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ACQUISITIONS

TELEPHONE SURVEY

PHASE I EVALUATION OF INTENSIVE

SPECIAL PROBATION PROJECTS

for

U. S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

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Local Advisory Board

- | | |
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Purpose

The primary purpose of the telephone survey was to elicit first hand information concerning intensive special probation (ISP) from projects currently operating in the continental United States. Key areas addressed in the survey included:

- 1) Primary project focus.
- 2) Implementation strategies.
- 3) Project resources.
- 4) Data availability.

In addition to results pertaining to these general areas, the telephone survey provided the research team with other relevant sources of ISP information, including:

- 1) Names of experts in various aspects of ISP.
- 2) Names of other implementors of evaluation studies.
- 3) Previously unidentified ISP projects.

In yielding both key area and related information, the telephone survey aided the research team in identifying projects which were unique, collected sufficient data, and/or had strong evaluation capabilities. This information was later used to select those projects to be visited.

General Methodology

The process of implementing the telephone survey consisted of three primary tasks. They were:

- 1) Identification of all potential ISP projects in the United States.
- 2) Development of a telephone survey instrument.
- 3) Performance of the survey interviews.

These tasks are described in greater detail below.

Identification of ISP Projects

The first task in implementing the telephone survey was that of identifying all potential ISP projects in the continental United States. Five sources were utilized to compile a preliminary list of potential ISP projects:

- 1) LEAA's Grant Management Information Service.
- 2) LEAA report, A Compendium of Selected Criminal Justice Projects.
- 3) Preliminary telephone survey to LEAA regional offices and state planning agencies.
- 4) Other projects suggested by the respondents to the telephone survey.
- 5) Recommendations of the Local Advisory Committee.

A total of 126 potential ISP projects were identified from these sources. It should be noted that this list of projects did not constitute a complete universe of all operational ISP projects. There may very well be others which were not identified. Furthermore, this list contained a sizeable portion of projects which were either non-operative, not intensive or serving mainly juveniles.

Development of the Telephone Survey Instrument

The ISP telephone survey instrument was developed by formulating a set of questions relating to the types of information sought. Primary sources of information for these questions were the original project proposal and the statement of work for the Phase I evaluation. After the initial draft was completed, it was sent to the members of the Local Advisory Committee for review. Suggestions were made which were then incorporated.

The final telephone survey instrument consisted of an introduction to the prospective interviewee, questions relating to the ISP project, and a closing section. The introduction served the dual purpose of facilitating contact with the proper person to be interviewed and explaining the purpose of

the survey. The questions in the survey were designed to obtain the following types of information;

- 1) Name and address of the project.
- 2) Length of project operation.
- 3) Probationers in the project.
- 4) Funding levels.
- 5) Geographical area served by the project.
- 6) Type clients served by the project.
- 7) Special treatments offered to clients.
- 8) Project objectives.
- 9) Number and type of project staff.
- 10) Caseload of probation officers.
- 11) Information on data collection, and evaluation.

A copy of the telephone survey instrument is included as Appendix I.

Conducting the Telephone Survey Interviews

The actual telephone survey interviews were conducted primarily by three members of the project staff. Prior to the interview, the project files were checked to determine if a contact existed. If a contact was not available, the interviewer contacted the appropriate LEAA regional office or SPA in order to establish a contact at the project. If there were no records of the project or if the project was known to have been terminated, the interview process for that project was aborted. If a contact was found, the interviewer initiated the interview process by calling that contact. Calls were placed from 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m. during weekdays. Upon establishing contact with someone affiliated with the project, the interviewer asked to speak to someone "knowledgeable about the ISP project". If the person was not immediately available but would be available within the next few days, an appointment for interview was scheduled. Otherwise, a second best respondent

was sought. When an acceptable respondent was finally contacted, either the interview was completed at that time, an appointment for the interview was scheduled, or the interview was prematurely terminated upon ascertaining that the project did not qualify.

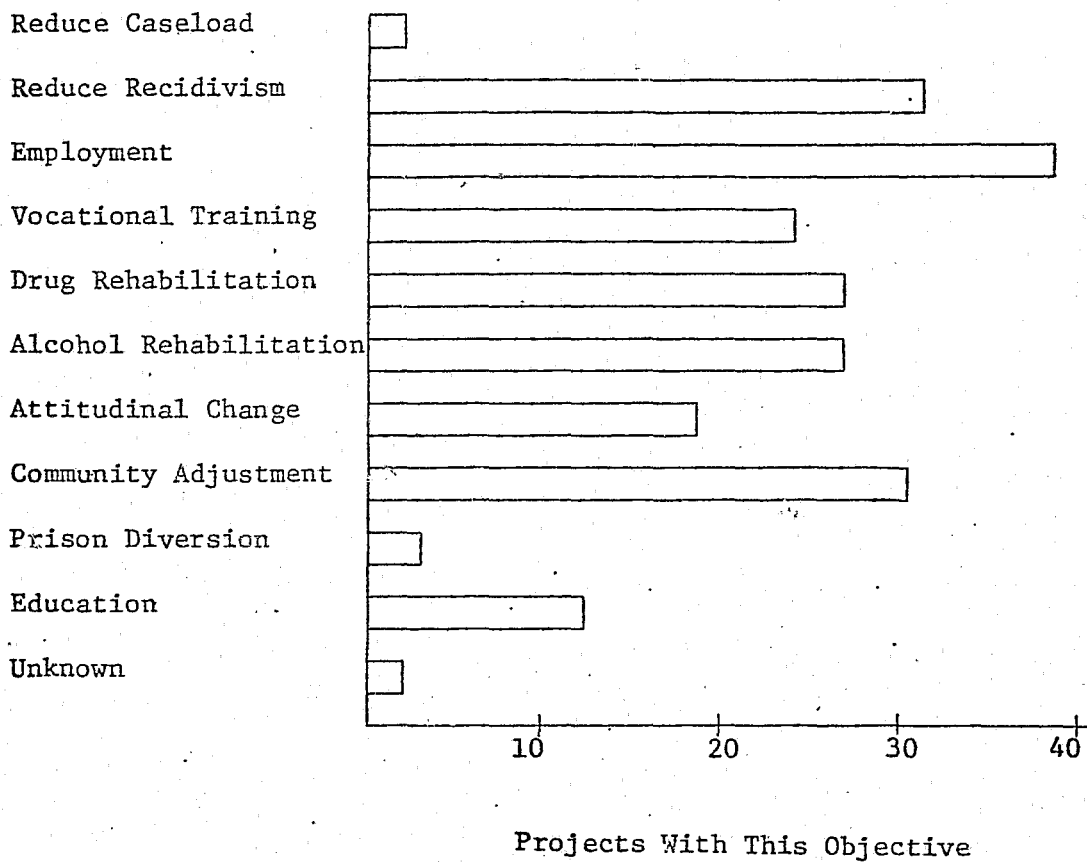
Results of the Telephone Survey Interviews

