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ERRATA

Page 1: Under APPENDICES

for: "A. Conference - Citizen Power in Criminal Justice"  
read: "A1. Conference - Citizen Power in Criminal Justice  
A2. Conference - Understanding Community-Based Corrections."

Page 64: Missing footnote - Drs. Mallar and Thornton are research  
economists at Mathematica Policy Research.

Page 65: Correct spelling of co-author's name is Craig V. D. Thornton.

EVALUATION OF AN ENRICHED PROBATION PROGRAM  
PROJECT START

(Demonstration Phase: January, 1976 - February, 1978  
in Detroit and Wayne County, Michigan)

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I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT START

In May of 1976 the General Accounting Office issued a report entitled, State and County Probation: Systems in Crisis. The report documented the high failure rate of individuals sentenced to probation and suggested that probation programs might be improved by paying greater attention to systematically diagnosing client needs and increasing service delivery based upon these assessments. While initiated prior to the publication of the GAO report, Project START addresses itself to these and other hypothetical shortcomings in the probation system.

In July 1974, Martha Wylie, a community leader, obtained planning grant funds to design a demonstration project offering extensive services to probationers. Along with a core group and the advice of city, agency and justice system committees she designed and proposed a program of services, at that time called Probation Services Project. The Center for Urban Studies/Wayne State University was invited to concomitantly spend that planning year designing the project evaluation. The actual demonstration project began intake of its first clients in February, 1976, and terminated services under its grants from L.E.A.A. on February 28, 1978. The design included a third year for the evaluation component, to terminate with the analysis included in this report. Further, START has continued servicing probationers, although with different emphasis, under contract to the Michigan Department of Corrections. The present report covers only the L.E.A.A. demonstration portion of Project START. No comments or analysis included herein should be extended to START as it currently functions.

Project START was a citizen-initiated, community-based corrections program. The demonstration project was designed to offer a broad spectrum of social services and community support to non-violent felonious property offenders. Probationers were drawn from Detroit Recorder's Court, which has jurisdiction over criminal cases in the City of Detroit, and Wayne County Circuit Court, which has jurisdiction over cases in the remainder of Wayne County. START was a cooperative effort among law enforcement agencies and citizens.

The specific goals were<sup>1</sup>:

1. To show the superiority of an enriched probation program over incarceration for the non-violent property offender.
2. To reduce the repeat rate of the non-violent property offender in Wayne County, Michigan, who has been sentenced in court to probation.
3. To demonstrate that such enriched probation must be a cooperative effort between law enforcement officials and citizens.
4. To show an improved cost-benefit ratio for such enriched probation over incarceration.
5. To educate the community about crime causes and prevention by their involvement as volunteers, and by a community education program.
6. To help accelerate the trend toward enriched probation programming by the State Department of Corrections and the Legislature.

In order to achieve its goals, Project START was structured into four broad components:

1. In-house Functions

Project START employed a full-time staff of 11, who together constituted the core of Project operations and perform the five chief in-house functions:

Client Diagnosis: All eligible probationers (see Chapter II for a discussion of intake criteria) underwent a diagnostic interview and, in some cases, testing at the time of initial intake. This was supplemented by periodic case conferences involving Project staff, probation officers, and agency professionals. The purpose was to collect and up-date information necessary to provide individualized rehabilitative services to clients.

Service Brokerage: Once client assessment was completed, the Project provided for the prompt delivery of appropriate services to the probationer. This promptness was assured by paying for services on a contractual basis with a variety of professional helping agencies. The fact the Project purchased these services made these agencies directly accountable to the Project for their performance with Project clients. Because contracts expired annually, a review of each agency's effectiveness was required, and thus less effective agencies were dropped.

<sup>1</sup>Project START Fact Sheet

Employment: Project START maintained the employment service within its staff throughout most of the Project. This consisted of an employment specialist whose job was to match clients with existing job openings and to create job offers for clients by selling the concept of Project START to local employers of labor. For those clients who lack saleable job skills or who were handicapped, referrals for appropriate training were made.

Community Education: Given the centrality of community support in the START concept, Project's community relations expert managed media relations and community education functions. This included a newsletter and at least one large yearly meeting with participation from probationers, community and government leaders as well as justices and other persons from the justice system. (See Appendix A for the evaluations of these conferences.)

Training: Finally, the in-house staff was responsible for the training and education of agency representatives, probation officers, and community volunteer workers. The training varied from orientation sessions on the Project for probation officers and agency representatives, to skill training for community volunteers.

2. Probation Officers

Project START had a contractual agreement with Detroit Recorder's Court and Wayne County Circuit Court to assign probation officers to work exclusively with START clients. These officers carried caseloads of no more than 60 clients--about half the regular caseload. It was felt that reduced caseloads would lead to increased probation officer contact, which in turn would make for more personal attention to the client and his needs. Also, the officer would have more time to be actively involved with START staff in a team approach to rehabilitation.

3. Volunteers

In order to provide probationers with support and encouragement for attempts to alter their life-styles, the Project assigned one-to-one volunteers to some of its clients. Volunteers were recruited from such community groups as churches and civic organizations, and from media advertisements. All volunteers were trained by START staff in interpersonal skills and given an orientation to the criminal justice system and the Project. The role of the volunteer was to provide friendship and an example of stability. This component of the Project has undergone some change since its original conception. (See Chapter IV for further discussion.)

#### 4. The Committee Structure of Project START

Beyond those components which directly serve the clients, the Project maintained a superstructure of committees. While the specific functions varied, one purpose of these committees was to bring diverse interests, resources and talent together to enhance the operation of the program. They also provided a political and knowledge base which served to promote program acceptance.

The Steering Committee: This Committee served as the Project's board of directors. It consisted of a broad spectrum of community and professional interests and expertise (e.g. religious, academic, legal, etc.). In the planning phase of the Project, the Committee had principal responsibility for the design of Project START components. Once Project START commenced, the Steering Committee served to review program decisions and approved all contractual arrangements.

The Agency Advisory Committee: This Committee was composed of representatives from all agencies under contract to Project START. Meeting monthly, the purpose of this structure was to coordinate service delivery activities, and share information between service providers. In addition, it was assumed that the group format could generate more effort on START's behalf than might be expected if words in a contract were the sole basis for the relationship.

Business Labor Advisory Committee: This Committee was composed of over 20 representatives from business, labor and a city development commission. Its role was to introduce Project START to local business in order to sell the concept of community based probation with the hope of developing job placements for Project clients. Several job placements and training opportunities did come from employers represented on the Committee.

Community Volunteer Advisory Committee: This Committee was composed of leaders or representatives from the various community organizations from which volunteers were recruited. An important function of this Committee was the creation of a formal link between the Project and the community organizations in order to maintain interest, commitment and support.

The description and outline of Project START given above does not describe the structure at any particular point in time. Organizations are dynamic rather than static and Project START was no exception. Because of successes, failures and new information the various parts of the structure changed over time.

## II. EVALUATION DESIGN

### A. Model

The concern of Project START for evaluation has made it possible for the evaluation team to employ sophisticated research methods in measuring process and outcome effects. This is accomplished via a strategy notable in five respects:

1. The use of random assignment of probationers to Project START or to a regular probation control group. This is important because far too often programs have relied upon subjective impressions and post-hoc analyses to judge program effectiveness. Given the desire of program staff for success, subjective evaluations can be infused with wishful thinking. The use of random assignment techniques alleviated this problem by removing human predilection from the client selection process. Furthermore, the creation of two comparable groups except for the presence or absence of the project, allows for cause and effect inferences.
2. The use of a purposively selected group of parolees to allow approximate outcome comparisons between parolees and probationers.
3. The deployment of multivariate statistical methods to generate a predictive model of the various outcomes enriched probation is likely to have on clients of differing characteristics. We are not asking, in short, merely whether Project START works or doesn't work; rather, we wish to discover what kinds of effects, if any, Project START had on the various classes of clients served.
4. The use of a post-treatment interview of a sample of Project START and control probationers to gather attitudinal and evaluation data. These data were used for a consumer analysis to assess the clients' experiences with service providers.
5. Though not a measurement technique, the evaluation procedure featured ongoing process feedback to the program regarding its internal functioning. Often program evaluation involves little more than outcome data collected at or near the program's conclusion. Even when control groups are used, this strategy precludes any means of determining and correcting faulty program components either at the time they occur, or, for that matter, ever. The inclusion of a periodic process assessment can often result in remedial recommendations at the time the problem is detected.

Figure 1 portrays the model of evaluation tailored for the design of Project START.

Offender sentenced to probation for a non-violent property offense by Circuit or Recorder's Court

Random assignment to either Project or Control group

PRE-MEASURE	PROCESS MEASURES	POST-MEASURE
<u>Enriched Probation</u>	<u>Enriched Probation</u>	<u>Enriched Probation</u>
a. Demographics	a. Measurement of services received	a. Client attitudes
b. Criminal history	b. Criminal activity	b. Recidivism
<u>Regular Probation</u>	<u>Regular Probation</u>	<u>Regular Probation</u>
a. Limited demographics	a. Service received	a. Client attitudes
b. Criminal history	b. Criminal activity	b. Recidivism
* * * * *		
<u>Parolees</u>	<u>Parolees</u>	<u>Parolees</u>
a. Limited demographics	a. Criminal activity	a. Recidivism

Figure 1  
Evaluation Model

The types of data and analyses are as follows:

Pre-measures. Prior to the receipt of services, detailed demographics and criminal history were gathered on START clients. For the control groups, court records were used to provide limited demographic and criminal history data.

Process measures. These include records of services offered, services used, contact with probation officers, and employment status. Criminal activity was also monitored.

Post-measures. During the third year of Project START services, client attitudes and perceptions were measured. These are used in an attempt to develop a predictive model of client success.

Recidivism rates of START clients, regular probation controls and the parole comparison group are examined. Analytical procedures are used to examine potentially differential effects of Project START.

B. Components

Clients: Offenders placed on probation in the regular manner for non-violent felonious property offenses in Circuit and Recorder's Court became eligible for Project START after sentencing. Demonstration intake took place from February 1976, to May 1977. The criteria included any individual:

- (1) 17-30 years old
- (2) placed on probation for a non-violent felonious property offense
- (3) with preference given to those offenders with previous records
- (4) no hard drug users (at the courts' request because the courts have their own drug treatment program)

During this period, eligible probationers were randomly assigned by the evaluators to Project START or to regular probation.

Neither the members of the latter group nor their probation officers were aware of their control group status. Since assignment occurred after sentencing, the court was in no way influenced by the existence of Project START. This insured that START clients were typical of those placed on probation. In no way were START clients specially selected by either the courts or Project personnel.



In addition, the design called for the selection of individuals placed on parole during START's tenure to serve as an additional comparison group. While not comparable in all aspects to the treatment group, some tentative comparisons may be possible. (See Chapter V for further discussion.)

Probation Officers: As mentioned in Chapter I, Project START clients were assigned to probation officers carrying START caseloads exclusively. Furthermore, these caseloads consisted of 60 clients rather than the 120 which was typical at that time. Three of these officers were from Detroit Recorder's Court, two were from Wayne County Circuit Court. Two were male, three were female.

Volunteers: Demographic, dispositional and perceptual information was collected on community volunteers after the individual agreed to serve. After training and client pairing, the progress of the pair was monitored.

