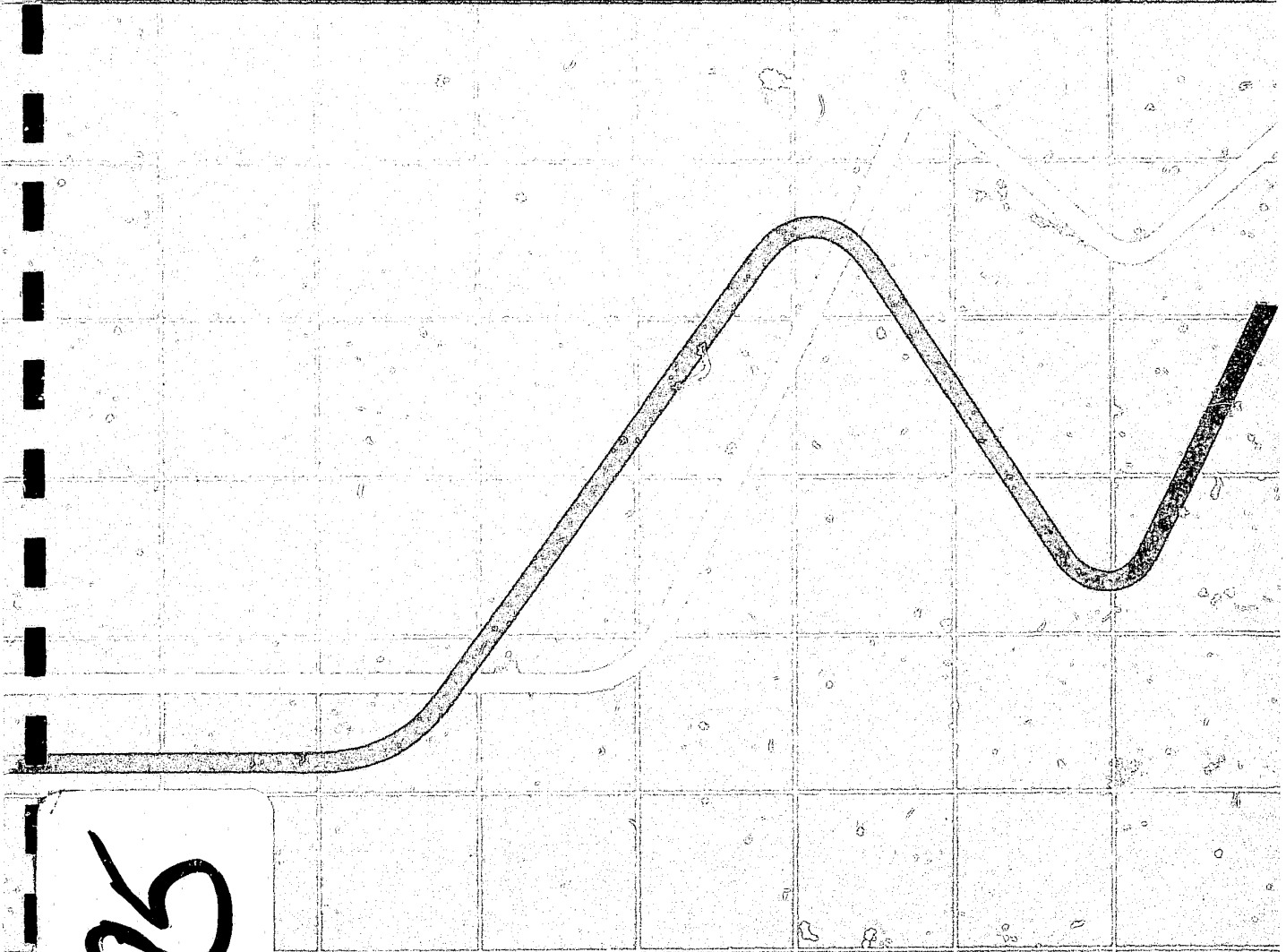


Community Treatment Center Field Study — 1978



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U.S. Department of Justice
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Community Treatment Center Field Study

JAMES L. BECK, Ph.D.

RICHARD P. SEITER, Ph.D.

HARRIET M. LEBOWITZ, B.A.

Field Staff

Thomas Carroll, Ph. D.

Bruce Cohen, Ph.D.

John Goeke, Ph.D.

LaMarr Howard, Ph.D.

Thomas Kennedy, Ph.D.

Glen Kercher, Ph.D.

Joseph Macri, Ph.D.

Wade Martin, Ph.D.

Walter Rest, M.A.

Clifford Simonsen, Ph.D.

Gary Welch, Ph.D.

Paul Whisenand, Ph.D.

October, 1978

**OFFICE OF RESEARCH
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

SUMMARY

The Community Treatment Center Field Study was initiated in 1976 as a comprehensive evaluation of federal halfway house operations. This volume is a compilation of the first seven project reports produced by that study. Some of the findings can be highlighted as follows:

- Although the utilization of CTCs has increased dramatically in the last few years, with the notable exception of drug use, population characteristics have remained relatively unchanged (Report Two).
- Residents most likely to fail in the CTC program are those with lengthy prior records (Report Three).
- Both staff and residents agree that the greatest need area for CTC clients is finding employment (Report Six).
- Compared to a control group, referrals to a CTC were found to have better employment records after release to the community (Report Four).
- Although overall, referrals to a CTC did not engage in less criminal activity after release (Report Four), CTC referral may reduce criminality for "high risk" offenders while less risky offenders evidence more criminal behavior (Report Seven).
- Centers that emphasize finding opportunities for offenders in the community and de-emphasize counseling and frequent interaction between residents and staff show better post-release employment records (Report Five).

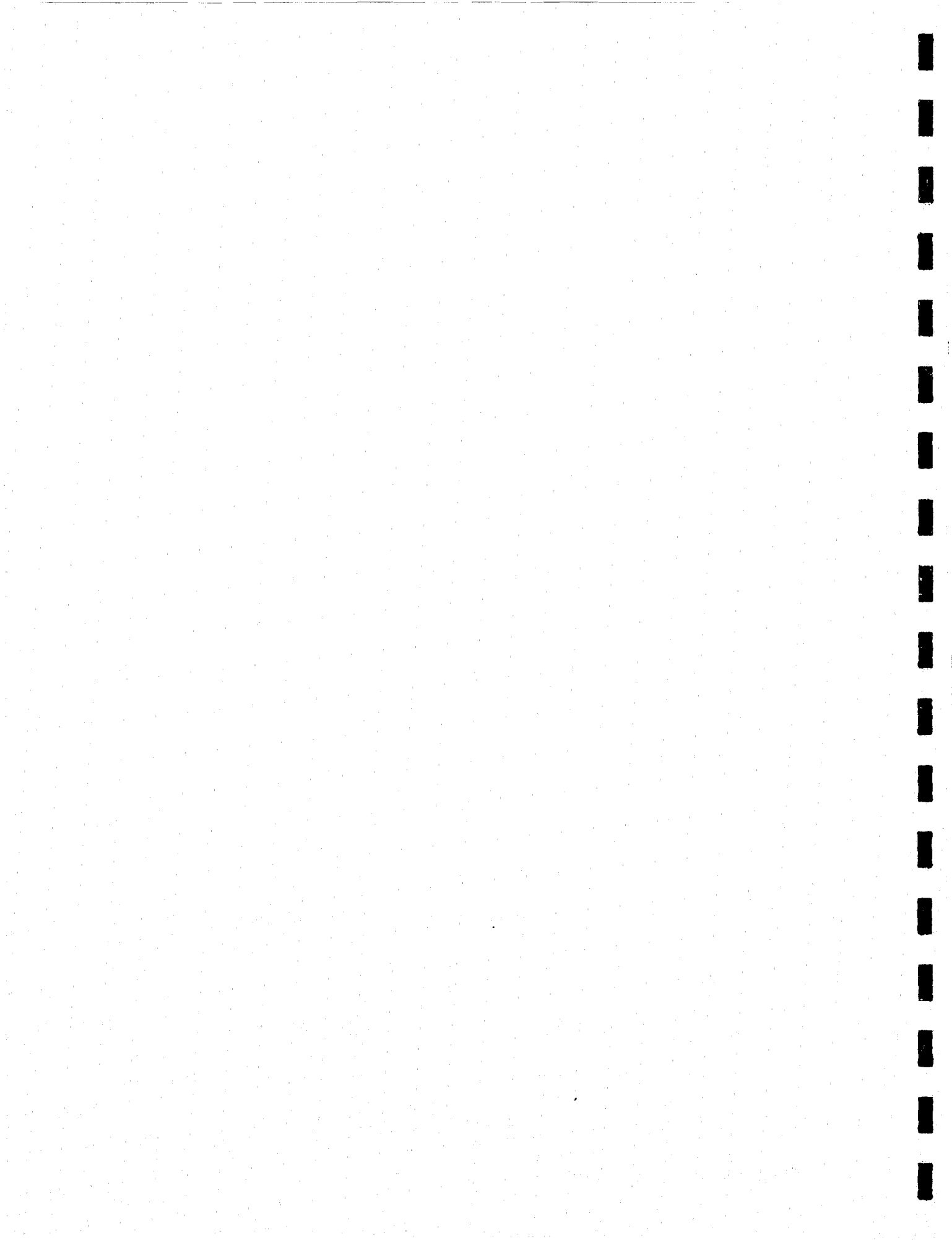
Future reports will examine the relationship between social climate in the CTC and post-release outcome, criminal behavior for longer follow-up periods, and additional halfway house operations not included in the original study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to express their gratitude to all the individuals who contributed their time and effort to the Community Treatment Center Field Study. First of all we would like to thank the Probation Officers and staff of the United States Probation Service, Community Treatment Center Staff, and institution personnel who provided much of the data necessary for the study. We are also grateful to the field researchers, both the supervising professors and graduate students, who worked many long hours conducting interviews with halfway house residents and staff. We are indebted to Mr. Gerald Collins and Mr. Herb Beall from the Federal Prison System who served as advisors and commentators; to Sister Teresa Floyd and Ms. Vivian Beatty, former research staff who participated in the data collection; and finally to Mr. Howard Kitchener, Director of Research, and Mr. E.O. Toft, Western Regional Director, who proposed the field study to answer substantive questions which earlier studies could not. To all of these, and to the many others who gave their advice and assistance, we express our appreciation.

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COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY
PROJECT REPORT ONE
"EVALUATING FEDERAL COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS:
A PROJECT OVERVIEW"

INTRODUCTION

The history of corrections in America has been embroiled with debate over the most appropriate method for dealing with criminal offenders. In the early history, offenders were retained in the community, but severely punished for their offenses. At that time, the use of corporal and capital punishment was seen as an effective deterrent of crime.

Toward the end of the 18th century, attempts to humanize the punishment of offenders resulted in the development of the world's first prison. The use of prisons was designed as a reform to the widespread use of corporal and capital punishment, isolating offenders from the contaminating influences causing their offenses, while reflecting on their misbehavior and resolving to "sin no more". However, even in the early stages of prison development, there was considerable debate over the most appropriate design for prison operations.

The most recent and perhaps significant correctional controversy has been the argument over the use of institutional or community-based programming. Although most penologists agree there is a need for both community and institutional corrections, there are those who advocate both extremes.

Halfway houses or community treatment centers have become an integral element in the correctional process. Although originally used as a transition between institutional custody and release to the community, centers are

also used to house probationers and offenders with short sentences as an alternative to incarceration. The "reintegrative" conceptual framework expounding the possible use of community centers has been clearly expressed by the Corrections Task Force of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice:

The general underlying premise for the new directions in corrections is that crime and delinquency are symptoms of failures and disorganization of the community as well as of individual offenders. In particular these failures are seen as depriving offenders of contact with the institutions (of society) that are basically responsible for assuring the development of law-abiding conduct...

The task of corrections therefore includes building or rebuilding solid ties between the offender and the community, integrating or reintegrating the offender into community life-- restoring family ties, obtaining employment and education, securing in the larger sense a place for the offender in the routine functioning of society... This requires not only efforts directed toward changing the individual offender, which has been almost the exclusive focus of rehabilitation, but also mobilization and change of the community and its institutions.

However, there is still controversy over the most efficient use and the relative effectiveness of community treatment centers. Evaluations have provided mixed results, without providing correctional administrators

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1. Task Force on Corrections, President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Corrections, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p.7.

sufficient guidelines for the operation of centers. In 1973, the prestigious National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommended:

Each correctional agency immediately should begin to make performance measurements on two evaluative levels -- overall performance or system reviews as measured by recidivism, and program reviews that emphasize measurement of more immediate goal achievement.²

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons has operated community treatment centers (C.T.C.'s) since 1961. The primary purpose of federal C.T.C.'s has been to provide assistance to inmates released from prison who have problems with their reintegration to the community. Offenders sent to C.T.C.'s are selected according to their need for assistance and the ability of the C.T.C. to provide such assistance. The Bureau currently operates twelve centers and contracts with more than 250 private agencies to service federal offenders.* Presently, more than one-third of the offenders released from federal institutions are released through a C.T.C.

Earlier recidivism studies of C.T.C. releasees (1964, 1969, and 1970) found that aggregated recidivism data alone did not show a statistically significant difference between offenders who are referred through C.T.C.'s and those who are not. However, there are some types of offenders who do

2. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 528.

*At the time of the study.

seem to benefit more than others. For example, high-risk offenders show a relatively improved recidivism rate. From these former studies we still do not know what is the substance of the programs which some offenders receive and others do not, and what are the effects of after-care programs or supervision on recidivism rates. Only data derived from interviews with residents and staff (field data) during the program and at a follow-up point can begin to answer what kinds of C.T.C.'s with what kinds of offenders do in fact affect recidivism. Therefore, in order to provide better feedback for C.T.C. policy formulation, the Bureau provided resources for a comprehensive study of C.T.C. operations and effectiveness.

The study utilizes a longitudinal design to monitor the progress of C.T.C. referrals both during their stay at, and following release from, a C.T.C. The general goals of the study include the following:

1. To determine the effectiveness of community treatment centers in the reintegration of federal offenders;
2. To identify and document the effectiveness of various center programmatic operations;
3. To briefly review the cost-effectiveness of center operations;
4. To provide operational decision makers with data to assist in the development of Bureau of Prisons policy in regards to C.T.C.'s.

The study will culminate with a final report specifying the outcome of C.T.C. referrals compared to non-C.T.C. referrals and relating outcome to both offender and program variables. There will be several interim

reports which document collected data. This initial report describes the study design and the C.T.C.'s involved in the study. Following reports will enumerate findings as each phase of the study is completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

The study will utilize a longitudinal design, including subjects for the experimental group as they enter a C.T.C., reviewing their progress throughout their stay at the centers, and monitoring behavior over a follow-up period. The design features a non-equivalent comparison group in that the experimental and control group have not been randomly assigned. However, statistical techniques and matching factors have been utilized to insure a reasonably valid comparison between the two groups.

Following discussions with Bureau of Prisons personnel, several general and specific research questions have been identified. General questions include:

- (1) Are there any significant differences between the outcome behavior of federal offenders who receive C.T.C. services and those who do not?
- (2) Are there any significant differences in outcome behavior among various categories of offenders who receive C.T.C. services?
- (3) Are there any significant differences in outcome behavior related to C.T.C. programs and environment?
- (4) Are there any significant differences between C.T.C. residents who complete or do not complete the C.T.C. program?

- (5) Are there any important operational problems within C.T.C.'s that can be identified and ameliorated?
- (6) Are there any exemplary operational techniques identified which can be transferred to other C.T.C.'s?

SELECTION OF C.T.C.'s FOR THE FIELD STUDY

Since the Bureau of Prisons operates twelve C.T.C.'s and contracts with over 250 private agencies for reintegrative services, all centers and private houses could not be included in the study. In the selection of C.T.C.'s, three major criteria were considered: (1) federal or contract facility; (2) geographic location - to insure all regional areas in the U.S. are covered; and (3) type of program within the center.

Ten federal and four contract C.T.C.'s have been selected. The ten federal centers cover all geographic regions and the range of program operations within the Bureau C.T.C. system. The four contract facilities have been selected, not because they are representative of all contract facilities, but because they are regionally important, receive a fairly large number of Bureau releasees, and are well-established and sophisticated halfway house programs.

The fourteen centers in the study are listed below:

Federal C.T.C.'s

Atlanta
Chicago
Dallas
Detroit
Houston
Kansas City
Long Beach
Los Angeles
New York
Phoenix

Contract C.T.C.'s

Bureau of Rehabilitation - Washington, D. C.
Magdala Foundation - St. Louis
Gateways Residential Center - Los Angeles
Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation - Seattle

THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

For purposes of this study, the experimental group will be selected from residents of the 14 centers included in the study. There are three major categories of resident referrals to a C.T.C.

- (1) Institutional Transfers: This group is transferred to the C.T.C. directly from federal institutions to serve as much as the last 6 months of their sentence. For these cases, the C.T.C. is used as a transitory program for inmates coming from a period of relative isolation in an institution to relative freedom in the community. The primary consideration for transfer to a C.T.C. is that the inmate has a need for assistance in his/her reintegration. Generally, violent offenders and white collar offenders are not referred to a C.T.C. Approximately 85 percent of all C.T.C. referrals are institutional transfers. Although all transfers are still "prisoners" while at the C.T.C., they may leave on either parole, mandatory release, or full expiration of their sentence.
- (2) Direct Commitments: In some cases, an offender will be sentenced to a short period of confinement to be served at the C.T.C. These offenders are committed directly from a federal court and serve their full sentence in the C.T.C. This referral is also called a "split sentence", if the offender is placed on probation following the completion of his/her sentence to confinement.

- (3) Public Law Cases: Under Public Law 91-492, offenders on probation or parole may, following designated procedures, be placed in a C.T.C. for a period not to exceed 120 days. This referral source is generally initiated when a probationer or parolee encounters problems while in the community which may be resolved in a more intensive setting such as a C.T.C., and without the necessity of incarceration. Offenders may be reinstated to their supervisory status before 120 days with the approval of the C.T.C. staff and the referral agency.

C.T.C.'s typically may receive a few other categories of referrals. At times, the C.T.C. may be requested by a federal court to admit a resident for evaluation and diagnosis prior to sentencing. C.T.C.'s may also be used for holding bond cases on a pre-trial basis. However, referrals to C.T.C.'s as other than the major three categories are minimal, and these other referrals have not been included in the study.

Whereas the study design is longitudinal, selected experimental group members will both enter and leave the C.T.C. during the in-house phase of the field study. Initially, all residents entering the selected centers between May 1 and August 15, 1976 were accepted into the experimental group. However, to increase the experimental group numbers in some centers and categories, the date to include entering residents was extended to September 15. Whereas a few of the centers as of August 15 already had a large "n", these centers (Chicago, Detroit, Houston, and New York) were instructed to add only new entries who were public law or split sentences/direct commitment cases. In addition, Phoenix was included in the study at a later date, and residents entering after June 1, 1976 were included.

THE COMPARISON GROUP

Since it is not possible to randomly assign subjects to an experimental and control group, a comparison group similar to the experimental group has been selected. Realizing there are undoubtedly selection variables that contribute to the referral process, data are being collected on the comparison group in order to determine the differences and to statistically control for such variables' effects on outcome.

Although selected comparison group members are as similar as possible to the experimental group, the methods for analysis go well beyond simple matching procedures. By combining matching and predictive factors and discovering the importance of demographic, offense, and general background characteristics on outcome, the differences in such variables can be equalized between groups by the use of analysis of covariance. The design is therefore not limited to the inclusion of a few matching factors and forced to eliminate experimental group subjects who cannot be matched.

Institutional releasees and probationers not referred to a C.T.C. are included in the comparison group. To select a comparison group from institutional releases, all institutional inmates released between July 1 and December 31, 1976 and not referred to a C.T.C. (as well as their case-managers) were asked to complete a "needs assessment". The casemanager was also asked if the inmates were eligible to be referred to a C.T.C. According to the Bureau of Prisons Community Programs Manual, inmates are eligible for referral to a C.T.C. if they have a need for referral, are not violent offenders, and are not being released to detainer or being deported. If the casemanager stated the offender was eligible, he/she was asked why the inmate was not referred. Possible reasons are:

(1) no C.T.C. bedspace in release area; (2) serving a short sentence; (3) did not have time to process referral; (4) turned down for referral by C.T.C.; (5) inmate did not wish to be referred; and (6) offender may have previously failed in a community program and was therefore not given another chance. These reasons were noted and the inmates were put into a "possible" comparison group category. In addition, inmates whose case-managers stated that they did not have a need, but were scored on the need assessment at least as high as actual C.T.C. referrals, were also duly noted and included as "possibles".

At least 600 institutional releasees are needed for the comparison group. The first priority are those with need, but with no C.T.C. bedspace in the release area. Additional categories can also be accepted as needed. To select the 600 or more from the "possible" group, area of release and release status have been considered. Since the follow-up includes interviews with the ex-offender, it is important he/she either be under parole or mandatory release supervision or be released to an area convenient to the study field staff.

Comparison group members will be selected from the following categories until a large enough number has been selected. The categories (in the order of selection priority) are:

- (1) eligible ex-offender released to the same area in which an included C.T.C. is located so that field staff may conduct interviews;
- (2) eligible ex-offenders released to areas within a close proximity to the C.T.C. and field staff location so that interviews can be completed;

- (3) eligible ex-offenders released under parole supervision to metropolitan areas so that telephone interviews with supervising officers can be completed.

In addition, a small number of offenders placed on probation between August 15 and November 15 and not referred to a C.T.C. will also be included in the comparison group. This group will provide one extreme of the wide range of background variables that will, no doubt, exist within the experimental group, and allow weightings of importance to outcome for all ranges of variables. Each of twelve U.S. Probation Offices (in areas where C.T.C.'s and field staff are located) have been asked to select approximately 10 comparison group subjects. The subjects should be offenders placed on probation within the time period and either recommended for (but not receiving) C.T.C. residency, or the probation officer conducting the pre-sentence investigation felt the offender was marginal and was considering recommending a C.T.C. referral because of the offender's need, but decided to recommend straight probation.

Just as within the institutional comparison group, there is expected to be selection biases. Therefore, needs assessments, motives behind decisions to not refer, and background characteristics are collected (just as with the experimental group). All of these factors are then analyzed in terms of their effect on outcome, and the effect statistically equalized between the experimental and comparison groups.

THE FOLLOW-UP PHASE OF THE STUDY

For 18 months following exit from a C.T.C., behavior of experimental group members will be monitored. In addition, selected comparison group members will also be included in the follow-up and their behavior monitored.

The beginning of the follow-up for comparison group members is the date of release from prison or assignment of probation.

An important part of the follow-up is the determination of the measures of outcome. Measures of outcome should be based on the goals of the program to be evaluated. Although the long-range goal of corrections is a reduction in criminal behavior, program effectiveness should also be measured in terms of the program's ability to accomplish intermediate objectives.

C.T.C. s were designed to ease the transition from the institution to the community, and assist in the reintegration of offenders. Therefore, the most appropriate measure of C.T.C. effectiveness would identify the extent to which the C.T.C. experience provides reintegrative services, thereby replacing criminal tendencies with acceptable behavior patterns. Such measurement requires outcome to be measured utilizing both a continuous criminal behavior scale as well as a positive behavior scale.

For purposes of this study, the recidivism index will focus on actual behavior during the follow-up period, rather than a single dichotomous categorization of success and failure. Over the eighteen-month follow-up, each committed criminal offense is listed and weighted in terms of severity. The outcome measure is the total severity weightings of all offenses committed over the follow-up period.

Severity ratings for offenses were developed after review of several previously completed severity listings. The U.S. Parole Commission categorizes offenses in terms of severity to determine guideline ranges for parole consideration. In addition, severity weightings for offenses were developed from severity ratings coded during the initial development of the salient factor score. Offenses

as listed by the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) were then rated on severity by several Bureau of Prisons personnel (while referring to the Parole Commission ratings and categorization) to insure the reliability of coders scoring offenses. The NCIC listed offenses were assigned the weight agreed upon by the Bureau personnel.

In addition to the severity weightings of offenses committed, several other recidivism outcome measures are collected. These include total number of offenses for which a subject was arrested and total offenses for which convicted, length of time during follow-up before commission of an offense, greatest sentence imposed for convicted offenses, and current status. From these additional outcome measures, recidivism can be variously defined and compared to measures used in other Bureau of Prisons studies.

So as not to limit analysis of outcome behavior to negative measures (recidivism), positive behavior factors are also collected. Focusing on the intermediate objectives that C.T.C. programs generally attempt to affect, these measures will include employment criteria, relations with family and friends, behavior stability, and several other factors generally considered to demonstrate "acceptable" behavior. This positive or adjustment index provides a more realistic and complete review of the post-release behavior of ex-residents of C.T.C.'s. The adjustment index is both examined as a separate index and combined with the recidivism index. The combination of the negative and positive behavior indices provide a measure of "relative adjustment", as positive and negative behavior can be plotted against one another. This allows an examination of the overall behavior of an ex-offender, recognizing the fact that he/she will have both good and bad behavior, and that the C.T.C. is designed to affect both

aspects of behavior.

The collection of follow-up data is conducted thru interviews with both the ex-offender and the supervising parole/probation officer. Pre-tests of the follow-up instrument indicate no difference in behavior scores when data are received from one or the other source. Both experimental and comparison group subjects will be followed throughout the 18-month follow-up period. For those subjects who are not available for post-release interviews and are not under any type community supervision, criminal behavior can still be monitored thru F.B.I. reported crime records. Depending on the number of and contamination to the study caused by loss of follow-up subjects, alternative method (such as intensive search for and interviews in the community) of data collection will be considered. In general, the follow-up data allow the determination of the effect of C.T.C.'s upon recidivists, as well as the analysis of the effectiveness of various types of C.T.C.'s on various categories of residents.

SUMMARY

Several intermediate reports will be generated from the evaluation of C.T.C.'s. These reports will examine the history of referrals to C.T.C.'s, the actual operational processes in effect at the C.T.C., and the effect of participation in a C.T.C. program. The overall goals of the study have been listed above, as well as the research and policy-making questions which will be examined. In-depth analysis of such questions will be further explored in subsequent reports.

Dr. Richard P. Seiter
C.T.C. Field Study
May 5, 1977

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY
PROJECT REPORT TWO

"DESCRIPTIVE DATA AND HISTORICAL TRENDS"

I. INTRODUCTION

During the course of data collection for the Community Treatment Center (CTC) Field Study, researchers in the field have received a great deal of informal feedback from the CTC staff that residents being processed through CTC's have become greater risks in recent years. It is the impression of the staff that present CTC residents are more "dangerous" to the Community, are more difficult to manage, and are more likely to be committed for an offense involving violence. With the increased utilization of Community Treatment Centers, many staff are of the opinion that residents now being referred to CTC's would not have been considered previously because of their dangerousness or poor institutional records.

II. METHOD

To test the premise that CTC populations have changed in recent years, data have been analyzed from the Inmate Information System (IIS), the Parole Commission - Bureau of Prisons recidivism studies (NCCD), and background information (IDE) presently being collected for the CTC Field Study. The items selected for analysis are primarily institutional record and those items known to be related to risk of recidivism.

The IIS data allow a comparison of the CTC population on selected variables over time, and a comparison of the CTC population versus non-CTC releasees for the same period (See Table I and Figures I through XIII). The CTC population includes all admissions to a CTC from a Federal

institution for Fiscal Years 1971 through 1976, while the non-CTC group includes all persons released directly to the Community for those same years. In the present report, persons referred by the court directly to a CTC are not included.

For those items where IIS data were not available, or were considered to be unreliable, data from previous recidivism studies (NCCD) were compared with similar data (IDE) being collected on the present study (See Table II and Figures XIV through XXI). Selected samples of CTC releasees (1970-1972) were compared with non-CTC releasees (1970-1972) and previous CTC releasees were compared with a sample of recent CTC releasees (1976). No data are presently available for this analysis on recent non-CTC releasees. Any changes in the CTC population over time may be due to a change in the Bureau of Prisons population as a whole.

Tests of significance are presented in Appendix A. Note that because of the large numbers involved in Figures I through XIII, only small differences are needed to attain statistical significance.

III. RESULTS

The following trends are most noteworthy.

A. The utilization of CTC's has risen dramatically from 19% of releasees in FY 1971 to 45% in FY 1976. These figures exclude releasees to detainers or deportation (See Table I).

B. Persons referred to CTC's are more likely to be minorities than those not referred to CTC's. In FY 1976, for example, 40% referred to CTC's were minorities compared with 32% not referred to a CTC (See Figure VIII).

C. With the exception of drug use and history of parole revocation, persons referred to CTC's appear to have remained the same from FY 1971 to FY 1976 or to have become somewhat less of a "risk". Those variables that show "improvement" over time, such as the reduced likelihood of having a prior incarceration (from 70% in FY 1971 to 54% in FY 1976), reflect "improvement" in the population as a whole (See, for example, Figures IV and IX).

D. Persons referred to CTC's in recent years are more likely to use drugs or to be involved in a drug offense. For instance, referrals with a history of drug abuse have increased from 23% in FY 1971 to 36% in FY 1976. This trend holds for the entire Bureau of Prisons population, but is even more marked for those released through a CTC (See Figures I and V).

E. Persons referred to CTC's are more likely now to have a history of a parole revocation at some point in their criminal career (38% in 1976 compared with 31% in previous years). It may be that parole violators are more likely now to be returned to a CTC rather than to an institution.

F. While referrals to CTC's do not appear to have become greater "risks" from FY 1971 to FY 1976, referrals to CTC's do tend to be "riskier" than those not referred to a CTC. This is true for all six years under study. As an example, 54% of all CTC referrals in FY 1976 had a history of prior incarcerations compared with 47% of non-CTC releasees (See Figures IV, V and VII).

IV. CONCLUSION

With the exception of drug use and possibly the incidence of parole revocation, the data do not show the CTC population to be getting "tougher". The perception of CTC staff to the contrary may be due to the fact that

with the increased utilization of CTC's, the absolute number of "difficult" or "dangerous" inmates is rising while the proportion has remained the same. For example, of those admitted to CTC's on whom data are available, ten percent in Fiscal Year 1972 and ten percent in Fiscal Year 1976 showed significant alcohol use (See Figure VI). The absolute number of "alcoholics", however, increased from 187 in Fiscal 1972 to 445 in Fiscal 1976. Nevertheless, the evidence to date is that residents released from Federal institutions through Community Treatment Centers do not appear to pose a greater "risk" to the Community than in previous years other than simply being more numerous.

¹The sample includes all referrals to a CTC (contract or federal) and all persons released directly to the community (not referred to a CTC) for Fiscal 1971 through Fiscal 1976. Excluded are all persons released to detainer or for deportation.

²Data are from retrospective studies conducted jointly by the research units of the Parole Commission and the Bureau of Prisons on selected samples of releasees with a sentence of more than one year for the following time frames: 1/70-12/70 (N=2,497); 7/71-12/71 (N=1,130); and 1/72-6/76 (N=1,011). Samples include both CTC and non-CTC releasees.

³The sample includes referrals from federal institution to a CTC (contract or federal) between May 15, 1976 and September 15, 1976 in thirteen major cities (see Project Report I).

JAMES BECK
HARRIET LEBOWITZ

Office of Research
May 3, 1977

TABLE I. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER UTILIZATION
BY FISCAL YEAR

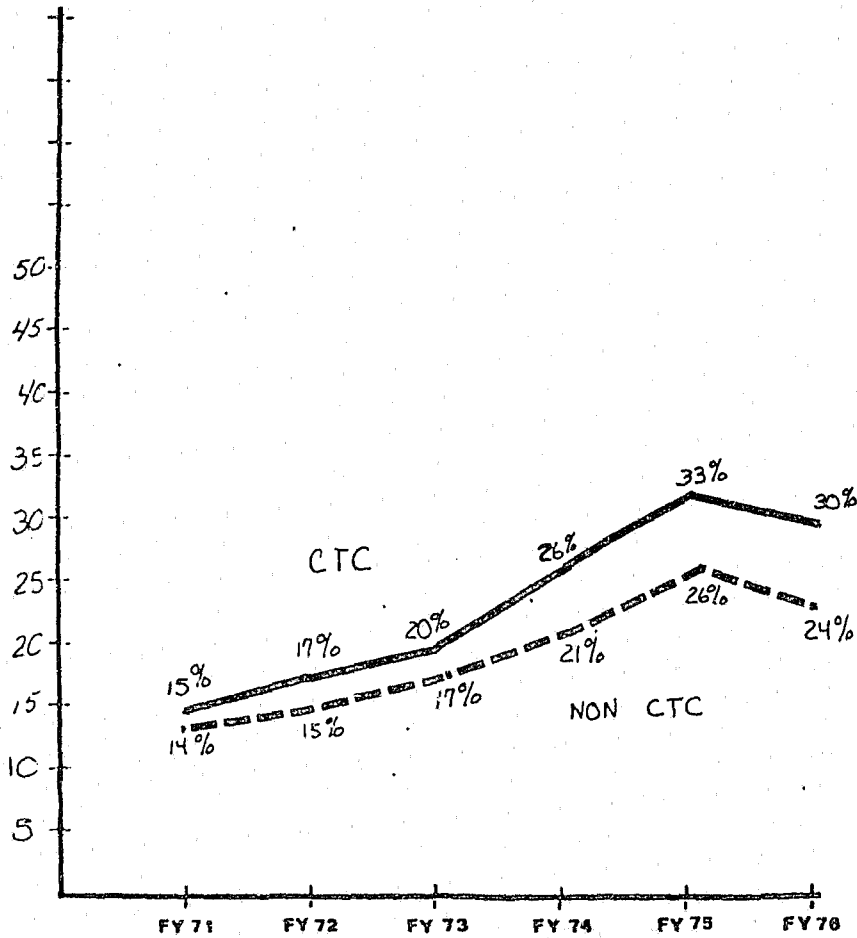
| YEAR | TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED | NUMBER REFERRED TO A CTC* | NUMBER NOT REFERRED TO A CTC** | PERCENT REFERRED TO A CTC |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fiscal 1971 | 11,217 | 2,076 | 9,141 | 19% |
| Fiscal 1972 | 11,437 | 2,683 | 8,754 | 23% |
| Fiscal 1973 | 11,930 | 3,603 | 8,327 | 30% |
| Fiscal 1974 | 12,122 | 4,592 | 7,530 | 38% |
| Fiscal 1975 | 14,231 | 5,795 | 8,436 | 41% |
| Fiscal 1976 | 12,446 | 5,655 | 6,791 | 45% |

* Institutional transfers only, direct commitments from a court excluded.