As stated previously, 126 potential ISP projects were identified. Contacts were attempted for each of these projects. Appendix II contains a list of the 126 potential projects. Of the 126 potential projects, 46 operational, truly ISP projects were eventually located and interviewed. Appendix III is a listing of these projects. A tabulation of the interview results is given in Appendix IV. Both the number of projects and the corresponding percentages are given for each survey question. From the information collected in the 46 interviews, some major findings can be reported. These findings are summarized below:

Objectives. The objective receiving the most responses as being very important was that of employment for probationers. As shown in Exhibit I, 38 out of the 46 respondents (83%) reported it to be an important objective. While receiving fewer positive responses of importance, a group of five other objectives were reported to be of importance in over 50% of the interviews. These included reduction in recidivism (66%), community adjustment (64%), drug and alcohol rehabilitation (62%) and vocational training (53%). Two other objectives received a significant number of positive responses of importance. These were personality or attitudinal change in the probationer (40%) and education (28%). Only 6% felt that diversion from prison was an important objective and 14% felt that reduced caseload was an important objective. Four percent of the interviewees stated that they did not know their project's objectives.

EXHIBIT I

Important Project Objectives



Clients: Exhibit II indicates that urban residents are the primary clients of the interviewed ISP projects. Urban residents formed the client base in 66% of the cases. Eleven percent of the ISP projects serve primarily rural residents and the remaining 23% serve an equal mixture of rural and urban clients. Results also indicate that 40% of these ISP projects place no restriction on type of clients served, 17% serve only felons, and the rest serve specialized clientele. The frequency of occurrence is indicated in Exhibit III.

Size of Project. Project size can be viewed in three interrelated ways; client population, paid staff, and current annual budget. From Exhibit IV it can be determined that 45% of the ISP projects had over 250 clients, 23% had between 100 and 250, 19% had between 50 and 100, 9% had between zero and 50, and 4% had an unknown client population.

The number of paid staff employed by each ISP project is shown in Exhibit V. Of those interviewed, 23% employed four or fewer, 19% employed between five and nine, 17% employed between 10 and 14, 6% employed between 15 and 19, another 6% employed between 20 and 25, 13% employed between 25 and 29, and the remaining 15% employed over 30 paid staff members.

The frequency of various budgets is shown in Exhibit VI. In terms of the current annual budget, 32% of the projects had over \$250,000, 19% had between \$100,000 and \$250,000, 21% had between \$50,000 and \$100,000, 17% had between \$25,000 and \$50,000, and the remaining 11% had less than \$25,000.

Treatments. Most of the ISP projects provided some form of special treatment for probationers as shown in Exhibit VII. Peer counseling was provided in 47% of the projects, individual psychological counseling in 36%, group psychological counseling in 34%, decentralized offices in 28%, drug rehabilitation in 23%, and alcohol rehabilitation in 19%. A much smaller number of projects offered such services as vocational rehabilitation, family counseling, and education. Nineteen percent of the ISP-projects offered no special