Two outcomes emerge. First, the development of profiles of those volunteers who successfully completed training and were assigned a client. Second, since not all START clients were paired with a volunteer (and the experiences of those that did may be varied) these data can be used as an aid in predicting recidivism. An analysis of the volunteer component and those characteristics which are associated with "successful" volunteers (in a variety of roles) are transferable to other programs which utilize a volunteer component.

Staff: Figure 2 models the staff assessment component of the evaluation. At periodic intervals, START staff completed questionnaires measuring job attitudes and adjustment to program demands. Included here were instruments which examined need satisfaction, job-related tensions and perceptions of organizational practices. Summary reports prepared by the evaluators were then fed back to the staff in group meetings. This procedure stopped action and enabled START employees to reflect on their day-to-day job activities and interactions. Since this process occurred periodically, it is possible to chart changes in morale and feelings which could affect staff performance.

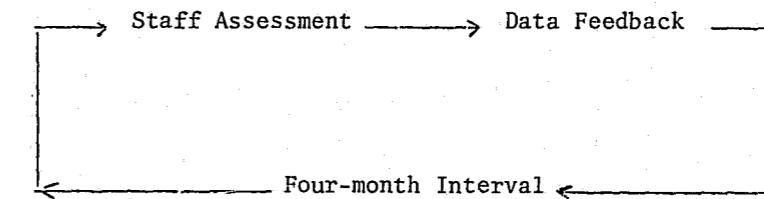


Figure 2  
Staff Assessment Model

### C. Sampling Procedure

After an offender meeting START's criteria was sentenced to probation in Wayne County, his docket number was sent to the evaluators who randomly assigned offenders to treatment and control groups after matching on age, sex, race and criminal history. This helped to assure that the treatment and control groups were not contaminated by subjective biases.

In order to help Project START approach its goal of 300 clients, a two-treatment-for-each-control assignment procedure was adopted in September, 1976. Of each three eligible probationers, two were randomly assigned to Project START and one to the control group. This procedure resulted in a larger treatment than control group. No statistically reliable differences exist between treatment and control groups on key demographic variables (see Table 1).

Formal assignment to Project START, which began February 1976, was completed May 1977. Three-hundred had been assigned to Project START. Of those assigned, 24 did not participate; thus there are 276 in the Project.<sup>1</sup> There are 240 control probationers.

In order to draw conclusions about the effects of Project START on outcome variables, it is first necessary to establish that treatment and control groups are comparable in important respects. Table 1 compares treatment and control samples on age, sex, race and previous offenses and shows the two groups to be comparable within chance variation.

<sup>1</sup>An additional 14 persons were assigned to Project START and later rejected because they did not fit the criteria.

Table 1  
Status and Demographic Comparison by Court

	Recorder's Court		Circuit Court	
	START ( <u>n</u> = 188)	Control ( <u>n</u> = 177)	START ( <u>n</u> = 88)	Control ( <u>n</u> = 61)
SEX*				
Male	100%	100%	92%	95%
Female	0%	0%	8%	5%
	Chi-square = 0.00 df = 1		Chi-square = .156 df = 1	
AGE*				
Mean	20.43	20.56	21.22	20.92
Standard Deviation	2.99	3.20	3.38	3.17
	t = .041 df = 365		t = .054 df = 147	
PREVIOUS OFFENSES*				
None	63%	63%	30%	31%
Misdemeanor or Juvenile	20%	18%	45%	46%
One Felony	14%	14%	21%	18%
Multiple Felonies	2%	5%	4%	5%
	Chi-square = 2.45 df = 3		Chi-square = .38 df = 3	
RACE*				
Black	84%	81%	20%	22%
White	16%	19%	80%	78%
	Chi-square = .326 df = 1		Chi-square = .002 df = 1	

\*Differences not statistically reliable.

Although a random selection procedure was used to obtain the probation treatment (START) and control groups, this was not true of the parole comparison group. These cases were purposively selected by inspection. The sample of 179 parolees was chosen to include individuals between 17 and 30 years of age, convicted of property offenses rather than person offenses, and chosen from the same geographic area as the probation groups during the same time interval. Because they were parolees, they had longer past records, which included more serious crimes and, of course, they had been in prison.

#### D. The Interview Sample

Nearly a year after the termination of START's demonstration phase, interviews were conducted with a sample of former START and control probationers. These interviews were conducted between March and May, 1979. During this period, 135 potential respondents were contacted and offered \$5 to be interviewed by phone (except eight who were personally interviewed in prison). All but three accepted. Of these, 68 were from START, 64 from the control group. The eight incarcerated respondents were split evenly between the two groups. It should be understood that the sample included all those who could be reached during the period allotted. Many clients could not be located. (See Appendix B for complete interview schedules.)

An analysis was performed comparing the total sample with the interviewed sample to determine the degree of the latter group's representativeness on key variables. These interviewed clients did not differ reliably from the total sample in services received through START or probation department referrals, or in recidivism. In fact, they were remarkably similar to the total group.

The interview focused chiefly on the areas of service referrals and usage, clients reactions to these, and employment. It was designed as a consumer evaluation of services offered.

III. CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS

As part of their intake interview, clients provided additional demographic information about themselves. Table 2 presents a breakdown of these data. Since members of the control group did not undergo the Project's intake procedure, comparable intake data were not available. Furthermore, given the cost and time constraints of personal interviews, these retrospective data were excluded from post-probation interviews.

The data are presented by court in order to examine the population variation expected between the two courts. This information is used in the multivariate analysis of program effectiveness, i.e., recidivism, discussed later in this report.

Table 2  
Project START Client Characteristics by Court

	<u>Length of Residence in Present Domicile</u>	
Recorder's (n = 188)	Median = 47.84 months	
Circuit (n = 88)	Median = 72.17 months	
	<u>With Whom Client Lives</u>	
	<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Both Parents	28%	37%
Mother Only	34	24
Father Only	3	5
Spouse	7	9
Opposite Sex Friend	7	5
Same Sex Friend	2	5
Other Relative	11	7
Alone	8%	8%

Difficulty with Parents?

	<u>Recorder's (n = 186)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Yes	19%	18%
No	81%	82%

Marital Status

	<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Single	83%	80%
Married	8	8
Divorced	4	8
Separated	4	3
Widowed	0	1
No Answer	1%	0%

Existence of Dependents

	<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Yes	28%	23%
No	72%	77%

Of These with Dependents, How Many Receive A.D.F.C.?

	<u>Recorder's (n = 50)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 20)</u>
Yes	46% (23 of 50)	40% (8 of 20)
No	54%	60%

Own Car?

	<u>Recorder's (n = 180)</u>		<u>Circuit (n = 87)</u>
Yes	57%	Yes	36%
No	43%	No	64%

Client Debts

	<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>		<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Car	5% Median = \$888	6%	Median = \$1100
Court	75% Median = \$302	80%	Median = \$ 402
Other	52% Median = \$404	38%	Median = \$ 588

Does Client Profess a Religion?

	<u>Recorder's (n = 165)</u>		<u>Circuit (n = 85)</u>
Yes	74%	Yes	81%
No	26%	No	19%

Formal Education

<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Median = 10.15 years	Median = 10.73 years

Health Complaints

	<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>	<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Dental	5%	4%
Eye	5	3
Injury	6	6
Organic Disease	6	7
Other Physical	10	9
Psychiatric History	8	8
Drug or Alcohol	4%	11%

Disfigurements

	<u>Recorder's (n = 188)</u>		<u>Circuit (n = 88)</u>
Yes	8%	Yes	7%
No	92%	No	93%

## IV. PROCESS

## A. Probation Officers

Five probation officers were assigned to handle START clients exclusively - three from Recorder's Court, two from Circuit Court. Shortly after START's second demonstration year had terminated these officers were interviewed to gain their views of START. Because of the small number of officers involved, this discussion will be less of a statistical presentation and more of a narrative exposition of the highlights of these interviews.

What kinds of probationers can best benefit from a program like START? The officers were clearly not of one mind on this issue. Two officers felt the older repeat offenders would take more to intensive service delivery because of a greater motive to improve themselves. One of these officers noted, however, that older clients tend to know the service network pretty well and may utilize services with or without a formal brokerage program.

On the other hand, two of the officers felt that young misdemeanants or diversion clients are better bets for a positive response to START. The less contact they have with the justice system and the more services they obtain, the more likely they are to stay out of trouble.

What else, if anything, should START be doing? Three of the five officers felt that START should expand its selection of offerings to probationers. One officer said that drug abuse and the commission of property offenses are so closely related that START should take drug cases; these people, too, can benefit from services. Two other officers also felt that taking only non-addicted property offenders was too narrow and that the courts should have allowed START to take drug offenders as well.

Other suggestions made by one or more officers were:

- Providing greater incentive for START clients to make good use of the services--perhaps through contracting with clients

- Better coordination between agencies and probation officers
- More extensive client legal aid - law students might be enlisted to help
- START should hire a teacher and offer reading classes to probationers
- Formal job readiness training should be made available to clients - how to dress, how to take an interview, etc.
- More careful selection of clients so that only those who could benefit substantially would be admitted to START
- START should prepare a more detailed course of treatment for each client at the time of intake
- Use social work students to aid staff in client follow-up and agency coordination
- Publish a newsletter for START clients to increase their awareness of the range of services and programs START offers

What are START's strongest features? There was no general agreement here on any one factor. Listed below are those mentioned by one or more officers.

- Ability to provide immediate feedback about client progress use of services
- START's public relations activities
- START's volunteer program

What are START's weakest features? Three of the officers felt that some incompatibility existed between START staff's desire to perform only helping functions and the necessity for the officer to play "cop" on occasion. There were complaints from these officers that START did not have an adequate understanding of the many facets of the probation officers' job responsibilities. They felt START staff was too defensive of the clients.

Would you participate in a similar program again if you had a choice?

One officer indicated no desire to participate again because of a felt inability to resolve the conflicting demands of START and those of probation

and justice systems. Four of the five officers said they would participate again. They thought it was good for their clients and even good experience for the officers.

Client-Probation Officer Contacts: Table 2A shows the frequency of client-probation officer contact during two sample 30 day periods. The first sample period was near the end of 1976, when START had been in operation for one year. Most of the clients had been on probation for much less than a year since intake was still in progress at this time. The second sample period was at the beginning of 1978; the clients had been on probation for a much longer period of time. In fact, those clients whose probation was terminated at this time are necessarily excluded from the data shown on the table.

In both periods of time, Recorder's Court clients had significantly more contact with their probation officers than was true in Circuit Court. However, only in the first period does Project START (Treatment) show more client-officer contact than the control group. In the second period while the number of contacts in the control group remain the same, the number of contacts in the treatment group show a significant drop. Thus, in the second period this difference disappears between START and the control group.

The decrease in START client-officer contact over time is particularly interesting in light of the recidivism rates discussed later in this report. The reason for the decline may be related to the fact that at the beginning of probation there is a flurry of activities such as diagnosis, assessment, service contacts and an effort to make best use of available services. This would be an unrealistic expectation for the control probation officers who have neither the time nor the services available to them. As START takes over a larger portion of the service inventory, the probation officer may feel less need to see the client.

