. =	4.1539
SIGMA(M) =	0.3523	S.D.(M) =	0.3536
SUM X =	142.0000	SUM X2 =	2510.0000
SKEWNESS =	22.1715 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	51.3855 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	126	91	46	47
2.0000	2	1	92	52
4.0000	1	1	93	57
7.0000	2	1	94	64
8.0000	2	1	96	66
15.0000	1	1	97	83
16.0000	1	1	97	86
23.0000	1	1	98	99
25.0000	2	1	99	99

VARIABLE 15	3rd year	MEAN =	0.3406
SIGMA =	1.7383	STD.DEV. =	1.7446
SIGMA(M) =	0.1480	S.D.(M) =	0.1485
SUM X =	47.0000	SUM X2 =	433.0000
SKEWNESS =	26.5145 (P = 0.0000)		
KURTOSIS =	74.1235 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	132	96	48	48
4.0000	2	1	96	71
7.0000	1	1	97	88
8.0000	1	1	98	94
12.0000	2	1	99	99

VARIABLE 16 4th year

SIGMA =	2.6086	MEAN =	[illegible]
SIGMA(M) =	0.2221	STD.DEV. =	2.6181
SUM X =	55.0000	S.D.(M) =	0.2229
SKEWNESS =	34.9637 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	961.0000
KURTOSIS =	133.1543 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	134	97	49	48
4.0000	1	1	97	63
12.0000	1	1	98	94
15.0000	1	1	99	99
24.0000	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 17 5th year

SIGMA =	0.8452	MEAN =	0.1014
SIGMA(M) =	0.0719	STD.DEV. =	0.8483
SUM X =	14.0000	S.D.(M) =	0.0722
SKEWNESS =	40.1686 (P = 0.0000)	SUM X2 =	100.0000
KURTOSIS =	166.5618 (P = 0.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	136	99	49	48
6.0000	1	1	99	99
8.0000	1	1	99	99

VARIABLE 18 6th year

SIGMA =	0.0	MEAN =	0.0
SIGMA(M) =	0.0	STD.DEV. =	0.0
SUM X =	0.0	S.D.(M) =	0.0
SKEWNESS =	0.0 (P = 1.0000)	SUM X2 =	0.0
KURTOSIS =	0.0 (P = 1.0000)		
N VALID SCORES =	138.		

RAW SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTILE	STANDARD
0.0	138	100	50	50

TABLE IV-4

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATIONERS USED IN THE VALIDATION OF SEQUENTIAL ASSIGNMENT

Group	Number Sentenced
I	43
II	45
III	45
IV	44
V	46
Total	223

c. Results. Inspection of the probabilities associated with the F ratios resulting from a single classification analysis of variance showed that a significant difference among means occurred with a frequency not greater than what would be expected under random assignment. Table IV-5 discloses the variables with probabilities less than, or equal to, .05.

TABLE IV-5

VARIABLES WITH PROBABILITIES LESS THAN, OR EQUAL TO, .05 FOR VALIDATION OF SEQUENTIAL ASSIGNMENT

Variable	Probability
Acting as Mother	.024
Number of Mother's Jobs	.020
Number of Older Siblings with College	.003
Amount of Time Alone	.037
Drag Race	.043
Smoke in Front of Parents	.030
Anger at Judge	.028
Capacity for Status (CPI)	.044
Sociability (CPI)	.043
Social Presence (CPI)	.040
Self-Acceptance (CPI)	.005
Hour of Day of Present Offense	.042
Number of Older Brothers Without Police or Court Records	.023

In summary, of the grand total of 321 independent variables, 78 were categorical (arbitrarily scaled) and non-suitable for analysis of variance, while 243 were at least quasi-ordinal (scaled in ascending or descending order), thereby being at least marginally appropriate for analysis of variance. Of the 243 variables which were at least quasi-ordinal, 12 or 5.3 percent of 243 were significantly different at the .05 level among treatment groups. The conclusion reached by these analyses confirmed the fact that the distribution of characteristics of offenders among treatment groups approximated that to be expected under random assignment of offenders to treatment groups. (See Appendix IV-2 for Analyses of Variance).

4. Collection and Reduction of Data. Data were collected, either from the subject through testing, or other relevant sources, from the following domains:

1. Family and Social Background

2. School

3. Personality

4. Court and Police Record of Probationers

5. Court and Police Records of Parents, Siblings and Friends

6. Recidivism of the Probationer

See Volume III for all data sources.

The data were reduced to identify a subset of all the variables which were minimally redundant and maximally efficient in conveying the information contained in the full set of variables. The following procedures were used:

1. Variables which showed negligible variance were eliminated.

2. Variables on which the great majority of probationers had no scores were eliminated.

3. The remaining variables were grouped into homogeneous sets and each set was subjected to principal components analysis, a technique which identifies independent sources of variation. The principal components factor matrix was then rotated to the varimax criterion to yield interpretable factors or dimensions of variation. Finally, variables which loaded high on a given factor (typically absolute values of 0.40 or more) and low on all other factors (typically absolute values of 0.25 or less) were retained for further considerations. Other variables were excluded. Table IV-6 lists variables constituting the best measures of the principal components based on the 171 probationers available as of March 31, 1971. It was decided that further principal components analyses subsequent to March 31, 1971 across all sequentially assigned probationers was not warranted, first, for the practical reason that the research strategy would prevent the use of new variables and, second, it appeared unlikely that the dimensions of variation would change appreciable.

With the increase in the number of probationers who had completed treatment and their year of recidivism from 91 probationers on September 1, 1971, to 159 probationers on September 1, 1972, it became feasible to make a final selection of variables to be used in constructing the predictive sentencing model.

Beginning with the 39 best measures of principal components reported in Table IV-6, the following modifications and additions were made to produce the forty-six variables reported in Table IV-7: (1) selection of only those variables which could be incorporated into a predictive sentencing model; (2) substitution of the full set of 14 MMPI variables because of missing data on other personality variables shown in Table IV-6; and (3) addition of variables which the investigators believed, on a priori grounds, might have utility.