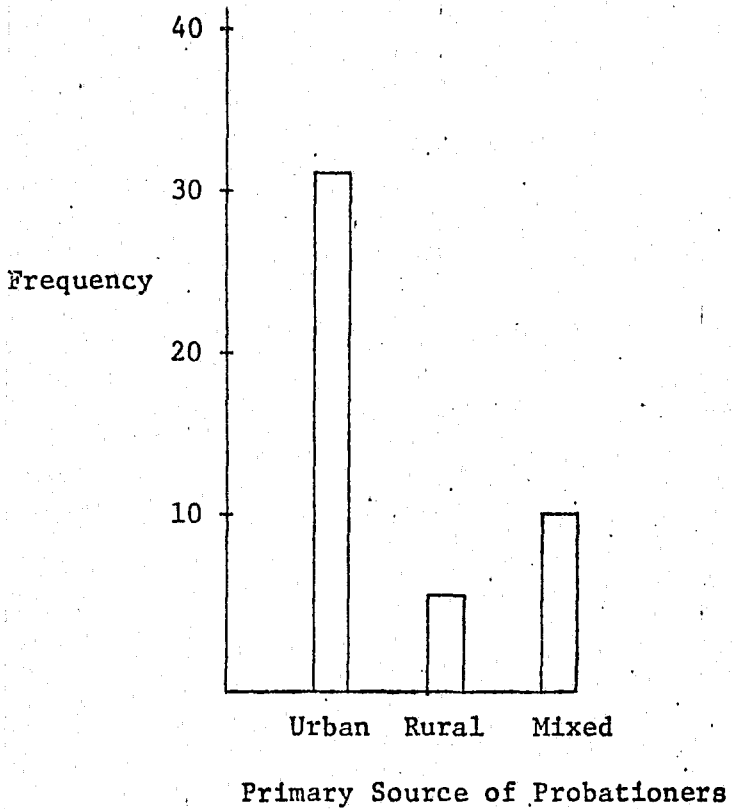


EXHIBIT II

Source of Probationer

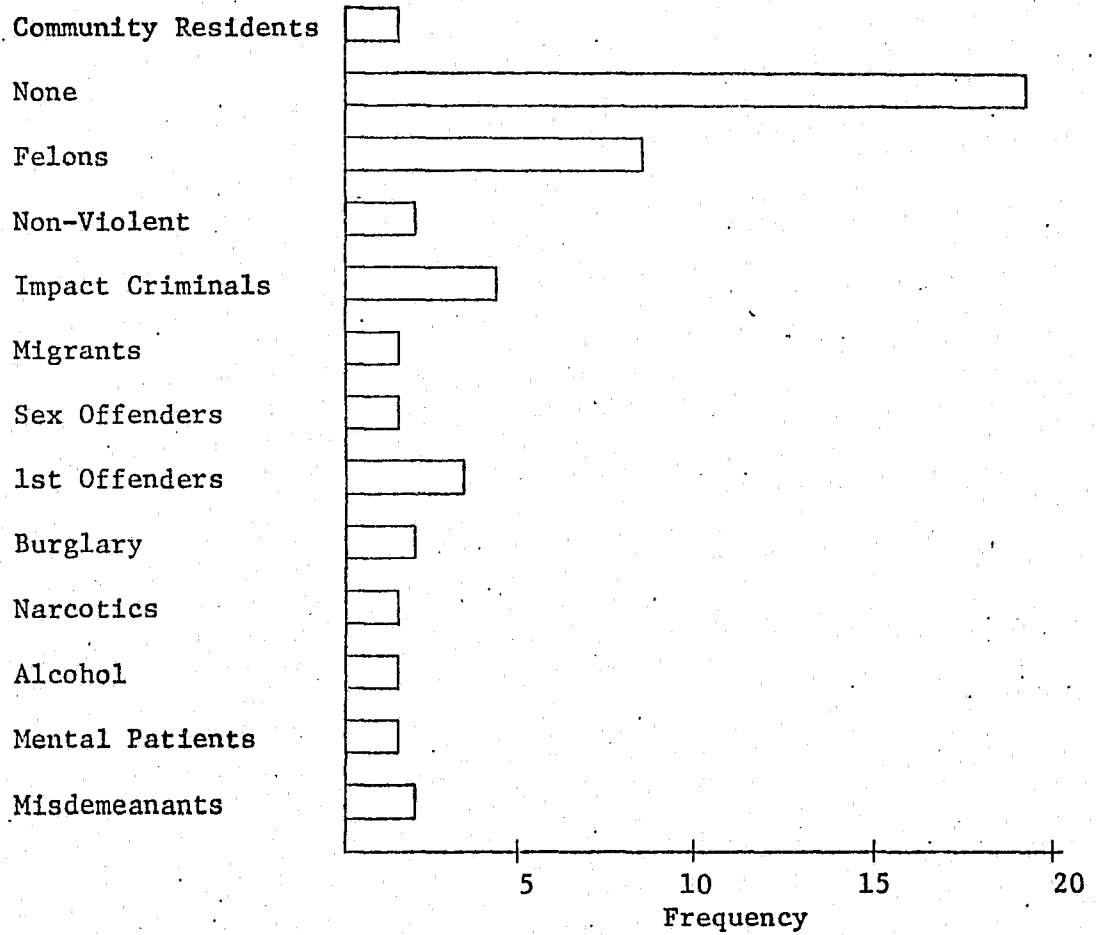
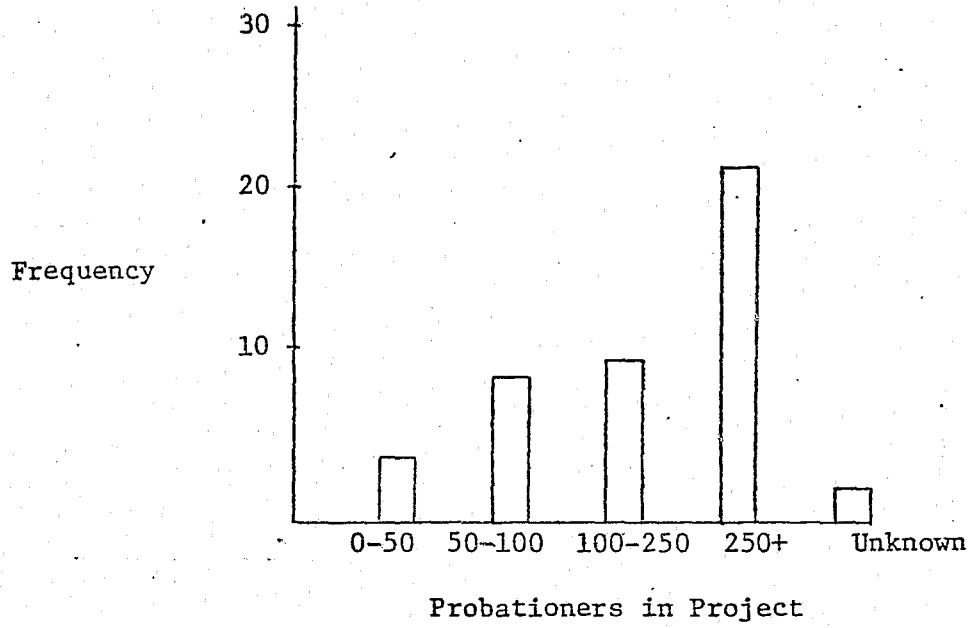