Table 2A  
Comparison of Treatment and Control Group on  
Probation Officer - Client Contact\*

	Year One		Year Two	
	Recorder's	Circuit	Recorder's	Circuit
Treatment				
Mean	2.74	1.64	1.62	.88
Standard Deviation	2.32	.93	1.07	.76
	<u>n</u> = 90**	<u>n</u> = 33**	<u>n</u> = 146**	<u>n</u> = 57**
Control				
Mean	1.38	1.19	1.47	.93
Standard Deviation	1.27	.95	1.21	.90
	<u>n</u> = 72**	<u>n</u> = 31**	<u>n</u> = 86**	<u>n</u> = 28**
	F(1/222) = 25.61, p < .01 Treatment		F(1/311) = 0.53, N.S. Treatment	
	F(1/222) = 9.07, p < .01 Court		F(1/311) = 25.38, p < .01 Court	
	F(1/222) = 1.43, N.S. Interaction		F(1/311) = 0.46, N.S. Interaction	

\*Only those clients were included who were on active probation at the time these data were collected. Contact refers to the average number of face-to-face and telephone contacts per client during the thirty-day sample period. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance using a least-squares solution to handle unequal n's.

\*\*Variations in total numbers are due to missing data.

## B. Community Volunteers

Descriptive Data

This component of the Project underwent considerable change during START's first year. Originally, stabilized ex-offenders--the role models--were to have made initial contact with the probationer soon after assignment to START. Each ex-offender role model was to have been assigned to a group of 10 probationers. The groups were to offer mutual support and problem-solving resources to the clients. When the role model felt the group was ready, an established community organization was to have "adopted" the group of ten clients. Each client would then be matched with a one-to-one volunteer drawn from the community group. The purpose of the volunteer was to provide a friend who could aid the offender in his efforts to redirect his lifestyle. This arrangement linked the clients to both a peer group and an established community group. In addition, role models and volunteers were to have received training from an experienced professional training organization.

Each of these components underwent change. First, the initial training was contracted to a professional training organization but was later assumed by the regular START staff as an in-house function.

Second, the role model segment did not develop. Originally the role model concept was planned by the Project in conjunction with a select group of approximately ten ex-offenders. During the first year, there was a large attrition of role models and the Project was unable to find satisfactory replacements. The original role model concept was abandoned. The Project subsequently conducted leadership training seminars for selected START clients who then carried out some of the activities originally intended for the role models.

Third, the recruitment of extant community organizations which were to have "adopted" a group of probationers and, in turn, provide the one-to-one volunteers, never fully materialized. A major problem was that while a number of church and civic groups initially expressed interest, as is often the case, this interest waned on a group level. However, many individual

members completed volunteer training on their own. In order to strengthen the commitment of community groups to Project START, the Community Volunteer Advisory Committee discussed earlier was formed.

Ultimately, Project START recruited its volunteers primarily on an individual basis via both personal presentations and media advertisements. This altered recruitment concept was similar to that used in the many volunteer-in-probation programs of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

In total, 160 community volunteers were initially recruited; data are available for 141 of these people. START paired 73 clients with volunteers on a one-to-one basis. Table 3 provides data descriptive of these individuals. (Appendix C contains the questionnaire.)

These figures are primarily presented for interest. They can serve as contributions to a data base and compared subsequently to similar data collected on volunteers for other programs. When sufficient cross-validation has occurred, it may be possible to get a more comprehensive understanding of the characteristics of individuals who volunteer for offender rehabilitation programs.

Table 3  
Volunteer Descriptive Data

<u>Age:</u> Median = 33.4 years (14-69)		<u>Income:</u>	
		Total	100%
<u>Race:</u>		Less than \$ 5,000	13
Total	100%	\$ 5,000 - 7,999	13
White	42	8,000 - 10,999	7
Black	44	11,000 - 13,999	12
Not reported	14%	14,000 - 16,999	14
		17,000 - 19,999	6
		Over \$20,000	20
		Unknown	16%
<u>Sex:</u>		<u>Occupation:</u>	
Total	100%	Total	100%
Male	55	Technical-Prof'l	28
Female	45%	Managerial	1
		Clerical	18
<u>Marital Status:</u>		Sales	5
Total	100%	Craftsman	8
Married	38	Operatives	6
Single	45	Domestics	2
Divorced or Separated	14	Service	6
Widowed	3%	Students	11
		Housewives	4
		Retired	3
<u>Education:</u>		Unemployed	2
Total	100%	Unknown	5%
Some High School	8	<u>Military Service:</u>	
High School Graduate	23	Veterans	26%
Some College	40		
College Graduate	12		
Post Graduate	16		
Other Education	1%		
		<u>Hrs./Wk. expected to devote to START:</u>	
<u>Religion:</u>		Median = 4.68 hours	
Total	100%		
Protestant	62		
Catholic	30		
Other	5		
Not reported	3%		

cont'd

How learned of Project START:

Total	100%
Project Staff	11
Team for Justice*	4
Friend	14
Relative	4
Community service organization	9
Church	39
Public service announcement	8
Other	11

Reasons for volunteering:

(1 = minimum importance, 4 = maximum importance)

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Mean Importance</u>
Help someone	3.70
Community responsibility	3.37
Reduce crime	3.36
Change system	3.31
Religious beliefs	3.02
Feel good about self	2.64
Friends in program	2.14
Fill free time	1.71

Volunteer view of the job of the volunteer:(1 = expects to do none of this,  
7 = expects to do a great deal of this)

<u>Job</u>	<u>Mean Expectation</u>
Be a friend	5.40
Set a good example	5.06
Provide example of a good family	4.60
Solve problems	4.59
Give advice	4.21
Get client a job	4.16
Spend free time with client	4.16
Visit client at home	3.98
Invite a client home	3.71
Take a client to eat	3.56
Provide needed discipline	3.53
Lend client money	2.39

\*A non-profit private organization devoted to criminal justice issues.  
START was a project of Team for Justice.



Volunteer estimate of the percent of START clients who will go straight as a result of the program:

Median = 62% Range = 9% to 100%

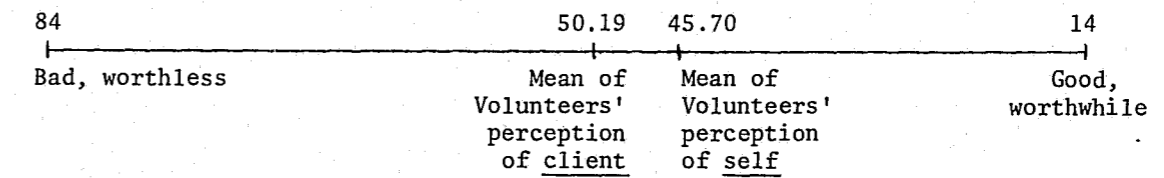
Volunteer perception of the causes of crime:

(1 = not important, 4 = very important)

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Mean Importance</u>
Influence of friends	3.71
Parental upbringing	3.56
Lack of job	3.41
Poor living conditions	3.15
Poverty	3.11
Unfair system	3.09
Discrimination	3.07
Lack of discipline	2.96
Mental illness	2.87
Getting away with it	2.86
Lack of intelligence	2.67
Laziness	2.52
Inner badness	2.10
Bad genes	1.67

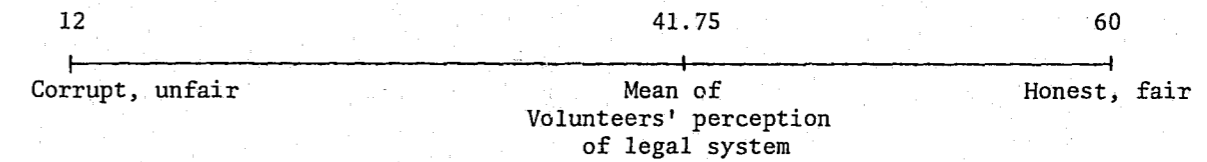
Volunteer perception of self and client:

(Scores ranged from 14 to 84; a lower score represents a more favorable perception.)



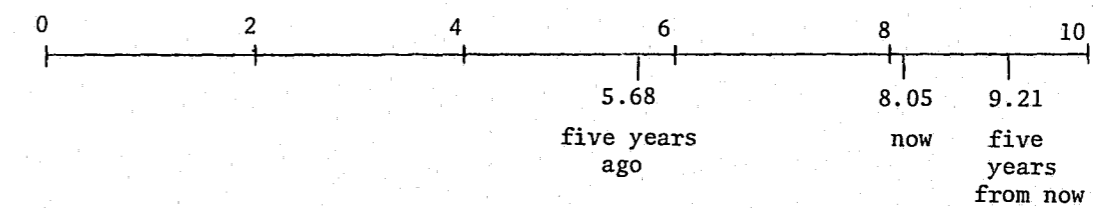
Volunteer view of the legal system:

(Scores ranged from 12 to 60; a higher score represents a more favorable view of the legal system.)



Volunteer view of the quality of their lives at different times:

(The higher the number, the better the perceived quality of life. The numbers represent the means.)



Source: Data based on 141 community volunteers recruited as of October 1977.

Comparison of Trained vs. Dropout Volunteers  
and Assigned vs. Non-Assigned Volunteers

Of the 141 individuals who were recruited as community volunteers, 101 (72%) completed training. The remaining individuals dropped out during training.

In anticipation of distinguishing between those volunteers who would drop out, those who complete training and those who would actually be paired with a client, the questionnaire (shown in Appendix D) was administered to these volunteers at the outset of training. The 150 items in this instrument were statistically reduced to 20 and subsequently used in a multiple discriminant function analysis. Figures 3 and 4 and Table 4 present these results. Briefly, Function 1 shows that of volunteers who complete training, those who are paired by START with clients tend to be white males, heads of household who work relatively more hours per week, and have relatively higher incomes. They are not frequent church-goers, and have comparatively positive views of the probationers' essential character. Function 2 emphasizes the differences between training dropouts and those who completed training. Those who complete training tend to have a car, have a stronger belief in client rehabilitation, and volunteered for either self-fulfillment or because their friends had volunteered.