** Excludes releasees to detainer or deportation.

FIGURE I

PERCENT WITH NARCOTICS
AS THE COMMITMENT OFFENSE



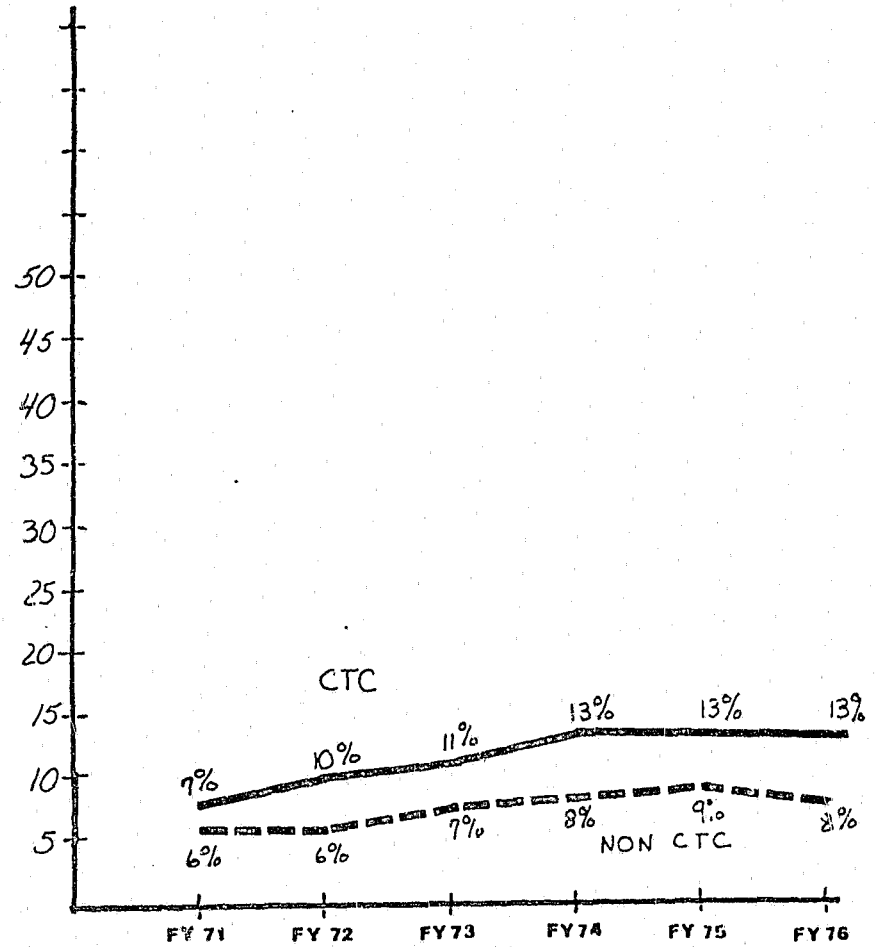
DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

CTC —————
NON CTC - - - - -

FIGURE II

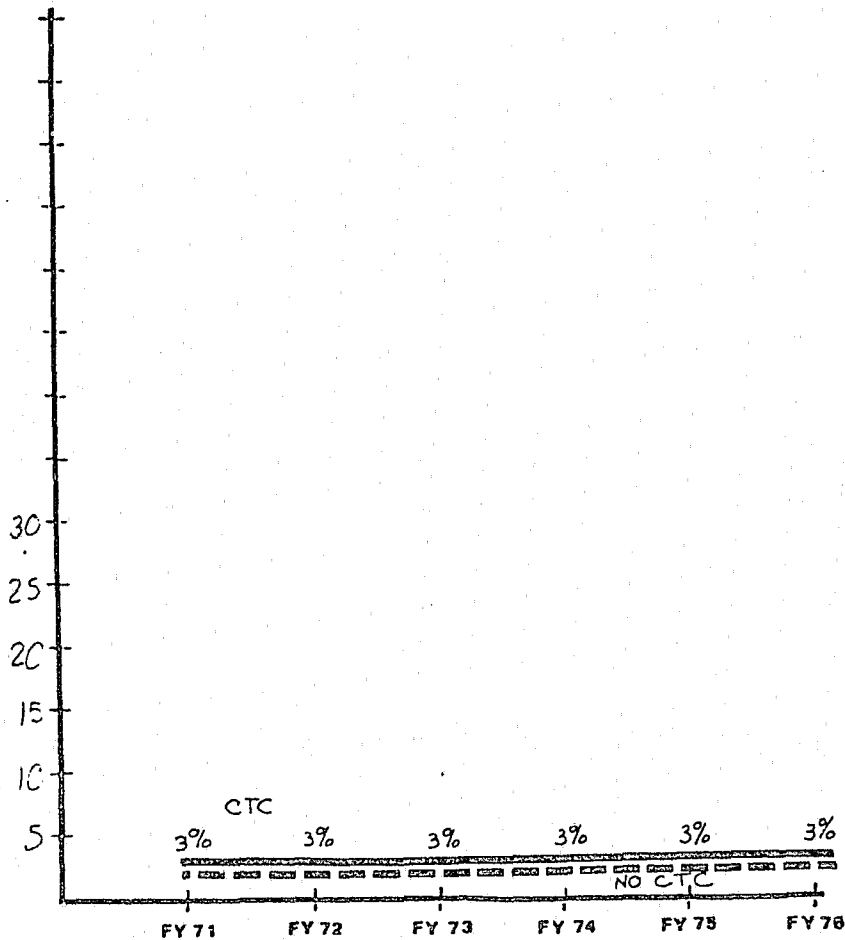
PERCENT WITH ROBBERY
AS THE COMMITMENT OFFENSE



DIFFERENCE:

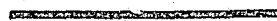

CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

FIGURE III
 PERCENT WITH ASSAULT INVOLVED
 IN THE COMMITMENT OFFENSE*



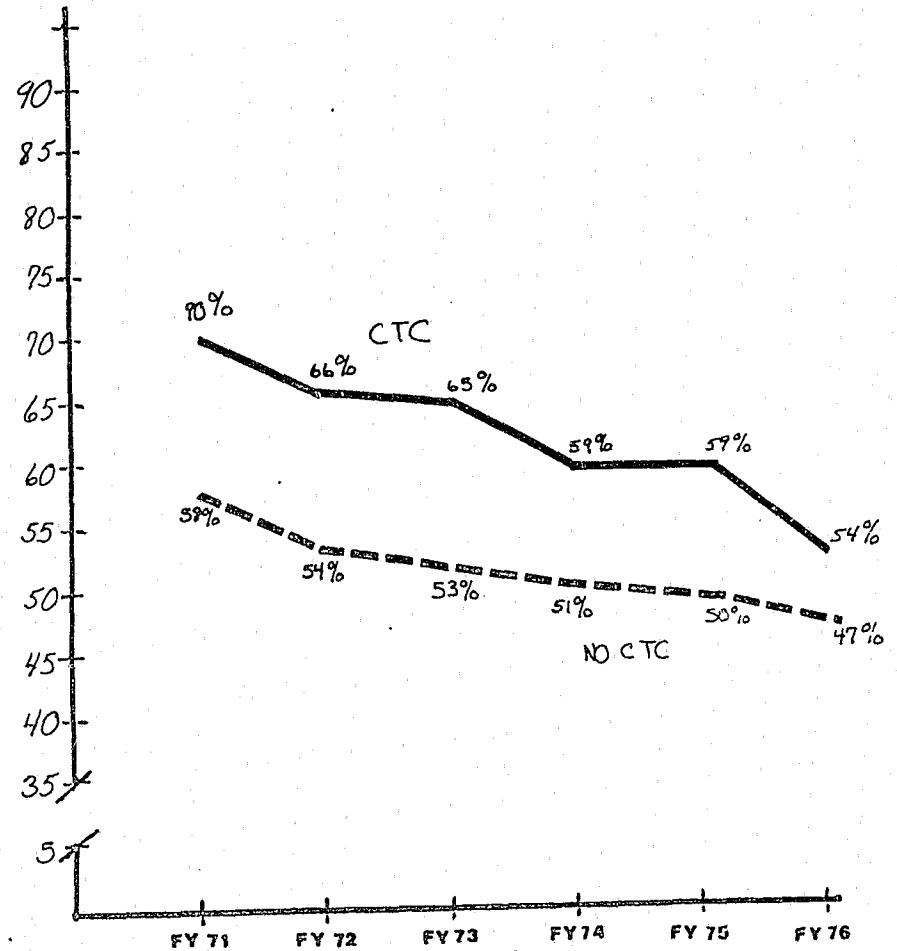
DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Not Tested
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Not Tested

CTC 
 NON CTC 

* Homicide, rape, kidnapping, assault

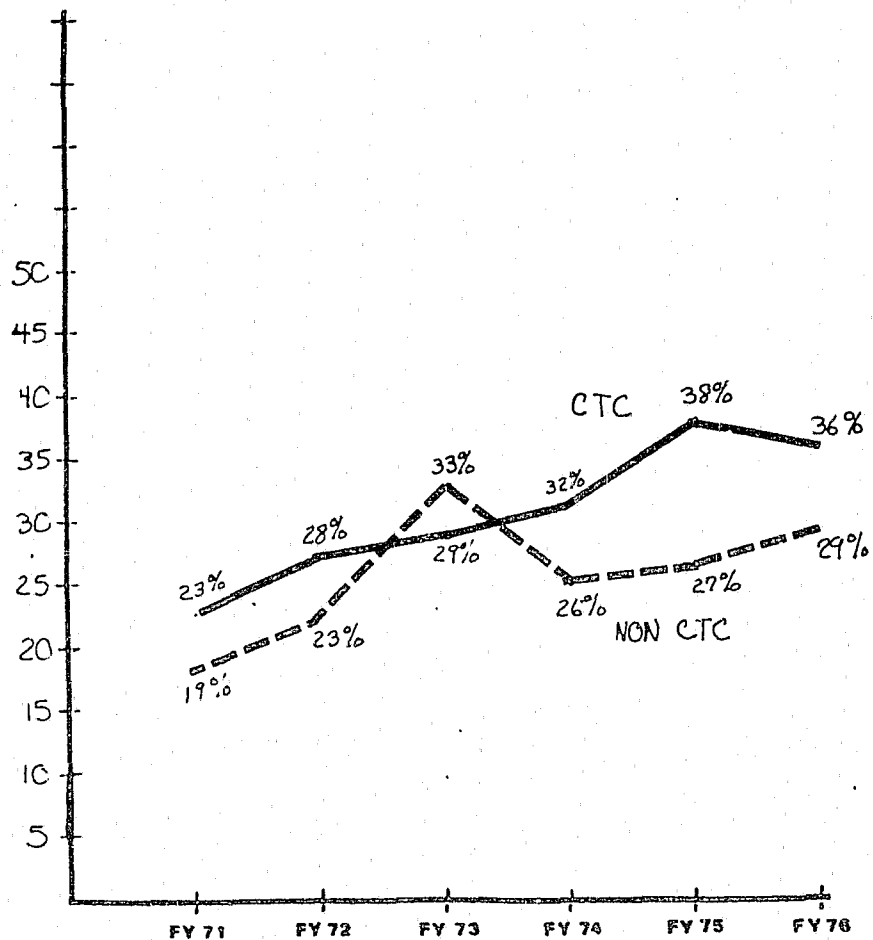
FIGURE IV
 PERCENT WITH A HISTORY
 OF PRIOR INCARCERATIONS



DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

FIGURE V
 PERCENT WITH A HISTORY
 OF DRUG ABUSE



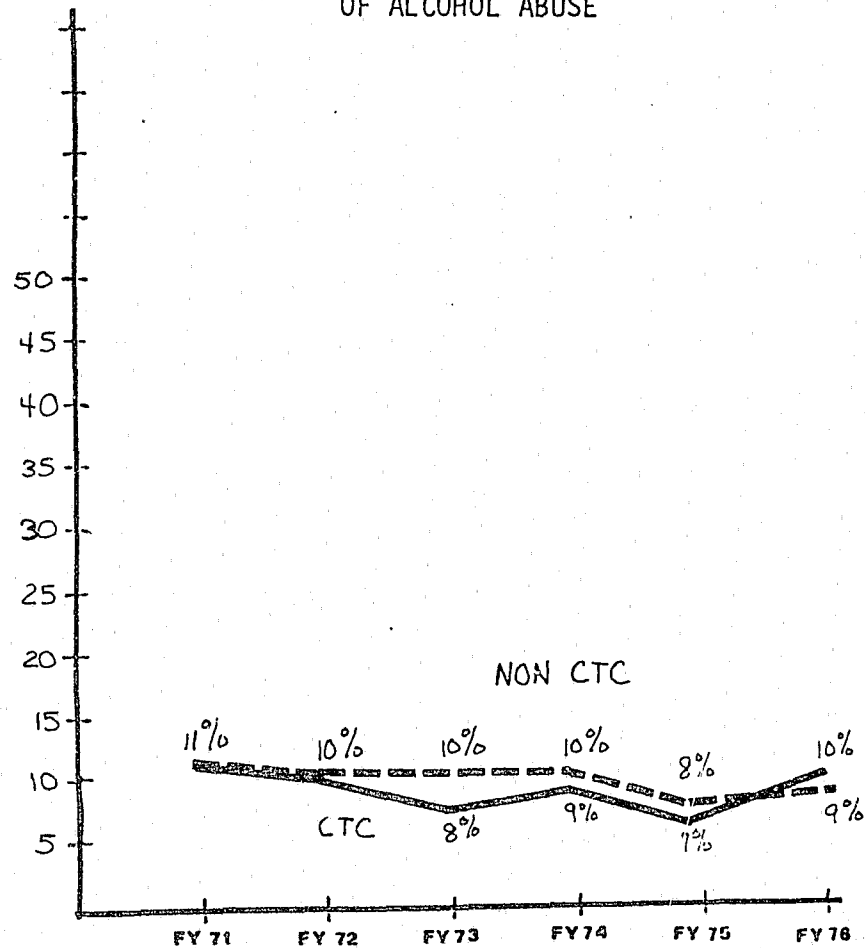
DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

CTC

NON CTC

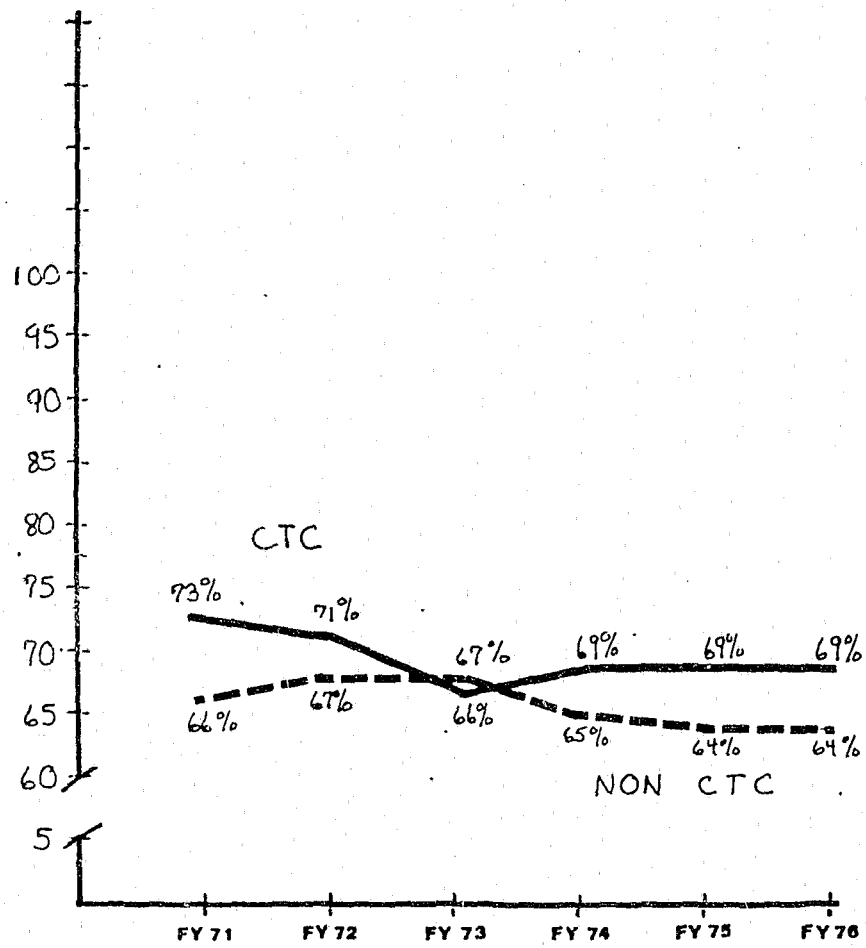
FIGURE VI
 PERCENT WITH A HISTORY
 OF ALCOHOL ABUSE



DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

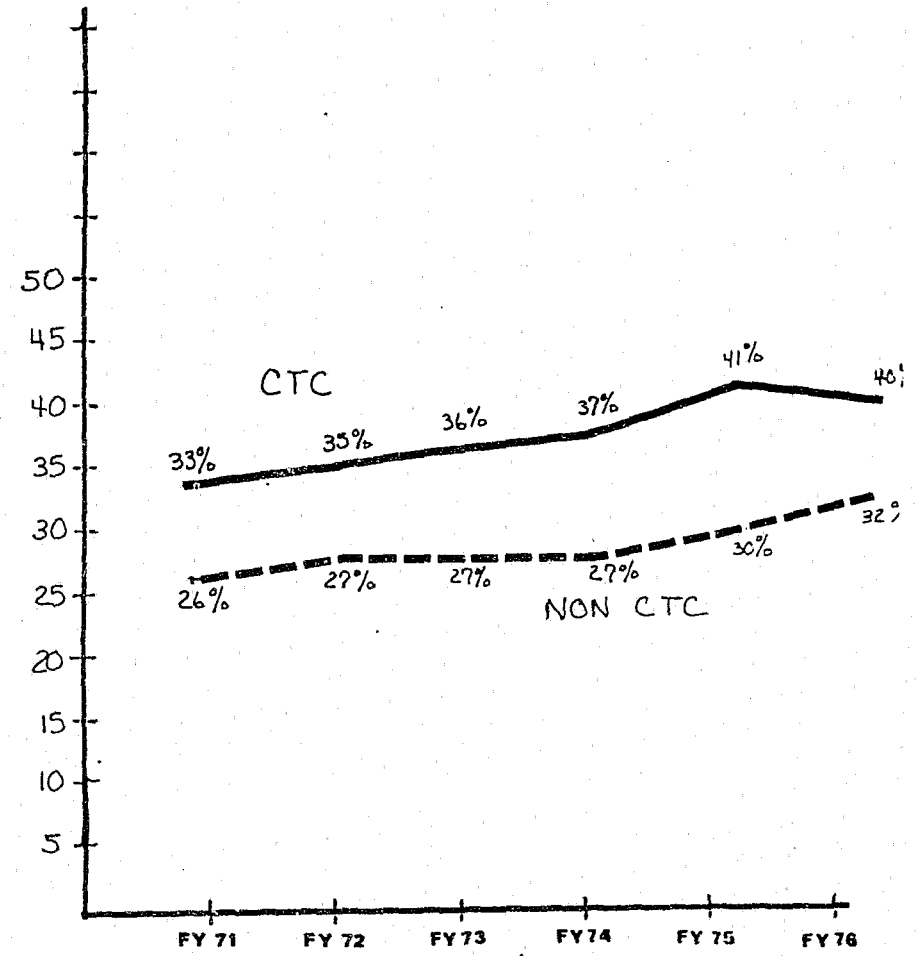
FIGURE VII
PERCENT NOT MARRIED



DIFFERENCE:
 CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

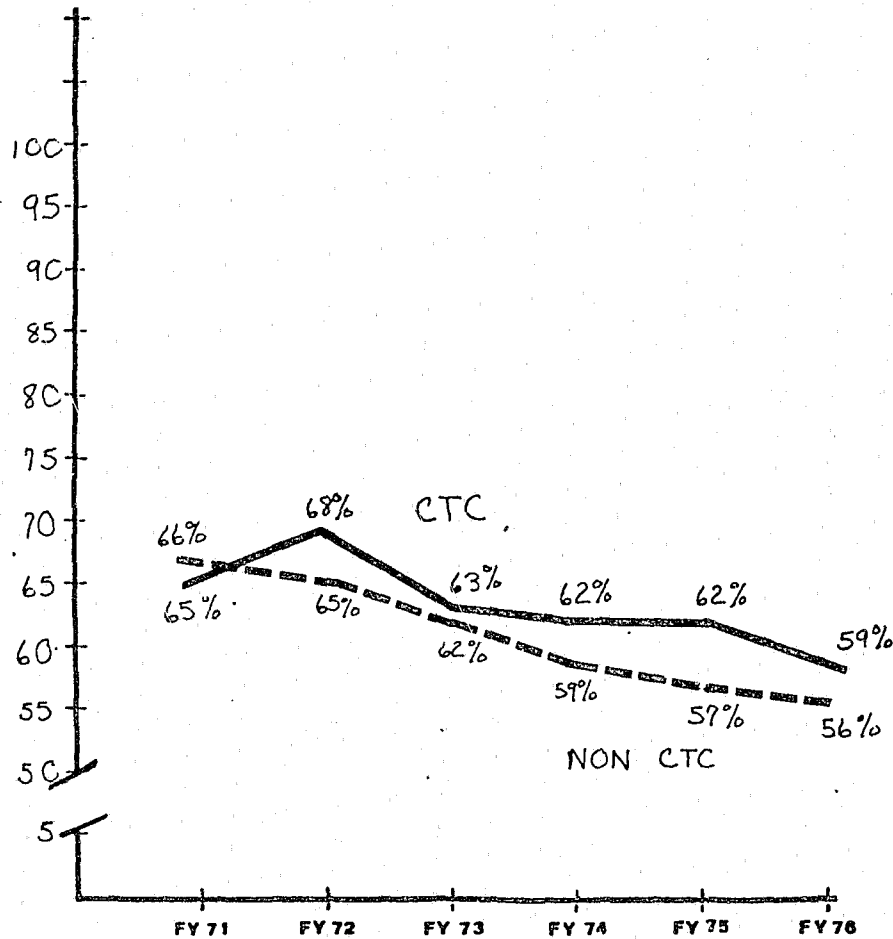
CTC —————
 NON CTC - - - - -

FIGURE VIII
PERCENT MINORITY



DIFFERENCE:
 CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

FIGURE IX
 PERCENT WITHOUT
 A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

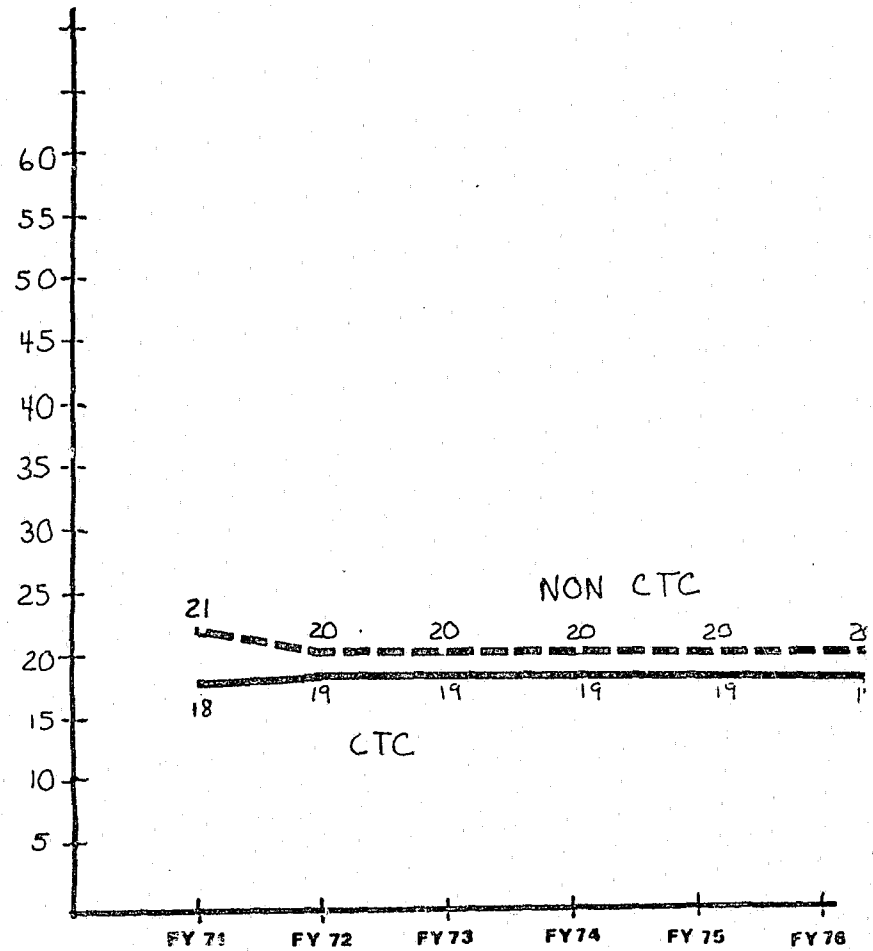


DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Sig. at .001
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Sig. at .001

CTC —————
 NON CTC - - - - -

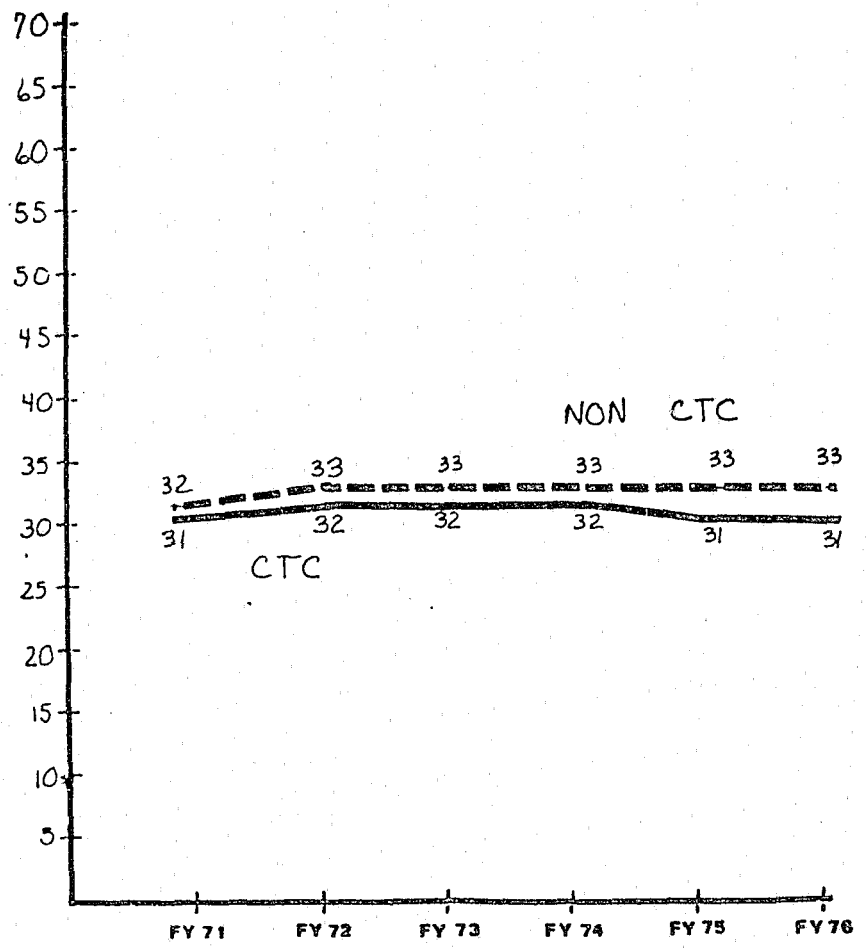
FIGURE X
 AGE AT FIRST ARREST



DIFFERENCE:

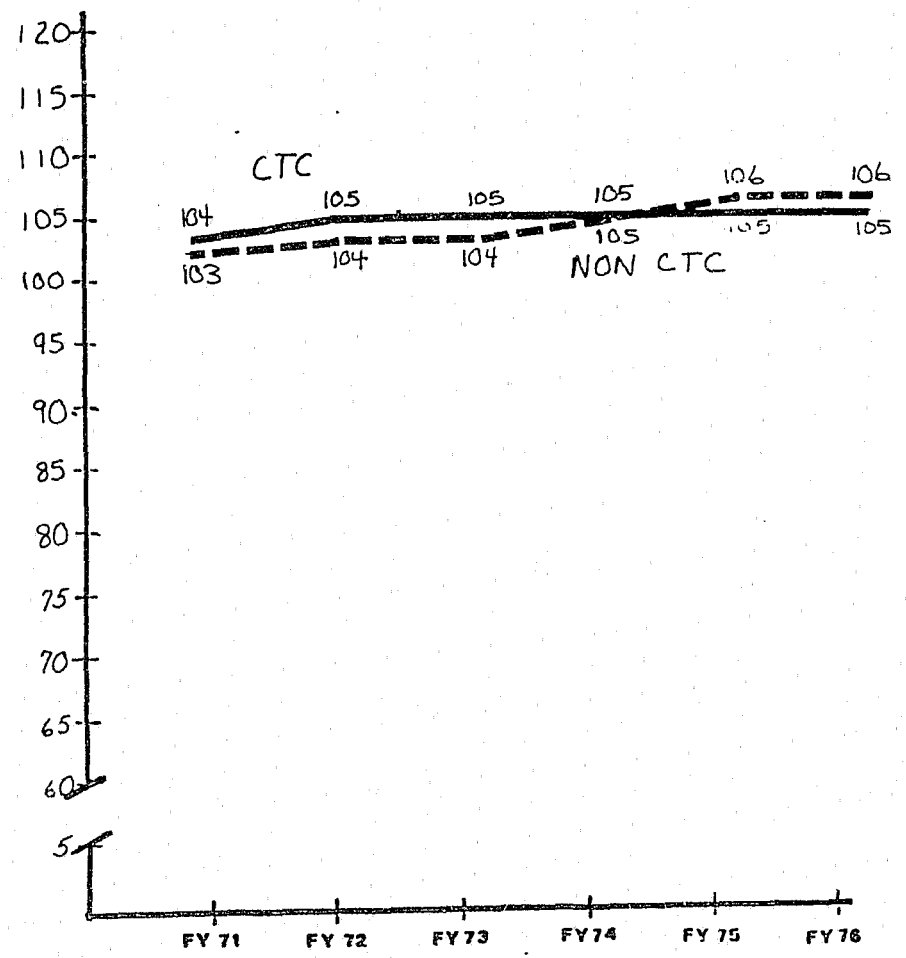
CTC vs NON-CTC = Not Tested
 CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Not Tested

FIGURE XI
AGE AT DISCHARGE



DIFFERENCE:
CTC vs NON-CTC = Not Tested
CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Not Tested

FIGURE XII
BETA IQ

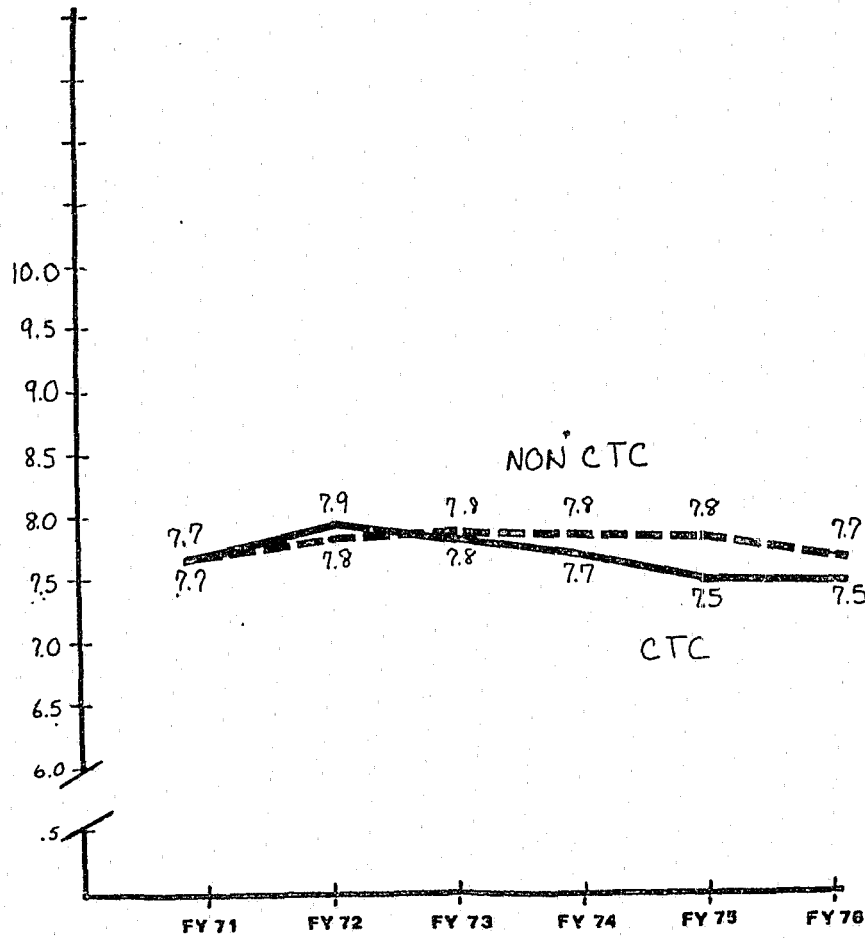


DIFFERENCE:
CTC vs NON-CTC = Not Tested
CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Not Tested

CTC —————
NON CTC - - - - -

FIGURE XIII

SAT SCORE



DIFFERENCE:

CTC vs NON-CTC = Not Tested

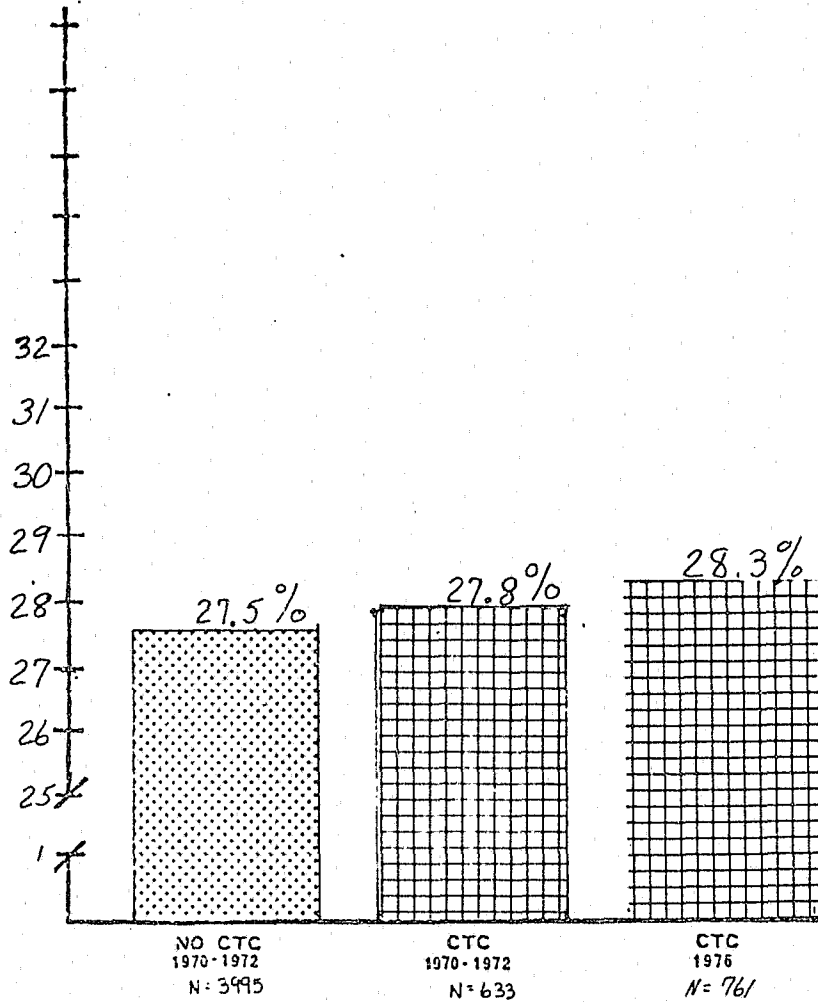
CTC FY 71 to FY 76 = Not Tested

CTC 

NON CTC 

FIGURE XIV

PERCENT SERVING MORE THAN 18 MONTHS ON ANY PRIOR INCARCERATION

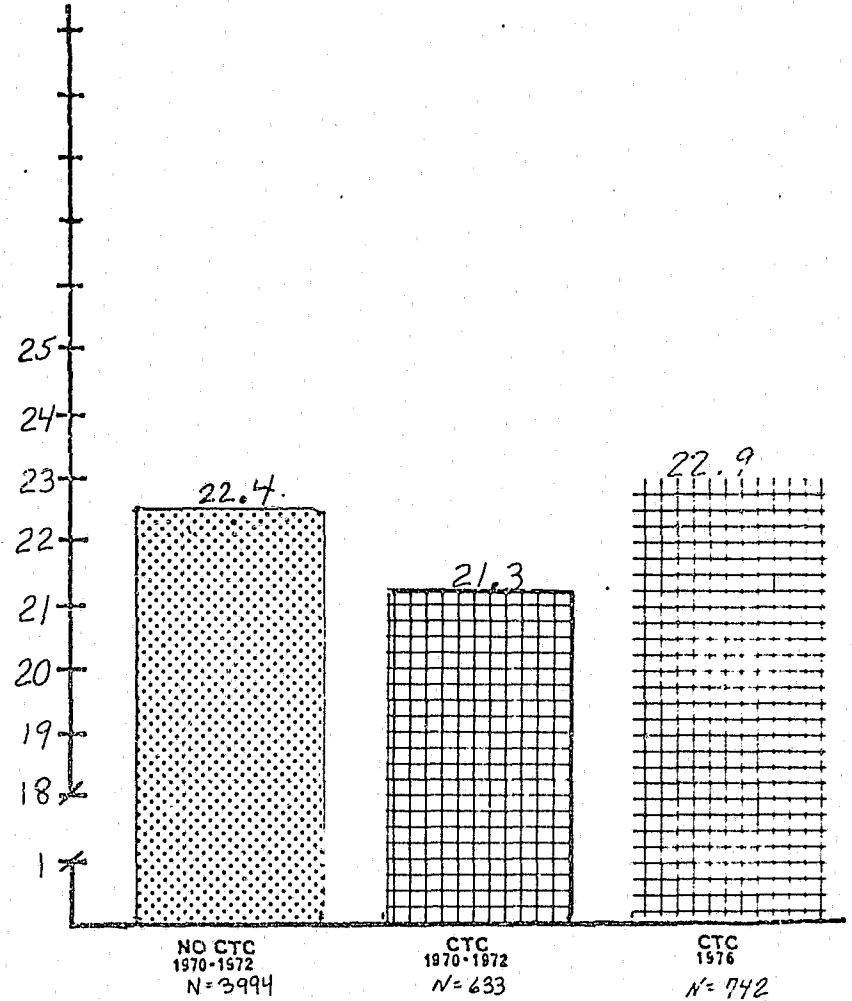


DIFFERENCE:

No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Not Sig.
 CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Not Sig.

FIGURE XV

MEAN AGE AT FIRST COMMITMENT

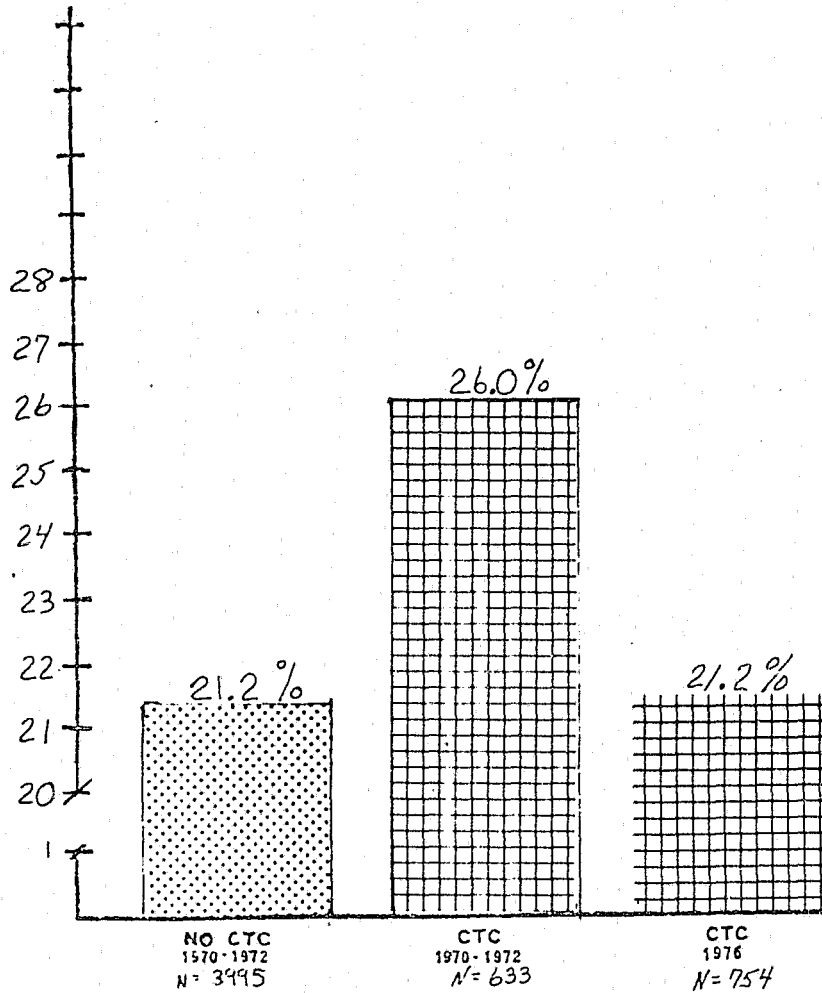


DIFFERENCE:

No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Not Tested
 CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Not Tested

FIGURE XVI

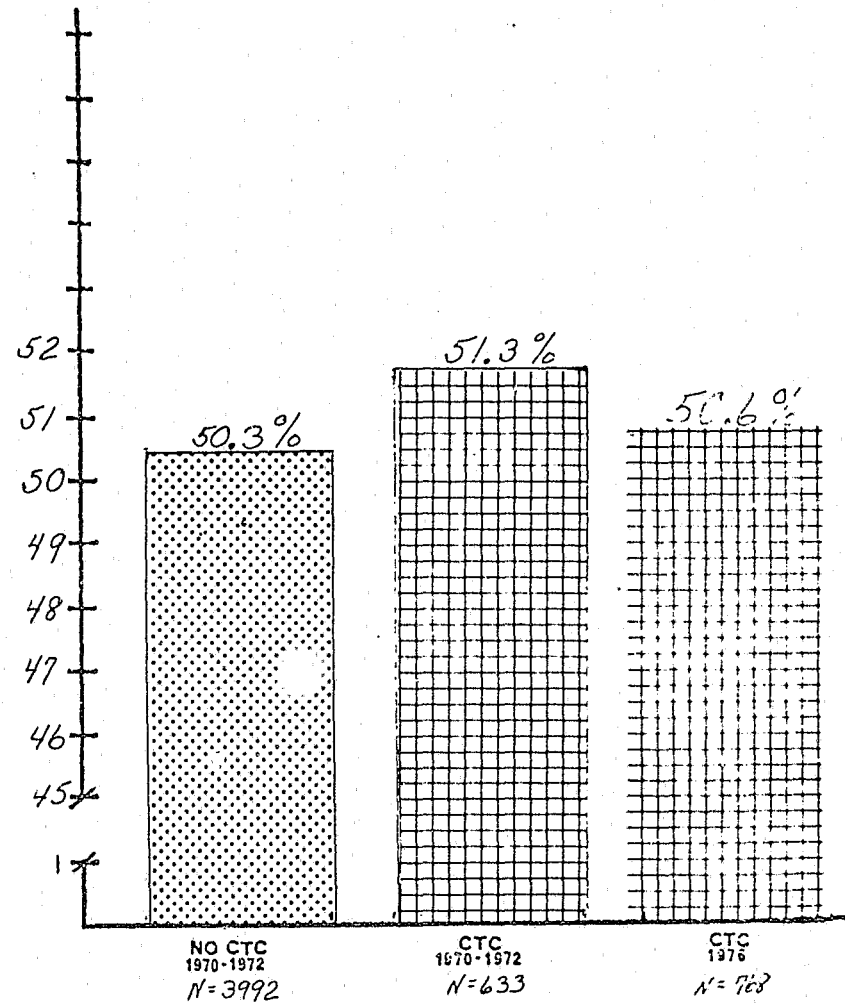
PERCENT FREE LESS THAN 18 MONTHS SINCE
PREVIOUS INCARCERATION



DIFFERENCE:
 No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Sig. at .05
 CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Sig. at .05

FIGURE XVII

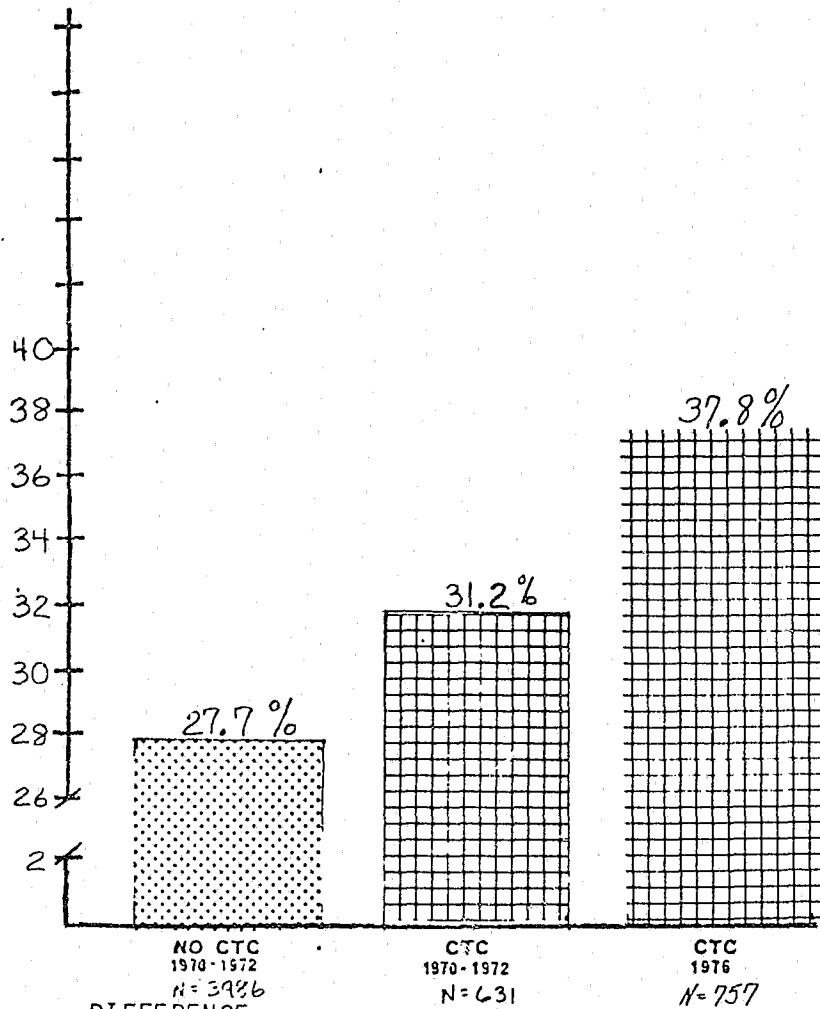
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 6 MONTHS EMPLOYMENT
IN LAST TWO YEARS IN THE COMMUNITY



DIFFERENCE:
 No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Not Sig.
 CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Not Sig.

FIGURE XVIII

PERCENT WITH A HISTORY OF PAROLE REVOCATIONS



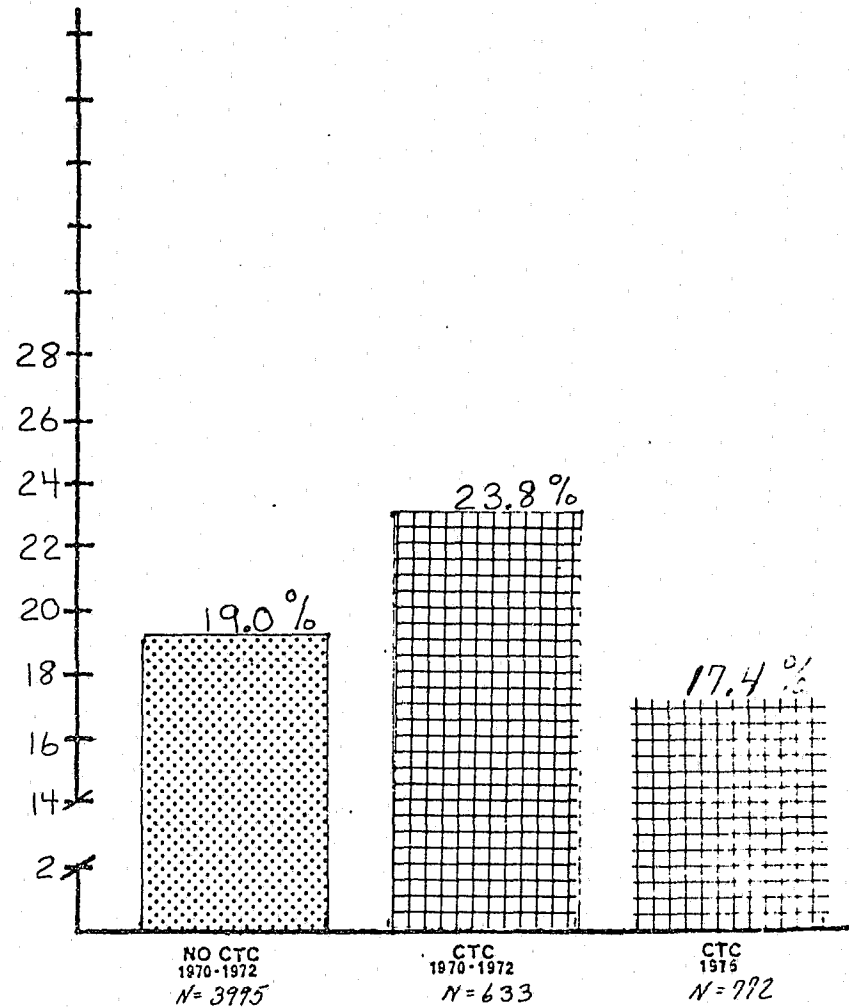
DIFFERENCE:

No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Not Sig.

CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Sig. at .05

FIGURE XIX

PERCENT WITH A HISTORY OF ESCAPE



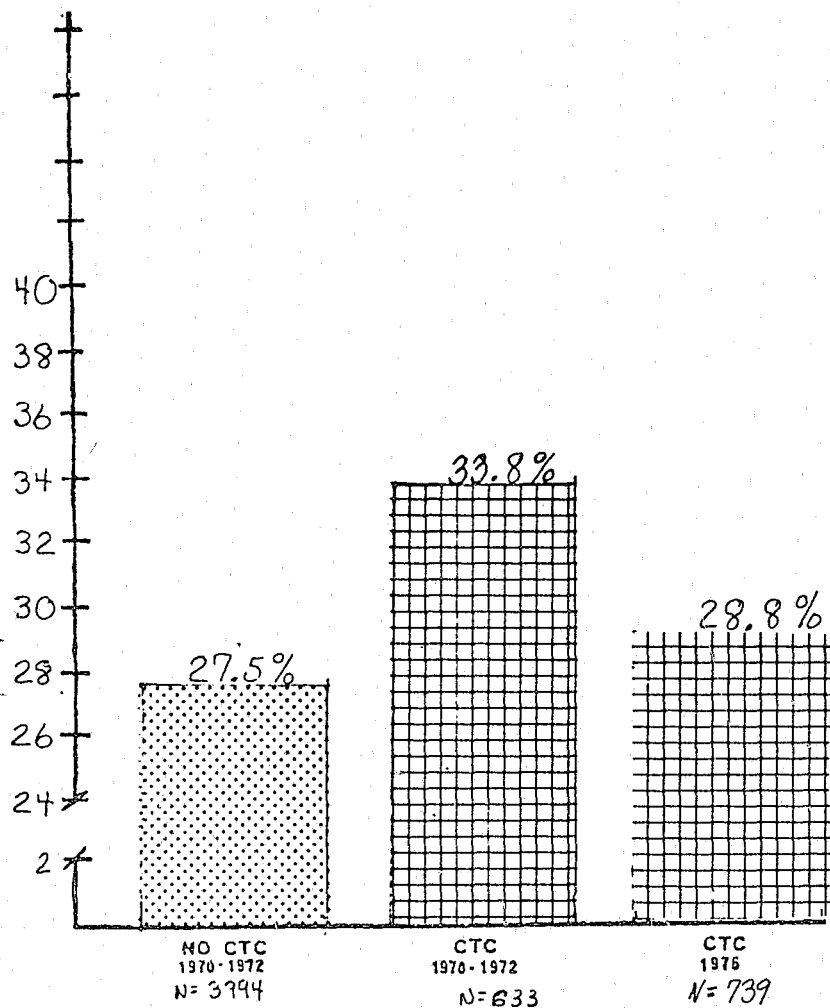
DIFFERENCE:

Not CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Sig. at .05

CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Sig. at .01

FIGURE XX

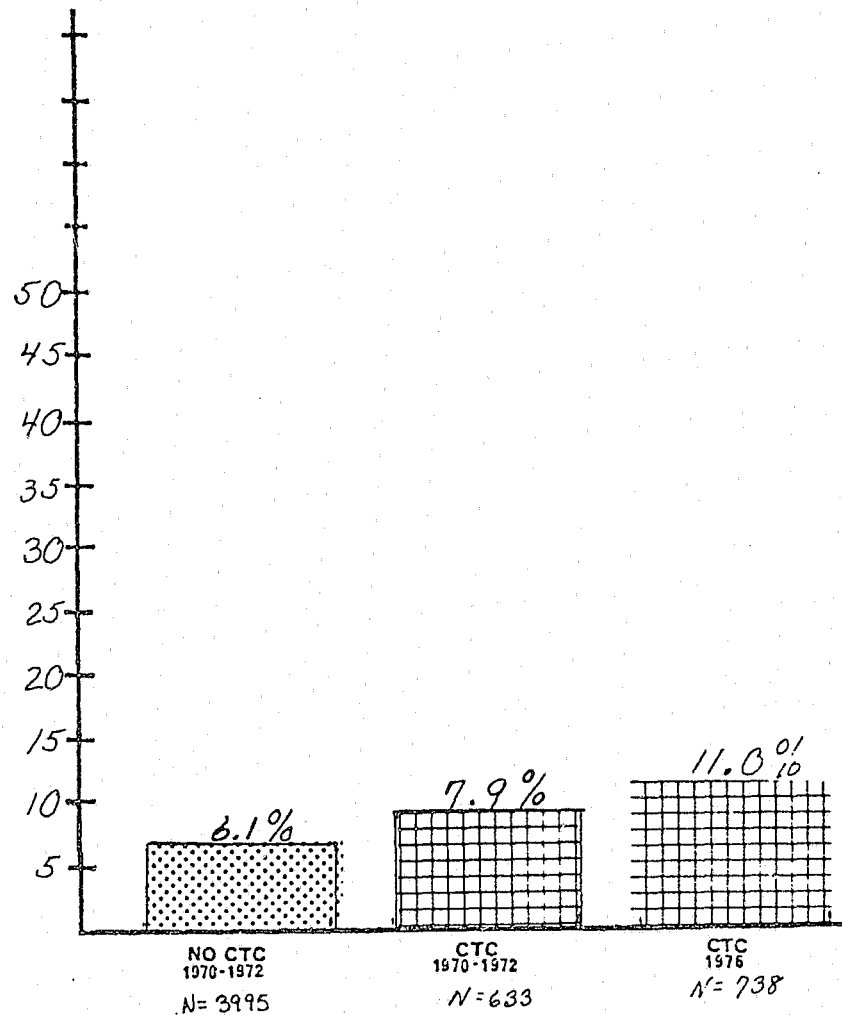
PERCENT WITH PRISON PUNISHMENT DURING PRESENT COMMITMENT



DIFFERENCE:
 No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Sig. at .01
 CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Sig. at .05

FIGURE XXI

PERCENT WITH ASSAULTIVE INFRACTIONS DURING PRESENT COMMITMENT



DIFFERENCE:
 No CTC (70-72) vs CTC (70-72) = Not Sig.
 CTC (70-72) vs CTC (76) = Not Sig.



APPENDIX A

TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

| | <u>VARIABLE</u> | <u>TEST</u> | <u>DF</u> | <u>VALUE</u> |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Table 1 | | Not Tested | | |
| Figure 1 | Commitment Offense was Narcotics | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 1230.69*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 446.52*** |
| Figure 2 | Commitment Offense was Armed Robbery | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 3679.50*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 64.85*** |
| Figure 3 | Commitment Offense involved Assault | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | Not Tested | | |
| | CTC OVER TIME | Not Tested | | |
| Figure 4 | History of Prior Incarceration | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 2362.82*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 168.82*** |
| Figure 5 | History of Drug Abuse | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 2031.49*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 180.47*** |
| Figure 6 | History of Alcohol Abuse | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 146.78*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 29.97*** |
| Figure 7 | Not Married | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 389.87*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 29.73*** |
| Figure 8 | Minority | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 3947.17*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 71.14*** |
| Figure 9 | Less than High School Graduate | | | |
| | CTC-NO CTC | X ² | 5 | 176.33*** |
| | CTC OVER TIME | X ² | 5 | 48.96*** |
| Figure 10 | Age at First Arrest | Not Tested | | |
| Figure 11 | Age at Discharge | Not Tested | | |
| Figure 12 | Beta IQ | Not Tested | | |

* p < .05
 ** p < .01
 *** p < .001

| | <u>VARIABLE</u> | <u>TEST</u> | <u>DF</u> | <u>VALUE</u> |
|-----------|--|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Figure 13 | SAT Score | | | Not Tested |
| Figure 14 | 18 or more Months on Prior Incarceration NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | .770 0.0573 |
| Figure 15 | Mean Age at First Commitment | | | Not Tested |
| Figure 16 | Free 18 Months or Less since Previous Incarceration NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | 7.404* 4.49* |
| Figure 17 | Six Months or Less Employment NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | .237 .0665 |
| Figure 18 | History of Parole Revocation NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | 3.441 6.5280* |
| Figure 19 | History of Escape NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | 6.497* 7.8655** |
| Figure 20 | Prison Punishment NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | 10.819** 3.96* |
| Figure 21 | Assaultive Infraction NO CTC (70-72) vs. CTC (70-72) CTC 70-72 - CTC 76 | χ^2 χ^2 χ^2 | 1 1 1 | 2.856 3.7324 |

* p < .05
 ** p < .01
 *** p < .001

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

PROJECT REPORT THREE (REVISED)

"WHO FAILS IN COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS?"

INTRODUCTION

One goal of the Community Treatment Center (CTC) Field Study was to identify resident characteristics which predict those most likely to fail in a CTC program. The ability to predict who is most likely to encounter difficulty should aid CTC staff in allocating resources to those who need it the most. This study reports the program failure rates for the CTCs participating in the study and the resident characteristics that predict program failure.

METHOD

The sample (N=1,017) included entrances to selected CTCs between May 1, 1976 and September 15, 1976 (Seiter, 1977). The selected CTCs included both federally operated and federally contracted facilities. Entrances included both institutional transfers (approximately 85% of the sample) and direct commitments from the courts.

The outcome criterion was whether or not a subject successfully completed a stay in the CTC. Excluded from this analysis were cases (N=42) removed from the CTC for reasons other than criminal behavior or discipline. The outcome criterion is defined as follows:

- A. Success: Subject completed a residency at a CTC and returned to the community.
- B. Failure: Subject was removed from the CTC because of disciplinary infractions; subject was arrested for a new crime while residing at the CTC; or subject escaped from the CTC.

A number of background variables were collected for all sample subjects with additional items taken from the Bureau of Prisons Inmate Information System (IIS). Items selected for analysis were those thought to be related to failure in a CTC or considered to be of interest to policy makers. All items were compared (Chi Square) with the outcome criteria to identify those variables predicting success or failure.

RESULTS

Out of 1,017 CTC referrals, 82% (N=835) successfully completed their residency at the CTC. Of the 18% who failed, 7% (N=75) were removed from the program due to misconduct, 9% (N=86) escaped from CTC supervision, and 2% (N=21) were arrested.

The program success rates for each of the CTCs participating in the study are shown in Appendix A. The highest success rate was reported by the Federal CTC at Detroit (94%) and the lowest success rate was at the Federal CTC at Houston (66%).

When examining the type of failure, there were no remarkable differences among the centers on either arrest or escape. There is variability, however, in the percent removed from the CTC program because of misconduct. For example, the CTC at Houston removed 26% (16 of 62) of their referrals for misconduct and the CTC at Phoenix removed 24% (9 of 38) for misconduct. At the same time, the New York CTC removed less than 1% (1 of 207) of their referrals for misconduct. Failure because of misconduct is an area where CTC staff exercised the greatest discretion which may account for the wide differences in reported misconduct failures.

Examining background characteristics (see Appendix B), variables previously found to predict recidivism after release also predict failure within a

community treatment center. Generally, the best predictors of program failure are items relating to prior record: the more severe the prior record, the more likely a resident is to fail in a CTC.

A few of the items found to predict program outcome are highlighted as follows (all results are statistically significant):

A) Resident has previously been incarcerated.

NO : Program Success Rate = 87%

YES: Program Success Rate = 77%

B) Resident has had his parole revoked at sometime.

NO : Program Success Rate = 87%

YES: Program Success Rate = 74%

C) Commitment offense involved auto theft.

NO : Program Success Rate = 85%

YES: Program Success Rate = 73%

D) Resident has a history of escape attempts.

NO : Program Success Rate = 80%

YES: Program Success Rate = 63%

No differences were found on such variables as sex, race, age, or assault in the commitment offense (injury or use of a weapon). Also, somewhat surprisingly, a history of drug or alcohol abuse did not affect program success. This may reflect the fact that residents with a history of drug or alcohol abuse are subject to greater surveillance which may serve as a deterrent to misconduct in the CTC.

Because many of the items used in the Salient Factor Score also predict program performance, the device was tested as a tool for predicting failure within the CTC. The Salient Factor Score is an instrument used by the U. S. Parole Commission to measure risk of recidivism. Table I shows program outcome for each risk category identified by the Salient Factor Score. As can

be seen, residents with lower Salient Factor Scores do not succeed at as high a rate as those with higher scores.

TABLE I. PROGRAM OUTCOME IN THE CTC BY SALIENT FACTOR SCORE CATEGORY

| | SALIENT FACTOR SCORE | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | POOR (0-3) | FAIR (4-5) | GOOD (6-8) | VERY GOOD (9-11) | |
| Success | 70% (N=160) | 79% (N=168) | 85% (N=304) | 93% (N=203) | 82% (N=835) |
| Return for Misconduct .. | 7% (N=17) | 11% (N=24) | 8% (N=28) | 3% (N=6) | 7% (N=75) |
| Escape | 17% (N=39) | 9% (N=20) | 6% (N=20) | 3% (N=7) | 9% (N=86) |
| Arrest | 6% (N=13) | 1% (N=1) | 1% (N=5) | 1% (N=2) | 2% (N=21) |

In general, CTC failure can be predicted by examining Salient Factor Scores. Because the Salient Factor Score will be completed by the Parole Commission on most institutional transfers before entering the CTC, the Score could be used by CTC staff to direct resources towards those most likely to fail.

JAMES BECK

AUGUST, 1978

REFERENCES

Saiter, R. (1977), "Evaluating Federal Community Treatment Centers: A Project Overview." Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.

APPENDIX A

PROGRAM OUTCOME BY COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER

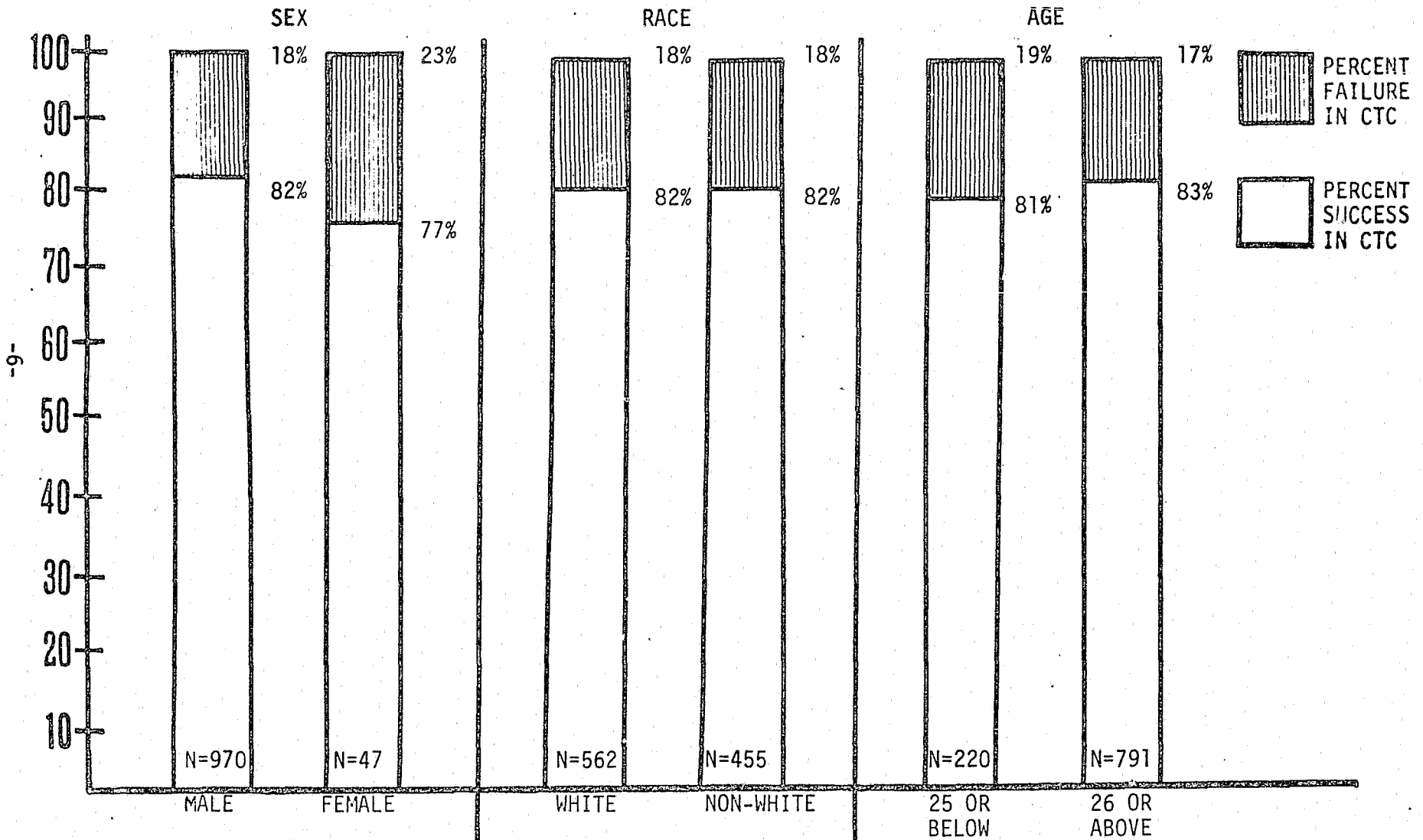
| CENTER | SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM COMPLETION | REMOVED BECAUSE OF MISCONDUCT | ESCAPED WHILE AT CTC | ARRESTED WHILE AT CTC |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Atlanta (N=66) | 83.3% (N=55) | 7.6% (N=5) | 9.1% (N=6) | - (N=0) |
| Chicago (N=92) | 82.6% (N=76) | 4.3% (N=4) | 8.7% (N=8) | 4.3% (N=4) |
| Dallas (N=53) | 83.0% (N=44) | 5.7% (N=3) | 11.3% (N=6) | - (N=0) |
| D. C.* (N=72) | 83.3% (N=60) | 3.3% (N=6) | 5.6% (N=4) | 2.8% (N=2) |
| Detroit (N=78) | 93.6% (N=73) | 3.8% (N=3) | 2.6% (N=2) | - (N=0) |
| Houston (N=62) | 66.1% (N=41) | 25.8% (N=16) | 8.1% (N=5) | - (N=0) |
| Kansas City (N=74) | 74.3% (N=55) | 16.2% (N=12) | 8.1% (N=6) | 1.4% (N=1) |
| Long Beach (N=48) | 68.8% (N=33) | 14.6% (N=7) | 14.6% (N=7) | 2.1% (N=1) |
| Los Angeles (N=97) | 85.6% (N=83) | 1.0% (N=1) | 9.3% (N=9) | 4.1% (N=4) |
| Los Angeles* (N=32) | 90.6% (N=29) | 6.3% (N=2) | 3.1% (N=1) | - (N=0) |
| New York (N=207) | 88.9% (N=184) | 0.5% (N=1) | 8.7% (N=18) | 1.9% (N=4) |
| Phoenix (N=38) | 68.4% (N=26) | 23.7% (N=9) | 5.3% (N=2) | 2.6% (N=1) |
| Seattle* (N=34) | 85.3% (N=29) | 5.9% (N=2) | 8.8% (N=3) | - (N=0) |
| St. Louis* (N=56) | 71.4% (N=40) | 7.1% (N=4) | 14.3% (N=8) | 7.1% (N=4) |
| TOTAL** (N=1,017). | 82.1% (N=835) | 7.4% (N=75) | 8.5% (N=86) | 2.1% (N=21) |

*Contract facility.