EXHIBIT III

Client Criteria for Service

EXHIBIT IV

Client Population of ISP Projects



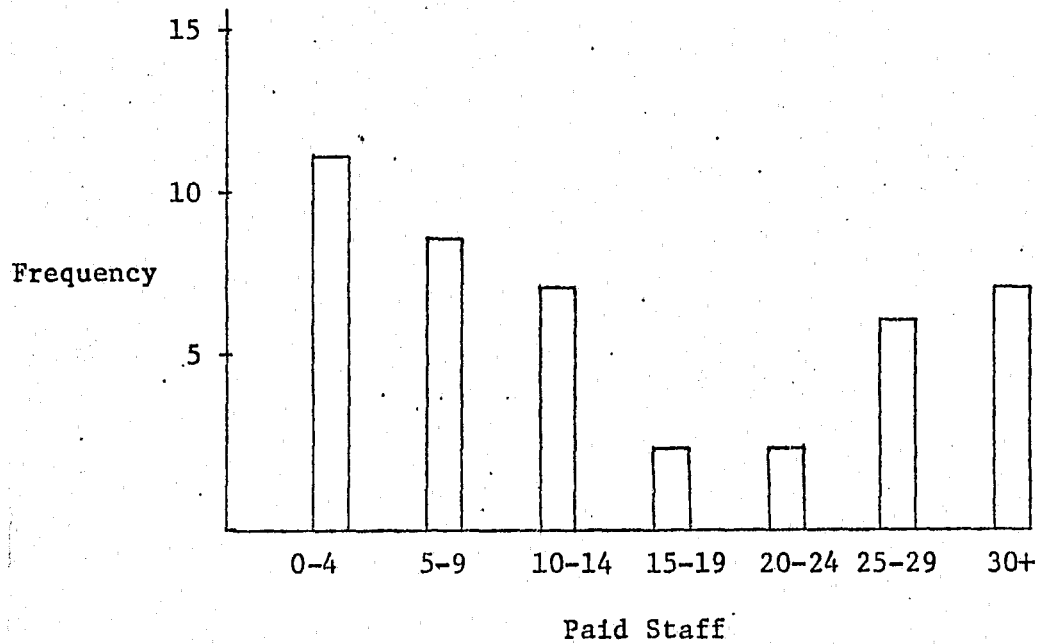


EXHIBIT V
Paid Staff in ISP Projects

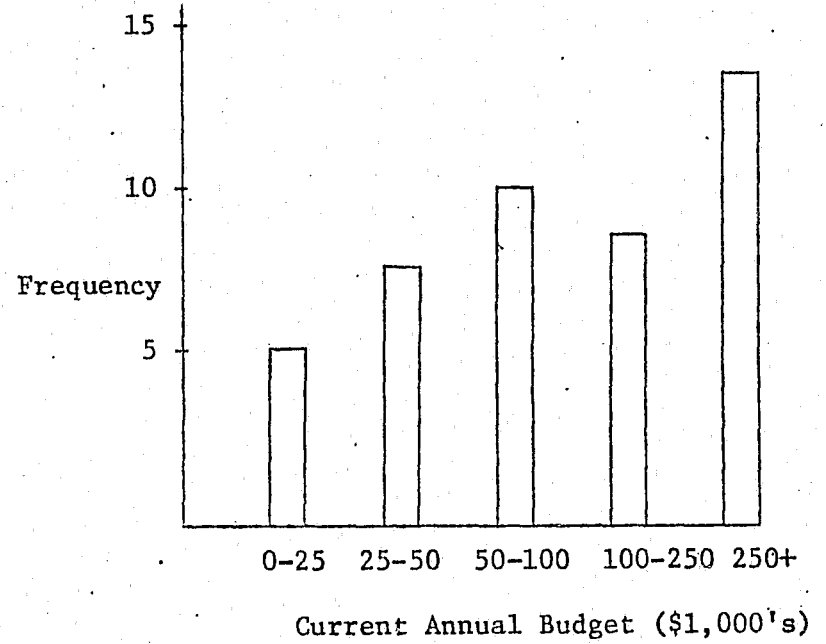
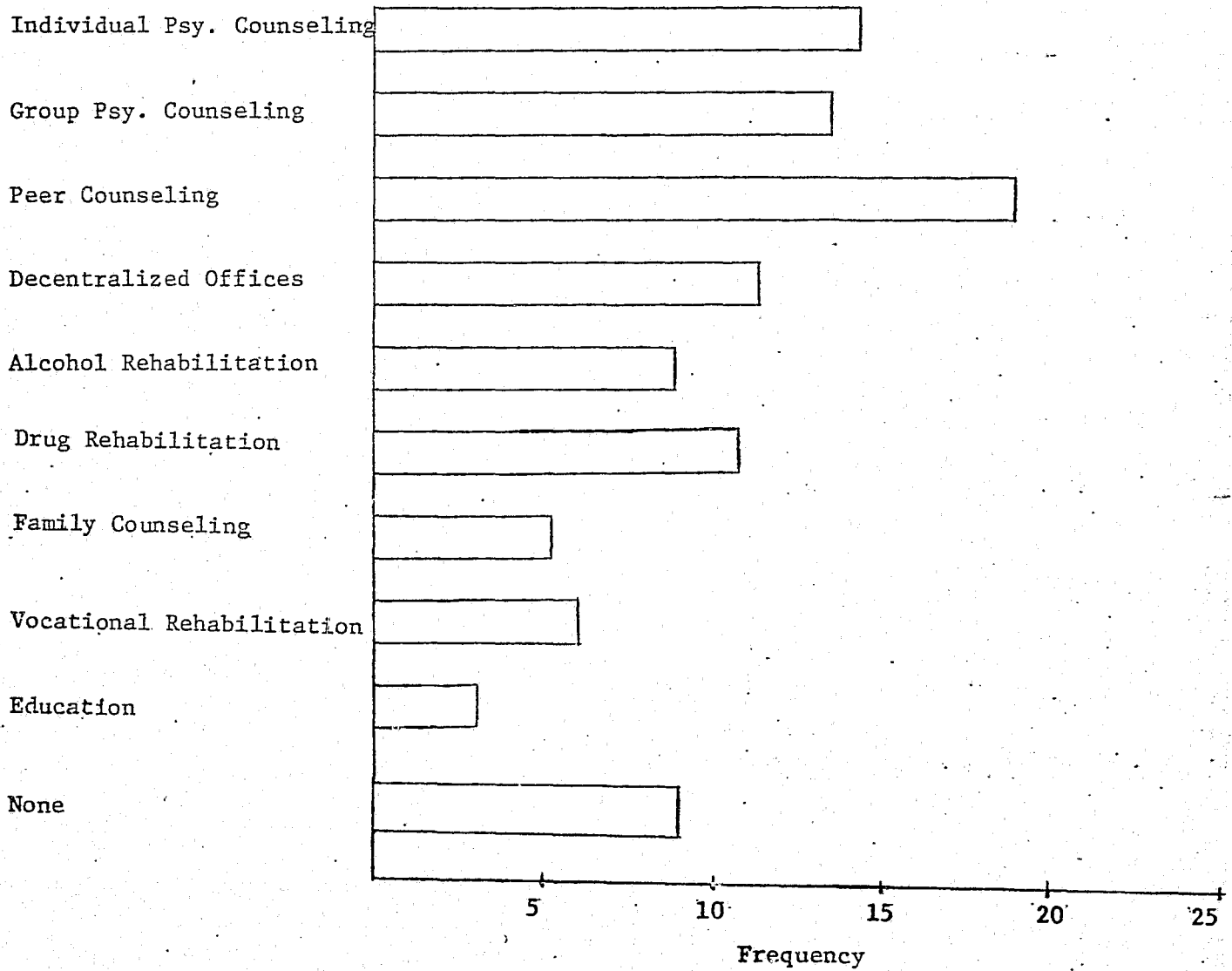


EXHIBIT VI
Size of ISP Project Annual Budget

Treatments Offered by ISP Projects



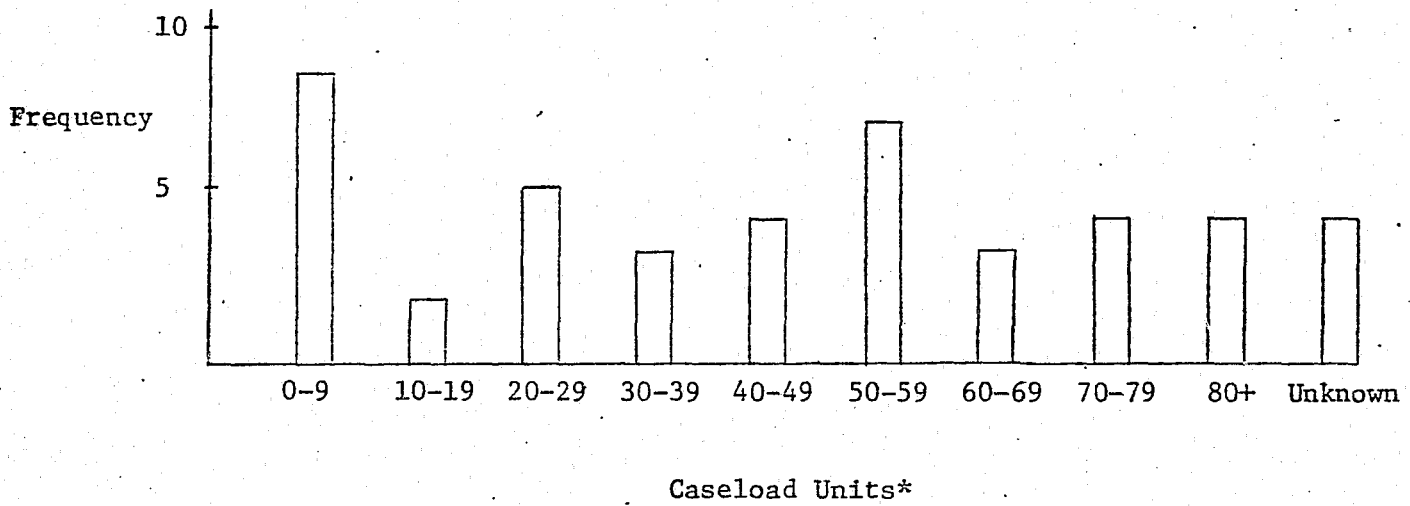
treatment. A characteristic somewhat related to that of treatment is a project's average caseload size. For the purpose of this discussion, caseload is calculated by adding five times the number of PSI's completed by a probation officer during a month to the number of probationers supervised by the officer.