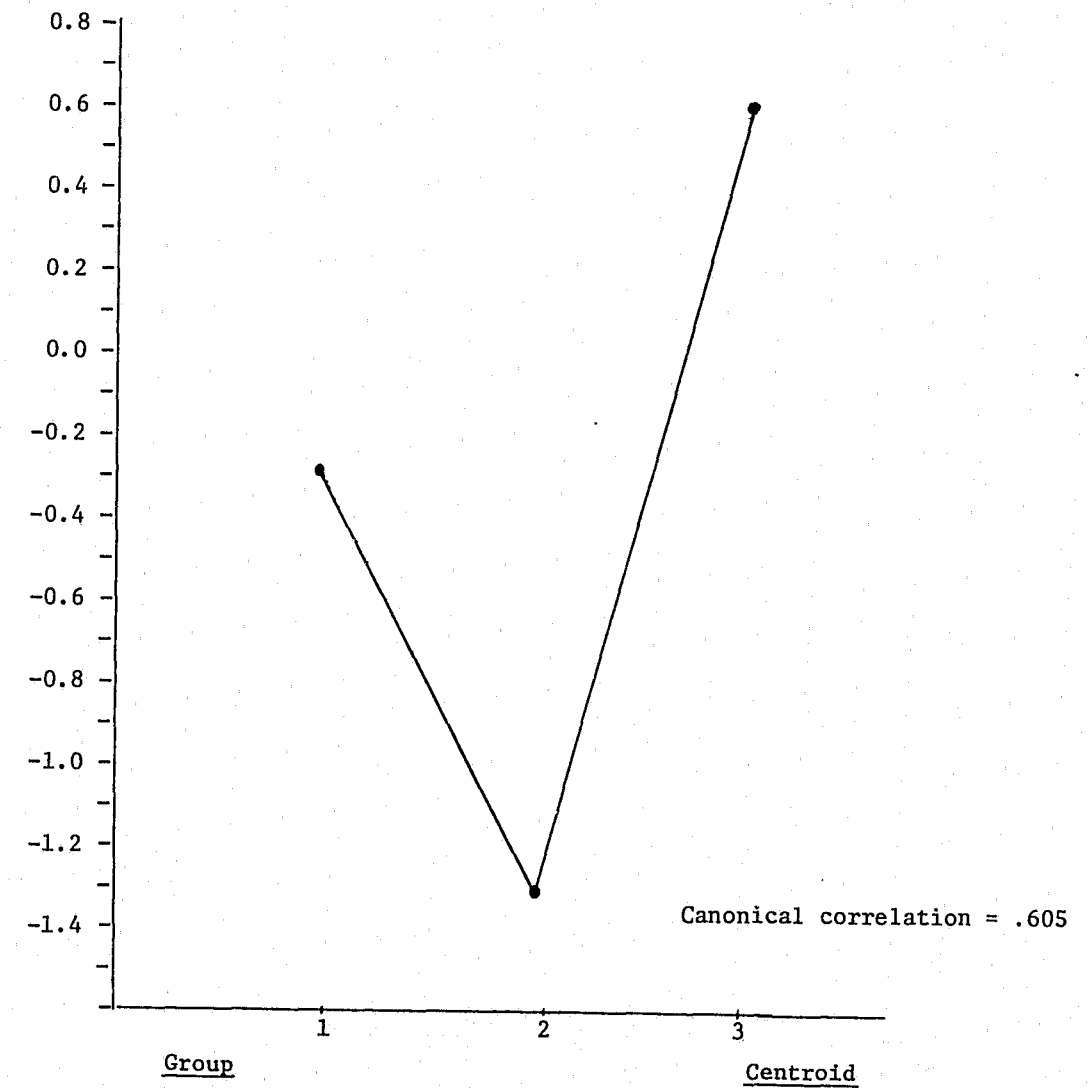
Admittedly, these findings may be idiosyncratic and cross validation on an independent sample of volunteers would be necessary before confident conclusions could be drawn.

Table 4  
Project START Volunteers  
Discriminant Function Analysis  
Correlations of Predictors with Functions

<u>Predictor</u>	<u>Discriminant Functions</u>	
	1	2
Race (White=1, Black=2)	-.2157	-.1660
Sex (Male=1, Female=2)	-.5905	.4360
Hours per week volunteer works	.2847	.0645
Number of people in volunteer's household	-.1898	-.2469
Is volunteer head of household (Yes=1, No=2)	-.2649	-.0070
Does volunteer have a spouse living at home (Yes=1, No=2)	-.3374	-.1113
Veteran? (Yes=1, No=2)	-.3982	.3039
Religion (Non-Protestant=1, Protestant=2)	-.2358	-.3609
Mean number of religious services attended per month	-.3176	.0235
Has volunteer ever been a volunteer in a community program (Yes=1, No=2)	.2238	.1413
Does volunteer own a car (Yes=1, No=2)	-.0498	-.3214
Income	.3868	.1774
Percent of START clients volunteers believe will go straight	-.0621	.2943
How volunteer rates quality of his/her life now (Low=1, High=10)	-.2436	-.0270
How volunteer rates quality of his/her life in five years (Low=1, High=10)	-.1934	.1368
How volunteer rates quality of his/her life five years ago (Low=1, High=10)	-.3561	-.3115

Predictor	Discriminant Functions	
	1	2
How volunteer rates probationer's character (Good=14, Bad=84)	.3438	.0002
Difference between rating of own and probationer's character (Volunteer has better score=Negative, Probationer has better score=Positive)	.2887	-.0208
Reasons for volunteering factor. Importance of self-fulfillment and participation of friends (Not Important=Low, Important=High)	-.0458	.2510
Perceptions of Legal Institutions factor. Police behavior toward suspects and ex-offenders (Low=Unfair, High=Fair)	.2860	-.0105

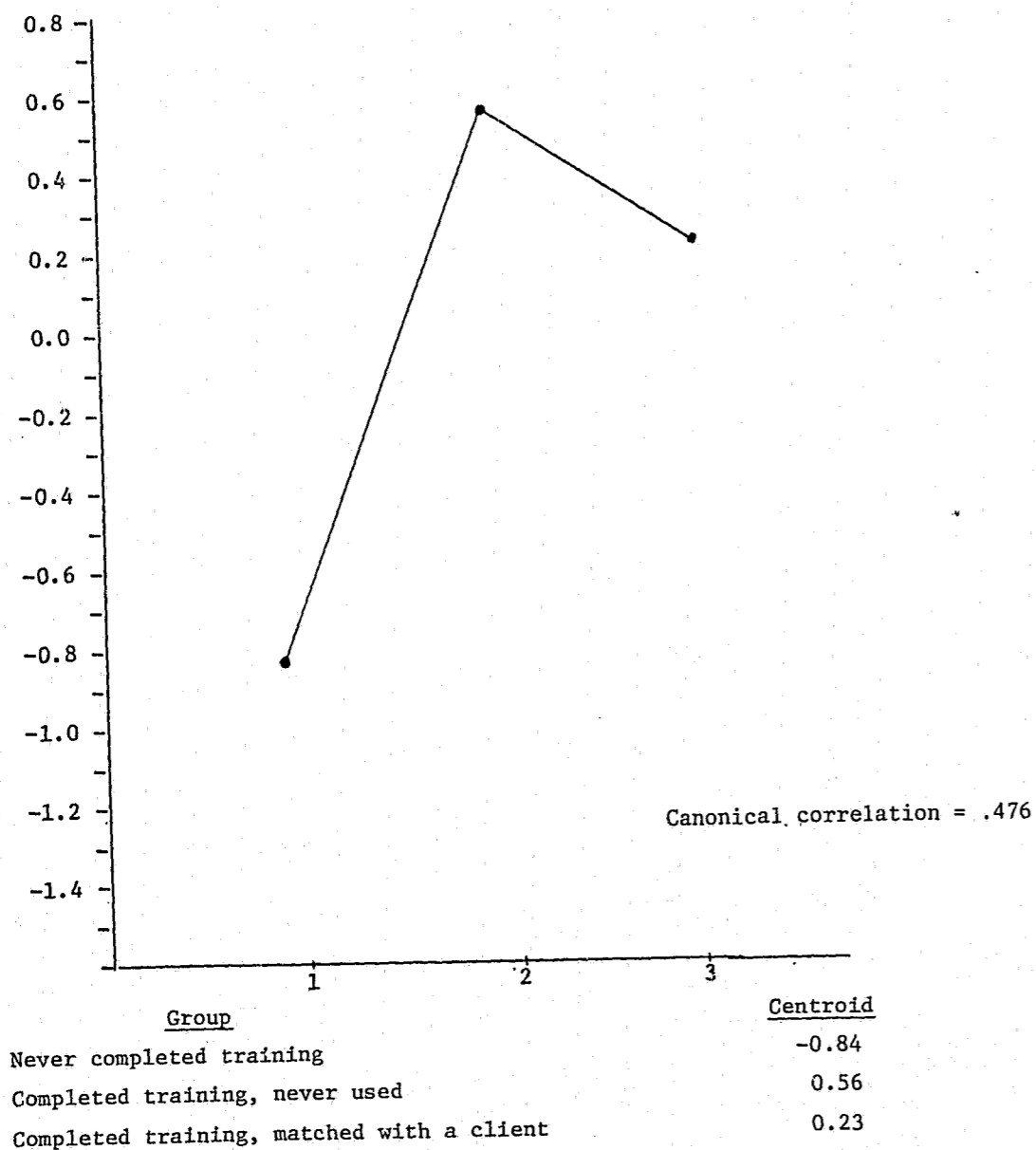
Figure 3  
Project START Volunteers  
Discriminant Function Analysis  
Group Centroids on First Function  
(See Table 4)



- 1. Never Completed training
- 2. Completed training, never used
- 3. Completed training, matched with a client

Centroid  
-0.28  
-1.30  
0.63

Figure 4  
Project START Volunteers  
Discriminant Function Analysis  
Group Centroids on Second Function  
(See Table 4)



### C. Services

Since START's basic mission was to broker services for probationers, a comparison of service delivery for START and the controls is in order. Table 5 presents the mean number of service referrals made by START as compared with regular probation. For these analyses the source of data for START clients was START files. Information on control probationers came from their respective Probation officers. Across both courts START made over five times as many referrals to different services as regular probation officers. Analysis of variance reveals reliable main effects for both START-control and court.

Table 5  
Mean Number of Different Services to Which  
Client Received Referrals by Court

	<u>Recorder's</u>		<u>Circuit</u>	
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D.</u>
START	3.36 ( <u>n</u> = 188)	2.13	2.20 ( <u>n</u> = 88)	2.56
Control	.67 ( <u>n</u> = 166)	1.04	.34 ( <u>n</u> = 61)	.73

Analysis of Variance:  $F(1/499) = 288.22, p < .001$   
Treatment  
 $F(1/499) = 26.10, p < .001$   
Court  
 $F(1/499) = 6.71, p < .02$   
Interaction

This indicates that START clients received more referrals from their officers than the control probationers did, and that Recorder's Court clients received more referrals than Circuit Court clients. The significant interaction shows that the court's main effect is attributable to the fact that START made proportionately more referrals for its Recorder's Court clients than its Circuit Court clients. This latter differential may be due to a number of factors.

Basically, there are some differences between the probationers from the two courts. It may well be that Recorder's Court clients are perceived as needing more services than those from Circuit Court.

A second measure of service is concerned with usage rather than referrals. As indicated on Table 6, the typical START client used over six times as many different probation-related services as the typical control client. Again Recorder's Court clients used more services than Circuit Court clients largely because START clients from Recorder's Court received a greater variety of services than those from Circuit Court.

It may be concluded, then, that START thoroughly fulfilled its principal operational objective to increase service delivery to probationers.

Table 6

Mean Number of Different Services Used  
Per Client by Court

	Recorder's		Circuit	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
START	2.69	2.10	1.70	1.63
	(n = 188)		(n = 88)	
Control	.42	.83	.28	.69
	(n = 166)		(n = 61)	

Analysis of Variance: F(1/499) = 212.47,  $p < .001$   
Treatment

F(1/499) = 16.93,  $p < .001$   
Court

F(1/499) = 7.67,  $p < .01$   
Interaction

Table 7  
Mean Number of Different Services to Which  
Client Received Referrals by Court

	START			
	Recorder's (n = 188)		Circuit (n = 88)	
	Referred (percentage)	Usage Rate* (percentage)	Referred (percentage)	Usage Rate* (percentage)
Credit Counseling**	43	69	28	52
Family Service	33	63	26	83
Traveler's Aid**	54	98	25	100
Legal	8	73	15	77
Vocational Rehab.	10	63	6	100
Mich. Dept. of Social Services	17	58	10	89
Dental**	17	88	5	100
Medical	13	84	8	71
Psychiatric	11	95	5	100
Education**	38	81	25	77
Residential	3	83	2	100
Optometric**	10	94	0	--
Socio-Recreational	2	100	0	--
			Control	
Education	13	48	0	--
Mental Health	3	100	4	71
Physical Health and Hospital	3	80	0	--
Drugs	0.6	100	7	100
Alcohol	0.6	0	2	100
Crisis	0	--	0	--
Legal	0	--	0	--
Residential	1	100	0	--
Dept. of Social Service	2	67	2	100
Religions	0.6	100	0	--

\*Percent of those referred actually using service at least once. Usage rates between courts not significantly different.