**Includes 8 cases for whom CTC location is unknown.

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM OUTCOME BY OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

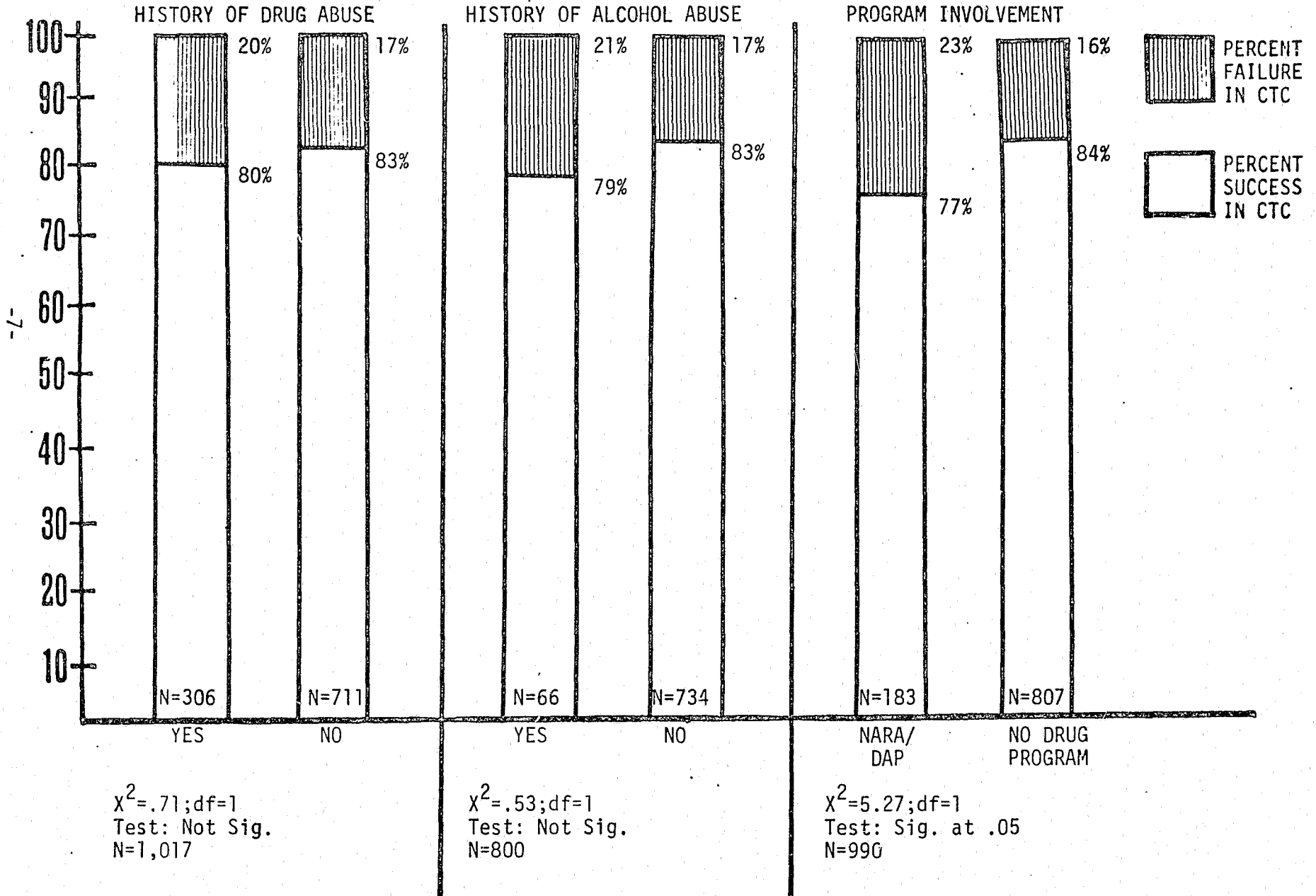


$\chi^2 = .66; df = 1$
 Test: Not Sig.
 N = 1,017

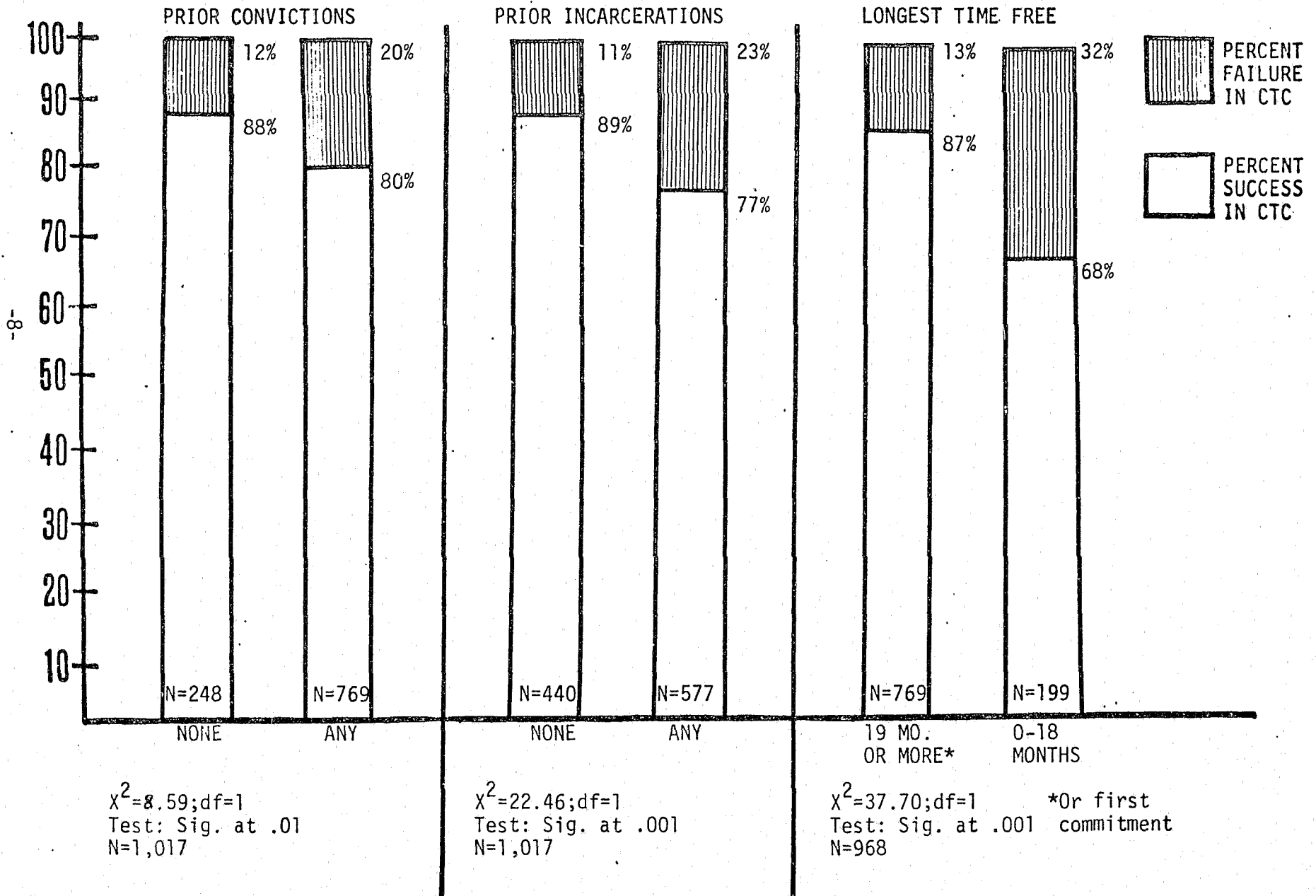
$\chi^2 = .02; df = 1$
 Test: Not Sig.
 N = 1,017

$\chi^2 = .50; df = 1$
 Test: Not Sig.
 N = 1,011

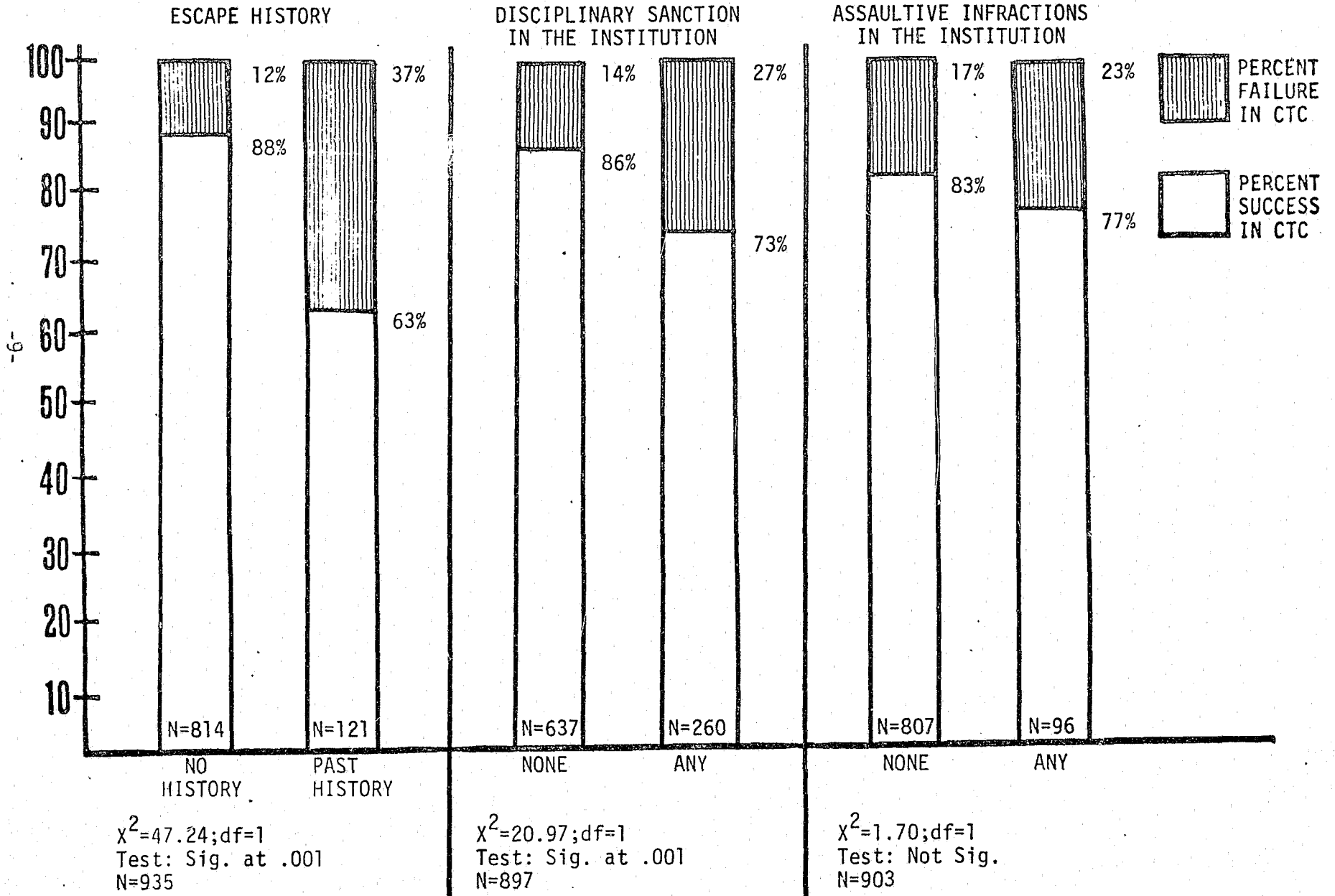
APPENDIX B (CONT.)



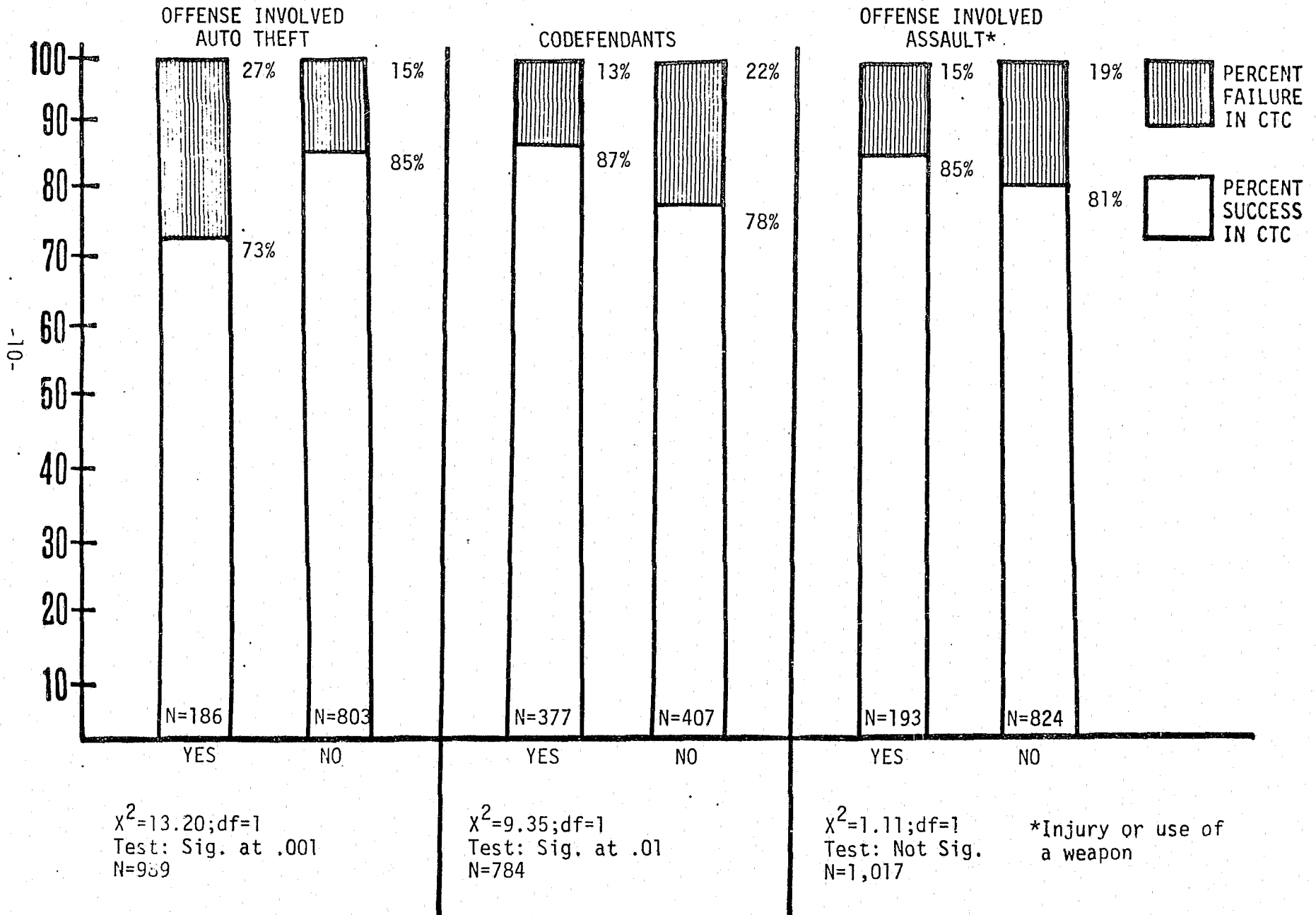
APPENDIX B (CONT.)



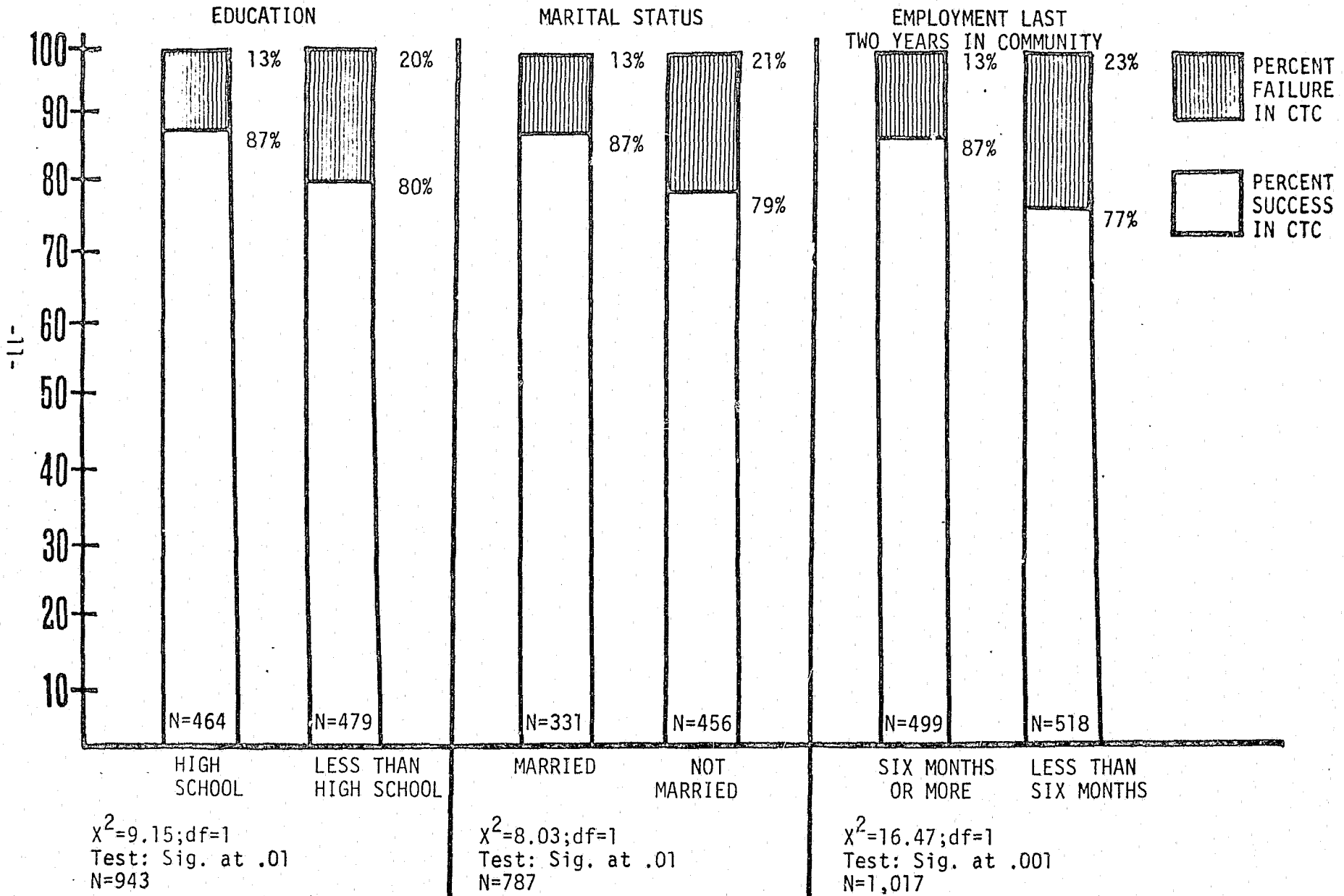
APPENDIX B (CONT.)



APPENDIX B (CONT.)



APPENDIX B (CONT.)

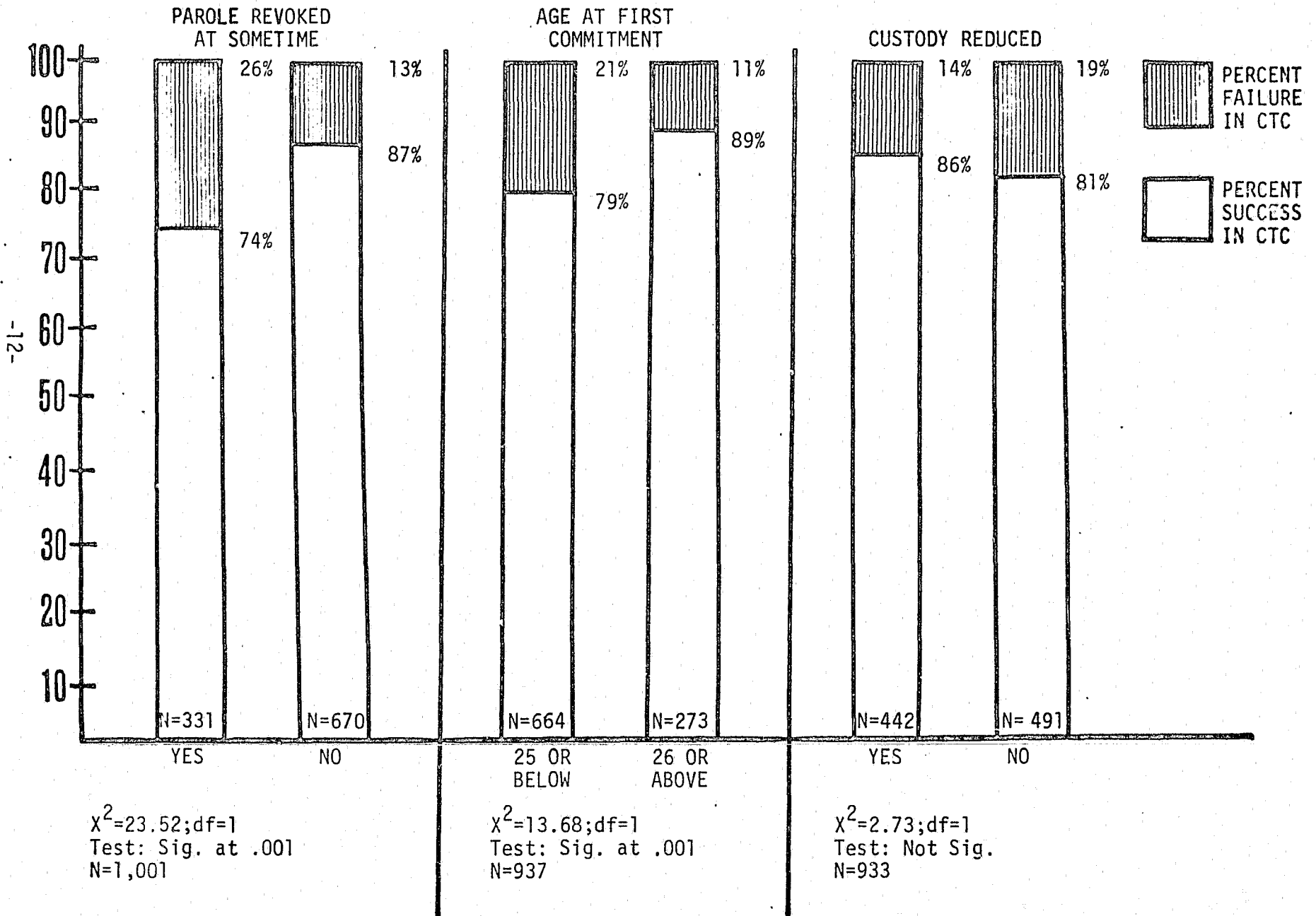


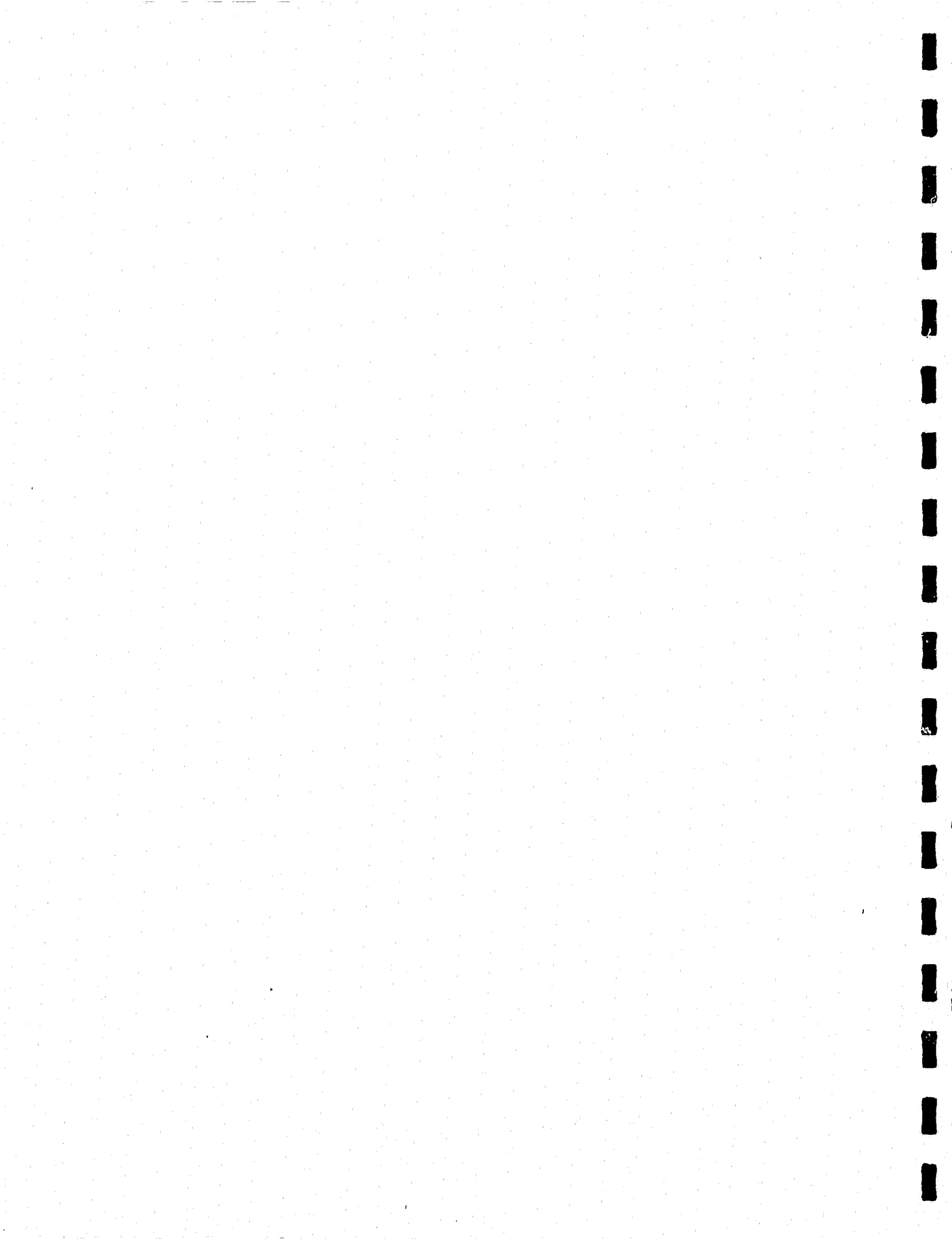
$\chi^2=9.15; df=1$
 Test: Sig. at .01
 N=943

$\chi^2=8.03; df=1$
 Test: Sig. at .01
 N=787

$\chi^2=16.47; df=1$
 Test: Sig. at .001
 N=1,017

APPENDIX B (CONT.)





COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

PROJECT REPORT FOUR

"EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FEDERAL COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS"

Community Treatment Centers (CTCs) have in recent years been called on to accomplish a number of divergent goals. Among these are the reduction in prison populations by offering an early means of release, a reduction in the cost of imprisonment by providing a less expensive means of incarceration, and a reduction in the pain of incarceration by limiting the degree of separation between the offender and his family and community ties. The present report, however, is an attempt to study the effectiveness of Community Treatment Centers in meeting their primary purpose - aiding the transition of the offender into the community and ultimately reducing recidivism.

A previous study of federal offenders released in 1970 (Lebowitz, 1974) found CTCs to be ineffective in reducing recidivism. The data, however, have been criticized on the following grounds:

- 1) The study considered only recidivism and ignored indicators of positive adjustment such as employment rates.
- 2) Criminal behavior was measured by a dichotomous (success/failure) recidivism criterion. It was felt that a dichotomous criterion was not sufficiently sensitive and could fail to measure the effectiveness of CTCs in gradually reducing criminal behavior.
- 3) The results were reported overall and failed to examine possible subgroups for whom CTC placement might be effective.

In response to these criticisms, the Community Treatment Center Field Study was initiated in 1976. To more adequately measure the effectiveness of CTCs, two criteria of effectiveness are being utilized: positive adjustment and criminal behavior. Positive adjustment is determined by a number of measures including number of days employed, amount of money earned, and overall adjustment measured by a positive adjustment scale. Criminal behavior is measured in two ways: a severity score based on the relative seriousness of new arrests and a dichotomous recidivism measure (arrest/no arrest). At present all measures are based on follow-up periods of six and twelve months. The methodology employed compares a sample of releasees from federal and federally contracted CTCs with a sample not released through a CTC, controlling for possible differences in background (Seiter, 1977).

METHODOLOGY

a) The Experimental Group

The sample for the experimental (CTC) group are referrals to selected Community Treatment Centers between May 1, 1976 and September 15, 1976 who have successfully completed their stay at a CTC (N=836). For the present report, however, only those released on parole or probation supervision (N=442) will be examined. Subjects who were arrested for a new crime while at the CTC, returned to prison because of disciplinary infractions, or who escaped from the CTC are excluded from this analysis. Approximately 20% of all referrals failed while at a CTC.^{1/}

Referrals to a CTC include the following major categories:

(1) Institutional transfers referred directly from federal institutions to serve the last part of their sentence. These make up 85% of all referrals.

(2) Split sentence offenders committed directly to the CTC by the court for a short term followed by probation.

(3) Public law cases on parole or probation supervision who are encountering difficulty and are sent to a CTC for a short time.

Halfway houses may also receive other referrals such as study/observation cases before sentencing or board cases on a pre-trial basis. These cases are relatively few in number and have been excluded from the study.

The Centers included in the study are ten of twelve federally operated CTCs and four federally contracted Centers out of over 250 contract facilities.^{2/} The ten federal Centers have been chosen to cover all geographic regions and range of programs within the federal CTC system. The four contract facilities have been selected, not because they are representative of all contract facilities, but because they are regionally important, receive a fairly large number of Bureau releasees, and are well established programs.

The fourteen Centers in the study are listed below:

FEDERAL CTCs

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Atlanta | Kansas City |
| Chicago | Long Beach |
| Dallas | Los Angeles |
| Detroit | New York |
| Houston | Phoenix |

CONTRACT CTCs

Bureau of Rehabilitation-Washington, D. C.
Magdala Foundation-St. Louis
Gateways Residential Center-Los Angeles
Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation-Seattle

b) The Control Group

The control group (N=690) consists of a sample of releasees from Federal institutions between June, 1976 and December, 1976 who were not referred to a CTC. Again, for the present report only those released on parole or probation supervision (N=338) are being studied. To insure that the CTC and control groups are roughly equivalent, a subject was ineligible for inclusion in the control group if the reason for not being referred to a CTC was one of the following: (1) subject was being released for deportation or to a detainer, (2) subject was not eligible because of notoriety or potential for violence or (3) subject was not referred because of old age, medical or psychiatric problems. With some exceptions, the subject also had to be residing in the same metropolitan areas after release as the experimental group.^{3/} For those included in the control group, typical reasons for not being referred to a CTC include no space available at the time of release, no time to process the referral, or the case manager felt there was no need for placement in a CTC.

c) Comparison of the Experimental and Control Groups

While an attempt was made to assure that the experimental and control groups were as similar as possible, there are undoubtedly selection factors biasing the samples. To control for differences in background, an analysis of covariance design is being used. Background variables being controlled for are Salient Factor Score, longest time free in the community, months on job at time of arrest, race, sex, and need level in a number of areas such as need to find employment (see Table 1). The Salient Factor Score (Hoffman and Beck, 1974) is a device used by the United States Parole Commission to assess risk of recidivism. Need level was rated by the case-

worker in the institution (control group) or in the CTC (experimental group). The items were selected from a larger pool of background variables because they were found (using regression analysis) to be related to the criteria under study. The Salient Factor Score was the most critical background variable controlled for as it was found to be highly correlated with the outcome criteria, both positive adjustment and criminal behavior.