5. Treatment Modalities. Following intake the probationer was treated in the group to which he had been sentenced sequentially. Except for those who were assigned to the fine group and released following the intake session, the probationers were given 12 hours of counseling at the rate of one hour per week. A format for each treatment group provided the specific kind of intervention strategy designed to implement the conceptual scheme and, for subsequent evaluation of treatment effect, to optimize that the offenders assigned to a particular treatment modality would be exposed to the same treatment content. The outlines for the probation groups were as follows:

Probation Groups II and III Counseling Format*

Session One	Getting Acquainted
Session Two	Law and Society
Session Three	Law and Punishment
Session Four	Teenagers and Driving

*These counseling formats were approached from the therapy orientation of Reality Therapy by William S. Glasser (1965).

TABLE IV-6

VARIABLES CHOSEN AS BEST MEASURES OF PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS (FACTORS)

1. Length of Residence
2. Family Support
3. Father's Schooling
4. Other Sources of Income
5. Number of Brothers and Sisters
6. Number of Jobs in Past Year
7. Club Membership
8. Close Friends - Male
9. Drink - Self
10. Close Friends - Female
11. Weekday TV Viewing
12. Significant Other
13. Summer Work
14. Friends Drag Race
15. Own Car
16. Attitude Towards Auto Safety Items
17. Dream Car
18. Work on Family Car or Cycle
19. Reason for Judge's Intuitive Assignment
20. Prefer Different Treatment-Probationer
21. Year of Entry Into Program
22. Age at Intake
23. Reason for Intuitive Assignment
24. Average Study Time
25. Mother's Expectation
26. Parents Believe College Essential
27. Number of School Transfers
28. Quit School and Enlist in Armed Forces
29. Self-Expectation
30. School Office
31. Opinions on Law and Order
32. Flexibility (CPI)
33. Femininity (CPI)
34. Wolpe Fear Scale
35. Psychopathic Deviate (MMPI)
36. Amount of Greatest Traffic Fine Prior to Treatment
37. Age at First Traffic Charge
38. Nature of Program Traffic Offense
39. Police or Court Record for Mother

TABLE IV-7

FINAL VARIABLES USED IN CONSTRUCTING SENTENCING MODELS

1. Length of Residence
2. Father's Schooling
3. Family Support
4. Other Source of Income
5. Number of Jobs in Past Year
6. Number of Siblings
7. Friends
8. Male Friends
9. Female Friends
10. Significant Others
11. Friends Drag Race
12. Club Memberships
13. Own Car
14. Dream Car
15. Work on Family Car or Cycle
16. Summer Work
17. Drink-Self
18. Weekday TV-viewing
19. Number of School Transfers
20. Average Study Time
21. Quit and Enlist
22. Mom's Expectations
23. Father's Expectations
24. Self-expectations
25. College Essential
26. School Offices
27. Age at Intake
28. MMPI 1 (Hypochondriasis)
29. MMPI 2 (Depression)
30. MMPI 3 (Hysteria)
31. MMPI 4 (Psychopathic Deviate)
32. MMPI 5 (Masculinity-Femininity)
33. MMPI 6 (Paranoia)
34. MMPI 7 (Psychasthenia)
35. MMPI 8 (Schizophrenia)
36. MMPI 9 (Hypomania)
37. MMPI 10 (Social Introversion)
38. MMPI 11 (Anxiety)
39. MMPI 12 (Repression)
40. MMPI 13 (Ego Strength)
41. MMPI 14 (Validity, F Scale)
42. Most Serious Traffic Offense
43. Greatest Traffic Fine
44. Age at First Traffic Charge
45. Nature of Present Offense
46. Mother's Police Contact

Group III (Group Psychological Counseling)

Mother's Contact: If the probationer's mother has neither a police or court record, the probationer is less likely to recidivate.

Group IV (Drivers Education)

Father's Schooling: The less formal education of the father, the less likely the probationer is to recidivate.

Group V (Consequences)

Mother's Expectations: The higher the mother's expectations of the probationer's performance, the less likely the probationer is to recidivate.

(2) Assessment. Although these predictive sentencing equations differed from the "Final Model" used in the predictive phase, overall there was very little difference in the accuracy of classification between the two models. Table V-11 compares the accuracy of classification between these two models.

The variables emerging in the development of this new model did not appear to be superior as predictors to those used in the "Final Model" employed for the predictive phase of the project. The only significant discrepancy appeared in the Group V prediction equation in which there was a 15% drop in the accuracy of classification for non-recidivators. But it must be borne in mind that the accuracy of classification for the predictive sentencing equation reflected the classification of both the probationers on which the predictive equation was built and the addition of fifteen new subjects. On the other hand, the accuracy of classification for the newer regression equation was based exclusively on the subjects on which it was derived. Indeed, it was remarkable that there were not corresponding drops in the accuracy of classification for the other four predictive sentencing equations. These results were encouraging but certainly no substitute for the cross-validation of the predictive sentencing model.

2. The Subjects and Their Selection. a. Introduction. The predictive sentencing phase of the project was initiated in Norman, Oklahoma on June 1, 1972, to test the validity (cross-validation) of the predictive sentencing equations developed during the descriptive phase of the project. The same target population of sixteen to eighteen year old male habitual traffic offenders was utilized. However, two innovations were introduced to enhance the validity and generalizability of the results. First, a randomly selected "Fine Control Group" was established and second, the predictive sentencing project was expanded to include four heterogeneous geographical areas of Oklahoma for a period of approximately one year. These areas were Tulsa, Lawton, Blackwell-Ponca City and Ardmore-Maddill-Durant.

The following Tables V-12 through V-14 reveal a significant diversity in location, population, ethnic distribution, per capita income and occupational employment of the four areas according to the 1970 Census on which a selection of the communities was based.