\*\*Difference in referral rate between courts differs at  $p < .05$  by chi-square test, in all other referrals  $p = N.S.$

Varieties of Service: Table 7 presents the most commonly used START services along with documented probation-generated referrals and usage rates (percent of those referred who used service at least once). Table 7 also shows similar information for the control group. The service categories are somewhat different for the two groups because the nature of record keeping was different for regular probation than for START. Overall, START clients used 85 percent of the services to which they were referred while control probationers used 68 percent ( $\chi^2=6.68$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<.01$ ). Thus, not only did START refer more clients but also secured higher documented usage than control probation officers were able to attain.

Another important aspect of the probation officer's job is client follow-up or surveillance. Specifically, START and the controls were compared on the number of times there was no documented follow-up of a service referral, indicating whether or not the client actually went to the agency. As it turned out START followed-up 100 percent of its referrals while regular probationers were tracked 79 percent of the time ( $\chi^2=165.78$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Thus, START represented a significant improvement in client follow-up over regular probation.

Services: Another Perspective: Normally conclusions regarding services would end at this point. However, an additional feature of this study was the conduct of post-probation interviews with 68 START clients and 64 control probationers.

Table 8 presents respondents' self reports regarding the extent of service referrals and usage while they were on probation. The data for this table were collected from each client's detailed account of each service experience he had. The Table summarizes these experiences. It indicates that START clients received an average of about 80 percent more referrals and used 29 percent more services than the control group. While still significant the absolute difference between START and the controls is substantially less than the number derived from records. This is because records (Tables 5 and 6) reflect only those services referred by START or the probation department in contrast to the present discussion. The members of the control group report receiving substantially more services than their probation officers referred them to.

Table 8  
Mean Number of Different Services Per Client;  
Self-Report Compared to Records

	<u>Interviews</u>		<u>Records</u>	
	START	Control	START	Control
Referrals				
Mean	2.66	1.48	2.99	.82
S.D.	1.77	1.23	2.05	1.07
<u>n</u>	68	64	276	162
	t = 4.46* df = 120.14 p < .001		t = 14.54* df = 450.93 p < .001	
Usage				
Mean	2.69	2.08	2.38	.53
S.D.	1.37	1.30	2.02	.90
<u>n</u>	68	64	276	162
	t = 2.63* df = 130 p < .05		t = 13.15* df = 412.29 p < .001	

\*Separate variance estimates used in t-tests due to variance heterogeneity.

The figures presented in Table 9 remind one that the probation officer is not the only route to services for the offender. Looking especially at the control group it can be seen that they received services, many of which were obtained through informal networks. When no formal referral or brokerage system is available apparently people may find their own services and this is not to say, however that the same volume of services will be received as is the case with a formal brokerage system. It is just that individual resourcefulness should not be underestimated. Table 9 shows the distribution of services used by clients in each group. It includes all the services probationers report; those obtained through START and the probation officer as well as those obtained from other sources.

Table 9  
Client Use of Services  
(Interview Sample)

	<u>START</u> Percent*	<u>Control</u> Percent*
School	38.2%	39.1%
Tutor	14.7	6.3
Residential	2.9	1.6
Medical	80.9	79.7
Mental Health	30.9	26.6
Recreation	16.2	15.6
Legal	48.5	43.8
Credit Counseling	16.2	4.7
Job Training	38.2	25.0
Crisis	30.9	7.8
	( <u>n</u> = 68)	( <u>n</u> = 64)

\*Percents do not sum to 100 since a client could use more than one service.

It is evident from this table, as contrasted with Table 7, that control probationers secured a variety of services despite few referrals from their probation officers. The light use of crisis and income management services by the control group is attributable to the fact that there is a smaller voluntary demand for these. In the absence of a planned program for their use, such as START, probationers do not think of using them.

The next question concerns paths or sources leading to services. Table 10 presents these results. The unit of analysis in this table is a service sequence. A service sequence is defined as an individual visit or series of visits which ended in either a complete course of service or was broken off prematurely by the client or agency. Thus, a client may have any number of sequences with a particular agency. Since these are multiple response data where a respondent may be counted more than once, statistical tests are not appropriate since the assumption of independence of responses is not met. This method, however, is the most appropriate means of displaying such information.

Table 10  
Source of Referrals to Services Used by Clients  
(Interview Sample)\*

	<u>START</u>	<u>Control</u>
START	45.9%	6.5%**
Probation Officer	11.9	20.7
Justice System	11.3	15.2
Work	8.2	23.9
School	1.9	3.3
Friend-Relative	6.3	10.9
Secondary Referral	13.2	15.2
Not Known	.6	4.3
	100.0%	100.0%

\*START group percentages are based on the 159 sequences received by 53 respondents; control group percentages based on 92 sequences received by 46 respondents.

\*\*These clients sought and received aid from START, although they were not START clients.

Table 10 shows that many referrals came from sources other than the probation officer and draws a picture of the prominent aggregate role of employers, friends, relatives, school and other naturally occurring sources which are available even if one never has contact with the justice system. It appears that when the probation system is not a strong source of service referrals for clients, they will compensate for this by using other sources.

Client Reactions to Services Received: The next question concerns the quality of services received from the client's point of view. While the control clients showed great use of informal referral sources, perhaps START clients received better treatment or had generally more satisfactory experiences than the controls. Client attitudes were tapped for the three dimensions of (a) overall satisfaction; (b) promptness of delivery and (c) considerateness of agency personnel.

Table 11 compares START and control clients on these self-report quality of service variables. The majority of sequences received the highest possible ratings from client users. The "service received when needed" question seems more favorable than the others, but this is undoubtedly an artifact of its two-response option without an intermediate category.

Table 11  
Client Experience with Services Used  
(Interview Sample)

	<u>START</u>	<u>Control</u>
Very Satisfactory	63.2%	58.2%
Somewhat Satisfactory	23.4	30.0
Not Too Satisfactory	<u>13.4</u> 100.0%	<u>11.8</u> 100.0%
Service received when needed	86.2%	87.8%
Service received too late	<u>13.8</u> 100.0%	<u>12.2</u> 100.0%
Treated very well by agency	68.0%	59.5%
Treated just ok	26.6	29.1
Treated poorly	<u>5.5</u> 100.0%	<u>11.4</u> 100.0%

#### D. Employment

As with social services, employment was also examined from two perspectives, i.e., information provided by existing sources from START and the probation departments, and information provided by the 132 interviewees.

According to the former data source at the time of arrest, 20 percent of the START group and 45 percent of the control group had jobs. Given this discrepancy, an analysis was performed which compensates for this by calculating net proportional gains at two points -- time of arrest and a time near the end of START's demonstration phase and including those clients still in the program or still on regular probation (for the controls). Table 12 shows employment status at those two points for the START and control groups. Net gain in employment is also displayed. Net gain is defined as the number of cases moving from unemployed to employed status minus the number of cases moving from employed to unemployed status. This analysis shows that both START and control groups experienced positive gains, but the START gain was significantly higher. Tables 13 and 14 show that while this trend was true of both courts the comparative START group's superiority was more pronounced in Recorder's Court. Thus during the period while clients were actually on probation, START appears to have offered a genuine improvement in job placement for probationers.

On the other hand, the interview offered another perspective on employment. This sample of START and control clients, queried nearly a year after most were off probation, were asked a series of questions about their employment at the time of arrest and their employment at the time of the interview.

Forty percent of START interviewees said they had jobs at the time they were arrested for the target offense, while 47 percent of control clients said they had jobs at that point. The discrepancy between file and self-report employment data for START clients is substantial (20 percent vs. 40 percent respectively). Since the two groups closely match on all other comparisons (see Chapter II), the interview results more closely conform to expectation. Table 15 displays the source of these pre-probation jobs. More than four out of five jobs were obtained through acquaintances or self-initiated by the client himself.



Table 12  
Comparison of Employment at Arrest and On Probation  
Recorder's and Circuit Courts

At Arrest	On Probation*							
	START				Control			
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Employed	37	35.6%	10	11.6%	33	56.9%	12	27.9%
Not Employed	67	64.4%	76	88.4%	25	43.1%	31	72.1%
Totals**	104	100.0%	86	100.0%	58	100.0%	43	100.0%

Net Gain

	Gain	No Gain	Totals
START	57	133	190
Control	13	88	101
Totals	70	221	291

$$\chi^2 = 9.67 \quad df = 1 \quad p < .01$$

\*On probation represents a cross-sectional analysis of employment at a point near the end of START's demonstration phase.

\*\*Data unavailable for 86 treatment and 137 in control groups.

Table 13  
Comparison of Employment at Arrest and On Probation  
Circuit Court Only

At Arrest	On Probation*							
	START				Control			
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Employed	12	42.9%	5	23.8%	9	69.2%	3	33.3%
Not Employed	16	57.1%	16	76.2%	4	30.8%	6	66.7%
Totals**	28	100.0%	21	100.0%	13	100.0%	9	100.0%

Net Gain

	Gain	No Gain	Totals
START	11	38	49
Control	1	21	22
Totals	12	59	71

$$\chi^2 = 2.32 \quad df = 1 \quad N.S.$$

\*On probation represents a cross-sectional analysis of employment at a point near the end of START's demonstration phase.

\*\*Data unavailable for 39 treatment and 39 in control groups.

Table 14  
Comparison of Employment at Arrest and On Probation  
Recorder's Court Only

At Arrest	On Probation*							
	START				Control			
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Employed	25	32.9%	5	7.7%	24	53.3%	9	26.5%
Not Employed	51	67.1%	60	92.3%	21	46.7%	25	73.5%
Totals**	76	100.0%	65	100.0%	45	100.0%	34	100.0%

Net Gain

	Gain	No Gain	Totals
START	46	95	141
Control	12	67	79
Totals	58	162	220

$$\chi^2 = 7.05 \quad df = 1 \quad p < .01$$

\*On probation represents a cross-sectional analysis of employment at a point near the end of START's demonstration phase.

\*\*Data unavailable for 47 treatment and 98 in control groups.

Table 15  
Source of Pre-probation Jobs  
(Interview Sample)

	START	Control
Friend-Relative	48.1%	50.0%
Self-initiated	40.7	36.7
Employment Agency	0.0	10.0
Ad	3.7	0.0
Other	7.4	3.3
	100.0%	100.0%
	(n = 27)	(n = 30)
	Chi-square = N.S.	

At the time of the interview 47 percent of START clients had jobs while 53 percent of controls had jobs. Thus, both groups have improved slightly since arrest with respect to employment on a cross-sectional basis.

The clients were asked whether they received a job through START or the probation system regardless of how long they kept the job. Table 16 shows that 10.3 percent of START clients and 3.1 percent controls obtained a job with the help of START or the probation officer. This supports the previous results that START's job placement was more effective than that offered by regular probation procedures.