Exhibit VIII shows the average caseload size of the ISP projects. Nineteen percent of the ISP projects had a caseload less than ten, another 19% had caseload sizes of from 50 through 59, and the remaining projects had caseloads as shown in the Exhibit.

Evaluation and Data. It was found that 83% of the ISP projects had an evaluation component. Of those projects having an evaluation component, 63% also had a control group. Three different types of data were identified, including pre-treatment, process, and post-treatment. The frequency of occurrence of the elements of these types of data are shown in Exhibit IX. Concerning pre-treatment data, 97% of the projects collected basic census data, another 97% educational data, 91% criminal history, and approximately half this many collected data on personality test scores and employment. Concerning process data, 97% collected data on referrals, 91% maintained data on the number of probation contacts, and a few projects maintained data on time of probation contacts and time in other treatment sessions. Concerning post-treatment data, 97% of the ISP projects maintained data on revocation and 39% of the projects maintained data on subsequent criminal activities.

EXHIBIT VIII

Average Caseload Sizes for ISP Projects



*Probationers + 5 x PSI's

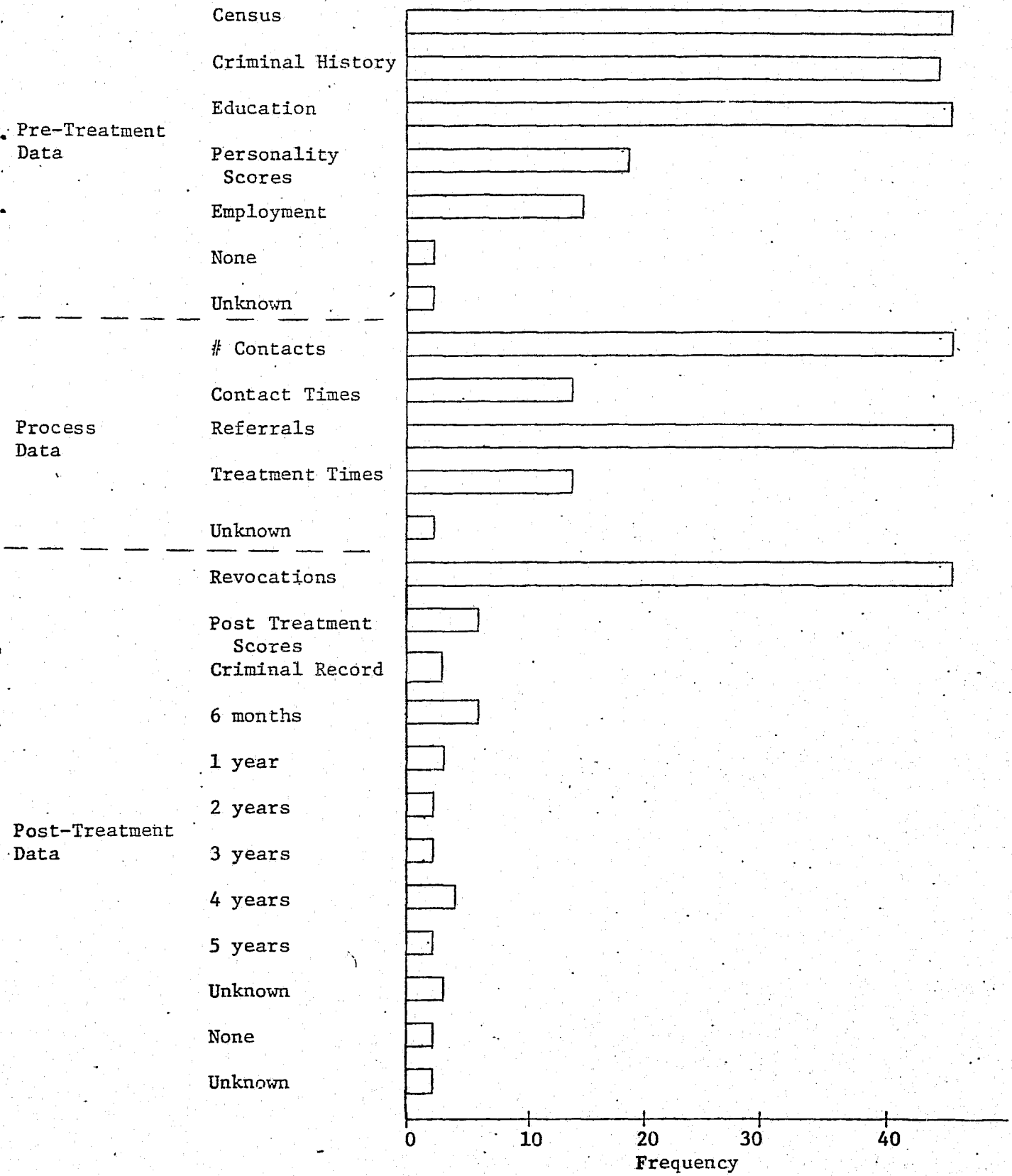


EXHIBIT IX

Data Availability in ISP Projects

APPENDIX I

Telephone Survey Instrument

PHASE I EVALUATION OF INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION

(Grant Number 76 NI-99-0045)

Telephone Survey Instrument For:

Project Name: _____

Agency: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Survey Number: _____

School of Industrial and Systems Engineering

Georgia Institute of Technology

Atlanta, Georgia 30332

(February, 1976)

Survey Number: _____
Project Name: _____
Interviewer: _____
Agency Contacted: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Person Contacted: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

A. Hello, may I speak with someone who could discuss the implementation of the (project name)?

(Write names of various contacts and repeat above until appropriate contact is established).

<u>Contact</u>	<u>Title/Department</u>
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____

(If no contact is made, check reason for no interview)

- Program no longer exists
- Other: (specify) _____

Intensive Special Probation Survey

(Contact), my name is (interviewer) of Georgia Tech in Atlanta, Georgia. We are performing a Phase I study of intensive special probation projects under LEAA's National Evaluation Program. The purpose of this study is to collect and assess basic information relating to special probation projects to determine what additional measures (information) may be required to resolve various issues associated with intensive special probation programs. Although this study is being performed under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice the information we are requesting is not in any way being collected by, at the request of, under the authority of, or in association with the United States Government.

We would like very much to include your project in our survey and we would appreciate it if you could answer some questions about your project.

Yes: Proceed with interview

If yes, record time _____.

No: Obtain reason and set up time for interview, if possible.

If no interview is possible, state why _____

Thank you. I am going to read you some questions from a survey questionnaire that I will be filling out as we talk.

Question 1.

What is the official title of your intensive special probation project?

Question 2.

2.1 When did the project become operational?

OR How long has the project been operational?

- 1) Less than 6 months
- 2) More than 6 months, less than 1 year
- 3) One to two years
- 4) Two to three years
- 5) Three to four years
- 6) Over four years
- 7) Don't know
- 8) Already terminated. Operated from _____ to _____.

If Block 8) is checked, continue below; otherwise, go to Question 3.