(INSERT TABLE 1)

In general, the CTC group can be characterized as riskier than the control group on the basis of a lower Salient Factor Score ($p < .001$) and as having greater need levels as rated by staff.

d) Outcome Criteria

As discussed above, two outcome criteria are being utilized: positive adjustment and criminal behavior.

Positive adjustment is being measured in three ways: number of days employed, money earned, and a measure of overall adjustment in the community. Number of days employed is based on an eight hour day. For example, sixteen hours part time employment would count as two full time days. Both money earned and days employed are calculated from the date of release to the end of the follow-up period, and include only "legitimate" employment.

(INSERT TABLE 2)

Overall positive adjustment is being measured by a ten point scale (see Table 2). For example, a subject would receive a point if he were employed 50% of the time or if he accumulated savings. A higher score should indicate "better" adjustment in the community. As with days employed and money earned, all adjustment items are calculated from the date of release to the end of the follow-up period.

TABLE 1

Comparison of the CTC and Control Samples
on Selected Background Variables

| | <u>CTC</u> | <u>CONTROL</u> | <u>SIG.</u> |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) Salient Factor Score ^a | 6.57 | 7.50 | p < .001 |
| B) Percent with more than 18 months free or this is the first commitment | 82.8% | 85.8% | N.S. |
| C) Mean months on job prior to present commitment | 25.5 mo. | 28.6 mo. | N.S. |
| D) Need to upgrade ^b job skills | 2.85 | 2.48 | p < .001 |
| E) Need to find ^b employment | 2.97 | 2.76 | N.S. |
| F) Need to improve ^b work habits | 2.79 | 2.52 | p < .01 |
| G) Need to correct medical ^b or psychiatric problem | 1.83 | 1.45 | p < .001 |
| H) Need to improve ability ^b to get along | 2.36 | 2.08 | p < .01 |
| I) Need to resist crime ^b | 2.95 | 2.73 | p < .05 |
| J) Percent minority | 49.5% | 46.2% | N.S. |
| K) Percent male | 93.9% | 89.3% | p < .05 |

a. The Salient Factor Score ranges from 0-11 with a high score indicating better parole risk.

b. Needs were rated on a scale of 0-9 with a high score indicating greater need.

TABLE 2

Positive Adjustment Score^a

1. Has the ex-offender been employed 50% or more of the follow-up period?
 2. Has the ex-offender been employed 75% or more of the follow-up period?
 3. Has the ex-offender either kept the same job or moved directly to a "better" job?
 4. Has the ex-offender achieved vertical mobility in his employment?
 5. Is the ex-offender supporting himself and his immediate family?
 6. Is the ex-offender accumulating savings?
 7. Has the ex-offender stayed in the same residence or moved to a "better" residence?
 8. Does the ex-offender avoid frequent over-use of alcohol or drugs?
 9. Does the ex-offender generally have good relationships with his family and relatives?
 10. Does the ex-offender generally associate with non-criminal friends?
- a. Subject receives one point for each item answered positively.

Criminal behavior is being measured in two ways: a severity score based on the relative seriousness of any new arrests and a dichotomous recidivism measure. The severity score is calculated by adding up the relative scores for all arrests that occur within the follow-up period. A higher score indicates greater severity. Examples of typical scores are shown in Table 3. Theft, for instance, is given a score of four, armed robbery is a six, and homicide is scored a nine. Nine is the highest score possible for any one arrest. The scores for all arrests are summed, however, so there is no limit to the total score a subject can receive. Again, the higher the total score on offense severity, the more serious should be a subject's criminal activity.

(INSERT TABLE 3)

In addition to the severity score, a more traditional dichotomous recidivism measure is also being used. Recidivism is defined as an arrest for a new offense or a warrant issued for a technical violation of parole or probation between the date of release and the end of the follow-up period. With this measure a subject is classified as either a success (no arrest/no warrant) or as a failure (arrest/warrant). With both measures of criminal behavior, arrests for minor offenses such as traffic violations, drunk, or disorderly conduct are excluded.

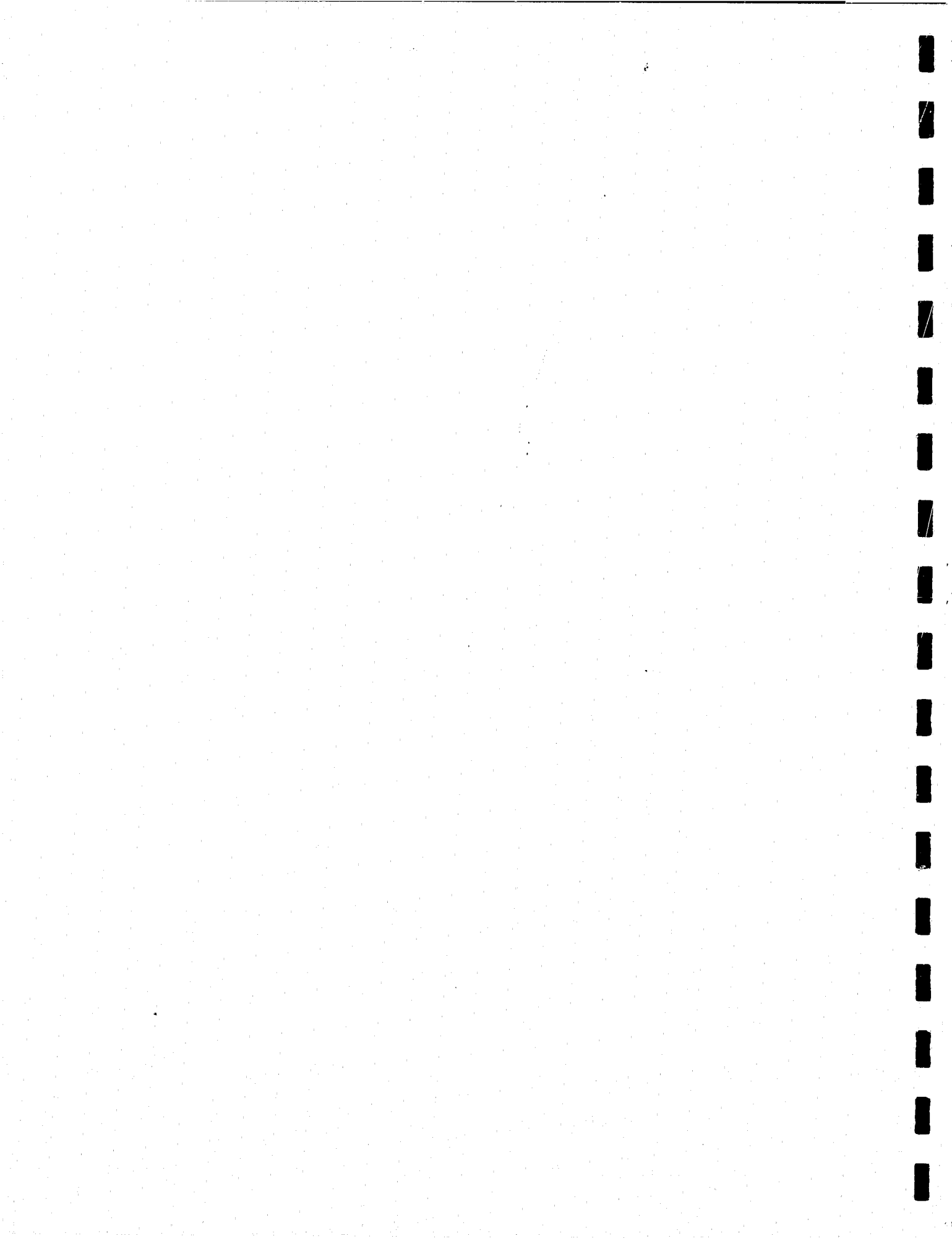
e) Data Collection

For the present report, uniform follow-up periods of six and twelve months are utilized. Both follow-up periods are calculated from either the date of release from the CTC (CTC group) or from a federal institution (control group). Of those released on parole or probation supervision, arrest

TABLE 3

Severity Scores Assigned to Typical Offenses

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Severity Rating</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Homicide | 9 |
| Assault | 8 |
| Selling Heroin | 7 |
| Armed Robbery | 6 |
| Burglary | 5 |
| Auto Theft | 4 |
| Larceny | 4 |
| Forgery | 4 |
| Possess Marijuana | 3 |
| Parole Violation | 3 |



data at six months have been gathered on 98% of the CTC sample (432 of 442) and 98% of the Control sample (332 of 338). Arrest data at twelve months have been collected on 94% of the CTC sample (415 of 442) and 95% of the Control sample (320 of 338). Information is less complete for positive adjustment data (ranging from 80% to 90% complete). Data is less complete for the longer follow-up period because some subjects had their supervision terminated after six months but before twelve months after release.

Outcome data at twelve months were collected by Central Office Research staff interviewing (by phone or mail) the supervising probation officer. Outcome data at six months were collected by researchers in the field who interviewed either the supervising officer or the subject himself.^{4/}

RESULTS

a) Positive Adjustment

The results for days employed and money earned are reported for three categories of subjects:

Category I: All cases in the CTC and Control samples on whom outcome data is now available.

Category II: All cases in Category I excluding those with a legitimate reason for not being employed. For example, retired persons, students, housewives, or persons with a physical disability are excluded.

Category III: All cases in Category I excluding those with a legitimate reason for not being employed or those who have been rearrested or have had a warrant issued for a violation. This category includes only the "successes" and excludes those who might not be employed because of reincarceration or absconding.

(INSERT TABLES 4 AND 5)

The results after six months show that, controlling for background variables, referral through a CTC results in a better employment record as measured by both number of days employed and amount of money earned. The difference for both measures (see Tables 4 and 5) is statistically significant for all three subject categories. For example, after excluding those legitimately unemployed, subjects released through a CTC worked an adjusted average of 96 days during the first six months after release and earned an adjusted average of \$3,230. Those subjects released directly from an institution, however, worked only 79 days and earned \$2,615.

The data at twelve months after release show that referrals through a CTC (see Tables 4 and 5) still show generally better employment but the differences are not significant when excluding those legitimately unemployed. With exclusions, CTC subjects worked an adjusted average of 171 days compared to 159 days for the Control group (not significant) and earned an adjusted average of \$6,743 compared to \$6,000 for the Control group (not significant).

A scale used to measure more general community adjustment (see Table 2) showed that CTC subjects did not score significantly higher at either six months or twelve months after release controlling for background differences. The results are shown in Table 6.

(INSERT TABLE 6)

TABLE 4

POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AS MEASURED BY NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED

| | A NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED FOR TOTAL SAMPLE | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|------|------------------|------------------|------|
| | UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| Six Months After Release | 87.8 (N=389) | 70.9 (N=299) | .001 | 90.2 (N=389) | 68.5 (N=299) | .001 |
| Twelve Months After Release | 158.0 (N=377) | 149.3 (N=290) | N.S. | 163.2 (N=377) | 144.0 (N=290) | .01 |

| | B NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED EXCLUDING THOSE LEGITIMATELY UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|------|------------------|------------------|------|
| | UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| Six Months After Release | 93.0 (N=356) | 81.7 (N=252) | .01 | 95.8 (N=356) | 78.9 (N=252) | .001 |
| Twelve Months After Release | 165.5 (N=342) | 164.1 (N=259) | N.S. | 171.0 (N=342) | 158.6 (N=259) | N.S. |

| | C NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED EXCLUDING THOSE LEGITIMATELY UNEMPLOYED OR REARRESTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|------|------------------|------------------|------|
| | UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| Six Months After Release | 105.3 (N=251) | 91.1 (N=198) | .001 | 106.3 (N=251) | 90.1 (N=198) | .001 |
| Twelve Months After Release | 197.2 (N=251) | 183.5 (N=208) | .05 | 199.0 (N=251) | 181.7 (N=208) | .01 |

TABLE 5

POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AS MEASURED BY MONEY EARNED

| | A MONEY EARNED FOR TOTAL SAMPLE | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| | UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| Six Months After Release | \$2,809 (N=377) | \$2,430 (N=298) | .05 | \$3,002 (N=377) | \$2,237 (N=298) | .001 |
| Twelve Months After Release | \$5,808 (N=368) | \$5,956 (N=287) | N.S. | \$6,359 (N=368) | \$5,405 (N=287) | .05 |

| | B MONEY EARNED EXCLUDING THOSE LEGITIMATELY UNEMPLOYED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| | UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| Six Months After Release | \$3,005 (N=345) | \$2,839 (N=251) | N.S. | \$3,230 (N=345) | \$2,615 (N=251) | .01 |
| Twelve Months After Release | \$6,145 (N=335) | \$6,590 (N=256) | N.S. | \$6,743 (N=335) | \$6,000 (N=256) | N.S. |

| | C MONEY EARNED EXCLUDING THOSE LEGITIMATELY UNEMPLOYED OR REARRESTED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| | UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| Six Month After Release | \$3,490 (N=244) | \$3,275 (N=197) | N.S. | \$3,681 (N=244) | \$3,085 (N=197) | .01 |
| Twelve Months After Release | \$7,536 (N=247) | \$7,612 (N=205) | N.S. | \$8,077 (N=247) | \$7,070 (N=205) | N.S. |

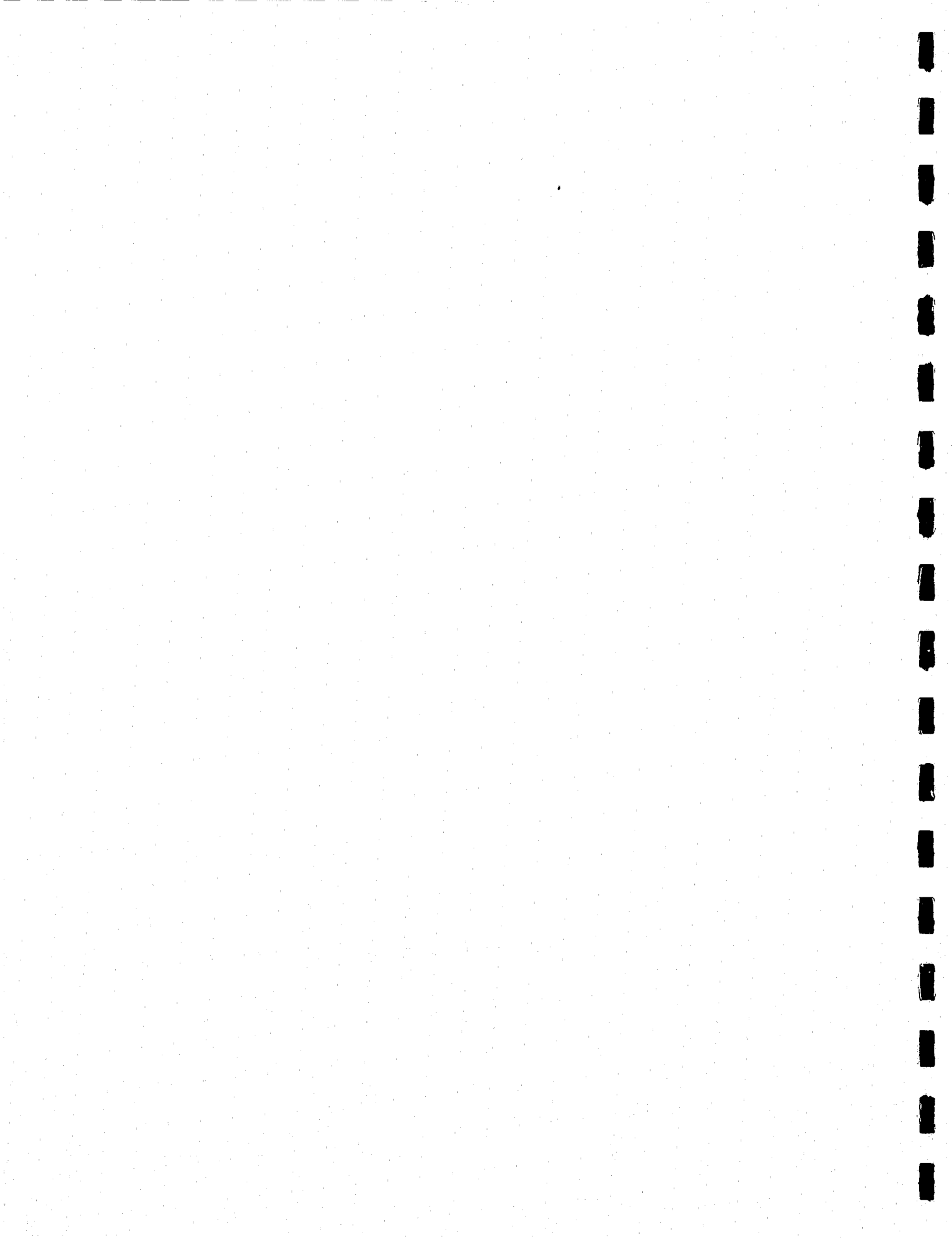
TABLE 6

POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AS MEASURED BY AN
ADJUSTMENT SCALE^a

| A | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AT SIX MONTHS | | | | | |
| UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| 6.61 (N=384) | 6.56 (N=297) | N.S. | 6.79 (N=384) | 6.38 (N=297) | N.S. |

| B | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AT TWELVE MONTHS | | | | | |
| UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| 6.46 (N=353) | 6.75 (N=268) | N.S. | 6.68 (N=353) | 6.53 (N=268) | N.S. |

^aScale goes from 0 to 10 with a high score indicating better adjustment.



There is good evidence, then, that subjects referred through a CTC are both earning more money and working more days during the first critical months after release. To that degree, halfway houses are effective tools in aiding the transition of the offender into the community. The effect, however, tends to dissipate the longer the subject is free in the community.

(INSERT FIGURE 1)

In examining the types of individuals most likely to profit from referral to a CTC, the data show that low need individuals benefit as much as high need subjects. Need levels were rated by case managers in a number of different areas, such as need to find employment, need to learn a job skill, need to find housing, and need to reduce anxiety about release. A number of analyses not included here were completed; however, typical results are shown in Figure 1. In general, the conclusion can be drawn that placement in a half-way house results in a better employment record regardless of need level.

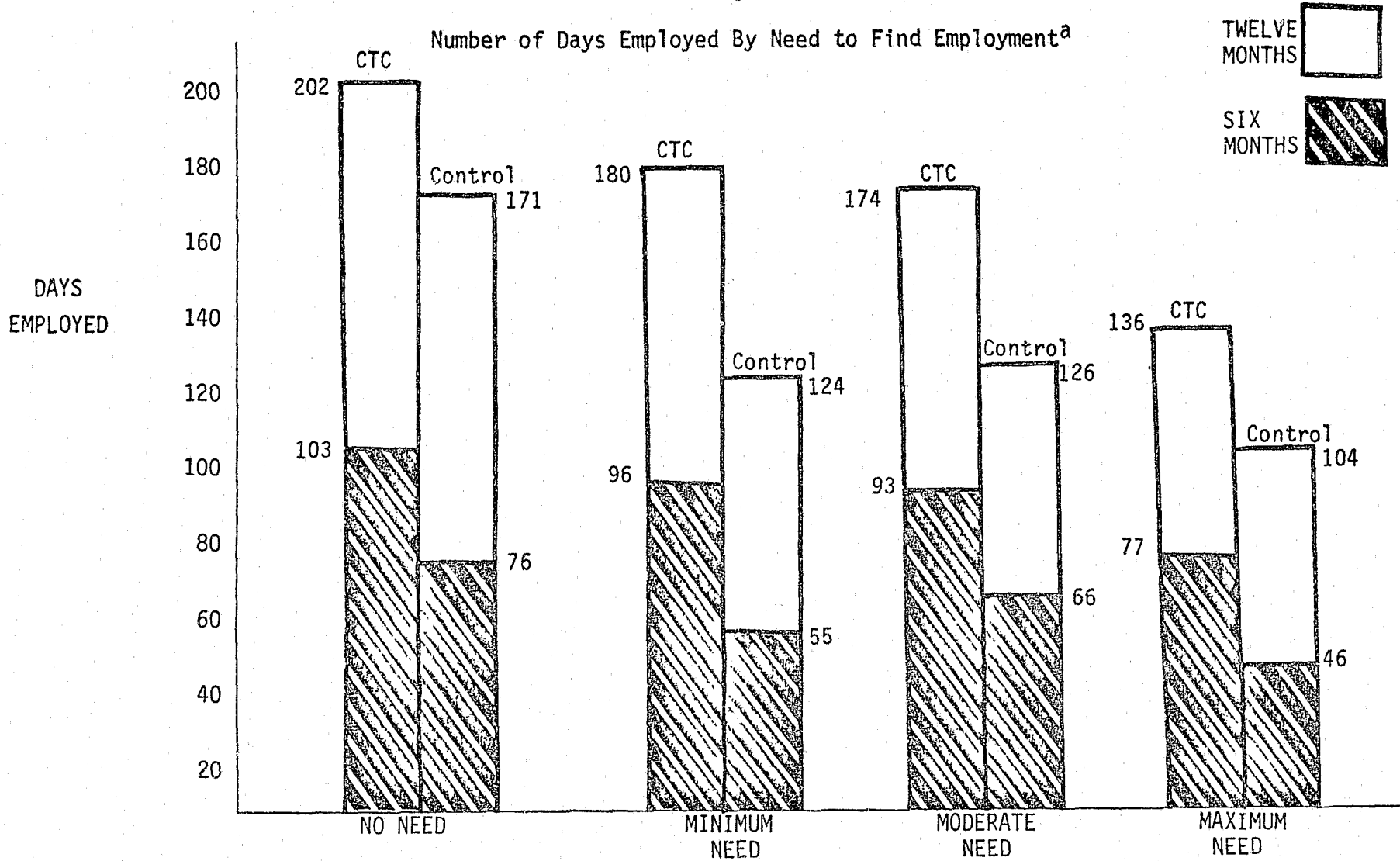
b) Criminal Behavior

Results for the data on criminal behavior (see Tables 7 and 8) show no difference between the CTC and control groups after adjusting for differences in background. Both in terms of the cumulative severity of any new arrests or in the percent rearrested, the evidence does not indicate that referral through a CTC results in a lower incidence of criminal behavior. This result is the same for both the six and twelve month follow-up periods.

(INSERT TABLES 7 AND 8)

This analysis, however, does not examine possible subgroups for whom CTC placement might be most effective. Placement in a CTC could be useful to some and not helpful to others. In this instance, reporting outcome data for both groups combined would be misleading.

Figure 1



^a Rated By Case Manager

CTC VS CONTROL - 12 MO.: $p < .001$

CTC VS CONTROL - 6 MO.: $p < .001$

TABLE 7

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS MEASURED BY THE SEVERITY
OF ANY NEW ARREST^a

| A | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| OFFENSE SEVERITY AT SIX MONTHS | | | | | |
| UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| 1.17 (N=432) | .74 (N=332) | .05 | 1.00 (N=432) | .91 (N=332) | N.S. |

| B | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| OFFENSE SEVERITY AT TWELVE MONTHS | | | | | |
| UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| 2.11 (N=414) | 1.45 (N=318) | .05 | 1.82 (N=414) | 1.74 (N=318) | N.S. |

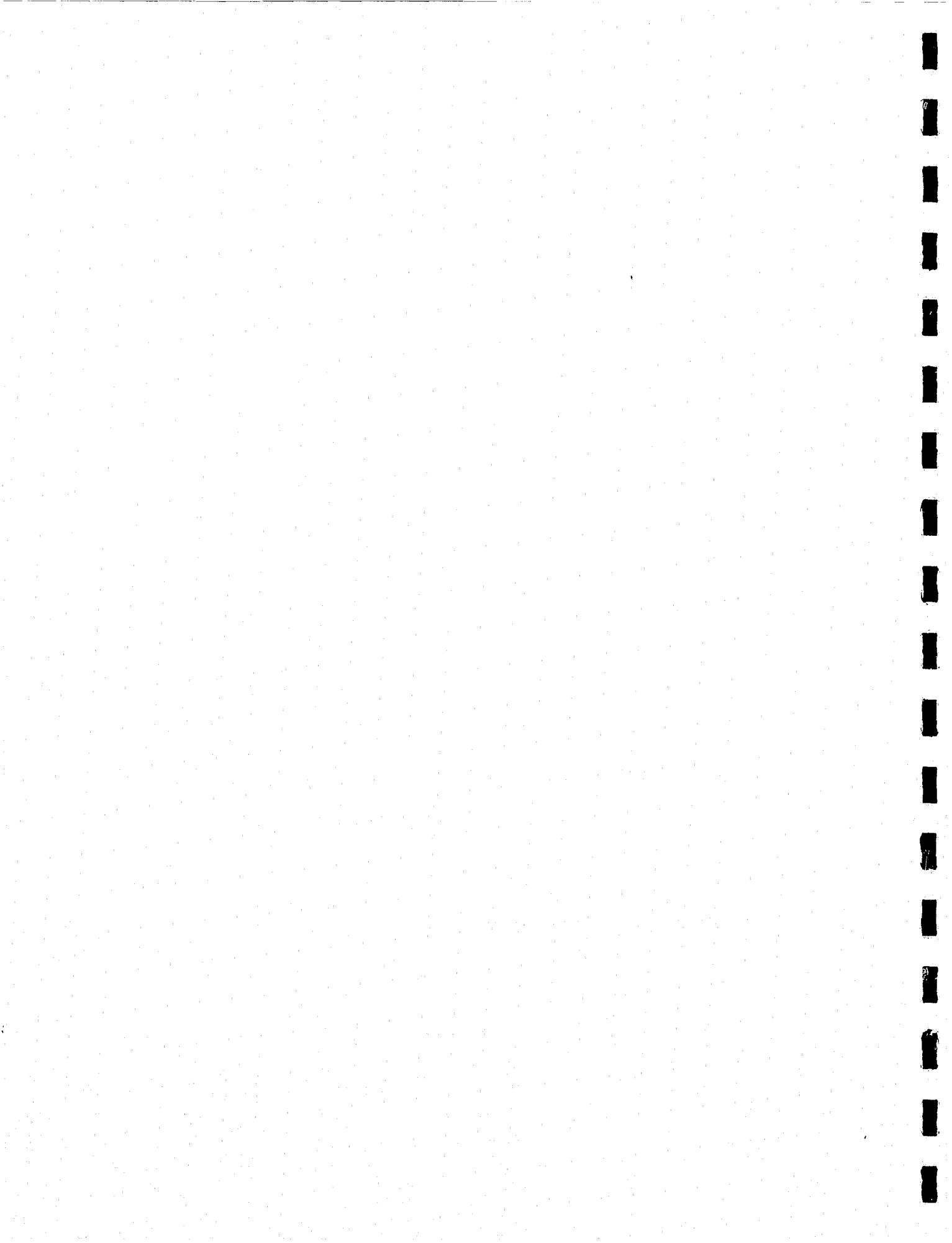
^aHigh score indicates greater arrest severity.

TABLE 8

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS MEASURED BY PERCENT
 REARRESTED FOR A NEW CRIME OR WARRANT
 ISSUED FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATION

| A | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------|----------|---------|------|
| RECIDIVISM AT SIX MONTHS | | | | | |
| UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| 18.1% | 12.7% | .05 | 15.5% | 15.2% | N.S. |
| (N=432) | (N=332) | | (N=432) | (N=332) | |

| B | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|----------|---------|------|
| REGIDIVISM AT TWELVE MONTHS | | | | | |
| UNADJUSTED | | | ADJUSTED | | |
| CTC | CONTROL | SIG. | CTC | CONTROL | SIG. |
| 29.9% | 20.0% | .01 | 26.3% | 23.6% | N.S. |
| (N=415) | (N=320) | | (N=415) | (N=320) | |



(INSERT FIGURES 2 AND 3)

To explore the possibility that CTC referral could differentially affect the criminal behavior of offenders, risk of recidivism as measured by the Salient Factor Score was studied. Figures 2 and 3 show offense severity and percent rearrested by level of risk at twelve months after release. As expected, "very good risks" show less criminal activity than "poor risk" offenders (significant at the .001 level). In the critical analysis, however, the impact of referral to a CTC did not vary by Salient Factor Score risk category. Generally "poor risks" tended to show less criminal activity if referred to a CTC while better risk offenders referred to a CTC tended to show greater criminal behavior. None of these differences, however, were statistically significant.^{5/} The results, then, show that referral to a CTC does not result in less criminal activity for either high risk or low risk offenders as identified by the Salient Factor Score.

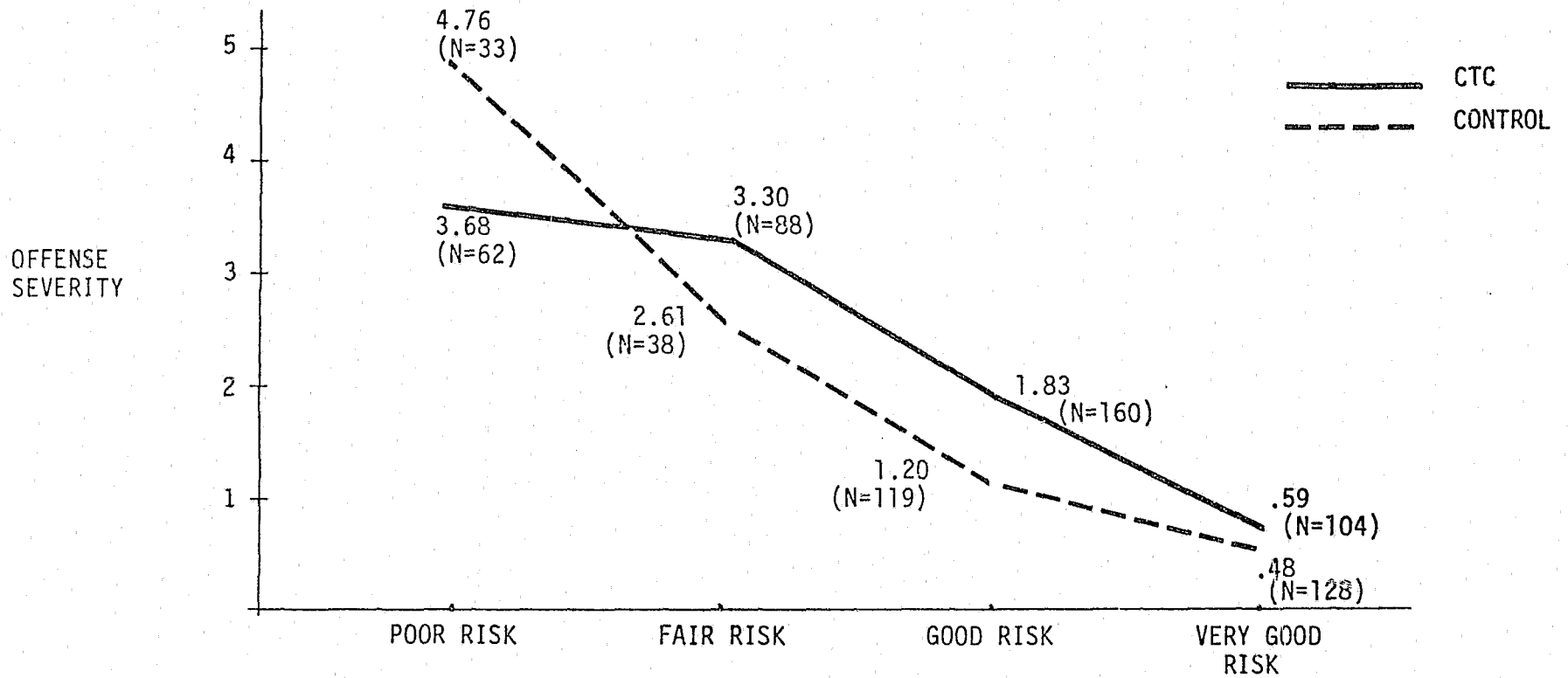
Report Seven in this same series of reports will examine other sub-categories of offenders (e.g., offenders categorized by race, sex, and age) and will consider alternative measures of risk.

c) Criminal Behavior for CTC Program Failures

While the results show that overall, referrals to CTCs show the same rearrest rate as those not referred, the data for the CTC group is based only on those who successfully completed a stay in a CTC. Although background variables such as Salient Factor Score were controlled for, it is arguable that if all referrals were examined (including those who failed in the CTC) the results could be different. To examine this, arrest data have been collected on those cases who failed in the CTC (N=79) and who would have been released on parole or probation supervision had they successfully completed

FIGURE 2

Offense Severity by Salient Factor Score Category at Twelve Months After Release^a



^a Higher Score Indicates More Severe Criminal Behavior

CTC VS / CONTROL: N.S.
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE: $p < .001$
INTERACTION: N.S.