TABLE V-11

COMPARISON OF ACCURACY OF CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL PREDICTIVE SENTENCING MODEL BASED ON 214 PROBATIONERS AND A NEW MODEL UTILIZING 214 PROBATIONERS (The figures for the new model are in parentheses)

Group I

		Classification						
		Recidivator			Non-Recidivator			Total
Actual Status	Recidivator	25	76%	(74%)	3	38%	(33%)	28
	Non-Recidivator	8	24%	(26%)	5	62%	(67%)	13
	Total	33	100%		8	100%		41

Group II

		Classification						
		Recidivator			Non-Recidivator			Total
Actual Status	Recidivator	15	71%	(70%)	6	26%	(24%)	21
	Non-Recidivator	6	29%	(30%)	17	74%	(76%)	23
	Total	21	100%		23	100%		44

Group III

		Classification						
		Recidivator			Non-Recidivator			Total
Actual Status	Recidivator	26	76%	(73%)	1	11%	(30%)	27
	Non-Recidivator	8	24%	(27%)	8	89%	(70%)	16
	Total	34	100%		9	100%		43

Group IV

		Classification						
		Recidivator			Non-Recidivator			Total
Actual Status	Recidivator	25	76%	(78%)	3	33%	(30%)	28
	Non-Recidivator	8	24%	(22%)	6	67%	(70%)	14
	Total	33	100%		9	100%		42

Group V

		Classification						
		Recidivator			Non-Recidivator			Total
Actual Status	Recidivator	19	76%	(73%)	8	42%	(27%)	27
	Non-Recidivator	6	24%	(27%)	11	58%	(73%)	17
	Total	25	100%		19	100%		44

TABLE V-12
LOCATION, POPULATION, AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION
OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS (1970 CENSUS)

Area	Location	Total Population	Ethnic Distribution*			
			White	Negro	Indian	Other
Tulsa	Eastern	331,638	287,046 (86.35)	35,277 (10.64)	8,510 (2.57)	805 (.24)
Lawton	Southwestern	74,470	63,049 (84.66)	8,441 (11.33)	1,935 (2.60)	1,045 (1.40)
Ponca City Blackwell	North Central	34,539	33,052 (95.70)	679 (1.97)	804 (2.33)	5 (.16)
Ardmore Durant	Southeastern	34,874	31,114 (89.22)	2,416 (6.93)	1,269 (3.64)	75 (.22)
Norman	Central	52,117	50,241 (96.40)	485 (.93)	999 (1.92)	392 (.75)

All values in parenthesis are percentages.

TABLE V-13
PER CAPITA INCOME (1970 CENSUS)

Tulsa	$ 3,524
Lawton	$ 2,506
Blackwell, Ponca City (area average)	$ 3,008
Ardmore-Durant (area average)	$ 2,537
Norman	$ 2,919

TABLE V-14
THREE LEADING AREAS OF OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
(1970 CENSUS)

Area	1	2	3
Tulsa	Wholesale Trade	Education	Retail Trade, Mining & Construction
Lawton	Public Administration	Education	Retail Trade
Ponca City-Blackwell	Manufacturing	Retail Trade	Professional & Education
Ardmore-Madill-Durant	Manufacturing, Retail Trade and Education	Construction, Professional Services & Manufacturing	Retail Trade, Industry
Norman	Education	Public Administration	Manufacturing

The foregoing data, while descriptive, may not have completely reflected the economic characteristics of the areas. For example, the Ponca City-Blackwell and the Ardmore-Madill-Durant areas also lie in an agricultural belt which was not reflected in the available data and the agricultural industry undoubtedly had a significant effect on the communities involved. However, occupational employment in these towns would not have reflected this fact.

We also estimated the number of 16-18 year-old males eligible for sentencing into the program by resorting to the 1970 census and extrapolating from the Norman intake data as disclosed in the following Table V-15.

TABLE V-15
AREA POPULATION AND PROJECTED INTAKE OF THE 16-18 YEAR OLDS INTO THE PROGRAM
(Projection Based on Norman, Oklahoma Intake)

City	Population	Projected
Tulsa	331,638	492
Lawton	74,470	108
Ponca City-Blackwell	34,539	48
Ardmore-Madill-Durant	34,874	48
Norman	52,117	84
TOTAL	527,638	780

In summary, these areas provided maximum obtainable diversity among the geographical areas, provided a sufficient population base of 16-18 year old offenders and, initially, satisfied the requirement of a commitment of the appropriate public officials in the areas to fully cooperate in the implementation of the program in their areas.

b. Sentencing Procedures. (1) Norman. The wide range of anticipated rates of intake (See Table V-15) afforded the opportunity of: 1) simultaneously replicating both the sequential sentencing phase and the predictive sentencing phase (cross-validation) of the project in Tulsa: 2) fully replicating the predictive sentencing phase in Lawton; and 3) assessing the utility of operating the single best innovative treatment in the small towns, Ardmore-Madill-Durant and Ponca City-Blackwell.

In Norman, unlike the descriptive phase, and to enhance the validity of the data derived from the predictive phase, a "Fine Control Group" was established through the generation of a table of random numbers by which the offender was sentenced in the first instance, to either the fine control group or to predictive sentencing. In the case of the offender who was randomly fined, he was assessed the uniform fine of $20, required to pay the fine, and released without testing, thus providing a pure control group against which to validate the predictive sentencing model. If the offender was randomly selected for predictive sentencing he was tested on the critical variables employed in all five predictive sentencing equations. He was then fined or counseled depending upon the treatment that was determined to be optimal for him after computing his predicted number of traffic recidivisms (PNTR) for each of the five treatment modalities.

(2) Tulsa. The offenders were randomly divided into two groups: one for sequential sentencing and the other for predictive sentencing. The sequentially assigned offenders represented replication of the descriptive phase of the Norman project, with the modification of overassigning offenders to Group II (Individual Psychological Counseling) which showed the lowest rate of traffic recidivism in Norman. The predictively sentenced offenders were further randomly divided into a pure control group (fine control group) and a group predictively sentenced in accordance with the Norman procedure.