2.2 Would the project staff members be available for field interviews (site visits)?

Yes

No

If the answer to question 2.2 is no, proceed to question 18 and exit. Otherwise, proceed with the interview.

Question 3.

How many probationers have completed the project?

- 1) 0 - 25
- 2) 25 - 50
- 3) 50 - 100
- 4) 100 - 250
- 5) 250 - 500
- 6) over 500
- 7) Don't know

Question: 4.

How many probationers are currently being served by the project?

1) 0 - 25

2) 50 - 100

3) 100 - 250

4) over 250

5) Don't know

Question 5.

What is the total geographic area serviced by your project? (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE)

- 1) State
- 2) County
- 3) Part(s) of County
- 4) City
- 5) Neighborhood
- 6) Don't Know
- 7) Other _____

Question 6.

Which of the following areas do the majority of the probationers come from?

- 1) Urban
- 2) Suburban
- 3) Rural
- 4) Don't Know
- 5) Other _____

Question 7,

What is the total annual budget for the current year and what was the total annual budget for the last full year of project operations?

	Current Year	1975 or Last Full Year of Operation
1) Under \$25,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Over \$25,000, under \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Over \$50,000, under \$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) Over \$100,000, under \$250,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Over \$250,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 8.

8. 1. Is service under the project restricted to special types of probationers?

1) No (Skip to question 9)

2) Yes (CONTINUE)

8. 2. Read list and check appropriate restrictions

	Yes	No	Don't Know
<u>8.</u> 2.1 Age (If yes, specify range) _____			
<u>8.</u> 2.2 Misdemeanors			
<u>8.</u> 2.3 Felons			
<u>8.</u> 2.4 First Offenders			
<u>8.</u> 2.5 Special Disabilities (specify) Mental _____ Alcoholic _____ _____ _____			
Other (specify) _____ _____ _____			

Question 9.

How many full-time and part-time staff work on the project? (FULL-TIME STAFF MUST WORK EXCLUSIVELY ON THE INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION PROJECT. Enter numbers in Table).

		Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
9.1	Paid			
9.2	Volunteer			
9.3	Total			

Question 10.

Are pre-sentence investigation and probation supervision functions separated (performed by different units) from the intensive special probation project?

Yes

No

Question 11.

What would be the average and the maximum number of pre-sentence investigations and probationers assigned to any one probation officer?

- 11.1 Maximum number of probationers _____.
- 11.2 Average number of probationers _____.
- 11.3 Maximum number of pre-trial investigations _____.
- 11.4 Average number of pre-trial investigations _____.
- 11.5 Maximum number of combined probationers and pre-trial investigations _____.
- 11.6 Average number of combined probationers and pre-trial investigations _____.

Question 12.

What are the average and maximum workloads for your "normal" probation operations? "Normal" means the probation treatment that would be used if the intensive special probation project did not exist.

- 12.1 Maximum number of probationers _____.
- 12.2 Average number of probationers _____
- 12.3 Maximum number of pre-trial investigations _____.
- 12.4 Average number of pre-trial investigations _____.
- 12.5 Maximum number of combined probationers and pre-trial investigations _____.
- 12.6 Average number of combined probationers and pre-trial investigations _____.

Question 13.

Does your project provide special probation treatment such as:

	(1) Yes	(2) No	(3) Don't Know
<u>13.2.1</u> Group Psychotherapy			
<u>13.2.2</u> Individual Psychotherapy			
<u>13.2.3</u> Peer Counseling			
<u>13.2.4</u> Decentralized (Neighborhood) Probation Offices			
<u>13.2.5</u> Drug Treatment			
<u>13.2.6</u> Alcohol Rehabilitation			
<u>13.2.7</u> Other: _____ _____			

Question 14.

.1 Does your project require any form of incarceration?

1) No (SKIP TO QUESTION 15)

2) Yes (CONTINUE)

.2 Which of the following types of incarceration are used?

		Used	Not Used	Don't Know
14.2.1	Jail			
14.2.2	Half-way in house			
14.2.3	Shock Probation*			
14.2.4	Other: (specify) _____ _____			

*A short period of incarceration prior to probation.

Question 15.

15.1. Does your project have an evaluation component?

(1)	(2)	(3)
Yes	No	Don't Know

15.2. Were any comparison or control groups included in the evaluation effort?

(1)	(2)	(3)
Yes	No	Don't Know

Question 17.

I am going to read you some objectives of intensive special probation projects which have been publicized elsewhere. I would like you to tell me, with respect to your project if they are viewed as very important, somewhat important, or not important at all (READ LIST AND CHECK ONE FOR EACH OBJECTIVE).

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important At All	Don't Know
<u>17.1</u>	Reduction in Recidivism				
<u>17.2</u>	Increase in Educational Level				
<u>17.3</u>	Employment				
<u>17.4</u>	Vocational Training				
<u>17.5</u>	Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation				
<u>17.6</u>	Personality Attitude Change				
<u>17.7</u>	Community Adjustments				
<u>17.8</u>	Other: (specify) _____ _____ _____				

Question 18.

Would it be possible for you to send me a copy of any written documentation or reports such as progress and evaluation reports as well as funding applications on your project activities? (CHECK ONE)

Yes	No	Don't Know

Documents to be sent:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Our address:

Dr. Jerry Banks, Principal Investigator
Intensive Special Probation Project
School of Industrial and Systems Engineering
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia 30332

Conclusion

May I have your name, title, and address for our survey records?

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Thank you for your time and assistance in completing this interview. We are going to visit a small number of the projects that were included in our telephone survey. Would you have any objections if we choose your project as one of those to be visited?

(1)	(2)
Yes	No

Once again, I'd like to thank you for your time. Good - bye.

Time at end of interview: _____

Interviewer's Remarks;

(CHECK CATEGORIES RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING;)

	(1)	(2)
	Yes	No
__ .1 Willing to be visited		
__ .2 Good evaluation effort		
__ .3 Good data base		
__ .4 In your opinion is this a good project to visit?		
IF YES ON 4, WHY? _____ _____		

APPENDIX II

The 126 Potential Projects

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
1	Regional Residential Facilities	Montgomery, Alabama
2	Adult Probation Aides	Tucson, Arizona
3	Differential Diagnosis and Treatment for Adults	San Jose, California
4	Partners Court Project	Denver, Colorado
5	Neighborhood Probation	Hartford, Connecticut
6	Specialized Probation Services	Hartford, Connecticut
7	Volunteers in Probation	Smyrna, Delaware
8	Jacksonville Adult Development Centers Project	Jacksonville, Florida
9	Maximization of Probation	Tallahassee, Florida
10	Adjustment Center	Atlanta, Georgia
11	Crime Specific Impact	Crown Point, Indiana
12	Volunteer Probation Counseling Program	Evansville, Indiana
13	Volunteers in Probation	Evansville, Indiana
14	Volunteers in Probation	Gary, Indiana
15	Probation Services	Indianapolis, Indiana
16	District Supervisors and Parole/Probation Staff Expansion	Des Moines, Iowa
17	State Probation/Parole Division Expansion	Topeka, Kansas
18	Probation and Parole Reorganization	Frankfort, Kentucky
19	Probation Rehabilitation	Saginaw, Michigan