Since many clients have had a number of jobs, respondents were also asked about jobs procured outside of the probation system while they were on probation. Table 16 also shows that around 70 percent in both groups used non-probation resources. (This does not mean that 70 percent were employed at any one time, but rather represents the percent that ever held a job during the period). Thus, as with social services, informal arrangements were a common mode of securing jobs and, in fact, accounted for more jobs than either START or regular probation.

Table 16

Employment Status Commencing with Probation  
(Interview Sample)

	<u>START</u>	<u>Control</u>
No Job	13.2%	12.5%
One or more jobs	86.8	87.5
Obtained from:*		
START/P.O.	(10.3)	(3.1)
Other	(70.6)	(68.7)

\*The same person could appear in both categories having obtained jobs from both sources.

Taken together, the findings presented in this chapter based, as they are, on the reports of a sample of former START and control probationers, present a notably different picture of service delivery than that drawn by written records only.

It is clear that many probationers will get services with or without the help of the probation department or special brokerage programs. When comparing only START-brokered services and probation office brokered-services (for the controls), START shows a superiority of some 350 percent more services. But when all services received from all sources are compared, the average START client received only 29 percent more services. Although much smaller, this latter differential is, nonetheless, statistically significant; START clients received more services even when all sources are counted.

The findings strongly suggest that when a brokerage program such as START is available, clients will use it; but it still does not become the sole source of their services. Control probationers, on the other hand, more heavily compensate for the sparse referrals by probation officers by simply using alternative, and frequently informal, referral sources. This raises a question about the potency of the treatment condition.

Models of service delivery in community corrections often assume that clients are passive, dependent or outright helpless and are without knowledge of how to obtain aid and counsel. The present study provides no

support for this assumption. The client interviews revealed that most offenders know the local service network even perhaps as well as a social worker. Further, they often use employers, friends, family and school as sources of advice. For many clients there remains a community in their lives with all the informal sources of support implied by this. In short, it seems that being convicted of a property felony does not in itself render an individual entirely anomic. These were young offenders and perhaps the causes of their crimes lie less in the absence of community roots, than they do in other factors.

## V. OUTCOME: RECIDIVISM

A chief objective of the evaluation was to assess the influence of START's program on recidivism. It was established in the previous section that START accomplished a notable increase in the number of different services received by its clients as compared to what control probation officers accomplished. The self-report data, however, showed that the differential was not as great as the records indicated. Nonetheless, the utility of enhanced service delivery is best measured by comparative recidivism rates.

In some of the following analyses we have employed a parolee comparison group in addition to the probation controls. This parolee group was assembled through a purposive selection process. Since parolees usually have longer past criminal records which include more violent or person crimes as compared to probationers, the parolees in this sample were selected on the basis of a preponderance of property offenses with a minimum of violence in their past records. Nevertheless, about half are hard drug users and somewhat older than the probationers (24 vs. 20 years on the average). For a description of parolees' characteristics see Appendix D.

The recidivism figures presented below were based on Michigan State Police records as of January 31, 1979. For this study, two broad definitions of recidivism have been employed: new charges and new convictions. Conceptually, as an index of further encounters with the justice system, charges are most appropriate. On the other hand, as a measure of proved criminal behavior, convictions are the best index available although known to be an underestimate of this behavior. In fact, the correlation between charges and convictions is very high ( $r=.85$ ). Thus, it matters little which is chosen as the criterion of recidivism. Probably charges are a closer estimate of actual behavior since convictions underestimate the amount of crime.

Table 17 shows the percent of probationers and parolees arrested and charged with subsequent crimes. These figures are in the 50 percent range

Table 17

## Criminal Charges Since Probation or Parole

Charge	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
No Charge	50.6%	54.3%	46.6%
Charge	49.4	45.7	53.4
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(233)	(197)	(163)

Chi-square = 2.11    df = 2    p = N.S.

for all three groups so no reliable differences emerge. That is, about half of the probationers and parolees have been charged with at least one crime since tracking began. Table 18 presents the felony-misdemeanor distribution of all charges against clients. Felony charges outnumber misdemeanors by a factor of at least two across the groups. This spread, however, is entirely within chance bounds so no differences emerge here either.

Table 18

## Type of Charge

Charge	START	Control		Chi-square*
		Probation	Parole	
No Charge	50.6%	54.3%	46.6%	2.11
Felony	41.6	42.1	46.0	<1
Misdemeanor	19.3%	14.7%	20.9%	2.57
	(233)	(197)	(163)	

\*df = 2, N.S.

N.B. Does not sum to 100% because a case may appear in both felony and misdemeanor categories.

Using conviction rather than charges as the recidivism criterion, Table 19 displays the percentage of clients who have been convicted of subsequent crimes. Within the time bounds of this study, it can be seen that 35 to 42 percent have acquired new convictions, but that the three groups do not differ reliably from each other in this regard. It might be mentioned here that 76 percent of probationers who were charged with a felony or misdemeanor were ultimately convicted. This proportion is high for the general population of persons charged with a crime. Further, it is an underestimate because it reflects only those who were charged and convicted during the short period of this investigation.

Table 19  
Convictions Since Probation or Parole

	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
Never Charged	50.6%	54.3%	46.6%
Charged:			
Not Convicted	12.9	10.7	11.1
Convicted	36.5	35.0	42.3
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(233)	(197)	(163)

Chi-square = 2.24    P = N.S.

Table 20 displays charges and convictions for the START and probation control group by court. Circuit Court clients tend to have more misdemeanor charges and convictions than Recorder's Court clients. Since this difference was uniform across START and control, it had no bearing on the issues addressed in this study.

Table 20  
Percent Recidivating by Type of Crime and Court

Crime By Court	CHARGE		CONVICTION	
	START	Probation Control	START	Probation Control
Felony				
Circuit	41.0%	44.9%	28.2%	26.5%
Recorder's	41.9	41.2	29.0	32.4
Misdemeanor				
Circuit	34.6	26.5	21.8	14.3
Recorder's	11.6	10.8	9.0	8.1
Total				
Circuit	53.8	55.1	39.7	34.7
Recorder's	47.1%	42.6%	34.8%	35.1%

NB: Percentages based on the following numbers: START-Circuit (n = 78), START-Recorder's (n = 155). Control-Circuit (n = 49), Control-Recorder's (n = 148). All Treatment/Control tests = N.S.

Another question is whether Project START affected the number of crimes committed. Table 21 presents this information as mean number of charges per client. It reveals that START clients do not differ reliably from the controls. Although parolees tend to have slightly more charges, there is no significant difference between the three groups. When Court is considered, START-probation control figures still do not differ, but a main effect for Court is found. This indicates that Recorder's Court probationers, whether START or control, have been charged with fewer offenses than those from Circuit Court. As discussed earlier this is primarily due to misdemeanors.

Table 22 shows the frequency distribution of the number of charges per client as of January 31, 1979. Of those charged with a crime, about half have been charged with more than one crime. This is true for all three groups.

Table 21  
Mean Number of Charges Per Client

START	Probation	Parole
.91	.84	1.06
Analysis of Variance: $F(2/590) = 2.06, N.S.$		

Court	START	Control
Circuit	1.23 ( $n = 78$ )	1.06 ( $n = 49$ )
Recorder's	.75 ( $n = 155$ )	.77 ( $n = 148$ )
Analysis of Variance: Treatment - $F(1/426) = .10, N.S.$ Court - $F(1/426) = 9.66, p < .01$ Interaction - $F(1/426) = .50, N.S.$		

Table 22  
Distribution of Total Number of Charges Against Client

Charges	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
0	50.6%	54.3%	46.6%
1	27.0	21.8	27.0
2	12.0	14.2	12.9
3	5.2	5.6	7.4
4	3.0	3.0	2.5
5	.4	1.0	3.1
6	1.7	0	0
7	0	0	1.0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(233)	(197)	(163)

Tables 23 and 24 give similar information about convictions. Table 24 shows that some recidivists have been convicted as many as five times since being placed on probation. Table 23 presents the corresponding statistical tests based on mean number of convictions per client. Between the three groups, no reliable gross differences exist, as is also the case when Court is considered. Thus, Project START does not affect the number of crimes committed whether the criterion of charge or conviction is used. This similarity between the number of charges and convictions is true despite the fact that the parolees have a different history of crime and have been in prison.

Table 25 presents the percentage of clients according to the most severe category of charges or conviction. That is, where there are multiple offenses for a client, these tables present the "worst" offense. The proportions of felons to misdemeanants in both tables do not differ significantly for the three groups.

Table 26 shows the distributions of the type of offense for which clients have been convicted. On the assumption that person crimes are considered worse, this table answers questions concerning whether recidivating property offenders tend to graduate to person crimes. About one out of every six convicted probationers is convicted of subsequent person crimes. Furthermore, the three groups do not differ reliably from each other in this regard. In other words, there are no differences between the three groups with regard to type of crime whether measured by misdemeanor/felony or property/person.

A related issue concerns sentencing patterns. While not recidivism per se, it is interesting to examine the sentences resulting from convictions. It, of course, is expected that there would be no differences in sentencing for the two probation groups since there is no difference in any measurement of conviction. It was further expected that parolees would most likely be incarcerated since they had been incarcerated before.

Table 23  
Mean Number of Convictions Per Client

START	Probation	Parole
.58	.55	.66
Analysis of Variance: F(2/590) = .57, N.S.		

Court	START	Control
Circuit	.69 (n = 78)	.51 (n = 49)
Recorder's	.52 (n = 155)	.57 (n = 148)
Analysis of Variance: Treatment - F(1/426) = .05, N.S. Court - F(1/426) = .60, N.S. Interaction - F(1/426) = 1.32, N.S.		

Table 24

Distribution of Total Number of Convictions Per Client

Convictions	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
0	63.5%	65.0%	57.7%
1	22.7	20.3	27.0
2	8.6	9.6	9.2
3	3.4	4.6	4.9
4	.9	.5	.6
5	.9	0	.6
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(233)	(197)	(163)

Table 25  
Most Severe Charge and Conviction

	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
<b>Charges:*</b>			
No Charges	50.6%	54.3%	46.6%
Misdemeanor Charges Only	7.7	3.6	7.4
Felony Charges	41.7	42.1	46.0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(233)	(197)	(163)
<b>Convictions:**</b>			
No Convictions	63.5%	65.0%	57.7%
Misdemeanor Convictions Only	7.7	4.1	9.2
Felony Convictions	28.8	31.0	33.1
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(233)	(197)	(163)

\*Chi-square = 4.95, df = 4, N.S.

\*\*Chi-square = 5.22, df = 4, N.S.

Table 26

Type of Crime for Which Recidivists Were Convicted

Crime Type	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
Person	18.8%	13.0%	21.9%
Property	62.4	72.6	53.6
Drug	9.4	8.7	18.8
Weapon	2.4	2.9	0
Other	7.0	2.8	5.7
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(85)	(69)	(69)

Chi-square = 10.34, df = 8, N.S.

Table 27 indicates that START clients when convicted are significantly less likely to be sentenced to incarceration than either the control probationers or the parolees. Since START clients do not have a lower recidivism rate, the explanation lies elsewhere. Our analyses have not yielded a ready explanation for this. It has, however, been suggested that since the pre-sentence report will mention the offender's participation in START, a lighter sentence may result. On the other hand, it is not hard to see how this also might lead to a heavier sentence if the judge believes the offender has been given the special treatment START offers.