(3) Lawton. The offenders sentenced in Lawton were randomly divided into two groups: one group represented a pure control group (fine control group) and the other group was predictively sentenced in accordance with the Norman procedure.

(4) Little Cities. In the Ponca City-Blackwell and Ardmore-Madill-Durant areas the offenders were again randomly divided into two groups; one group represented a pure control group (fine control group) and the other group was sentenced into Group II (Individual Psychological Counseling). Volume III, The Project Manual, contains a detailed description of the sentencing procedure employed in each area.

c. Mechanics of Assignment. (1) Predictive Sentencing Equations. As indicated earlier, the following predictive sentencing equations were utilized in determining the optimal sentence for offenders randomly sentenced to predictive sentencing:

1. Predicted Number of Traffic Recidivisms (PNTR) in Group I = (0.3027) (Other Source of Income) - (.2754) (Club Membership) + (.0091) (MMPI 9) + .2977.
2. PNTR in Group II = (-.0310) (MMPI 6) + (.0341) (MMPI 9) + (.0217) (MMPI 10) - 1.2006.
3. PNTR in Group III = (-.3128) (School Office) + (.0135) (MMPI 14) - .1464.
4. PNTR in Group IV = (.0861) (College Essential) - (.4391) (School Office) + .6229.
5. PNTR in Group V = (0.0516) (Friends Drag) - (.0134) (MMPI 11) + 1.4850. The forms for testing and scoring are found in Volume III, The Project Manual.

2. Matrices. Probation clerks relatively unskilled in mathematical techniques were employed on the project. Nevertheless, it was still their initial responsibility to calculate PNTR and assign probationers to the proper treatment group. To facilitate and assure accuracy in this procedure matrices were prepared whereby the PNTRs could be directly

calculated without resorting to arithmetic computations. See Volume III, The Project Manual, for the matrices, forms and instructions employed in this process.

d. Intake and Collection of Data. (1) Probationers. In Table V-16 the distribution on intake of the 16 - 18 year old probationers in the different regions is reported.

TABLE V-16

DISTRIBUTION ON INTAKE IN THE DIFFERENT REGIONS

	Norman	Tulsa Sequential		Tulsa Predictive	Lawton	Blackwell-Ponca City	Ardmore-Durant-Madill
Fine Control	32			97	5	11	17
I	10	12		5	0	--	--
II	36	16		83	9	11	17
III	0	18		12	0	--	--
IV	0	15		6	0	--	--
V	7	11		18	0	--	--
Dropout	28		26		4	3	2
Total	113	72	(319)	221	18	25	36

Table V-17 compares the actual with the projected intake based on the extrapolation from the population described in Table V-15.

TABLE V-17

ACTUAL INTAKE COMPARED WITH PROJECTED INTAKE

City	Actual	Projected
Norman	113	84
Tulsa	293	492
Lawton	14	108
Ponca City-Blackwell	22	48
Ardmore-Madill-Durant	34	48
Total	476	780

In all areas except Lawton the differences between the projected and actual intake were neither surprising nor did they jeopardize the research strategy. The projections were, after all, based on the Norman experience, but were

appl[illegible] was intentionally selected for their differences from Norman. Second, procedures in traffic enforcement ar[illegible] court administration differed in the regions which may have accounted for some of the discrepancy between project[illegible] and actual intake. In Norman more offenders than anticipated were sentenced into the program, a fact which might have been attributable to an increase in the Norman police force during the predictive phase.

With respect to intake in Lawton it is very strange that a town of approximately 74,000 persons yielded fewer offenders in the target group than in regions having less than half of Lawton's population. Further, in all other regions actual intake approached 50% or better of the projected intake while in Lawton only 13% of the projected intake was attained. Leaving aside all other possible explanations, however likely, for this low intake rate, the most reasonable conclusion to be derived from this data is that a significantly lower number of citations were issued to the target population in Lawton.

As in the case of the descriptive phase, data was collected in the domains of family and social background, personality, school, court and police records, and recidivism. However, the extent of overall data collection during the predictive phase was greatly reduced over that of the descriptive phase. There were basically three reasons for the reduction: 1) data on variables showing minimal variance among subjects during the descriptive phase were again not considered; 2) data on variables which could not be scored were again eliminated from collection; and 3) data was collected only on those variables which it was determined in the descriptive phase were the best measures of the principal components. Moreover, predictive sentencing minimally necessitated the collection of data only on those variables used as predictors employed in the predictive sentencing equations.

Correspondingly, the reduction in the amount of data collected resulted in a substantial reduction in the intake-testing time. During the descriptive phase testing time generally consumed four and one-half to five hours while in the predictive phase it took from one to two hours. A detailed description of the intake and testing process and the collection of data is set forth in Volume III, The Project Manual, of this Report.

(2) Drop-Outs. Again, as in the case of the descriptive phase, there was not a sufficient number of drop-outs to warrant independent analysis of this subset of the target population. See Table V-16 for a distribution of the drop-outs across the five regions.

e. Criteria of Treatment Modality Success. Initially, the research plan called for the testing of the hypothesis of no difference between the five control groups and the treated groups within the different treatment modalities employing recidivism and accident involvement as measures of the effectiveness of the treatment described in Chapter IV. This plan, together with the expansion of the project during the predictive phase, increased the research opportunities considerably. In Norman, strategy permitted the assessment of treatment effectiveness not only between the fine control group and the innovative treatment modalities, but also across time. In Tulsa, the strategy permitted the following major comparisons: optimally-sentenced groups versus fine control group; optimally-sentence group versus the best sequentially sentenced treatment group; the fine control group versus the "fine and tested group" (Group I of the descriptive phase). Based upon the Norman experience it was anticipated that Group II in Tulsa would be the best of the sequentially-sentenced treatment groups. Accordingly, to maximize the power of the test in Tulsa there was an overassignment of probationers to sequential Groups II. In Lawton, since intake was much lower than anticipated, analysis has been confined to descriptive statistics. In the "Little Cities" comparisons are confined to the fine control group versus the Group II (Individual Psychological Counseling) treatment modality. Finally, these strategies permitted a cross-regional comparison of the utility of predictive sentencing.