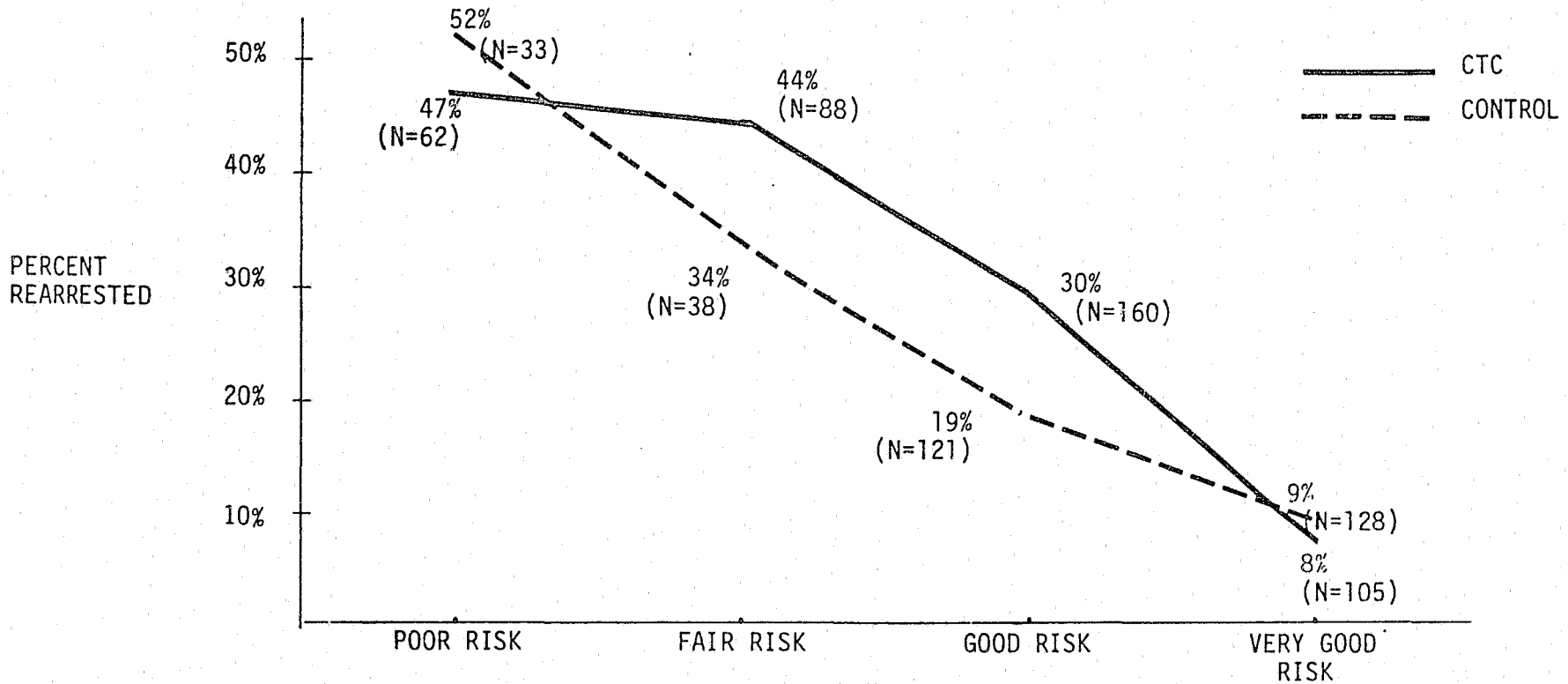


CONTINUED

1 OF 2

FIGURE 3

Percent Rearrested or Warrant Issued for Technical Violation
by Salient Factor Score Category at Twelve Months After Release



CTC VS / CONTROL: N.S.
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE: $p < .001$
INTERACTION : N.S.

the CTC program.^{6/} Somewhat arbitrarily, a case was defined as a failure in terms of post-release outcome if he was arrested for a new crime while residing at the CTC (N=9), if he had his parole or probation revoked while at the CTC (N=6), or if he received a new sentence for escape from the CTC (N=6). The remaining cases on whom data could be collected (N=37) were defined as a failure if the subject was rearrested for a new crime or had a warrant issued for a violation within six months after his eventual release to the community. Outcome data could not be collected on 21 cases and are excluded from the analysis. The results show that after adjusting for differences in background, the CTC group (N=490) shows a failure rate of 20% compared to 17% for the Control group (N=332). This difference is not significant. It appears then that there is no difference in recidivism relative to the Control group when all CTC referrals (including program failures as well as program successes) are examined.

DISCUSSION

There is good evidence that subjects referred to a CTC enjoy better employment records during the first months after release as shown by days employed and money earned. In addition, both low and high need subjects benefit from CTC referral.

There is no evidence to indicate that subjects referred to a CTC are engaging in criminal activity less often or that their criminal activity is relatively less serious. This finding also holds true for both high and low risk offenders identified by the Salient Factor Score. A later report will explore in more depth possible subcategories of offenders for whom CTC placement might be more effective.

JAMES BECK
RICHARD SEITER

AUGUST, 1978

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Also excluded were a small number (about 4%) who transferred out of the CTC for the benefit of the resident (i.e., for reasons other than discipline, a new arrest or escape) or who died during the follow-up period.
- 2/ Since the time of the study, the number of facilities available to the Bureau has increased. As of July, 1978, there were 11 federally operated and 392 federally contracted CTCs.
- 3/ Also included in the sample of control cases were releasees returning to live in San Diego, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond. San Diego and Philadelphia were included because of a large number of cases released to those areas. Baltimore and Richmond were included because the Probation Officers in those cities have jurisdiction (Maryland and Virginia Eastern) over suburban Washington, D. C. and were already participating in the study.
- 4/ If a probation officer could not be located, criminal behavior data were collected from the FBI. For these cases, data on positive adjustment were not available.
- 5/ Preliminary analysis had shown a significant interaction between level of risk and referral to a CTC indicating that "poor risk" CTC subjects showed less criminal activity than the Control group. With further analysis, however, the interaction was no longer significant.
- 6/ Excluded are three subjects who died after release to the community.

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COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

PROJECT REPORT FIVE

"RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POST-RELEASE OUTCOME AND AMOUNT OF SERVICE PROVIDED IN COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS"

INTRODUCTION

The Community Treatment Center (CTC) Field Study conducted by the United States Bureau of Prisons is collecting data to evaluate the effectiveness of halfway houses in reducing criminal behavior and promoting positive adjustment in the community. A major part of that evaluation is an examination of what types of CTC programs are most effective and with what kinds of offenders.

The study examined 14 CTC operations in 13 cities located across the United States (Seiter, 1977). The centers selected include ten of twelve federally operated CTCs and four federally contracted centers out of over 250 facilities contracted at the time of the study.^{1/} The ten federal centers were chosen to cover all geographic regions and range of programs within the federal system. The four contract facilities were selected, not because they are representative of all contract facilities, but because they are regionally important, receive a large number of Bureau releasees, and are well established programs.

The 14 centers in the study are listed below:

FEDERAL CTCs

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Atlanta | Kansas City |
| Chicago | Long Beach |
| Dallas | Los Angeles |
| Detroit | New York |
| Houston | Phoenix |

CONTRACT CTCs

Bureau of Rehabilitation - Washington, D. C.
Magdala Foundation - St. Louis
Gateways Residential Center - Los Angeles
Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation - Seattle

The sample of offenders studied were referrals to the above CTCs between May 1, 1976 and September 15, 1976 who successfully completed their stay at the CTC (N=836). For the present report, however, only those released on parole or probation supervision (N=442) will be examined. Subjects who were arrested for a new crime while at the CTC, returned to prison because of disciplinary infractions, or who escaped from the CTC are excluded from this analysis. At the time of the study, approximately 20% of all referrals failed while at a CTC.

Referrals to a CTC include the following major categories:

- (1) Institutional transfers referred directly from federal institutions to serve the last portion of their commitment. These make up approximately 85% of all referrals.
- (2) Split sentence offenders committed directly to the CTC by the court for a short term followed by probation.
- (3) Public law cases on parole or probation supervision who are encountering difficulty and are sent to a CTC for a short time.

A COMPARISON OF CTC OPERATIONS

The centers selected for the study represent two treatment approaches to operating a halfway house. One approach tends to emphasize preparing a resident for release by helping him cope with his problems on a personal level. Within these centers, there tends to be frequent contact between residents and staff, and residents are involved in structured programs including group and

individual counseling sessions. In general, these centers are often engaged in activities that might be considered therapeutic or rehabilitative in nature.

The second approach can be characterized as more custodial in nature with the emphasis on residents spending as much time as possible in the community. Contact between residents and staff is less frequent and less intensive. Structured group and individual counseling sessions are not generally a routine part of the CTC program unless the resident is encountering difficulty.

The centers that are characterized by high contact or involvement between residents and staff include the four contract CTCs: Gateways, Magdala Foundation, Pioneer Cooperative, and Bureau of Rehabilitation. Centers characterized by low involvement between residents and staff are the ten Federal Community Treatment Centers listed earlier. The two groups presented happen to include all participating contract centers in one group and all federal centers in another. It must be emphasized, however, that the analysis is not a comparison of contract versus Federal Community Treatment Center operations. The contract facilities studied are not representative of all centers contracted by the Bureau of Prisons. The four contract halfway houses are a highly select group including some of the most intensively treatment oriented programs in the country. A large number of the 250 facilities contracted at the time the data were collected no doubt operate in a fashion similar to the federal centers.

Table I shows a comparison of the level of service offered by the two types of operations. Residents in the high staff involvement centers are receiving approximately twice the level of "service" than those in the low staff involvement centers. The data are based on services received by the

subjects participating in the study. The data reported are at 60 days into the CTC program. Data were also collected at 30 days into the program and the results are similar. While the results show that the high involvement centers are providing higher quantity of service, the data does not necessarily reflect the quality of the service.

(INSERT TABLE I HERE)

As another evaluative measure of the programs offered in CTCs, the Correctional Institutions Environment Scale (CIES) was administered to both staff and residents in the study centers. The CIES is a measure of the quality of the psychological environment in a correctional institution. The dimensions measured by the CIES include such elements as Expressiveness, Autonomy, and Personal Problem Orientation. The data on CIES (see Tables II and III) show that overall, staff and residents in the high involvement centers view the quality of the environment as more positive. This perhaps reflects the treatment orientation of the staff.

(INSERT TABLES II AND III HERE)

COMPARISON OF CTC POPULATIONS

Because subject characteristics could potentially vary across CTCs, an Analysis of Covariance design is being used to control for differences in background. Background variables being controlled for are Salient Factor Score, longest time free in the community, months on job at time of arrest, race, sex, and level of need in a number of areas such as need to find employment. Table IV compares the differences on the background variables which are controlled for statistically in the analysis. Generally, residents in high staff involvement centers tend to be higher risk subjects.

TABLE 1. A COMPARISON OF SERVICES OFFERED AFTER SIXTY DAYS IN PROGRAM

| SERVICE | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Number of Employment Assistance Contacts..... | 6.5 contacts | 2.9 contacts | .001 |
| Hours of Vocational Training | 10.2 hours | 4.0 hours | .05 |
| Hours of Individual Counseling Devoted to Personal Problems | 8.4 hours | 4.8 hours | .001 |
| Hours of Group Counseling Devoted to Personal Problems | 5.3 hours | .9 hours | .001 |
| Hours of Individual Counseling Devoted to Family Problems | 5.9 hours | 3.3 hours | .001 |
| Hours of Group Counseling Devoted to Family Problems | 2.8 hours | .5 hours | .001 |
| Hours of Counseling at CTC Devoted to Drug Problems | 4.5 hours | 1.4 hours | .001 |
| Hours of Counseling at a Community Agency Devoted to Drug Problems | .2 hours | 1.7 hours | .01 |
| Hours of Counseling at CTC Devoted to Alcohol Problems | 1.2 hours | .6 hours | N.S. |
| Hours of Counseling at a Community Agency Devoted to Alcohol Problems | .9 hours | .3 hours | N.S. |
| Percent Successfully Completing Program | 81.4 % | 82.2 % | N.S. |

TABLE II. A COMPARISON OF CIES SCORES AS RATED BY RESIDENTS ^a

| DIMENSION | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Involvement | 58.3 | 52.9 | .01 |
| Support | 68.4 | 60.1 | .001 |
| Expressiveness | 60.1 | 52.3 | .001 |
| Autonomy | 63.9 | 59.8 | .01 |
| Practical Orientation | 63.7 | 59.4 | .05 |
| Personal Problem Orientation | 56.6 | 50.7 | .001 |
| Order and Organization ... | 70.9 | 74.0 | N.S. |
| Clarity | 80.7 | 80.0 | N.S. |
| Staff Control | 38.3 | 41.6 | .05 |

TABLE III. A COMPARISON OF CIES SCORES AS RATED BY STAFF ^a

| DIMENSION | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Involvement | 55.8 | 46.9 | .001 |
| Support | 65.1 | 50.4 | .001 |
| Expressiveness | 57.4 | 53.3 | .05 |
| Autonomy | 56.4 | 49.4 | .001 |
| Practical Orientation | 65.1 | 57.5 | .001 |
| Personal Problem Orientation | 55.4 | 49.9 | .01 |
| Order and Organization ... | 77.7 | 67.3 | .01 |
| Clarity | 90.6 | 80.2 | .01 |
| Staff Control | 46.6 | 47.8 | N.S. |

^a Higher score indicates higher rating on dimension.

(INSERT TABLE IV HERE)

Because the two groups of centers are located in different cities across the country, there is a possibility of regional variations affecting the results, particularly on measures of employment. To control for regional variations on employment measures, the median family income (U. S. Department of Commerce, 1972) for each of the cities studied was included as a covariate. Median family income was slightly higher for the cities where the high staff involvement centers were located.

OUTCOME MEASURES

Two post-release outcome measures are being utilized: positive adjustment and criminal behavior.

Positive adjustment is being measured in three ways: number of days employed, money earned, and a separate measure of overall adjustment in the community. Number of days employed is based on an eight hour day. For example, 16 hours part-time employment would count as two full-time days. Both money earned and days employed are calculated from the date of release to the end of the follow-up period and include only "legitimate" employment.

Overall positive adjustment is being measured by a ten point scale (see Seiter, 1977). For example, a subject would receive a point if he were employed 50% of the time or if he accumulated savings. A higher score should indicate "better" adjustment in the community. As with days employed and money earned, all adjustment items are calculated from the date of release to the end of the follow-up period.

Criminal behavior is being measured in two ways: an offense severity score based on the relative seriousness of any new arrests and a dichotomous recidivism measure. The severity score is calculated by adding up the relative

TABLE IV. COMPARISON OF HIGH INVOLVEMENT AND LOW INVOLVEMENT CENTERS ON SELECTED BACKGROUND VARIABLES

| VARIABLE | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Salient Factor Score ^a | 6.07 | 6.75 | .05 |
| Percent with more than 18 months free or this is the first commitment | 76.9% | 84.9 % | N.S. |
| Mean months on job prior to present commitment | 13.6 mo. | 29.4 mo. | .05 |
| Need to upgrade job skills ^b | 2.95 | 2.83 | N.S. |
| Need to find employment ^b | 3.07 | 2.93 | N.S. |
| Need to improve work habits ^b | 2.70 | 2.82 | N.S. |
| Need to correct medical or psychiatric problem ^b | 2.05 | 1.74 | .05 |
| Need to improve ability to get along ^b | 2.21 | 2.41 | N.S. |
| Need to resist crime ^b | 2.67 | 3.05 | .001 |
| Percent minority | 61.1 % | 45.6 % | .01 |
| Percent male | 81.5 % | 98.2 % | .001 |
| Regional family income | \$11,707 | \$11,025 | .001 |

^a The Salient Factor Score ranges from 0 - 11 with a high score indicating better parole risk.

^b Needs were rated on a scale of 0 - 9 with a high score indicating greater need

scores for all arrests that occur within the follow-up period. A higher score indicates greater severity (see Seiter, 1977). Theft, for instance, is given a score of four, armed robbery is a six, and homicide is scored a nine. Nine is the highest score possible for any one arrest. The scores for all arrests are summed, so there is no limit to the total score a subject can receive. Again, the higher the total score on offense severity, the more serious should be a subject's criminal activity.

In addition to the severity score, a more traditional dichotomous recidivism measure is being used. Recidivism is defined as an arrest for a new offense or a warrant issued for a technical violation of parole or probation between the date of release and the end of the follow-up period. With this measure a subject is classified as either a success (no arrest/no warrant) or as a failure (arrest/warrant). With both measures of criminal behavior, arrests for minor offenses such as traffic violations, drunk, or disorderly conduct are excluded.

For the present report, two uniform follow-up periods of six and twelve months are being utilized. Both follow-up periods are calculated from the date of release from the CTC. Of those released on parole or probation, arrest data have been gathered on approximately 95% of the sample (426 out of 442) at six months and on approximately 93% of the sample (412 out of 442) at twelve months. Information is less complete for positive adjustment data (ranging from 80% to 90% complete).

The outcome data at twelve months were collected by interviewing the supervising probation officer. The majority were interviewed by telephone although some were completed by mail. Outcome data at six months were collected by interviewers in the field who personally interviewed either

the supervising officer or the subject himself.^{2/}

RESULTS

A) Positive Adjustment

Positive adjustment in the community is being measured in three ways: 1) number of days employed; 2) amount of money earned; 3) an Adjustment Index designed to measure overall adjustment in the community. Days employed and money earned are reported for two categories of subjects: 1) all cases on whom data are available and 2) all cases with available data excluding those with a legitimate reason for being unemployed. A legitimate reason would include being a housewife, student, medically disabled, or retired.

(INSERT TABLE V HERE)

The results (see Table V) show that residents in the low involvement centers earned more money and worked more days during the first twelve months after release from the CTC. After excluding those with a legitimate reason for being unemployed, residents from low staff involvement centers earned \$6,656 and worked 171 days compared to \$4,184 and 145 days for the high involvement centers. These differences are statistically significant. There are no significant differences between the groups measured by days employed or money earned at six months after release, although the results tend to favor the low involvement centers. The Adjustment Index designed to measure overall adjustment in the community showed low involvement centers scoring higher at six months after release (significant at the .05 level) but no difference between the groups was found at twelve months after release.

(INSERT TABLE VI HERE)

TABLE V. A COMPARISON OF TYPE OF CTC PROGRAM ON MEASURES OF POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT ADJUSTED FOR DIFFERENCES IN BACKGROUND

A

POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AT SIX MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

| MEASURE | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Number of Days Employed | 77.4 (N=86) | 88.1 (N=300) | N.S. |
| Days Employed Excluding Legitimate Unemployment | 83.0 (N=75) | 94.1 (N=278) | N.S. |
| Amount of Money Earned | \$2,309 (N=77) | \$2,789 (N=297) | N.S. |
| Money Earned Excluding Legitimate Unemployment | \$2,522 (N=66) | \$2,995 (N=276) | N.S. |
| Adjustment Index ^a | 5.85 (N=86) | 6.72 (N=296) | .05 |

B

POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AT TWELVE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

| MEASURE | HIGH INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Number of Days Employed | 144.2 (N=89) | 159.7 (N=286) | N.S. |
| Days Employed Excluding Legitimate Employment | 144.6 (N=82) | 170.6 (N=258) | .05 |
| Amount of Money Earned | \$4,114 (N=84) | \$6,187 (N=282) | .01 |
| Money Earned Excluding Legitimate Employment | \$4,184 (N=79) | \$6,656 (N=254) | .001 |
| Adjustment Index ^a | 6.34 (N=74) | 6.35 (N=277) | N.S. |

^aHigher score indicates better overall adjustment

TABLE VI. DAYS EMPLOYED AT TWELVE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE BY
NEED TO FIND EMPLOYMENT^a

| NEED LEVEL | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| No Need | 178 days (N= 9) | 207 days (N=45) |
| Minimum Need | 172 days (N=15) | 183 days (N=31) |
| Moderate Need | 171 days (N=11) | 176 days (N=30) |
| Maximum Need | 119 days (N=46) | 143 days (N=118) |

Staff Involvement: N.S.
Need Level: $p < .01$
Interaction: N.S.

^aRated by Case Manager.

In addition, no differences in positive adjustment were found comparing offenders with different levels of need (as rated by the case manager in the CTC). An illustrative analysis is shown in Table VI. Those with a low need for employment were employed for more days than those with a high need for employment (significant at the .01 level). More importantly, however, the effectiveness of the two types of CTC operations did not vary by need to find employment. Neither high need nor low need offenders showed better positive adjustment if referred to a high staff involvement center.

B) Criminal Behavior

As outlined earlier, criminal behavior is being measured in two ways: 1) severity of any new arrests and 2) an arrest for a new crime or a warrant issued for a technical violation. The results overall (see Table VII) show no significant difference between the two types of centers. For example, at twelve months after release, high involvement centers have a severity score of 2.31 and an arrest rate of 34% compared to low involvement centers with a severity score of 2.08 and an arrest rate of 29%.

(INSERT TABLE VII HERE)

While overall there are no differences between the CTCs on measures of criminal behavior, there is some evidence that there may be a difference when high risk offenders are examined. Figure I displays offense severity at six months by level of risk. Risk is measured by the Salient Factor Score utilized by the United States Parole Commission (Hoffman and Beck, 1974). While overall there is no difference between the two types of CTCs on offense severity, there is evidence (using a two-way Analysis of Variance) that "poor" risk offenders released through the high staff involvement centers have a lower score on offense severity. However, less risky offenders, particularly

TABLE VII. A COMPARISON OF TYPE OF CTC PROGRAM ON MEASURES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ADJUSTED FOR DIFFERENCES IN BACKGROUND

A

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AT SIX MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

| MEASURE | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Offense Severity ^a | 1.57 (N=103) | .96 (N=326) | N.S. |
| Percent Rearrested or Warrant Issued | 23.0 % (N=104) | 16.7 % (N=325) | N.S. |

B

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AT TWELVE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

| MEASURE | HIGH STAFF INVOLVEMENT | LOW STAFF INVOLVEMENT | SIGNIFICANCE |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Offense Severity ^a | 2.31 (N=97) | 2.08 (N=314) | N.S. |
| Percent Rearrested or Warrant Issued | 33.5 % (N=100) | 29.4 % (N=312) | N.S. |

^a Higher score indicates greater arrest severity.

those in the "fair" risk category, have a higher score on offense severity. This finding, termed an "interaction", is significant at the .01 level.

(INSERT FIGURES I - IV HERE)

At twelve months after release, however, the interaction between risk and type of CTC on offense severity is no longer significant (see Figure II). There is also no significant interaction between risk and type of CTC on percent rearrested at either six or twelve months after release (see Figures III and IV).

In summary, centers with high staff involvement may be more effective with high risk offenders in reducing criminal behavior but may actually be a hindrance to lower risk offenders. At least that is the evidence for criminal behavior measured by offense severity at six months after release. This has not been found to be true, however, for criminal behavior measured by the percent rearrested for for offense severity measured over a longer follow-up period.

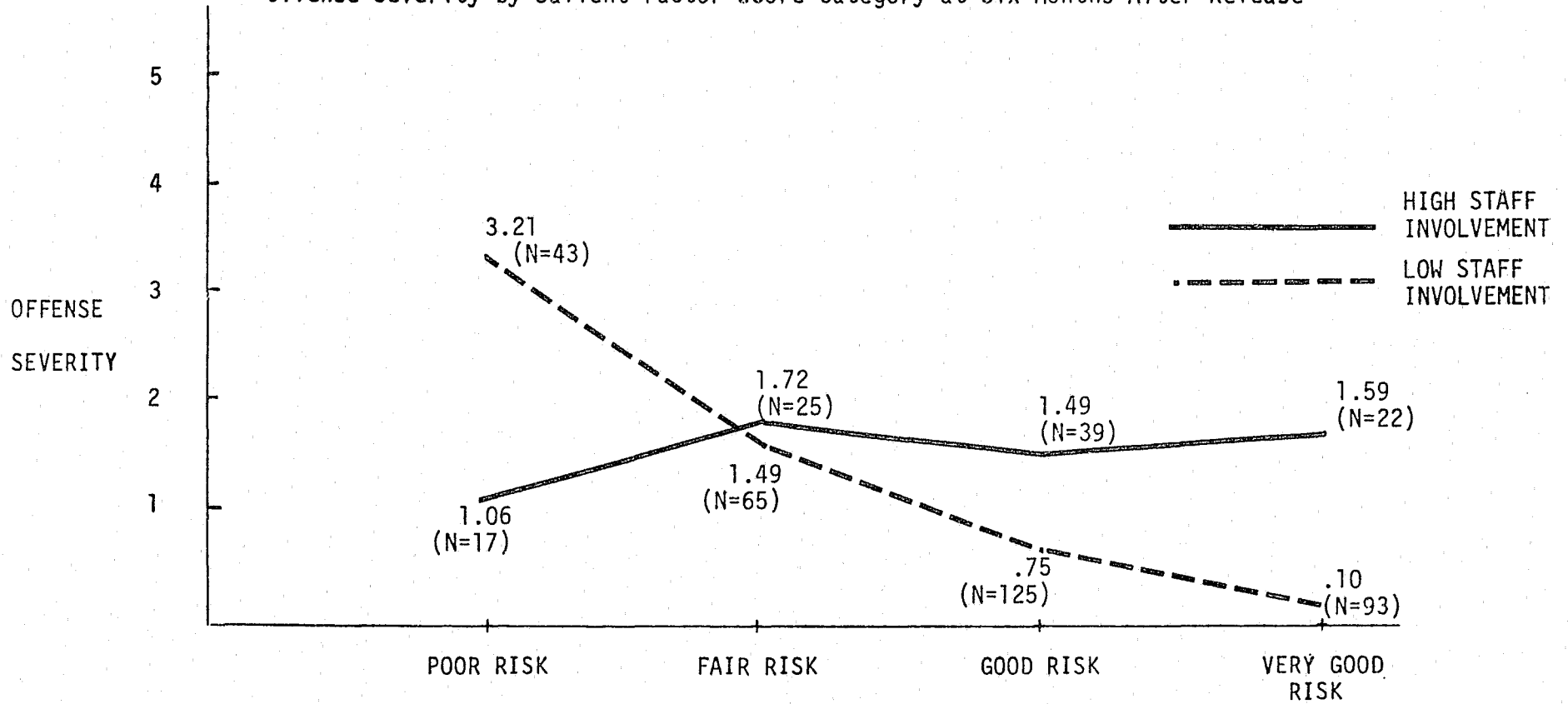
DISCUSSION

As a group, residents released through Community Treatment Centers characterized by high staff involvement do not show greater success on measures of post-release outcome. There is even opposing evidence that residents of high staff involvement centers are performing worse on measures of positive adjustment (e.g., days employed at twelve months).

When looking at subcategories of offenders, those most likely to be recidivists may be arrested for less serious crimes (after six months in the community) if referred to a CTC characterized by frequent contacts between residents and staff. This finding, however, is inconsistent in that the differences disappear with longer follow-up periods (twelve months in the

Figure 1

Offense Severity by Salient Factor Score Category at Six Months After Release^a

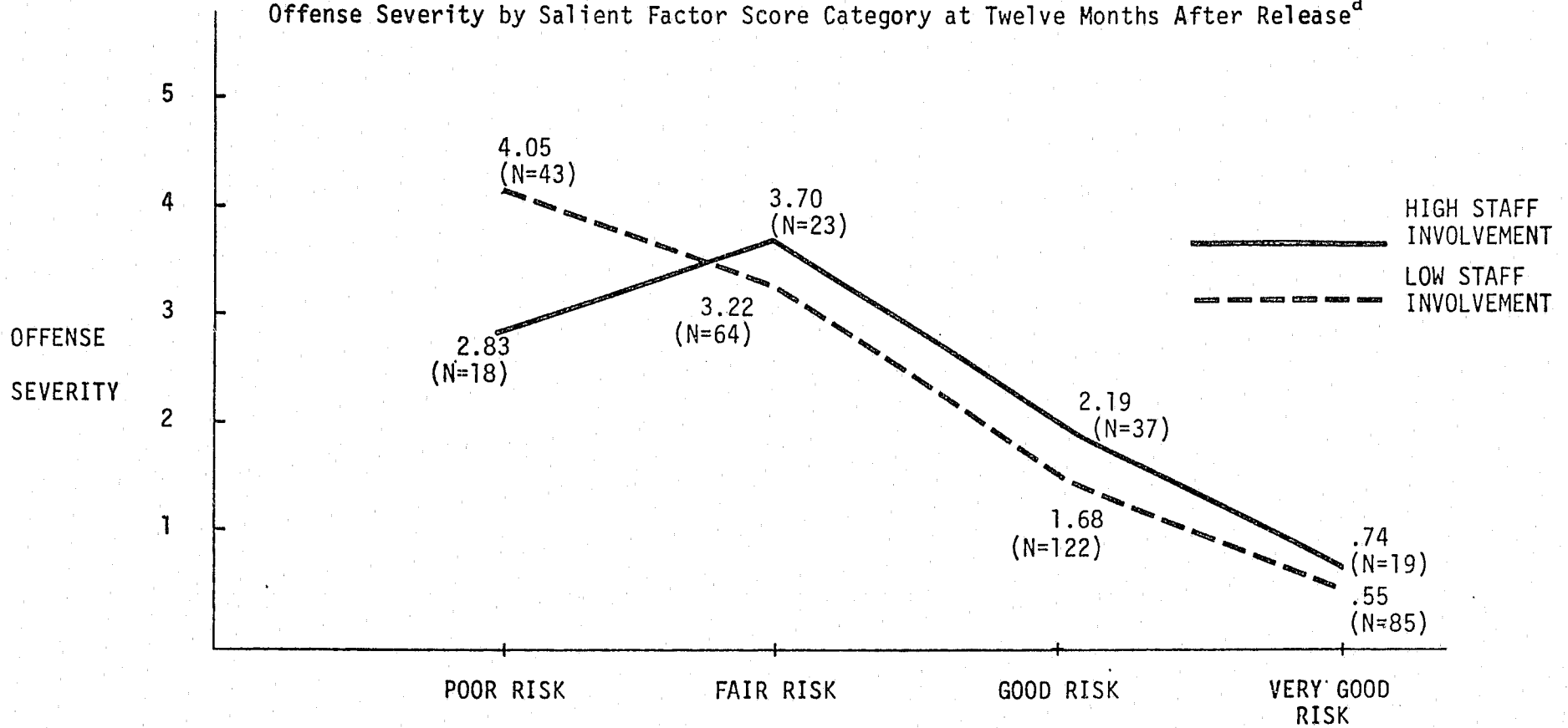


^aHigher Score Indicates More Severe Criminal Behavior

HIGH VS LOW INVOLVEMENT: N.S.
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE: N.S.
INTERACTION: $p < .01$

Figure 2

Offense Severity by Salient Factor Score Category at Twelve Months After Release^a

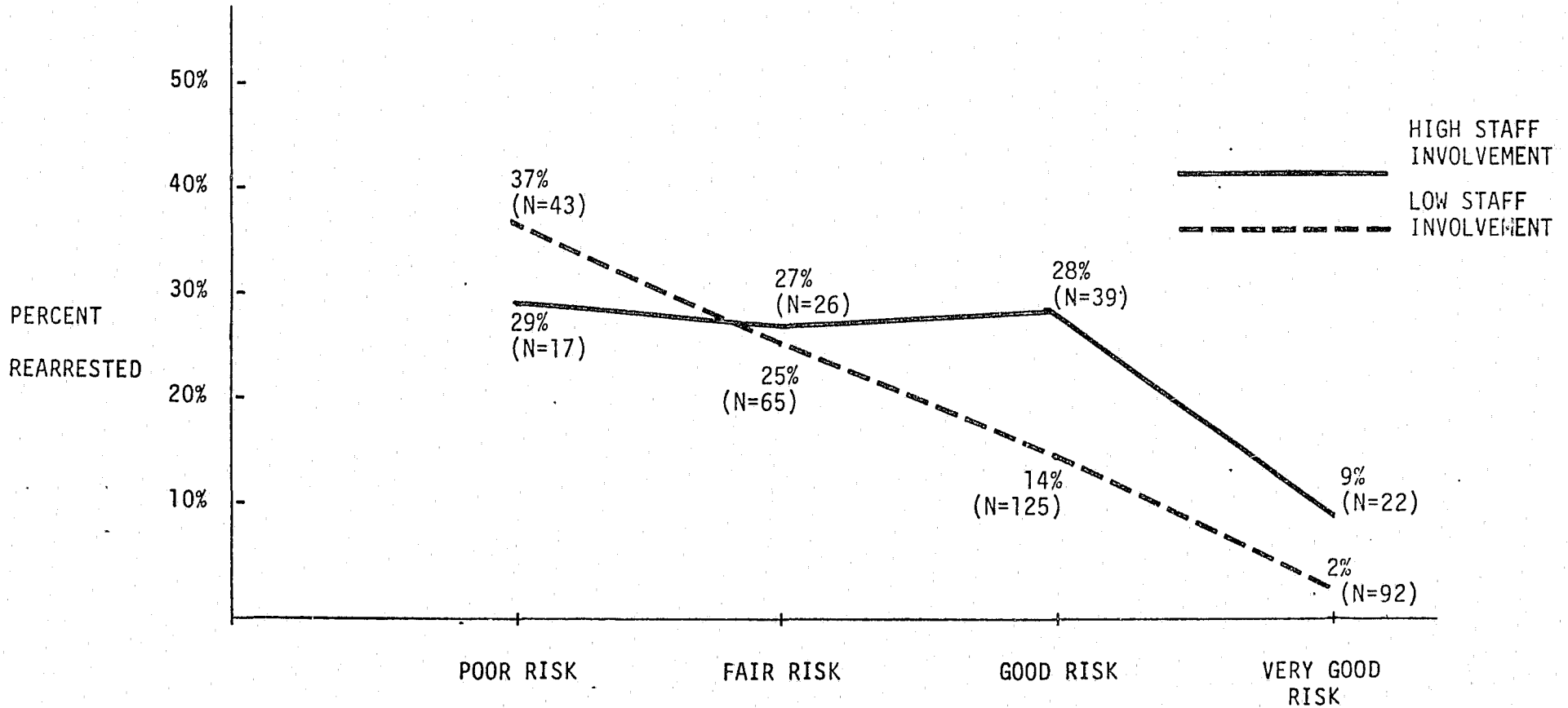


^aHigher Score Indicates More Severe Criminal Behavior

HIGH VS LOW INVOLVEMENT: N.S.
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE: $p < .001$
INTERACTION: N.S.