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
20	Probation Improvement Program	Southfield, Michigan
21	33 Additional Probation Officers and Clerks	Lincoln, Nebraska
22	33 Additional Probation Officers and Clerks (2nd Year)	Lincoln, Nebraska
23	Intensive Supervision Unit	Carson City, Nevada
24	Probation Outreach Two	Albion, New York
25	Probation Rehabilitation Three	New York, New York
26	Volunteers in Probation	Columbus, Ohio
27	Diversiory Community Probation Program	Columbus, Ohio
28	Expansion of Probation Department	Marion, Ohio
29	Adult Community Services Burglary Offender Project	Salem, Oregon
30	Regional Offices-Governor's Common Human Service	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
31	Augmentation of Grant-in-Aid Program	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
32	Continuation of Three Intensive Supervision Units	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
33	Development of Specialized Units	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
34	Establishment of District Office and Outreach Center	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
35	High Intensity Unit	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
36	High Intensity Unit	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
37	Caseload Management	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
38	Adult Rehabilitation Programs	Richmond, Virginia

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
39	Corrections Mental Health Unit	Tacoma, Washington
40	Integration of Milwaukee County Probation	Madison, Wisconsin
41	Pre-Sentence Report-Specialized Program in Probation, Parole	Los Angeles, California
42	Des Moines Replication in San Mateo County	Redwood City, California
43	Mini-Block Application Denver High Impact	Denver, Colorado
44	Probation Aides to Assist Probation Officers	Hartford, Connecticut
45	Delaware Misdemeanant Processing	Wilmington, Delaware
46	Exemplary Replication Program	Orlando, Florida
47	Evaluation of Community-Based Programs	Tallahassee, Florida
48	Pre-Sentence Specialists-Para-Professional	Boise, Idaho
49	Replication of Des Moines Community-Based	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
50	Baltimore Impact Planning and Evaluation	Baltimore, Maryland
51	Probation Services Project	Detroit, Michigan
52	Goals and Standards for Corrections	Lansing, Michigan
53	Northeast Region Correctional Center	Duluth, Minnesota
54	St. Louis Community Corrections Project	Duluth, Minnesota
55	Red Lake Preventive Program	Red Lake, Minnesota
56	Red Lake Corrections Program	Red Lake, Minnesota

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
57	Upgrading Probation and Parole Services	St. Paul, Minnesota
58	Intensive Probation Supervision	Albuquerque, New Mexico
59	Probation Employment and Guidance Program II	Rochester, New York
60	Justice Volunteer Corps	Cincinnati, Ohio
61	Ohio's Governor's Region 10 Probation Rehabilitation Activities	Wooster, Ohio
62	Expanded Probation and Parole	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
63	Field Services Project	Salem, Oregon
64	Portland Impact Evaluation Plan	Salem, Oregon
65	Portland Impact Evaluation - Phase 2	Salem, Oregon
66	Maintaining Quality Probation Services	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
67	Clark County Community Corrections Project	Vancouver, Washington
68	Community Based Corrections Program	Des Moines, Iowa
69	The Court of Resource Program	Boston, Massachusetts
70	Adult Diversion Project	Tucson, Arizona
71	Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition Services	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
72	Hennepin County Pre-trial Diversion Project	Minneapolis, Minnesota
73	Hudson Pre-trial Intervention Program	Jersey City, New Jersey
74	Hillsborough County Pre-trial Intervention Program	Tallahassee, Florida

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
75	Cleveland Offender Rehabilitation Program	Cleveland, Ohio
76	Operation Midway	Mineola, New York
77	Special Services for the Mentally Retarded	Tucson, Arizona
78	Athens Sub-Community Center	Atlanta, Georgia
79	Court Referral Program	Oakland, California
80	Probation Employment and Guidance Program	Rochester, New York
81	Specialized Probation Caseload	Newark, New Jersey
82	Lincoln Evaluation Grant	Lincoln, Nebraska
83	Pennsylvania District and Outreach Centers	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
84	Babylon Decentralized Probation	Yaphank, New York
85	Idaho Volunteers in Corrections	Boise, Idaho
86	Volunteers in Probation	Honolulu, Hawaii
87	Payne County Volunteer Program	Stillwater, Oklahoma
88	One-to-One Volunteer Probation	Sherwood, Arkansas
89	Volunteers in Corrections to Overcome Recidivism	Hamilton, Ohio
90	Pima County Correctional Volunteer Center	Tucson, Arizona
91	Project First Offender	Nashville, Tennessee
92	Volunteer Case Aide Program	Pontiac, Michigan
93	Coordinator of Volunteers	Concord, New Hampshire
94	Expanded Probation Services	Oakdale, Louisiana

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
95	Washington County Misdemeanor Corrections	Portland, Oregon
96	Court Counselor Program	Marion, Illinois
97	Turtle Mountain Community Model Probation & Parole	Bellcourt, North Dakota
98	Salem Probation Officer Project	Concord, New Hampshire
99	Model Adult Probation Project	Cambridge, Massachusetts
100	Alcohol Safety Action Project	Boise, Idaho
101	Mutual Objectives Contact Program	Lansing, Michigan
102	Vermont Statewide Program	Report, Vermont
103	Court Services Project	Salt Lake, Utah
104	Pilot Probation Study (Fees)	Louisiana
105	Increase Adult Probation	Dallas, Texas
106	Office of Community Development	Washington
107	Crosscheck with 75	Cleveland, Ohio
108	Comprehensive Probation and Parole	St. Louis, Missouri
109	One-on-One Volunteer	Arkansas
110	Pre-trial Diversion	Connecticut
111	Outreach (Community Research)	Washington, D. C.
112	Increase Staff	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
113	Probation Incentive Program	Lansing, Michigan
114	Court Officers Program	Maine
115	Model Probation Case Project	Brockton, Massachusetts

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
116	Probation and Parole Office Aides	Kentucky
117	Clearinghouse for Jobs	Kentucky
118	Community Resource Program	North Dakota
119	Volunteers in Probation	Reno, Nevada
120	Intensive Differential Supervision	Baltimore, Maryland
121	Intensive Supervision of Narcotics	Baltimore, Maryland
122	High Impact Courts Project	Baltimore, Maryland
123	Impact Probation Project	Baltimore, Maryland
124	Case Classification	Madison, Wisconsin
125	Adult Intensive Supervision	Redwood, California
126	SCOPE	Atlanta, Georgia