C. Results

1. The Characteristics of the Subjects and Their Temporal and Regional Stability. a. Introduction. Studies of probationer characteristics from both the descriptive and predictive phases were completed for purposes of determining

the temporal and regional stability of the population under study. This was of both practical and theoretical interest. It seemed reasonable that the more nearly constant the characteristics of habitual traffic offenders from different periods of time and from different regions, the greater the generalizability and consequent utility of any predictive sentencing scheme. As a first step, the degree of similarity between the probationers used in producing the predictive sentencing model (designated Norman sequential probationers) and the following probationers were assessed:

1. Norman probationers from the predictive phase of the project.
2. Tulsa probationers
3. Probationers from Ardmore, Durant, Madill, Blackwell and Ponca City (designated hereafter as Little Cities).

A basic assumption of the project had been the existence of different types of habitual offenders. Going beyond earlier efforts, the Norman sequential probationers were again clustered into homogeneous subgroups. The 29 variables available for all probationers were used in these analyses. Beginning with the 39 best measures of principal components reported in Table IV-6, the following modifications were made to produce the twenty-nine variables used:

1. Selection of only those variables which were available for probationers from both the descriptive and predictive phases and from all regions; and
2. Use of the five MMPI variables which were used in the predictive sentencing model.

These variables are listed in the following Table V-18:

TABLE V-18

VARIABLES USED FOR STUDY OF PROBATIONERS CHARACTERISTICS

Variable Number	Item
1	Length of Residence
2	Father's Schooling
3	Family Support
4	Other Source of Income
5	Number of Jobs in Past Year
6	Number of Siblings
7	Male Friends
8	Female Friends
9	Friends Drag
10	Club Membership
11	Own Car
12	Dream Car
13	Work on Family Car or Cycle
14	Summer Work
15	Drink-Self
16	Weekday TV Viewing
17	Number of School Transfers
18	Average Study Time
19	Quit and Enlist
20	Mom's Expectations
21	Self-Expectations
22	College Essential
23	School Offices

TABLE V-18
(continued)

Variable Number	Item
24	Age at Intake
25	MMPI 6
26	MMPI 9
27	MMPI 10
28	MMPI 11
29	MMPI 14

b. Typology of Norman Sequentially-Sentenced Probationers. A modification of the hierarchical classification program of Veldman (1967) by Tarver (1972) was employed to cluster the 221 probationers from the Norman descriptive phase into four highly dissimilar types. The probability that the types were samples from the same population was less than 1 in 10,000. Further these types of probationers (or groups) differed markedly along three dimensions.

The variables which best described the dimensions were:

1. Dimension 1: MMPI 14, Validity - F scale
2. Dimension 2: MMPI 6, Paranoia - Pa scale
3. Dimension 3: "Do you work during the summer vacation?"

To facilitate comparison of the four types along these dimensions, the scores on all variables were transformed such that each variable had a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. This step was necessary because of the wide range in the values of these variables. The mean values for the four types are presented in Figure V-3 as follows.

Finally, the mean values for each type are expressed in raw score units in Table V-19.

TABLE V-19

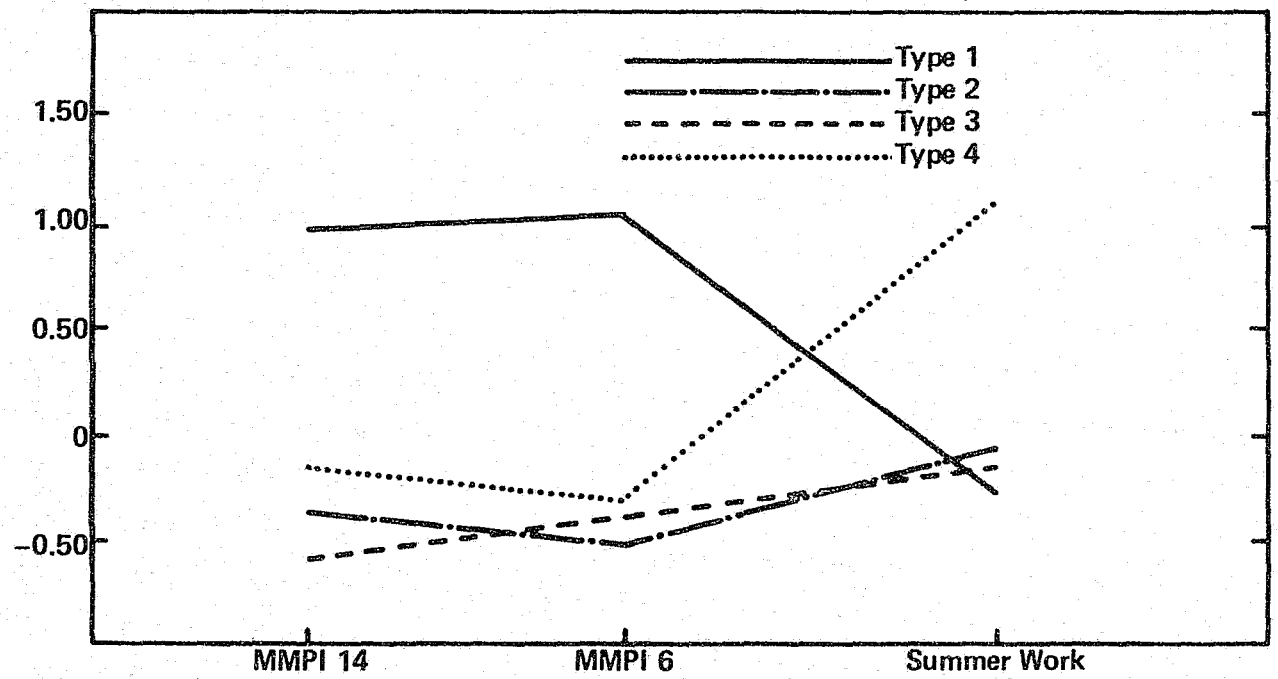
MEANS OF EACH TYPE OF NORMAN SEQUENTIALLY SENTENCED PROBATIONER ON THE BEST MEASURE OF EACH DISCRIMINATING DIMENSION

Type	MMPI 14	MMPI 6	Summer Work
1	83.2	73.8	1.22
2	58.9	54.0	1.37
3	57.5	56.7	1.32
4	62.7	57.0	2.07

See Appendices V-8 and V-9 for the analyses.