Figure 3

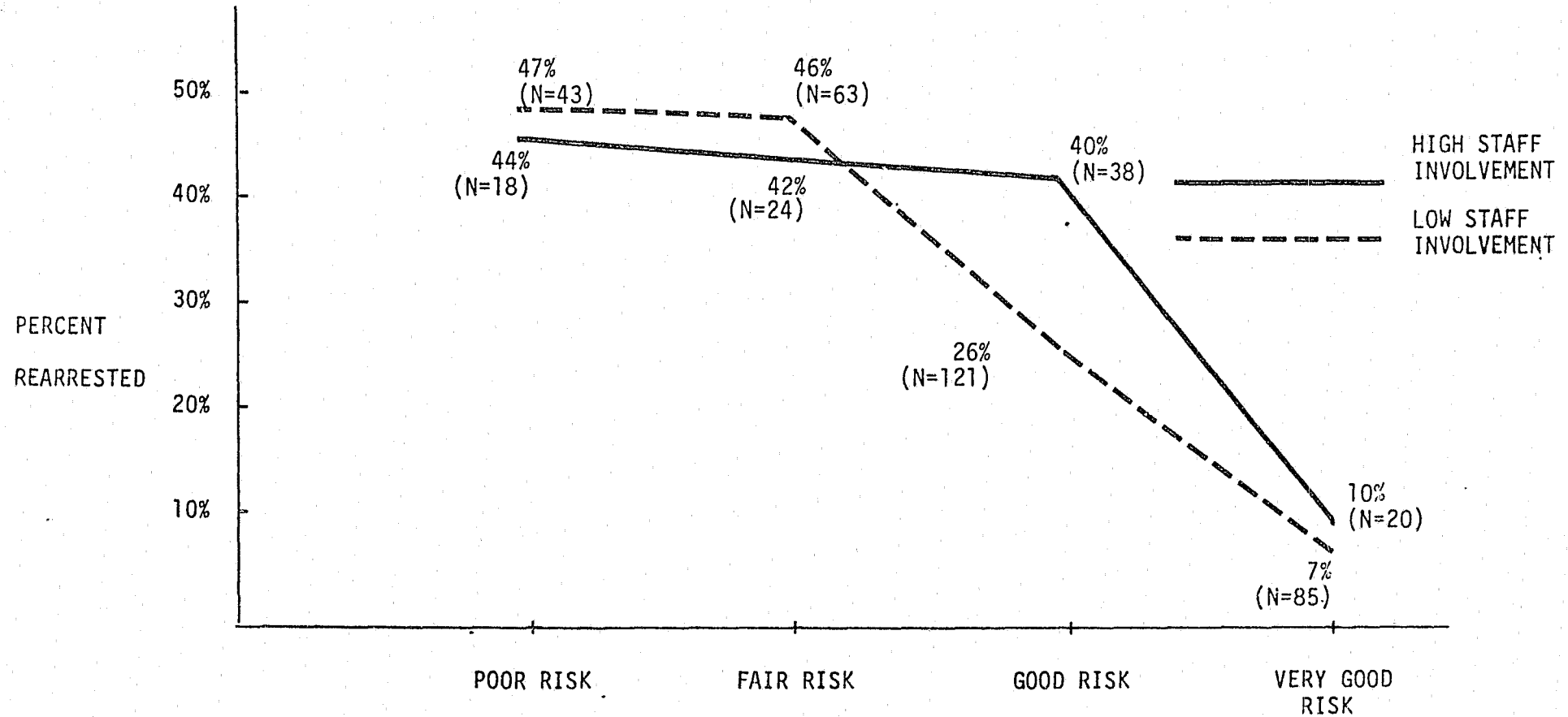
Percent Rearrested or Warrant Issued for Technical Violation
by Salient Factor Score Category at Six Months After Release



HIGH VS LOW INVOLVEMENT: N.S.
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE: $P < .001$
INTERACTION: N.S.

Figure 4

Percent Rearrested or Warrant Issued for Technical Violation
by Salient Factor Score Category at Twelve Months After Release



HIGH VS LOW INVOLVEMENT: N.S.
SALIENT FACTOR SCORE: $P < .001$
INTERACTION: N.S.

community) and is not found with alternative measures of criminal behavior such as the rate of rearrest.

These results lead to the somewhat incongruous suggestion that greater amounts of service provided by CTC staff do not reduce criminal behavior for most offenders but may have a negative effect on measures of employment. The question, however, is not solely one of amount of service. While the low staff involvement centers are offering less service as measured by such variables as hours of counseling, the service offered may be of a different nature. The programs in the low staff involvement centers, at least implicitly, are designed primarily to provide opportunities for offenders. Offenders are provided economic support in the form of food and housing and are given the time (with some assistance from staff) to find employment and a place to live if needed.

The high staff involvement centers give more emphasis to enhancing skills (employment skills and interpersonal skills) and dealing with personal problems. The primary tools used are group and individual counseling sessions. The data suggest that for most offenders, short term support in the form of food and housing with less intervention on the part of staff is more effective. If a treatment approach involving intense interaction on the part of CTC staff is effective, it is for those more likely to commit a new crime. This indicates the need for classification in the CTC with staff time directed towards the poorest risks.

JAMES BECK
RICHARD SEITER

AUGUST, 1978

FOOTNOTES

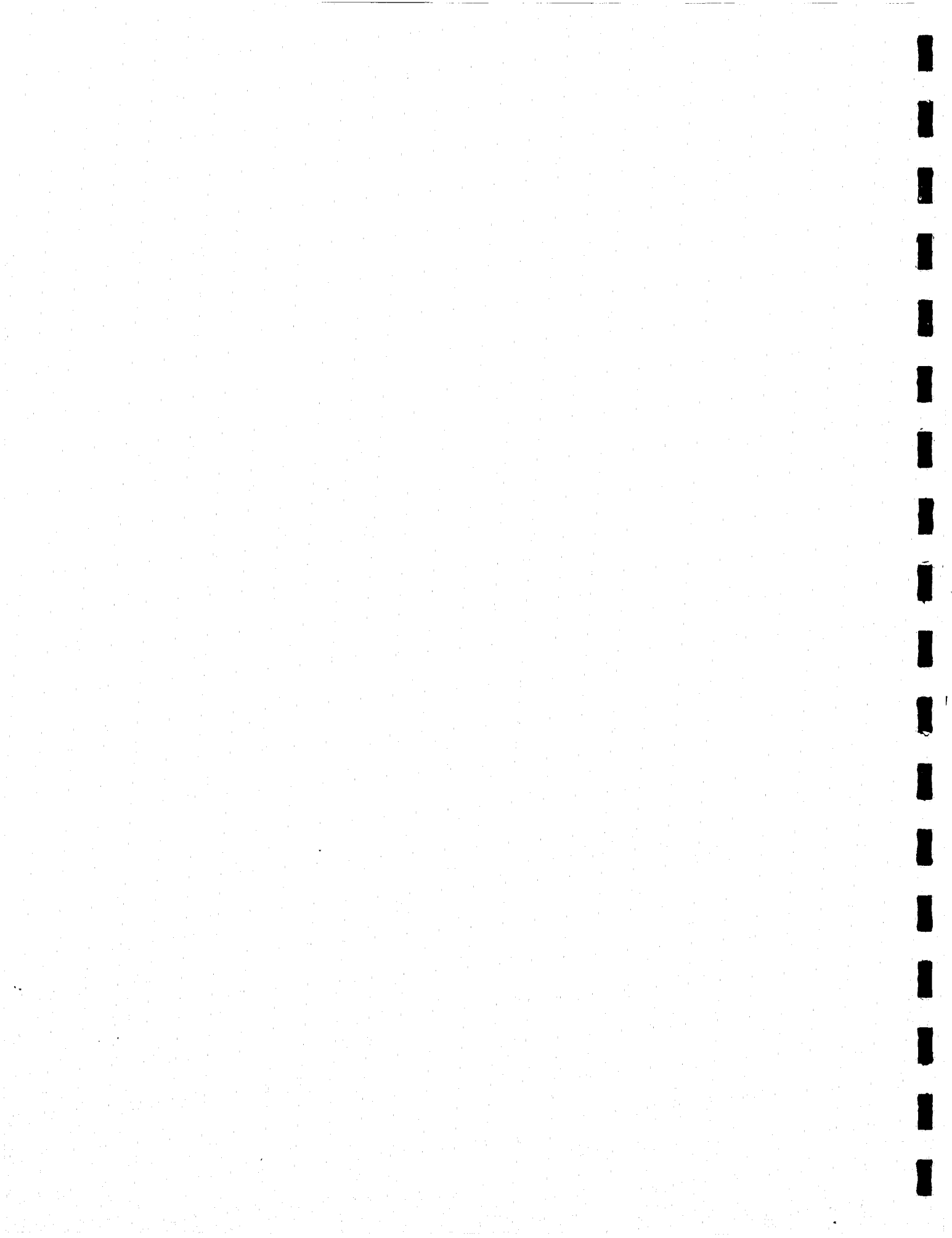
- 1/ Since the time of the study, the number of facilities available to the Bureau has increased. As of July, 1978, there were 11 federally operated and 392 federally contracted CTCs.
- 2/ If a probation officer could not be located, criminal behavior data was collected from the FBI. For these cases, data on positive adjustment was not available.

REFERENCES

Hoffman, P. and Beck, J. (1974). "Parole Decision-Making: A Salient Factor Score." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Fall, 1974.

Seiter, R. (1977). "Evaluating Federal Community Treatment Centers: A Project Overview". Report One, Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.

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COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

PROJECT REPORT SIX

"RESIDENT NEEDS AND AMOUNT OF SERVICE PROVIDED"

If Community Treatment Centers (CTCs) are to help prepare individuals for return to the community, they must meet certain resident needs. The philosophy behind halfway houses is that a transition period is needed during which a resident can find a suitable job and housing, re-establish or improve family relationships and be guided to community resources which can assist the resident after his release from custody.

This report examines degree of resident needs and the extent to which the CTCs succeed in helping residents meet those needs.

METHOD

The sample for the study includes referrals to selected CTCs between May 1, 1976 and September 15, 1976. Referrals include both direct commitments to the CTC and transfers from federal prisons (for a complete description of the sample see Seiter, 1977).

In order to assess the needs of residents, level of need was rated in a number of areas (see Appendix A). Problem areas rated included need to find employment, accumulate savings, improve relationship with family, resist returning to crime, reduce anxiety about release, find housing, and overcome any drug or alcohol problems. Degree of need in these areas was rated at entry into the CTC (by both residents and staff); at 30 days and 60 days into the program (rated by staff only); and at exit from the CTC (rated by residents and staff). At exit, however, only those successfully completing the CTC program were included in this analysis.^{1/}

In addition to level of need, the amount of services (e.g., hours of counseling, number of employment contacts, etc.) received by residents were measured at 30 days into the program and again at 60 days into the program. (Residents removed from the program before 30 days are excluded from this analysis.)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

A. In What Areas Do Residents Have the Greatest Need?

Staff consistently rate resident needs higher than do the residents themselves. (Differences are statistically significant in all areas except need to increase level of education.) Although overall, staff perceive a higher degree of need, rankings of need by residents and staff are similar (see Table 1). The three greatest areas of need in the opinion of staff are need to accumulate savings, need to find employment, and need to resist crime. Residents perceive the greatest needs to be accumulating savings, finding employment, and increasing education. Thus, both staff and residents are in agreement that the greatest needs are employment related--finding a job and saving some money.

Staff and residents both rate the lowest need area as overcoming an alcohol or drug problem; however, this ranking can be misleading. The average need is low because relatively few residents have a need in this area. For those who have a need, however, coping with those problems may be critical in terms of later adjustment in the community.

The area in which residents and staff disagree to the greatest extent is in the need to resist committing further crimes. Staff rank this as a high need area, while residents view it as low priority. This may reflect the fact that CTC staff are much more attuned to protecting the community.

B. Do Residents With Higher Need Levels Receive More Service Than Those With Lower Need Levels?

In most areas, residents with higher need levels receive significantly more service at both 30 and 60 days into the CTC programs (see Tables 2-6). The most notable exception was the hours of vocational training offered residents. In this area, high need residents did not receive significantly greater assistance. In other areas high need residents did receive greater help. For example, residents with a high need to find employment had an average of 4.4 employment contacts through the CTC compared to 1.9 contacts for low need residents ($p < .01$). Likewise, residents with a high need to overcome an alcohol problem, after 60 days in the program had received an average of 3.4 hours of counseling in the CTC compared to .4 hours for low need residents ($p < .001$).

C. How Do Needs At Exit From The CTC Compare With Needs At Entry?

A possible measure of the effectiveness of services being provided can be derived from the perceptions of need at entry versus exit. If need levels are lower at exit, that may be a sign of program effectiveness. For this analysis, "average need level" was reported for three areas: 1) job-related, 2) personal problems and 3) health-related.^{2/} The data included only those who successfully completed the CTC program.

The results show that both staff and residents reported a significant reduction in all three need areas from entry to exit (see Figures 1 and 2). Staff and residents both perceived the greatest reduction in need in the job-related area. More moderate reductions were found in the personal problem and health-related areas.

SUMMARY

Two major conclusions can be drawn from this report. One conclusion is that residents with greater needs are receiving significantly greater amounts of service in most need areas than residents with lower need levels. Secondly, both residents and staff agree that the most critical needs for CTC referrals are in the job-related area. This is also the area in which residents and staff both report the greatest improvement by the time the offender leaves the CTC to return to the free community. Thus, in the employment area, CTCs seem to be doing their job well. There is further evidence of this in a previous report in this series (see Beck and Seiter, 1978) which showed that CTC referrals have better employment records after release compared to offenders released from federal institutions directly to the community.

HARRIET LEBOWITZ

August, 1978

TABLE 1. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
FIELD STUDY

MEAN ENTRY NEED LEVELS,¹ ACCORDING
TO STAFF AND RESIDENTS

| CATEGORY | STAFF | RESIDENTS |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| <u>JOB-RELATED</u> | | |
| 1. Job Skills | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| 2. Employment | 5.7* | 4.6* |
| 3. Work Habits | 5.1 | 1.9 |
| 4. Savings | 6.4* | 4.9* |
| 5. Education | 4.2 | 4.0* |
| <u>PERSONAL PROBLEMS</u> | | |
| 1. Get Along | 3.6 | 1.2** |
| 2. Reduce Anxiety | 3.7 | 2.2 |
| 3. Resist Crime | 5.5* | 1.3 |
| 4. Raise Confidence | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| 5. Family | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| 6. Housing | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| <u>HEALTH</u> | | |
| 1. Medical-Psychological | 2.2** | 1.4 |
| 2. Alcohol | 1.5** | .5** |
| 3. Drug | 2.4** | .8** |

¹ Need levels are rated on a scale from 0-9, 0 indicating no need and 9 indicating maximum need.

* Highest need level

** Lowest need level

TABLE 2. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY
 MEAN AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE CONTACTS, BY NEED TO FIND
 SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT AT ENTRY (ACCORDING TO STAFF)

| | MEAN OF TOTAL | MEAN LOWER NEED ¹ RESIDENTS | MEAN OF HIGHER NEED ² RESIDENTS | T-TEST SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL |
|---|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Employment Assistance Contacts as of 30 Days in Program | 2.8 (N=595) | 1.1 (N=157) | 3.4 (N=438) | .001 |
| Employment Assistance Contacts as of 60 Days in Program | 3.8 (N=520) | 1.9 (N=141) | 4.4 (N=379) | .01 |

¹ Lower Need = 0-3 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

² Higher Need = 4-9 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

TABLE 3. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY
 MEAN AMOUNT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING, BY NEED TO UPGRADE JOB SKILLS
 AT ENTRY (ACCORDING TO STAFF)

| | MEAN OF TOTAL | MEAN LOWER NEED ¹ RESIDENTS | MEAN OF HIGHER NEED ² RESIDENTS | T-TEST SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL |
|---|--------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Vocational Training as of 30 Days in Program | 4.4 hrs (N=589) | 4.6 hrs (N=189) | 4.3 hrs (N=400) | Not Sig. |
| Vocational Training as of 60 Days in Program | 5.4 hrs (N=513) | 3.0 hrs (N=161) | 6.5 hrs (N=357) | Not Sig. |

¹Lower Need = 0-3 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

²Higher Need = 4-9 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

TABLE 4. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY
 MEAN AMOUNT OF SERVICE, BY NEED TO IMPROVE FAMILY SITUATION AT
 ENTRY (ACCORDING TO STAFF)

| | MEAN OF TOTAL | MEAN LOWER NEED ¹ RESIDENTS | MEAN HIGHER NEED ² RESIDENTS | T-TEST SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL |
|---|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Through 30 Days in Program | | | | |
| 1. Individual counseling | 2.4 hrs (N=584) | 2.0 hrs (N=246) | 2.8 hrs (N=338) | .01 |
| 2. Group counseling | .6 hrs (N=588) | .5 hrs (N=247) | .7 hrs (N=341) | Not Sig. |
| 3. Community Agency contacts | .2 contacts (N=592) | .1 contacts (N=249) | .3 contacts (N=343) | Not Sig. |
| 4. Resident-family combined counseling | .5 sessions (N=591) | .3 sessions (N=249) | .6 sessions (N=342) | .01 |
| B. Through 60 Days in Program | | | | |
| 1. Individual counseling | 4.0 hrs (N=510) | 3.5 hrs (N=220) | 4.3 hrs (N=290) | Not Sig. |
| 2. Group counseling | 1.1 hrs (N=513) | 1.0 hrs (N=221) | 1.1 hrs (N=292) | Not Sig. |
| 3. Community Agency contacts | .3 contacts (N=516) | .1 contacts (N=223) | .4 contacts (N=293) | Not Sig. |
| 4. Resident-family combined counseling | .7 sessions (N=516) | .5 sessions (N=223) | .9 sessions (N=293) | .01 |

¹Lower Need = 0-3 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

²Higher Need = 4-9 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

TABLE 5. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

MEAN AMOUNT OF SERVICE, BY NEED TO OVERCOME ALCOHOL PROBLEM AT ENTRY
(ACCORDING TO STAFF)

| | MEAN OF TOTAL | MEAN OF LOWER NEED ¹ RESIDENTS | MEAN OF HIGHER NEED ² RESIDENTS | T-TEST SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| A. Through 30 Days in Program | | | | |
| 1. CTC Counseling | .6 hrs (N=593) | .2 hrs (N=498) | 2.6 hrs (N=95) | .001 |
| 2. Community Agency contacts | .3 hrs (N=597) | .1 hrs (N=500) | 1.5 hrs (N=97) | .001 |
| B. Through 60 Days in Program | | | | |
| 1. CTC Counseling | .8 hrs (N=519) | .4 hrs (N=445) | 3.4 hrs (N=74) | .001 |
| 2. Community Agency contacts | .5 hrs (N=522) | .2 hrs (N=447) | 2.2 hrs (N=75) | .001 |

¹Lower Need = 0-3 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

²Higher Need = 4-9 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

TABLE 6. COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

MEAN AMOUNT OF SERVICE, BY NEED TO OVERCOME A DRUG PROBLEM AT ENTRY
(ACCORDING TO STAFF)

| | MEAN OF TOTAL | MEAN OF LOWER NEED ¹ RESIDENTS | MEAN OF HIGHER NEED ² RESIDENTS | T-TEST SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL |
|---|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| A. Through 30 Days in Program | | | | |
| 1. CTC Counseling | 1.4 hrs (N=590) | .6 hrs (N=395) | 3.0 hrs (N=195) | .001 |
| 2. Community Agency Counseling | .6 hrs (N=593) | .2 hrs (N=396) | 1.6 hrs (N=197) | .001 |
| B. Through 60 Days in Program | | | | |
| 1. CTC Counseling | 2.2 hrs (N=516) | 1.0 hrs (N=350) | 4.8 hrs (N=166) | .001 |
| 2. Community Agency Counseling | 1.3 hrs (N=518) | .4 hrs (N=351) | 3.1 hrs (N=167) | .001 |

¹ Lower Need = 0-3 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

² Higher Need = 4-9 on a scale in which 0 indicates no need and 9 indicates maximum need.

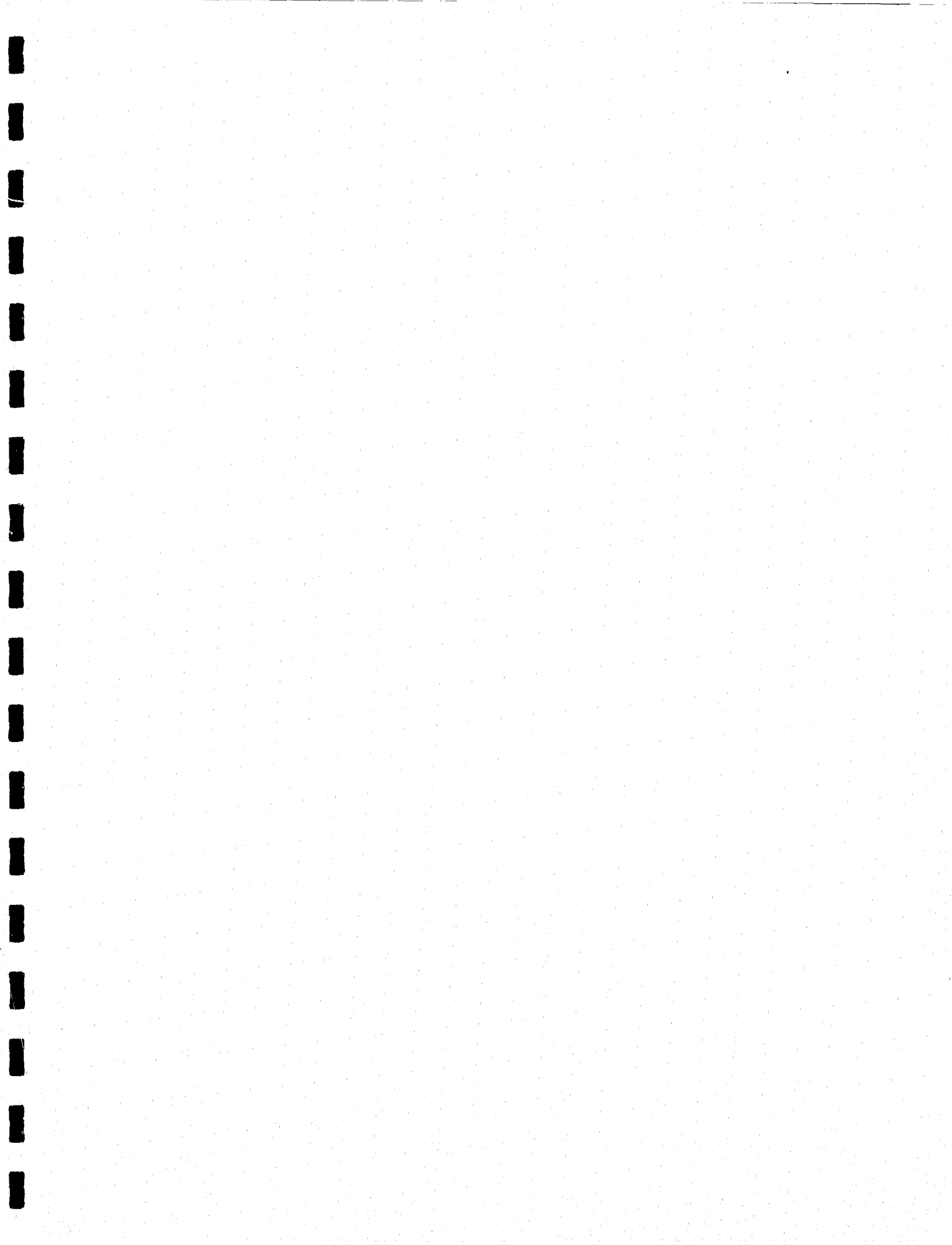
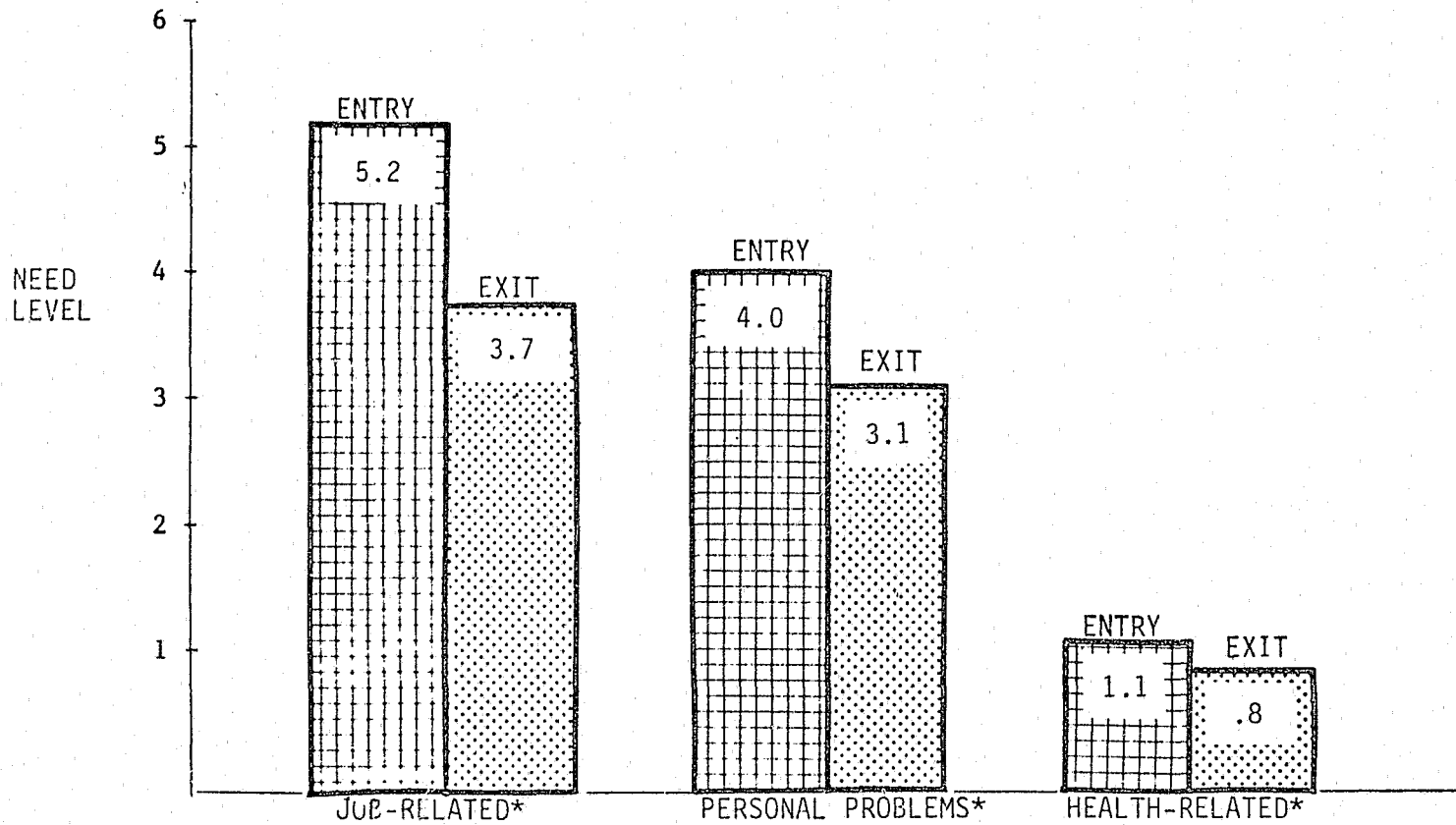


FIGURE 1

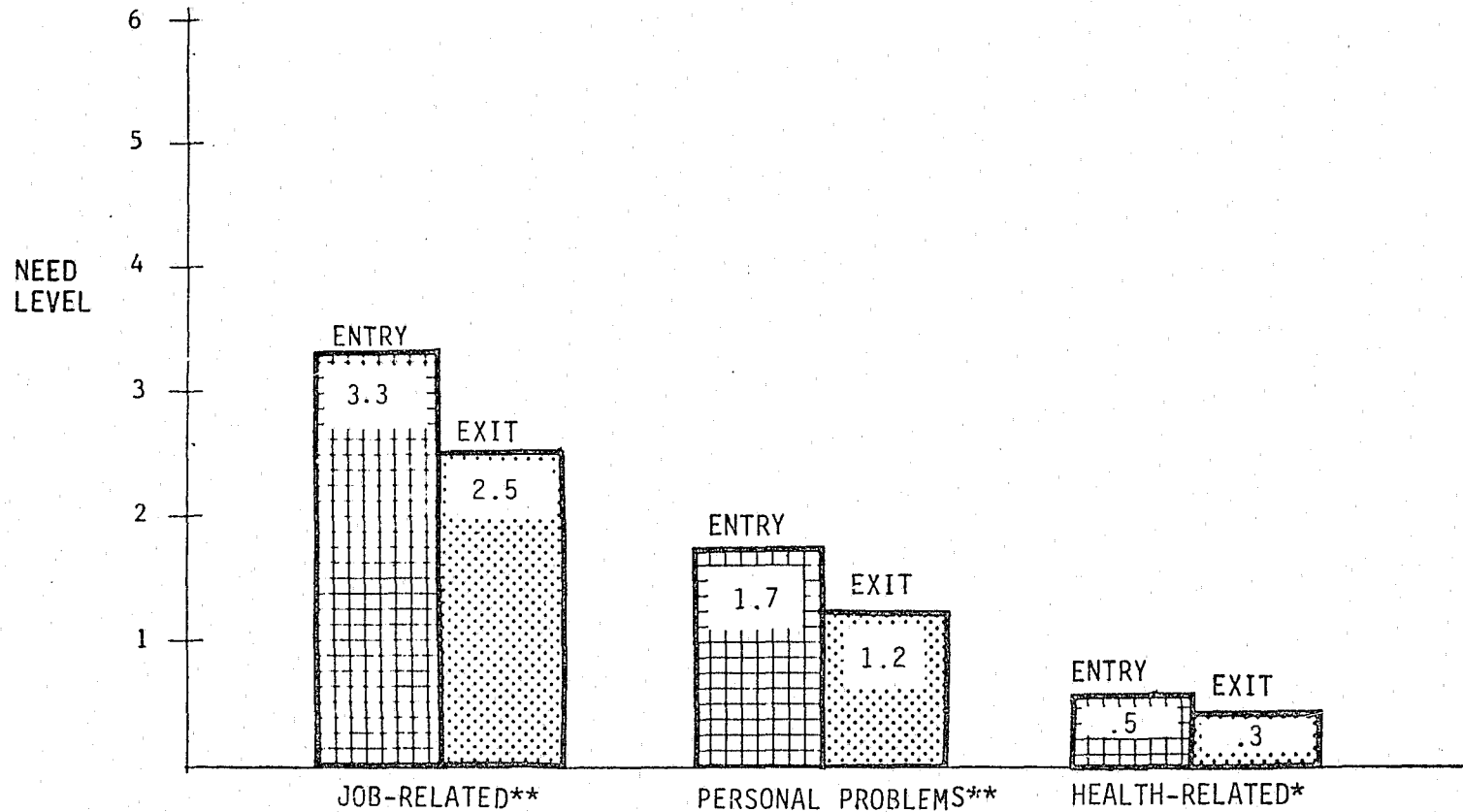
STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF NEED LEVEL] AT ENTRY INTO AND EXIT FROM THE PROGRAM



* Differences between entry and exit are significant at the .001 level.
1 Need level is based on a scale of 0-9; 9 indicates maximum need.

FIGURE 2

RESIDENT PERCEPTIONS OF NEED LEVEL¹ AT ENTRY INTO AND EXIT FROM THE PROGRAM



* Differences between entry and exit are significant at the .01 level.
** Differences between entry and exit are significant at the .001 level.
1 Need level is based on a scale of 0-9; 9 indicates maximum need.

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Program failure was defined as an arrest for a new offense while residing in the CTC, escape from the CTC, or return to the institution for misconduct while in the CTC.
- 2/ Table I presents the list of individual items which make up the three need areas, with the exception that "need to find suitable housing" is excluded from the "Personal Problems" area.

REFERENCES

- Beck, J. and Seiter, R. (1978). "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Federal Community Treatment Centers." Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.
- Seiter, R. (1977). "Evaluating Federal Community Treatment Centers: A Project Overview." Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.

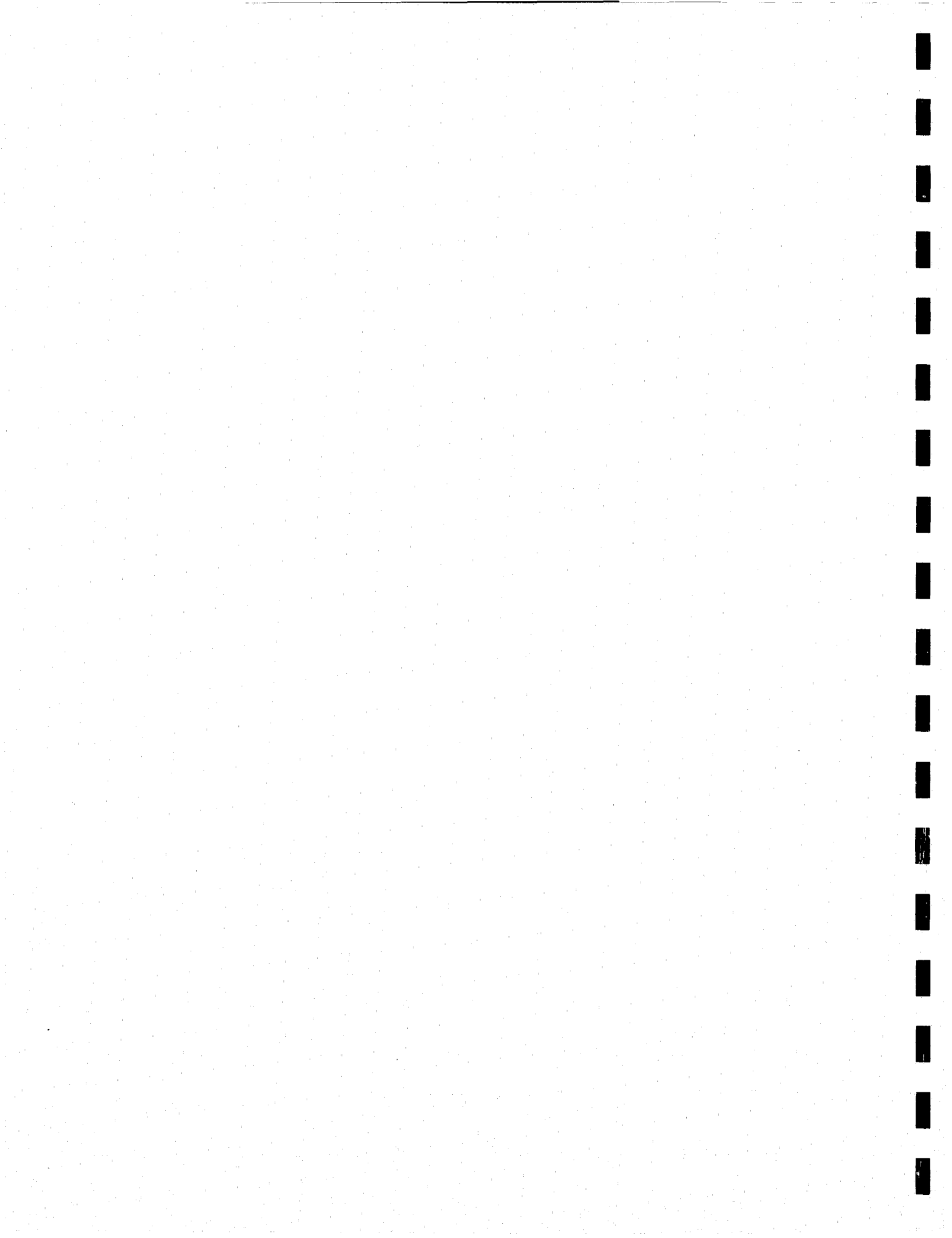
APPENDIX A

NEED AREAS RATED BY RESIDENTS AND STAFF

| NEED OBJECTIVE | DEGREE OF NEED RATING |
|--|--------------------------|
| Upgrade job skills | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Find suitable employment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Develop stable work habits | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improve family situation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Increase level of Education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Make new friends who don't commit crimes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Correct medical or psychological conditions that limit ability to make it (except alcohol and drug problems) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Overcome alcohol problem | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Overcome drug problem | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| NEED OBJECTIVE | DEGREE OF NEED RATING |
|---|--------------------------|
| Become financially responsible/accumulate savings | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Improve ability to get along with people | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Reduce anxiety (being up-tight) about release | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Increase ability to resist committing crimes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Raise resident's confidence in himself | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Find suitable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> |

0 = No Need
 1-3 = Minimum Need
 4-6 = Moderate Need
 7-9 = Maximum Need



COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER FIELD STUDY

PROJECT REPORT SEVEN

"BACKGROUND FACTORS AND POST-RELEASE OUTCOME"

It is useful for program planners to have information on which types of offenders are most likely to benefit from the CTC experience. An earlier report (Beck and Seiter, 1978) examined measures of criminal behavior in relation to risk of recidivism measured by the Salient Factor Score developed by the U. S. Parole Commission. The Salient Factor Score considers information related primarily to prior record in order to predict recidivism after release. The results showed that referral to a CTC did not result in less post-release criminal behavior for either high risk or low risk individuals. In a further effort to determine which subsets of offenders are most likely to benefit from the CTC experience, the present report examines other inmate characteristics not measured by the Salient Factor Score. It also analyzes risk as measured by a revision of the Salient Factor Score.