APPENDIX III

The 46 Contacted Projects

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
2	Adult Probation Aides	Tucson, Arizona
3	Differential Diagnosis and Treatment for Adults	San Jose, California
6	Specialized Probation Services	Hartford, Connecticut
7	Volunteers in Probation	Smyrna, Delaware
9	Maximization of Probation	Tallahassee, Florida
10	Adjustment Center	Atlanta, Georgia
13	Volunteers in Probation	Evansville, Indiana
14	Volunteers in Probation	Gary, Indiana
23	Intensive Supervision Unit	Carson City, Nevada
24	Probation Outreach Two	Albion, New York
25	Probation Rehabilitation Three	New York, New York
26	Volunteers in Probation	Columbus, Ohio
28	Expansion of Probation Department	Marion, Ohio
29	Adult Community Services Burglary Offender Project	Salem, Oregon
35	High Intensity Unit	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
37	Caseload Management	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
43	Mini-Block Application Denver High Impact	Denver, Colorado
46	Exemplary Replication Program	Orlando, Florida
48	Pre-Sentence Specialists- Para-Professional	Boise, Idaho
61	Ohio's Governor's Region 10 Probation Rehabilitation Activities	Wooster, Ohio

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
62	Expanded Probation and Parole	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
68	Community Based Corrections Based Corrections Program	Des Moines, Iowa
70	Adult Diversion Project	Tucson, Arizona
75	Cleveland Offender Rehabilitation Program	Cleveland, Ohio
77	Special Services for the Mentally Retarded	Tucson, Arizona
78	Athens Sub-Community Center	Atlanta, Georgia
80	Probation Employment and Guidance Program	Rochester, New York
81	Specialized Probation Caseload	Newark, New Jersey
84	Babylon Decentralized Probation	Yaphank, New York
85	Idaho Volunteers in Corrections	Boise, Idaho
94	Expanded Probation Services	Oakdale, Louisiana
99	Model Adult Probation Project	Cambridge, Massachusetts
101	Mutual Objectives Contact Program	Lansing, Michigan
105	Increase Adult Probation	Dallas, Texas
108	Comprehensive Probation and Parole	St. Louis, Missouri
113	Probation Incentive Program	Lansing, Michigan
115	Model Probation Case Project	Brockton, Massachusetts
116	Probation and Parole Office Aides	Kentucky

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
117	Clearinghouse for Jobs	Kentucky
119	Volunteers in Probation	Reno, Nevada
120	Intensive Differential Supervision	Baltimore, Maryland
121	Intensive Supervision of Narcotics	Baltimore, Maryland
123	Impact Probation Project	Baltimore, Maryland
124	Case Classification	Madison, Wisconsin
125	Adult Intensive Supervision	Redwood, California
126	SCOPE	Atlanta, Georgia

APPENDIX IV

Tabulation of Interview Results

APPENDIX IV

Question 2.

<u>Length of Operation (yr)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 1	5	11
1 - 2	9	19
2 - 3	13	30
3 - 4	10	21
4+	9	19
3. <u>Probationers Completing Project</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 50	7	15
50 - 100	3	6
100 - 250	6	15
250 - 500	9	19
500+	12	26
Unknown	9	19
4. <u>Current Probationers</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 50	4	9
50 - 100	9	19
100 - 250	10	23
250+	21	45
Unknown	2	4
5. <u>Geographic Area Served</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Part of City	3	6
City	8	17
Part of County	2	4
County	15	32
Part of State	9	19
State	9	21

<u>LEAA Region</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	3	6
2	5	11
3	6	13
4	7	15
5	10	21
6	3	6
7	1	2
8	1	2
9	7	15
10	3	9
<u>6. Primary Source of Probationers</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Urban	31	66
Rural	4	11
Mixed	11	23
<u>7. Budget for Current Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 25,000	5	11
25,000 - 50,000	8	17
50,000 - 100,000	10	21
100,000 - 250,000	9	19
250,000+	14	32
<u>8. Budget for Last Year</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 25,000	7	15
25,000 - 50,000	8	17
50,000 - 100,000	8	17
100,000 - 250,000	15	32
250,000+	14	32
Unknown	1	2
<u>9. Paid Staff (Full and Part Time)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 4	11	23
5 - 9	9	19
10 - 14	7	17
15 - 19	3	6
20 - 24	3	6
25 - 29	6	13
30+	7	15

9.	<u>Volunteer Staff (Part Time)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	0	20	43
	1 - 9	6	15
	10 - 19	2	4
	20 - 29	1	2
	30 - 39	0	0
	40 - 49	1	2
	50 - 59	4	9
	60 - 69	2	4
	70 - 79	1	2
	80 - 89	0	0
	90 - 99	0	0
	100+	7	15
	Unknown	2	4
10.	<u>Are Investigations and Probation Supervision Activities Separated</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	YES	26	55
	NO	20	45
11.	<u>Caseload Units (Probationers + 5 X PSI's)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	0 - 9	9	19
	10 - 19	2	4
	20 - 29	5	11
	30 - 39	3	6
	40 - 49	4	9
	50 - 59	8	19
	60 - 69	3	6
	70 - 79	4	9
	80+	4	9
	Unknown	4	9
14.	<u>Is Incarceration Required</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
	YES	9	19
	NO	36	79
	Unknown	1	2

		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
15.1	Does the Project Have an Evaluation Component		
	YES	36	83
	NO	8	
15.2	Is there a Control Group		
	YES	24	53
	NO	20	43
	Unknown	2	4

8. <u>Restrictions on Clients</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
None	19	40
Felons	8	17
Non-violent	2	4
Impact Criminals	4	9
Migrants	1	2
Sex Offender	1	2
1st Offender	3	6
Burglary	2	6
Drug Addicts	1	2
Alcoholics	1	2
Mental Patients	1	2
Community Residents	1	2
Misdemeanants	2	4
13. <u>Special Probation Treatments Offered</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Individual Psychological Couns.	16	36
Group Psychological Couns.	15	34
Peer Couns.	21	47
Decentralized Offices	13	28
Alcoholic Rehabilitation	8	19
Drug Rehabilitation	10	23
Family Couns.	5	11
Vocational Rehabilitation	6	13
Education Rehabilitation	3	6
None	9	19

16. <u>Data Collected</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Pre-Treatment</u>		
Census	43	97
Criminal History	42	9
Education	43	97
Personality-Attitude-Aptitude	49	43
Employment	14	32
None	1	2
Unknown	1	2
<u>Process</u>		
# Contacts	42	91
Time of Contacts	13	30
Referrals	43	97
Time in Group and Ind. Treatment	14	30
None	0	0
Unknown	1	2
<u>Post Treatment</u>		
Revocations	43	97
Post Treatment Scores	6	13
<u>Criminal Records</u>		
6 months	2	4
1 year	5	13
2 year	3	6
3 year	1	2
4 year	1	2
5 year	3	6
5+ year	1	2
Unknown	2	4
None	1	2
Unknown	1	2

17. <u>Important Objectives of Project</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Reduce Caseload	2	4
Recidivism Reduction	31	66
Employment	38	83
Vocational Training	24	53
Drug Rehabilitation	28	62
Alcohol Rehabilitation	28	62
Personality or Attitudinal Change	19	40
Community Adjustment	30	64
Diversion from Prison	3	6
Education	12	28
Unknown	2	0
None	0	0

END