FIGURE V - 3

Means of Each of the Four Types of Norman Sequentially-Sentenced Probationers on the Best Measure of Each Discriminant Dimension (Standard Scores: Means=0, Standard Deviation=1)



Probationers of Type 1 scored highest on MMPI 14 and MMPI 6 and were most prone to have engaged in summer work. Type 2 probationers, in relation to the other types, scored high on both MMPI 14 and MMPI 6 and were least apt to have engaged in summer work. Type 3 probationers scored lowest on MMPI 14; they scored low on MMPI 6 and did relatively little summer work. Type 4 probationers scored low on MMPI 14, lowest on MMPI 6 and did the least amount of summer work.

A final question with respect to the typology of the Norman sequentially sentenced probationers was whether the types were distinct. Dixon's (1970) stepwise multiple discriminant program was run using the four Norman sequential types. Table V-20 shows the number of probationers accurately classified using the discriminant function.

TABLE V-20

NUMBER OF NORMAN SEQUENTIALLY SENTENCED PROBATIONERS CLASSIFIED INTO EACH TYPE

Group Membership	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D
TYPE A	62 (91%)	6 (9%)	0	0
TYPE B	6 (8%)	67 (86%)	2 (21%)	3 (4%)
TYPE C	1 (27%)	6 (13%)	38 (81%)	2 (4%)
TYPE D	1 (3%)	0	3 (11%)	24 (86%)

Inspection of the summary in Table V-20 reveals that the four Norman serial types were indeed distinct and did accurately represent the probationers from the sequential phase of the project. Indeed, even in the worst case, 81% of the Type C probationers were actually classified as belonging to that type.

c. Temporal and Regional Stability in the Characteristics of the Probationers. The best possible overall estimate in the temporal and regional stability among probationers across time and regions was based, first, on the 29 variables listed in Table V-18 which were available from 358 probationers. These probationers consisted of 221 from the Norman descriptive phase; 53 from the Norman predictive phase; 61 from Tulsa; and 23 from the Little Cities.

Second, using these variables, probationers, and Dixon's stepwise discriminant analysis routine (1970) and Veldman's discriminant program (1967) analyses were run to assess the degree of similarity between the probationers from the various regions and time periods. The overall discrimination among the foregoing regional and time groups was significant ($F = 2.19$, p (0.00). In Table V-21 the means on those variables which were best measures of the discriminating dimensions are reported. See Volume II Appendix V-10 for related print-outs.

These results disclose that on some of the 29 variables the probationers from different regions and time periods are dissimilar. Given these differences it was then of particular interest to determine whether they arose from variables employed in the predictive sentencing equations, or from variables apparently unrelated to success, or failure, of the treatment modalities.

To test this hypothesis the above analyses were again performed using the ten variables employed in the predictive sentencing equations. See Table V-6. In this second analysis, the overall discrimination among the temporal and regional groups was not significant. ($F = 1.14$, p (0.05). See Appendix V-11 for the analyses. These results were encouraging because the characteristics, identified by the variables used in the predictive sentencing model, did not vary among the different temporal and regional groups.

TABLE V-21

MEAN VALUES OF VARIABLES
WHICH WERE BEST MEASURES
OF DISCRIMINATING DIMENSIONS

Dimension I

X^2 is 119.7
Probability is less than 0.00

	work on family car or cycle*
Norman Predictive	1.84
Norman Serial	2.32
Tulsa	2.22
Little Cities	2.26

Dimension II

X^2 is 62.6
Probability is less than 0.00

	Father's Schooling
Norman Predictive	4.7
Norman Serial	.2
Tulsa	4.6
Little Cities	3.8

See Volume II Appendix V-10 for related print-outs.

2. Relative Treatment Effectiveness. a. Traffic Recidivism. (1) One Year Follow-Up. As in the descriptive phase the criteria variables traffic recidivism, accident involvement and non-traffic recidivism were utilized in all geographical locations to determine the relative effectiveness of the treatment modalities. Tables V-22 and V-23 report Norman probationer dichotomized traffic recidivism and trichotomized weighted traffic recidivism, respectively.

An examination of Table V-22 discloses that with dichotomized traffic recidivism during the predictive phase, unlike the descriptive phase, neither treatment Group II or V was significantly more effective than Group I or the Fine Control in reducing traffic recidivism. In Table V-23, weighted traffic recidivism is trichotomized into zero, one, or more than one, recidivisms where recidivism was weighted by the number of half-months the subject spent in the Norman area. The results were not appreciably different from those based on dichotomized traffic recidivism. See Appendix V-12 for the analyses of the criterion variables for Norman probationers.

Tables V-24 and V-25 report similar traffic recidivism data for Tulsa, including both the sequentially and predictively sentenced probationers. Again, as in the case of Norman, there is neither statistical or pratical differences among the groups using traffic recidivism as the criterion. See Appendix V-13 for the analyses of the criterion variables for Tulsa probationers.

Table V-26 reports traffic recidivism for all ten Lawton probationers. Due to the small sample size no statistical analyses were undertaken. Tables V-27 and V-28 report similar traffic recidivism for the Little Cities. Again there is no appreciable difference between the Fine Control and the Group II counseling group. See Appendix V-14 for the analyses of the criterion variables for Little Cities probationers.