METHOD

The Community Treatment Center Field Study examined referrals to selected CTCs between May 1, 1976 and September 15, 1976 who successfully completed the program. The sample included both direct commitments and institutional transfers to CTCs. The CTC subjects were compared against a Control group consisting of releasees from federal institutions between June, 1976 and December 1976 who were not referred to a CTC. For the present report, only those released on parole or probation supervision were studied (CTC: N=442; Control: N=338). For a complete description of the overall study design, see Seiter (1977).

Two measures of post-release outcome were used: recidivism and a measure of offense severity. Recidivism was defined as an arrest for a new offense or a warrant issued for a technical violation. Offense severity was a cumulative score for all arrests during the follow-up period. For example, theft was given a score of four, armed robbery a six, and homicide a nine. For both measures, arrests for minor offenses such as traffic violations, drunk, or disorderly conduct were excluded. Outcome was measured at twelve months after release from the CTC (CTC group) or after release from prison (Control group).

Because the CTC subjects had more extensive prior records than the Control group, an analysis of covariance design was used to control for difference in risk between the groups. Risk was measured by the Salient Factor Score.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

A previous study of CTC referrals (U. S. Bureau of Prisons, 1975) found that marijuana users and persons with no prior commitments tended to do better without a CTC experience. Analysis of other groups such as narcotic and alcohol abusers or members of a racial minority showed no significant differences in post-release outcome between CTC and non-CTC referrals. Possible background differences, however, between CTC and non-CTC participants were not controlled for.

RESULTS - BACKGROUND VARIABLES

All results reported are adjusted for Salient Factor Score. Most of the variables examined (see Appendices A and B) showed no statistically significant differences on measures of criminal behavior between CTC and non-CTC referrals. For example, post-release outcome did not vary by marital status, sex, education, or age when comparing the CTC and Control groups.

Significant differences were found, however, for two variables: race and prison punishment. Prison punishment was defined as any sanction for misconduct while in the institution except for "reprimand." The results indicated that non-white offenders and offenders who have received some type of prison punishment showed a higher rate of criminal activity if referred to a CTC. In the case of race, however, the difference was statistically significant only for percent rearrested and not for a measure of the severity of any new arrests.

For example, non-white offenders referred to a CTC showed a rearrest rate of 31% compared to 21% for non-white offenders released directly to the community. White offenders, on the other hand, showed a rearrest rate of 23% if referred to a CTC and 24% if not referred to a CTC. The interaction between race and CTC referral was significant at the .05 level. In the case of prison punishment, offenders who had received some punishment showed a rearrest rate of 40% if referred to a CTC and 23% if not referred. Offenders with no incidence of prison punishment showed a rearrest rate of 25% if referred to a CTC and 23% if not referred. Again, the interaction between prison punishment and CTC referral was significant at the .05 level.

Although not reported here, post-release employment data were also analyzed. The results showed that CTC referral was equally effective for all groups examined (e.g., employment measures did not vary by sex, race, age or marital status). Similar to the results reported in Project Report Four (Beck and Seiter, 1978), all groups examined tended to show better employment records in the community if referred to a CTC.

RESULTS - LEVEL OF RISK

It had previously been reported (Beck and Seiter, 1978) that referral to a CTC did not significantly affect post-release criminal behavior either overall

or by level of risk measured by the Salient Factor Score. The results, however, "tended" to indicate that the worst risk offenders showed less criminal activity if referred to a CTC but that less risky offenders showed more criminal behavior. This finding is accentuated, however, if the Salient Factor Score is revised to the extent of replacing the parole violation item (offender receives one point if he has never had his parole revoked)^{1/} with an item measuring time free in the community (offender receives one point if he has had more than 18 months free in the community).^{2/} The findings for the revised prediction device (see Table 1) show stronger evidence that CTC referral results in less criminal activity for those most likely to commit a new crime but more criminal behavior for less risky offenders. This finding, termed an "interaction", is significant at the .001 level.

TABLE 1. CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT TWELVE MONTHS AFTER RELEASE^a

| | | POOR RISK | FAIR RISK | GOOD RISK | VERY GOOD RISK |
|---|---------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Severity Score ^b | CTC | 3.78 (N=55) | 2.94 (N=86) | 1.95 (N=166) | .82 (N=107) |
| | CONTROL | 6.19 (N=27) | 1.91 (N=42) | 1.28 (N=121) | .46 (N=128) |
| Interaction: $p < .001$ | | | | | |
| Percent Rearrested (or Warrant Issued) | CTC | 44% (N=55) | 44% (N=86) | 29% (N=167) | 9% (N=107) |
| | CONTROL | 70% (N=27) | 24% (N=42) | 20% (N=123) | 8% (N=128) |
| Interaction: $p < .001$ | | | | | |

^aRisk is measured by a revision of the Salient Factor Score.

^bHigher score indicates greater severity.

CONCLUSIONS

When Salient Factor Score was controlled for, none of the individual background variables examined, such as age or education, showed that CTC referral resulted in less criminal activity. There was evidence that offenders who incurred some punishment while in prison and non-white offenders may do worse if referred to a CTC. The evidence for race, however, is tenuous in that the interaction between race and CTC referral, while significant, was borderline for the arrest criteria and was not significant at all when the severity of the arrest was considered. Even the differences for the rate of rearrest were not significant if only institutional transfers to CTCs were considered and direct commitments were excluded.

There was additional evidence, however, that offenders with the highest risk of recidivism may engage in less criminal activity if referred to a CTC. This has policy implications, of course, as to who should be sent to a Community Treatment Center. Those most likely to be rearrested are also those likely to show a reduction in criminal behavior if placed in a CTC. Less risky groups show no reduction in either offense severity or recidivism following a halfway house experience and in some cases are doing worse than offenders not referred to a CTC.

HARRIET LEBOWITZ
JAMES BECK

SEPTEMBER, 1978

FOOTNOTES

¹Subject does not receive the point if he was convicted of a new offense while on parole even if parole is not revoked.

²Subject also receives the point if he has no previous incarcerations.

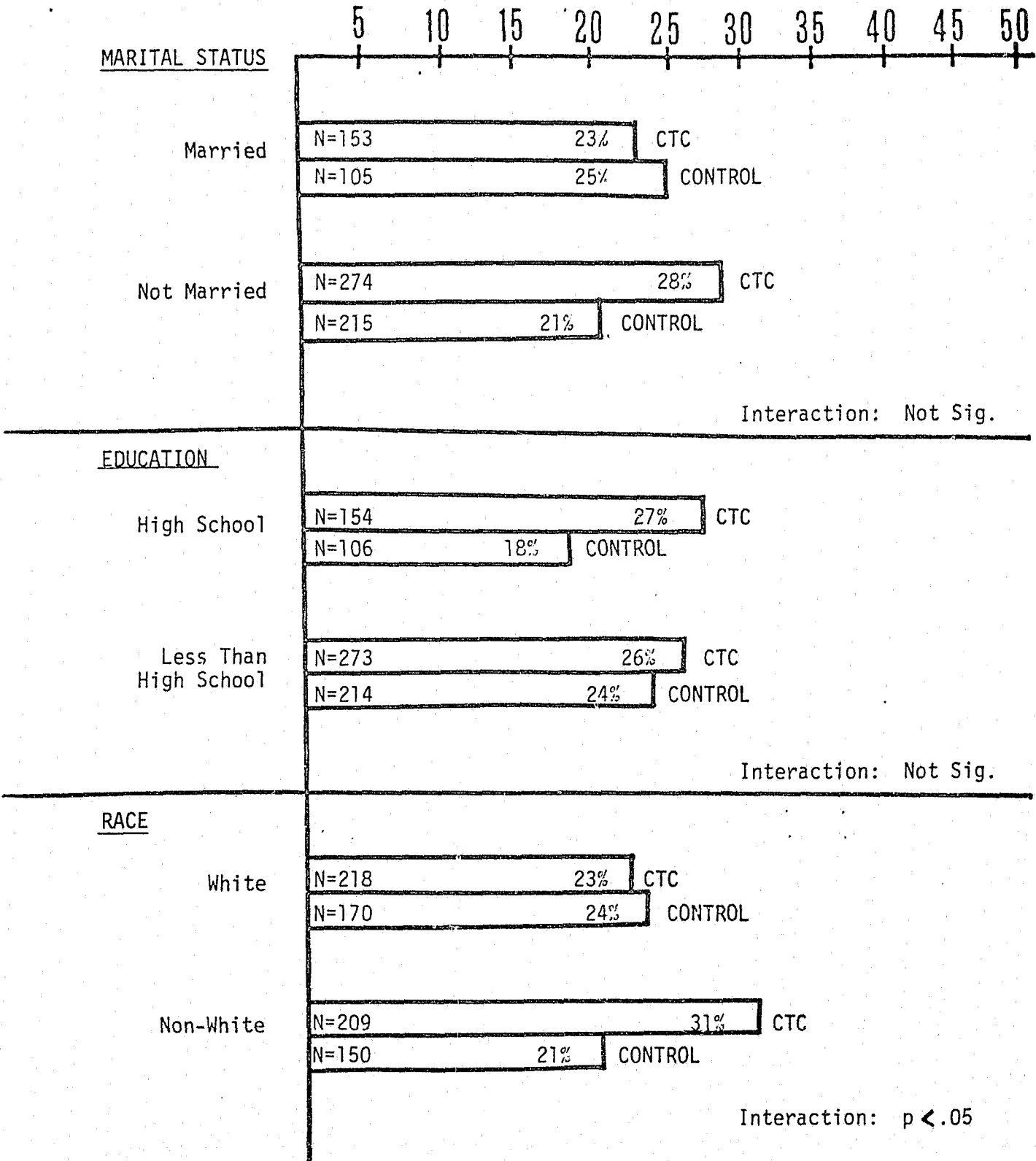
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Beck, J. and Seiter, R. (1978). "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Federal Community Treatment Centers". Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.

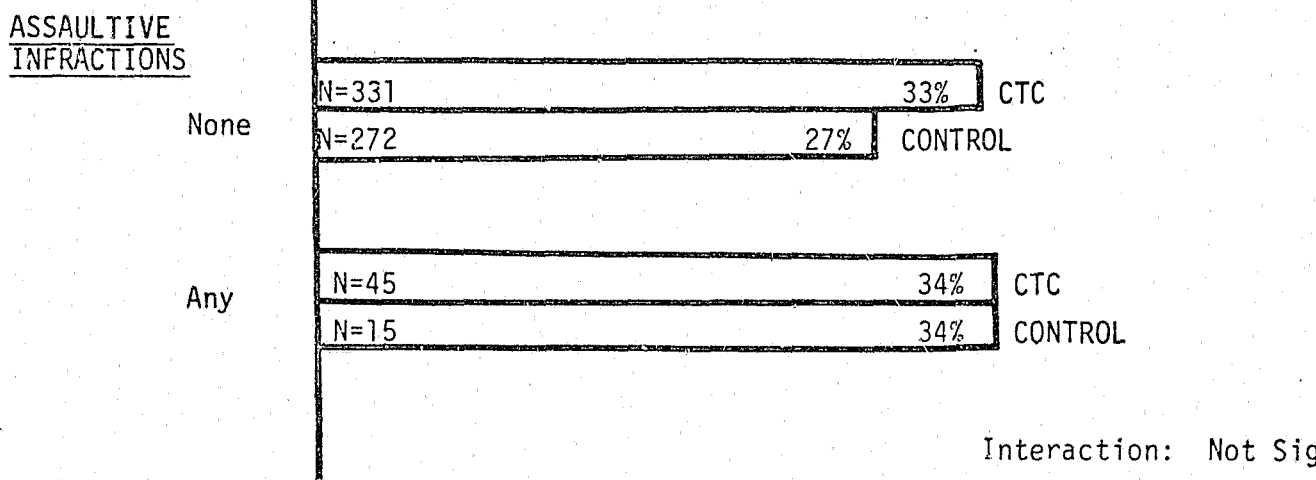
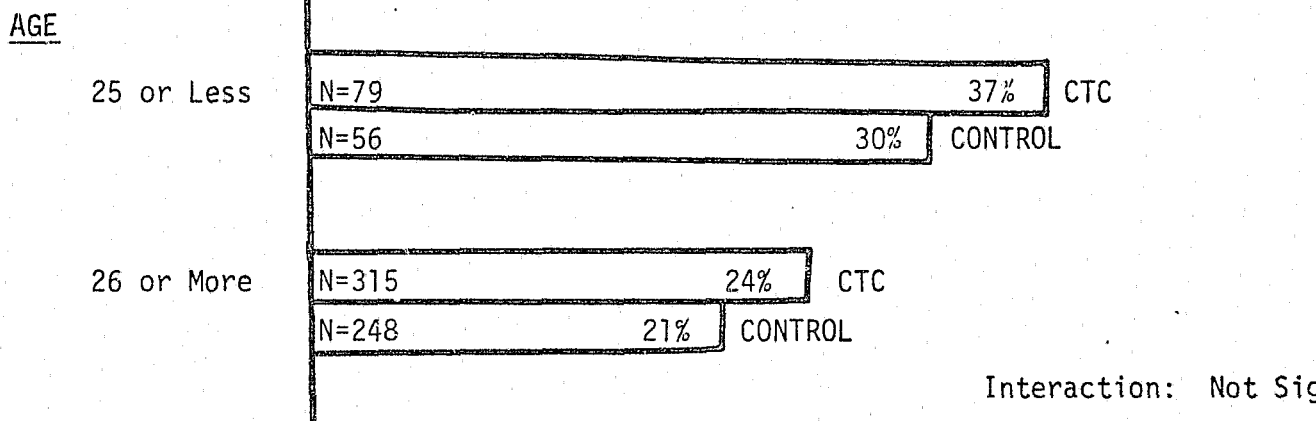
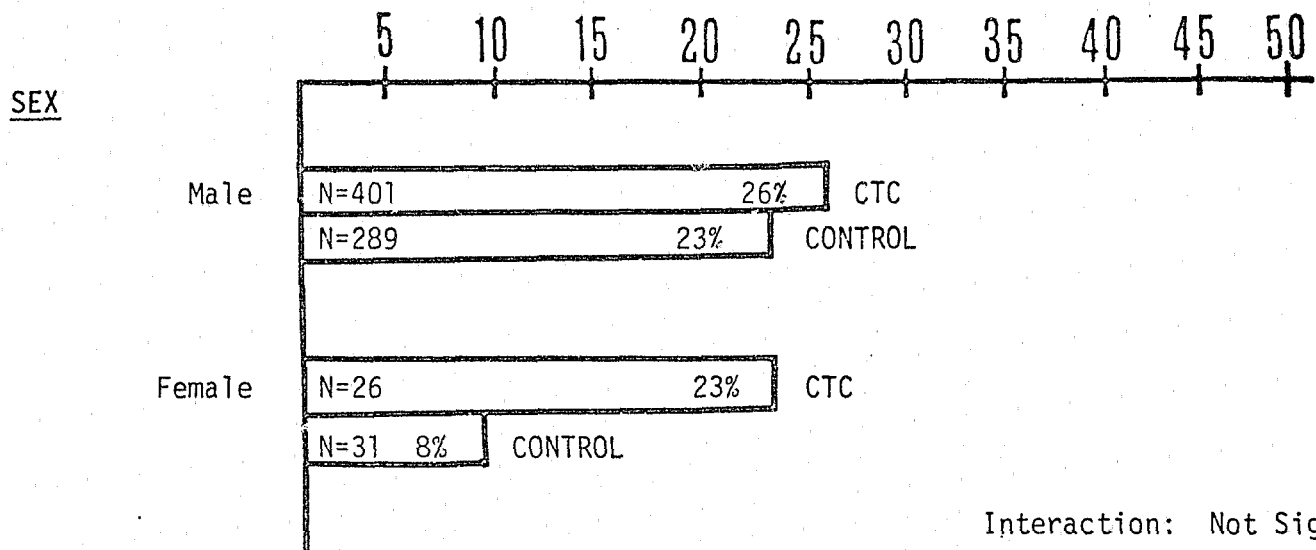
Seiter, R. (1977). "Evaluating Federal Community Treatment Centers: A Project Overview". Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.

U. S. Bureau of Prisons (1975). "CTC Participation and Post-Release Success". Office of Research, United States Bureau of Prisons.

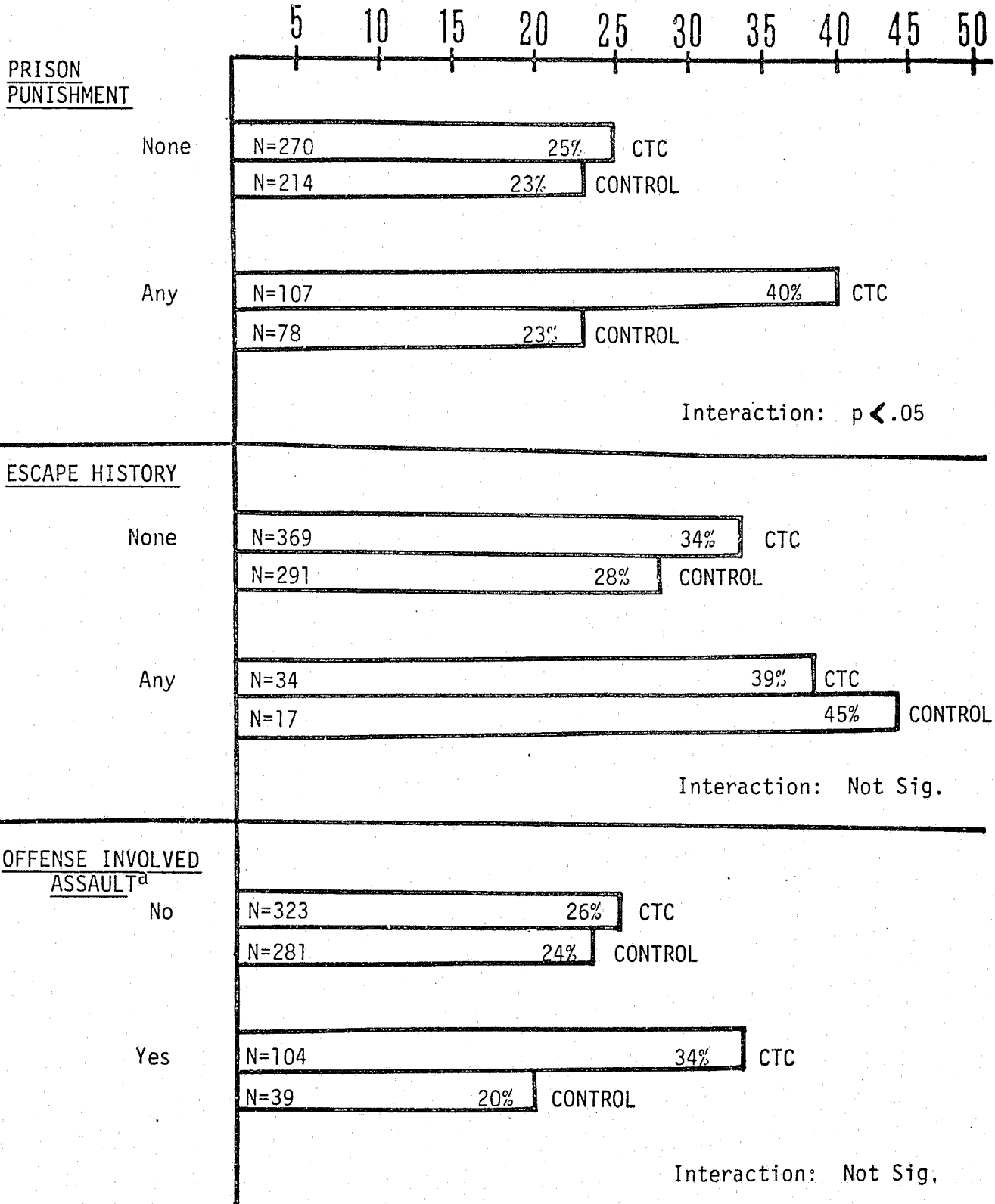
APPENDIX A
 PERCENT REARRESTED AT TWELVE MONTHS CONTROLLING
 FOR SALIENT FACTOR SCORE



APPENDIX A (CONT.)



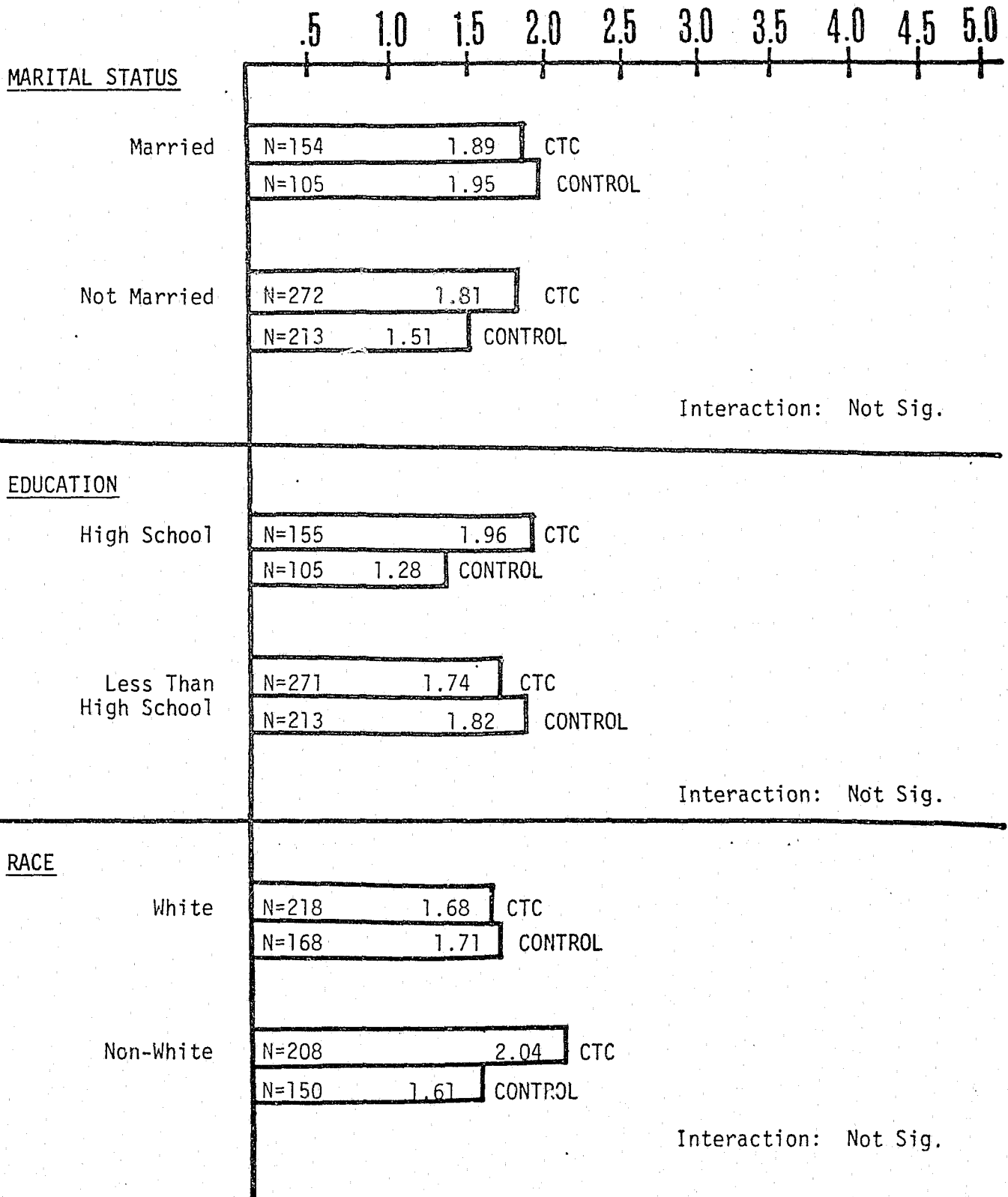
APPENDIX A (CONT.)



^aInjury or use of a weapon.

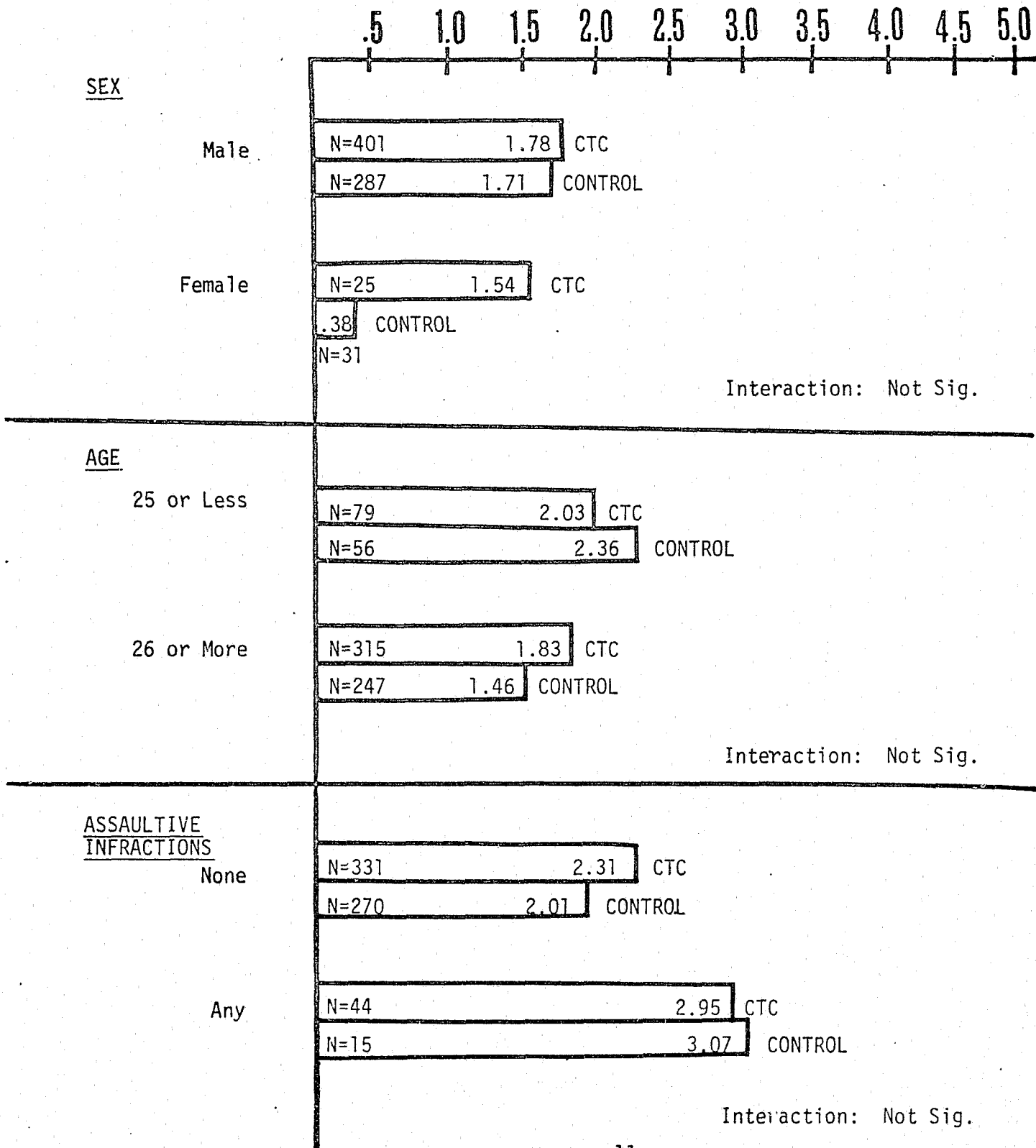
APPENDIX B

OFFENSE SEVERITY AT TWELVE MONTHS
CONTROLLING FOR SALIENT FACTOR SCORE^a

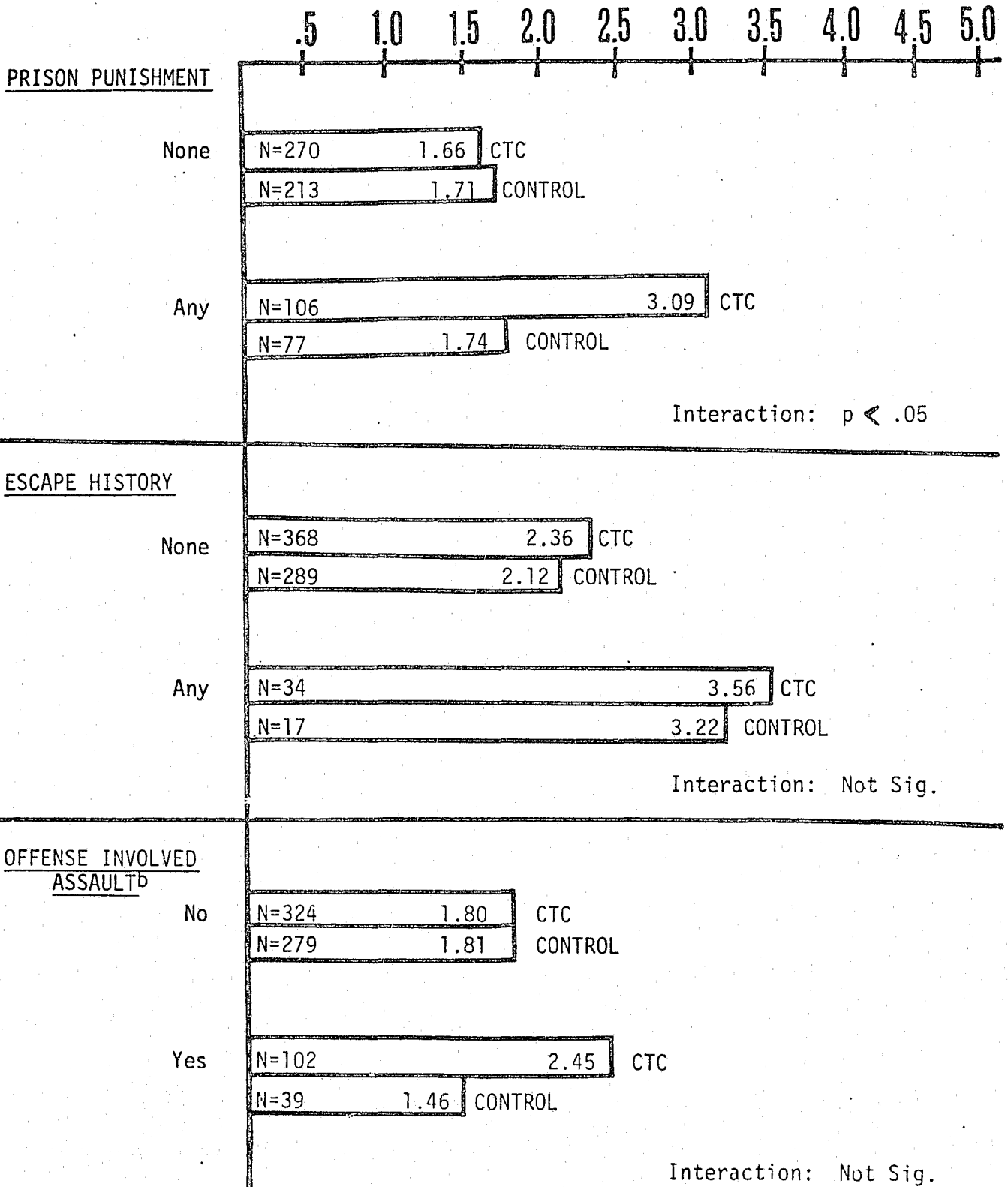


^aHigher score indicates higher severity.

APPENDIX B (CONT.)



APPENDIX B (CONT.)



^bInjury or use of a weapon



END