In other words, the data show that with no differences in offense, differential sentences may still result. In sum, neither the data nor knowledgeable individuals consulted about this finding could satisfactorily explain this apparent inconsistency.

Additional analyses of recidivism were performed comparing probationers who were first offenders when placed in START or the control group, and those who were already multiple offenders. No gross differences were found, nor did intra-court differences emerge. As a consequence, it cannot be said that service delivery has any differential effect on new vs. repeat offenders.

Table 27

Sentences Received by Convicted Recidivists

Sentences	START	Control	
		Probation	Parole
Probation Only	5.9%	2.9%	4.3%
Probation & Fine	3.5	2.9	1.4
Probation & Costs	10.6	1.4	5.8
Probation & Restitution	1.2	0	0
Incarceration Only	54.0	75.6	71.2
Incarceration & Probation	11.8	10.1	8.7
Incarceration & Fine	8.2	4.3	4.3
Fine Only	1.2	1.4	2.9
Fine & Restitution	1.2	0	0
Fine & Costs	1.2	1.4	1.4
Costs Only	1.2	0	0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	(85)	(69)	(69)

N.B. Sentence is for most serious offense for which recidivist was convicted.



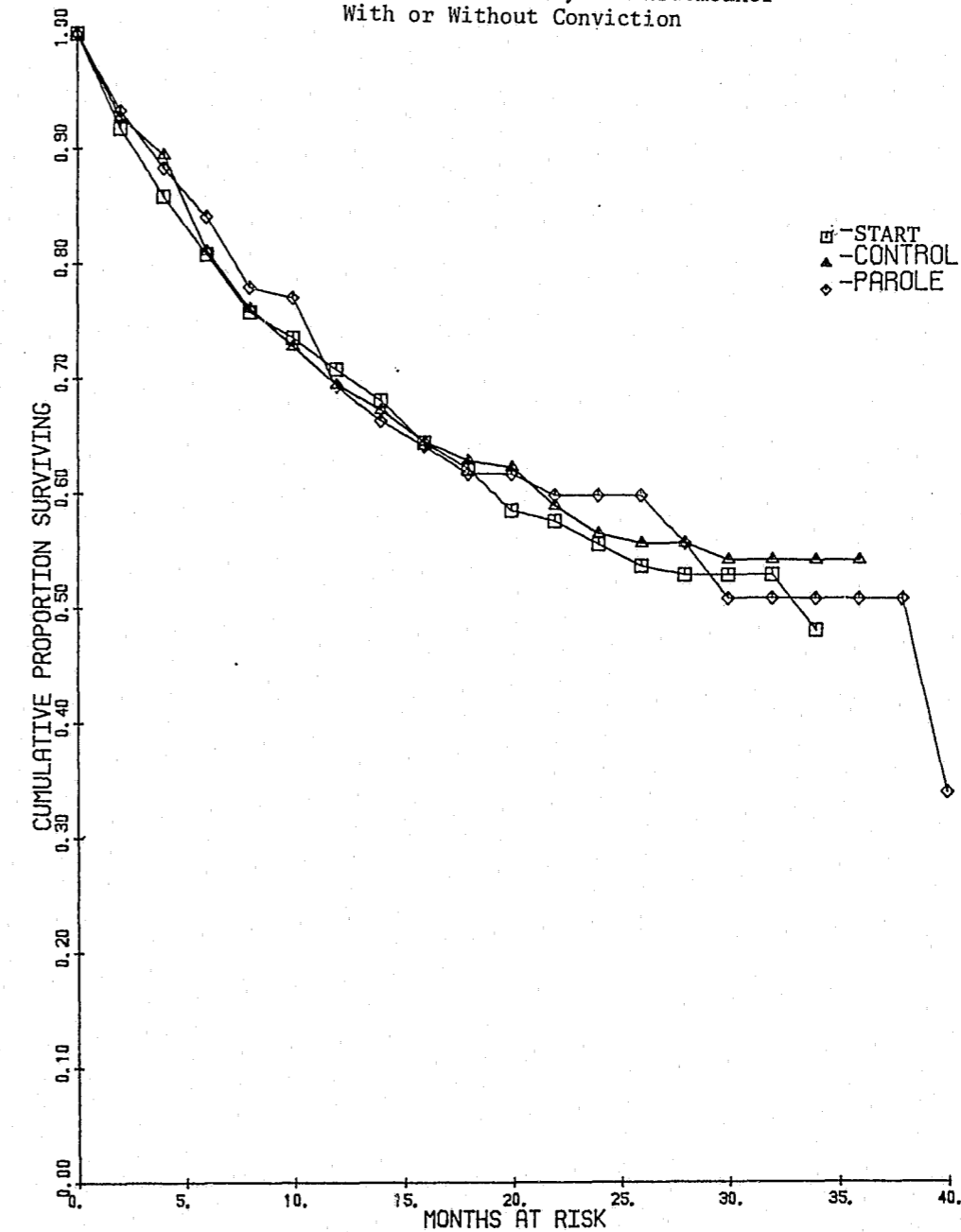
While no differences in total recidivism between START, controls and the parolees emerged, another possibility exists. Perhaps, START prolonged the onset of recidivism. In order to test this hypothesis, a survival analysis was employed. This analysis, developed chiefly for epidemiological research, examines the distribution of the incidence of an event as a function of an individual's time at risk. In this case, time at risk begins with the date of sentence for the offense for which the client was placed in START or the probation control group. (For the parolees it commences at the beginning of the parole period.) Time at risk ends with either an arrest or the end of the study for those not arrested.

Survival analysis is designed for a situation such as the present one where some individuals do not exhibit the response in question (recidivism) during the course of the study. Thus, the time it took these cases to recidivate becomes infinite, precluding the assignment of a time-length score to them. Without such a score, analysis of variance, or non-parametric statistics cannot be used. The survival analysis uses an actuarial-type life table to estimate the recidivism function and yields a plot of the recidivism distributions over time for experimental and control groups.

This function can then be analyzed and is displayed as Figure 5. The criterion is the first arrest for a new crime (felony or misdemeanor). The cumulative proportion of clients who have not recidivated are represented on the ordinate. The abscissa is the elapsed time in months. The Mantel-Cox and Breslow statistics, shown below the graph, test the equality of survival distributions for the START, probation control, and parolee groups. These tests are the analogues of non-parametric rank statistics that are appropriate to these data. The companion actuarial table is presented as Table 28.

As can be seen, no differences exist in the time to first new arrest for members of the three groups; the curves do not differ reliably from each other. (The apparent drop-off in survival rates for the parolees is a function of the small number at risk at that point.) As a consequence,

Figure 5  
First Arrest for Felony or Misdemeanor  
With or Without Conviction



Generalized Wilcoxon (Breslow) = .365, df = 2, N.S.  
Generalized Savage (Mantel-Cox) = .405, df = 2, N.S.

Table 28

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS  
DATE OF FIRST ARREST FOR FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR WHETHER OR NOT CONVICTION RESULTED  
TREATMENT GROUP

INTERVAL MONTH	ENTERED	WITHDRAWN	LOST	ARRESTED	AT RISK	PROPORTION ARRESTED	PROPORTION NOT ARRESTED	CUMULATIVE NOT ARRESTED (S.E.)
0.0 - 2.00	220	0	0	18	220.0	0.0818	0.9182	1.0000 (0.0)
2.00 - 4.00	202	0	0	13	202.0	0.0644	0.9356	0.9182 (0.0185)
4.00 - 6.00	189	0	0	12	189.0	0.0635	0.9365	0.8591 (0.0235)
6.00 - 8.00	177	0	0	11	177.0	0.0621	0.9379	0.8045 (0.0267)
8.00 - 10.00	166	0	0	5	166.0	0.0301	0.9699	0.7545 (0.0290)
10.00 - 12.00	161	0	0	4	161.0	0.0248	0.9752	0.7318 (0.0299)
12.00 - 14.00	157	0	0	6	157.0	0.0382	0.9618	0.7136 (0.0305)
14.00 - 16.00	151	0	0	8	151.0	0.0530	0.9470	0.6864 (0.0313)
16.00 - 18.00	143	0	0	5	143.0	0.0350	0.9650	0.6500 (0.0322)
18.00 - 20.00	138	0	0	8	138.0	0.0580	0.9420	0.6273 (0.0326)
20.00 - 22.00	130	2	0	2	129.0	0.0155	0.9845	0.5909 (0.0331)
22.00 - 24.00	126	20	0	5	116.0	0.0431	0.9569	0.5817 (0.0333)
24.00 - 26.00	101	22	0	3	90.0	0.0333	0.9667	0.5567 (0.0337)
26.00 - 28.00	76	15	0	1	68.5	0.0146	0.9854	0.5381 (0.0342)
28.00 - 30.00	60	15	0	0	52.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5303 (0.0346)
30.00 - 32.00	45	25	0	1	32.5	0.0308	0.9692	0.5303 (0.0346)
32.00 - 34.00	19	16	0	1	11.0	0.0909	0.9091	0.5139 (0.0372)
34.00 - 36.00	2	2	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.0000	0.4672 (0.0559)

Table 28 (cont'd)

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS  
DATE OF FIRST ARREST FOR FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR WHETHER OR NOT CONVICTION RESULTED  
CONTROL GROUP

INTERVAL MONTH	ENTERED	WITHDRAWN	LOST	ARRESTED	AT RISK	PROPORTION ARRESTED	PROPORTION NOT ARRESTED	CUMULATIVE NOT ARRESTED (S.E.)
0.0 - 2.00	184	0	0	13	184.0	0.0707	0.9293	1.0000 (0.0)
2.00 - 4.00	171	0	0	6	171.0	0.0351	0.9649	0.9293 (0.0189)
4.00 - 6.00	165	0	0	15	165.0	0.0909	0.9091	0.8967 (0.0224)
6.00 - 8.00	150	0	0	9	150.0	0.0600	0.9400	0.8152 (0.0286)
8.00 - 10.00	141	0	0	6	141.0	0.0426	0.9574	0.7663 (0.0312)
10.00 - 12.00	135	0	0	5	135.0	0.0370	0.9630	0.7337 (0.0326)
12.00 - 14.00	130	0	0	3	130.0	0.0231	0.9769	0.7065 (0.0336)
14.00 - 16.00	127	0	0	5	127.0	0.0394	0.9606	0.6902 (0.0341)
16.00 - 18.00	122	0	0	3	122.0	0.0246	0.9754	0.6630 (0.0348)
18.00 - 20.00	119	0	0	1	119.0	0.0084	0.9916	0.6467 (0.0352)
20.00 - 22.00	118	1	0	6	117.5	0.0511	0.9489	0.6413 (0.0354)
22.00 - 24.00	111	18	0	4	102.0	0.0392	0.9608	0.6086 (0.0360)
24.00 - 26.00	89	32	0	2	73.0	0.0274	0.9726	0.5847 (0.0365)
26.00 - 28.00	55	11	0	0	49.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5687 (0.0372)
28.00 - 30.00	44	8	0	1	40.0	0.0250	0.9750	0.5687 (0.0372)
30.00 - 32.00	35	15	0	0	27.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5545 (0.0369)
32.00 - 34.00	20	15	0	0	12.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5545 (0.0389)
34.00 - 36.00	5	4	0	0	3.0	0.0	1.0000	0.5545 (0.0389)
36.00 - 38.00	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5545 (0.0389)