TABLE V-22

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NORMAN PROBATIONERS
IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I, II AND V
WITH EITHER ZERO, OR ONE,
OR MORE THAN ONE TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM

Traffic Recidivisms	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III*	Group IV*	Group V
Zero	8 (31%)	1 (11%)	4 (19%)			2 (22%)
One or More	18 (69%)	8 (89%)	17 (81%)			7 (78%)
Total	26 (100%)	9 (100%)	21 (100%)			9 (100%)

*No probationers were treated in these groups during the predictive phase.

TABLE V-23

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NORMAN PROBATIONER
IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I, II AND V
WITH EITHER ZERO, ONE, OR MORE THAN ONE
TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM

Weighted Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III*	Group IV*	Group V
Zero	8 (31%)	1 (11%)	4 (19%)			2 (22%)
One	8 (31%)	1 (11%)	6 (29%)			0 (0%)
More Than One	10 (38%)	7 (78%)	11 (52%)			7 (78%)
Total	26 (100%)	9 (100%)	21 (100%)			9 (100%)

*No probationers were treated in these groups during the predictive phase.

TABLE V-24

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TULSA PROBATIONERS IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I THROUGH V WITH EITHER ZERO, ONE, OR MORE THAN ONE TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM

SEQUENTIALLY SENTENCED

Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
Zero		1 (14%)	1 (9%)	4 (27%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)
One or More		6 (85%)	10 (91%)	11 (73%)	12 (100%)	4 (67%)
Total		7 (100%)	11 (100%)	15 (100%)	12 (100%)	6 (100%)

PREDICTIVELY SENTENCED

Zero	14 (20%)	1 (25%)	8 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (75%)
One or More	51 (80%)	3 (75%)	50 (86%)	9 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (25%)
Total	65 (100%)	4 (100%)	58 (100%)	9 (100%)	3 (100%)	8 (100%)

TABLE V-25

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TULSA PROBATIONERS
IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I THROUGH V
WITH EITHER ZERO, ONE, OR MORE THAN ONE
TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM

SEQUENTIALLY SENTENCED

Weighted Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
Zero		1 (14%)	1 (9%)	5 (33%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)
One		0 (0%)	2 (18%)	1 (7%)	1 (8%)	1 (17%)
More Than One		6 (86%)	8 (73%)	9 (60%)	11 (92%)	3 (50%)
Total		7 (100%)	11 (100%)	15 (100%)	12 (100%)	6 (100%)

PREDICTIVELY SENTENCED

Zero	14 (22%)	1 (25%)	8 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (75%)
One	12 (18%)	0 (0%)	11 (19%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
More Than One	39 (60%)	3 (75%)	39 (67%)	8 (89%)	3 (100%)	2 (25%)
Total	65 (100%)	4 (100%)	58 (100%)	9 (100%)	3 (100%)	8 (100%)

TABLE V-26

NUMBER OF TRAFFIC RECIDIVISMS OF LAWTON PROBATIONERS

Probationer	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
1			1			
2		0				
3			1			
4	0					
5	2					
6			3			
7	0					
8			2			
9	0					
10	0					

TABLE V-27

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITTLE CITIES PROBATIONERS IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUP II WITH EITHER ZERO, ONE, OR MORE THAN ONE TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM

Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group II
Zero	8 (31%)	8 (35%)
One or More	18 (69%)	15 (65%)
Total	26 (100%)	23 (100%)

TABLE V-28

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITTLE CITIES PROBATIONERS IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUP II WITH EITHER ZERO, ONE, OR MORE THAN ONE WEIGHTED TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM

Weighted Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group II
Zero	8 (31%)	8 (35%)
One	4 (15%)	3 (12%)
More Than One	14 (54%)	12 (52%)
Total	26 (100%)	23 (100%)

(2) Two Year Follow-Up. In Norman, as in the case of the descriptive phase, there was again an opportunity to follow-up predictively sentenced probationers from Fine Control and Groups I and II though, in this instance, it was limited to two years. Table V-29 reports the mean differences in traffic recidivism between these Groups. See Appendix V-15 for analyses of criterion variables for Norman two-year predictive phase follow-up.

TABLE V-29

MEAN DIFFERENCES IN TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM IN NORMAN BETWEEN FINE CONTROL, GROUP I AND GROUP II FOR THE TWO YEAR POST-TREATMENT RECIDIVISM PERIOD

Groups	Number of Subjects	Year One	Year Two
Fine Control	16	0.69	0.62
Group I	8	0.88	0.88
Group II	13	0.92	0.54

b. Accident Involvement. (1) One Year Follow-Up. Table V-30 reports the relative effectiveness of the treatment modalities in Norman using accident involvement as the criterion variable. Interestingly, Group II appears to be the

TABLE V-30

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NORMAN PROBATIONERS
IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I, II AND V
INVOLVED IN ZERO, ONE, OR MORE THAN
ONE ACCIDENTS IN THE RECIDIVISM YEAR

Accident Involvement	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III*	Group IV*	Group V
Zero	20 (80%)	7 (78%)	19 (95%)			9 (100%)
One or More	5 (20%)	2 (22%)	1 (5%)			0 (0%)
Total	25 (100%)	9 (100%)	20 (100%)			9 (100%)

*No probationers were treated in these groups during the predictive phase.

most effective treatment modality, but this must be viewed with caution since there were only eight accidents. See Appendix V-12.

Table V-31 reports the accident involvement data for Tulsa for both the sequentially and predictively sentenced probationers. Again, as in the case of traffic recidivism for Tulsa, there does not appear to be any appreciable difference in treatment modality effectiveness. See Appendix V-13.

In the Little Cities, as in Norman, the Group II treatment modality appears to be more effective in reducing accident involvement than the fine control group. Table V-32 reports these results for the Little Cities. See Appendix V-14.

TABLE V-32

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITTLE CITIES PROBATIONERS IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUP II INVOLVED IN ZERO, OR ONE OR MORE THAN ONE ACCIDENTS IN THE RECIDIVISM YEAR

Accident Involvement	Fine Control	Group II
Zero	4 (50%)	12 (75%)
One or More	4 (50%)	4 (25%)
Total	8 (100%)	16 (100%)

(2) Two-Year Follow-Up. As in the case of traffic recidivism, Norman probationers' rate of accident involvement was determined for a two-year follow-up period. Table V-33 reports these mean differences in accident involvement for the two year follow-up period. See Appendix V-15.

TABLE V-33

MEAN DIFFERENCES IN ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT AMONG FINE CONTROL, GROUP I AND GROUP II FOR THE TWO YEAR POST-TREATMENT, RECIDIVISM

Groups	Number of Probationers	Year One	Year Two
Fine Control	16	0.13	0.38
Group I	8	0.25	0.12
Group II	13	0.08	0.00

c. Non-Traffic Recidivism. (1) One Year Follow-up. Tables V-34 through V-36 report non-traffic recidivism for Norman, Tulsa and the Little Cities. None of the treatment modalities appear to be more effective than any other treatment modality in reducing non-traffic recidivism. See Appendices V-12 through V-14.

(2) Two-Year Follow-Up. Again, two-year follow-up non-traffic recidivism data was available in Norman. Table V-37 reports the mean differences. See Appendix V-15.

TABLE V-31

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF TULSA PROBATIONERS IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I THROUGH V INVOLVED IN ZERO, OR ONE, OR MORE THAN ONE ACCIDENTS IN THE RECIDIVISM YEAR

SEQUENTIALLY SENTENCED

Accident Involvement	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
Zero		7 (100%)	9 (82%)	12 (80%)	8 (67%)	4 (67%)
One or More		0 (0%)	2 (18%)	3 (20%)	4 (33%)	2 (33%)
Total		7 (100%)	11 (100%)	15 (100%)	12 (100%)	6 (100%)

PREDICTIVELY SENTENCED

Zero	49 (75%)	4 (100%)	43 (74%)	8 (89%)	3 (100%)	6 (75%)
One or More	16 (25%)	0 (0%)	15 (26%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	2 (25%)
Total	65 (100%)	4 (100%)	58 (100%)	9 (100%)	3 (100%)	8 (100%)

TABLE V-34

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NORMAN PROBATIONERS
IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I, II AND V
WITH EITHER ZERO, OR ONE OR MORE THAN ONE
NON-TRAFFIC RECIDIVISMS

Non-Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III*	Group IV*	Group V
Zero	24 (92%)	9 (100%)	21 (100%)			8 (89%)
One or More	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)			1 (11%)
Total	26 (100%)	9 (100%)	21 (100%)			9 (100%)

*No probationers were treated in these groups during the predictive phase.

TABLE V-35

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TULSA PROBATIONERS
IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUPS I THROUGH V
WITH EITHER ZERO, OR ONE OR MORE THAN ONE
NON-TRAFFIC RECIDIVISMS

SEQUENTIALLY SENTENCED

Non-Traffic Recidivisms	Fine Control	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
Zero		6 (86%)	10 (91%)	15 (100%)	12 (100%)	6 (100%)
One or More		1 (14%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total		7 (100%)	11 (100%)	15 (100%)	12 (100%)	6 (100%)

PREDICTIVELY SENTENCED

Zero	61 (94%)	3 (75%)	55 (95%)	8 (89%)	3 (100%)	7 (88%)
One or More	4 (6%)	1 (25%)	3 (5%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (12%)
Total	65 (100%)	4 (100%)	58 (100%)	9 (100%)	3 (100%)	8 (100%)

TABLE V-36

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITTLE CITIES PROBATIONERS IN FINE CONTROL AND GROUP II WITH EITHER ZERO, OR ONE OR MORE THAN ONE NON-TRAFFIC RECIDIVISMS

Non-Traffic Recidivism	Fine Control	Group II
Zero	20 (77%)	22 (96%)
One or More	6 (23%)	1 (4%)
Total	26 (100%)	23 (100%)

TABLE V-37

MEAN DIFFERENCES IN NON-TRAFFIC RECIDIVISM BETWEEN FINE CONTROL, GROUP I AND GROUP II FOR THE TWO YEAR POST-TREATMENT, RECIDIVISM PERIOD

Groups	Number of Subjects	Year One	Year Two
Fine Control	16	0.12	0.06
Group I	8	0.00	0.12
Group II	13	0.00	0.08

d. Summary. During the descriptive phase, across all three criteria, individual counseling proved superior not only to the fine control, but also to the other three innovative treatments. Not surprisingly, during the predictive phase, the model assigned the preponderance of available probationers in all regions to (Group II) individual counseling. Given this preponderance of probationers assigned to individual counseling, little can be said about the differential predictive effects of the other innovative treatments. This reflects the failure of these innovations in the descriptive phase for the Norman area and, perhaps more importantly, is indicative of the impracticality of these treatment modalities for the target population in question. An inspection of the recidivism and accident involvement criteria, in contrast to the descriptive phase, discloses that the powerful treatment effects of individual counseling vanished during the predictive phase. In the case of traffic recidivism, none of the innovative treatment modalities employed in any region were significantly better than the fine control groups. Moreover, in Tulsa, where the Norman sequential sentencing was replicated simultaneously, the results of predictive sentencing disclosed no greater utility than sequential sentencing or fine control. In Lawton the failure of the experiment to generate any more than ten probationers renders interpretation impossible. In the Little Cities, where probationers were randomly assigned only to fine control and Group II, traffic recidivism results favor the Group II treatment modality over the fine control, but this could be attributable to random fluctuation.

In Norman as to accident involvement the treatment effect of Group II over the fine control is appreciable, but attribution of the difference to sampling error cannot be ruled out. In the other regions innovative treatment was not clearly demonstrated to reduce accident involvement in comparison with fine control.

In the case of non-traffic offenses some superiority of the innovative treatments over fine control group is indicated but interpretation is again difficult because of a low base rate which may be associated with the 1972 statutory change in the Oklahoma law making records of persons in the target population confidential.