Table 28 (cont'd)  
SURVIVAL ANALYSIS  
DATE OF FIRST ARREST FOR FELONY OR MISDEMEANOR WHETHER OR NOT CONVICTION RESULTED  
PAROLE GROUP

INTERVAL MONTH	ENTERED	WITHDRAWN	LOST	ARRESTED	AT RISK	PROPORTION ARRESTED	PROPORTION NOT ARRESTED	CUMULATIVE NOT ARRESTED (S.E.)
0.0 - 2.00	120	0	0	8	120.0	0.0667	0.9333	1.0000 (0.0)
2.00 - 4.00	112	1	0	6	111.5	0.0538	0.9462	0.9333 (0.0228)
4.00 - 6.00	105	2	0	5	104.0	0.0481	0.9519	0.8831 (0.0294)
6.00 - 8.00	98	4	0	7	96.0	0.0729	0.9271	0.8407 (0.0335)
8.00 - 10.00	87	3	0	1	85.5	0.0117	0.9883	0.7794 (0.0383)
10.00 - 12.00	83	6	0	8	80.0	0.1000	0.9000	0.7702 (0.0389)
12.00 - 14.00	69	2	0	3	68.0	0.0441	0.9559	0.6932 (0.0435)
14.00 - 16.00	64	6	0	2	61.0	0.0328	0.9672	0.6526 (0.0450)
16.00 - 18.00	56	7	0	2	52.5	0.0381	0.9619	0.6409 (0.0461)
18.00 - 20.00	47	10	0	0	42.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6165 (0.0475)
20.00 - 22.00	37	9	0	1	32.5	0.0308	0.9692	0.6165 (0.0475)
22.00 - 24.00	27	8	0	0	23.0	0.0	1.0000	0.5975 (0.0496)
24.00 - 26.00	19	4	0	0	17.0	0.0	1.0000	0.5975 (0.0496)
26.00 - 28.00	15	1	0	1	14.5	0.0690	0.9310	0.5975 (0.0496)
28.00 - 30.00	13	3	0	1	11.5	0.0870	0.9130	0.5563 (0.0610)
30.00 - 32.00	9	1	0	0	8.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5079 (0.0724)
32.00 - 34.00	8	4	0	0	6.0	0.0	1.0000	0.5079 (0.0724)
34.00 - 36.00	4	1	0	0	3.5	0.0	1.0000	0.5079 (0.0724)
36.00 - 38.00	3	0	0	0	3.0	0.0	1.0000	0.5079 (0.0724)
38.00 - 40.00	3	0	0	1	3.0	0.3333	0.6667	0.5079 (0.0724)
40.00 -	2	2	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.0000	0.3386 (0.1464)

it cannot be said that START has prolonged the onset of recidivism. Of course, one strong caution must be stated with regard to the parolees. Obviously, the measurement time had to commence at the point they began parole; but it should be noted that the actual point comparable to the probation groups was date of conviction. This was much earlier for the parolees since they were in prison first.

Using only those crimes leading to conviction did not alter this pattern. Appendix E contains this analysis. The issue of differential crime rates for START and the control groups was not a question given the fact that the number of crimes committed by the groups was the same for the duration of the study period. This was further supported by the survival analysis indicating similar distributions over time.

A Note on Data Sources: Self-report recidivism data were collected for comparability with that obtained from Michigan State Police (MSP). Because of the general consensus regarding the relative reliability of this latter source, it has been used in this study. Nevertheless, the client interviewees presented an excellent opportunity to examine a second source. For this reason, clients were asked about their arrests rather than the broader concept of "criminal behavior" since the latter would include crimes not recorded by MSP.

First, the number of self-reported arrests were compared with Michigan State Police records for the interviewees. The mean number of reported arrests per client was .84 (standard deviation = 1.09) versus .75 (s = 1.00) from police records. Thus, self-report data yielded a slightly higher estimate of arrests than records. This difference, however, is not statistically reliable indicating that approximately similar results would have been yielded by either data source.

A second issue regards the comparable severity of crimes reported. It was hypothesized that clients would report less severe crimes for which they were arrested than would be indicated in the MSP records. To test this, the most severe crimes per client from MSP records and self-report were compared. The actual comparisons are shown in the first column of Table 29.

The second column presents the same number of charges arranged as a normal distribution. A "goodness of fit" test indicates that there is no reliable difference between the obtained distribution and the theoretical normal distributions. That is, there is a central tendency for self-reports of crime severity to be the same as that reported from MSP. Furthermore, those which do not match are fewer and are about evenly distributed on both the less severe and more severe sides. Thus, with regard to the number of crimes (as measured by arrest) and the severity of crime, self-report or interview data is very similar to that obtained from police records.

Table 29  
Comparison of Self-Report and State Police Records

Self-Report Is:	Actual	Theoretical
Less Severe	13	25.25
Equal	65	50.50
More Severe	23	25.25

Chi-square = 5.84      df = 2      p = N.S.

Predicting Recidivism of START Clients: Multiple regressions were employed using those demographic and service measures available for both groups. In addition, START/Control membership was also included as a predictor. As would be expected, a significant multiple correlation coefficient was not achieved, ruling out the possibility of cumulative effects.

Because much more data were available for START clients than for the control groups, an attempt was made to distinguish between those START clients who recidivated and those who did not. For this purpose, direct multiple regression analyses were employed to search for combinations of variables which would reliably distinguish between these two types of probationers.

A variety of predictors were employed representing client demographic characteristics, START services received including pairing with a volunteer, and other measures obtained on START probationers. Appendix F contains a list of predictors employed. The multiple regression evaluates the individual predictive power of a variable with regard to recidivism as well as the cumulative effects of using several predictors together.

The best prediction obtained was  $R = .47$  ( $R^2 = .22$ ) using no less than 47 predictors. The criterion in this case was whether or not the client was charged with a felony. Only 22 percent of the recidivism variance was accounted for by the predictors, and this was also not statistically significant ( $F < 1$ ), because of a large standard error. The highest simple correlations with this criterion were amount of car debt ( $r = -.17$ ) and offender age ( $r = -.16$ ). Despite repeated attempts with a variety of predictor and criterion combinations and using court as a moderator, no significant relationship was achieved. Because of the substantial number of dichotomous predictor variables employed, non-linear predictive models could offer no improvement.

Based on the kinds of client information available, it can only be concluded that for the youthful property offenders who constituted START's clientele, there was simply no significant predictive power for recidivism. This is true even if one ignores statistical tests of significance and looks only at trends. There is no trend toward lower or higher recidivism among START clients.

## VI. OUTCOME: COSTS AND BENEFITS

The following cost benefit analysis was prepared by Charles D. Mallar and Craig V.D. Thornton.

In the cost-benefit methodology used, no values were placed on any aspect of drug crimes except criminal justice system costs. Further, with regard to other crimes, the more involved the victim in the crime, the smaller is the portion of the crime's effect which can be assigned a dollar value. For example, few cost benefit analyses even attempt to put a dollar value on psychological damage or its effects.

Since the parolees were far more involved in drug crimes than either probation groups and had more person crimes, they were simply not comparable to the other groups. The analysis would result in a severe underestimate of parolee costs. This together with the lack of initial comparability with regard to offender characteristics renders any cost/benefit outcomes which include the parolee group misleading and uninterpretable.

Therefore, the focus is on the simpler question of the cost effectiveness of an enriched probation program over regular probation.

A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE BENEFITS  
AND COSTS OF PROJECT START

Charles D. Mallar      Craig V. D. Thornton

The evaluation of Project START is designed to provide information regarding the desirability of running a particular type of probation program characterized by intensive service delivery. The benefit-cost component of this evaluation focuses on one aspect of START's desirability: economic efficiency. In particular, the benefit-cost analysis addresses the question of whether the value of the goods and services available to society was increased as a result of conducting the START program, or would society have been better off if the resources devoted to START had been used for alternative purposes.

## A. Overview of the Analysis

To assess economic efficiency, benefit-cost analysis examines the program's net present value to society.<sup>1</sup> This is done by first estimating the program's effect on participant behavior (in the case of START we have measures of how the program affected participants' labor market and criminal behavior). Estimates in current dollar amounts of the social value of behavioral changes and program expenditures are then made.<sup>2</sup> Thus, social net present value provides an index of the degree to which the value of society's goods and services has been increased or decreased by START. A positive net present value to society indicates that resources were used efficiently while a negative value indicates that the program was a poor use of resources.

<sup>1</sup>The terminology "present value" refers to the techniques used to adjust the values of benefits and costs accrue over several time periods so that they measure the value at one particular reference point in time (in this case the date at which a participant is enrolled in START). For a full discussion of present value and appropriate discounting techniques, see: R.A. Musgrave and P.B. Musgrave, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1975, Chapter 6.

<sup>2</sup>We make the usual simplifying assumption that a dollar of benefit or cost to one person is equivalent to a dollar of benefit or cost to any other person.

On the basis of estimates of START's effects (discussed earlier in this report), START's social net present value is estimated to be \$1,493 per participant enrolled. The positive value is primarily the result of the estimated gains in earnings experienced by START clients. This earnings gain corresponds to a social benefit worth approximately \$2,950. In comparison, the change in probation costs attributable to the START program was estimated to be only \$1,400. The benefits associated with changes in participant criminal activity were estimated to be negative and quite small.

These results suggest that START was efficient. However, the findings must be interpreted with caution since the estimates of START's effects are not statistically significant<sup>3</sup> and the social values are sensitive to how the effects are projected into the future.<sup>4</sup> Even though the benefit-cost procedures used are well developed and designed to yield unbiased estimates of net present value, they cannot generate more precision than that underlying the estimates of behavior impacts. While the \$1,493 per participant figure represents the best point estimate of net present value attainable, the range of reasonable estimates of net present value is quite wide, and includes negative as well as positive

<sup>3</sup>Statistical significance implies that the observed differences between participants and controls were not likely to have occurred by chance. Specifically, if the "true" effect is zero, a finding that is statistically significant at the .05 level would occur by chance only five times in a hundred. The primary cause of the lack of statistical significance for the START evaluation is likely to be the small sample sizes. The sample sizes are too small to detect anything but huge effects. For example, with the earnings analysis only 114 observations are available (55 participants and 59 controls) and the "true" effect would have to be nearly seven times as large as that observed in order to have a 50 percent chance of detecting statistical significance. However, the fact that the START findings are not statistically significant does indicate that there is a reasonably high probability that they could be zero and the differences due to randomness in the data rather than some underlying effect of START. The estimates used are still the best available. Because of the small sample sizes, however, the empirical evidence lends only weak support to the hypothesis that START has effects on its clients' labor market and criminal behavior, and the estimate of social net present value is necessarily imprecise.

<sup>4</sup>Both larger sample sizes and a longer observation period would be needed to accurately project effects into the future.

values. Because of small sample sizes, however, all of the estimates of START's effects on participants are imprecise relative to the magnitudes, and, hence, we cannot tell whether the positive net present value for society is attributable to the program or just occurred by random chance.

To fully interpret the benefit-cost findings it is useful to review the methodology and coefficients used in their calculation. This will provide an understanding of the assumptions used and the role played by the estimates of the behavioral impacts. The discussion will be organized around the three components of the analysis: the earnings gain, the change in criminal activity, and the expenditures on the START program.<sup>5</sup>

#### B. Increase in Earnings

From the perspective of society as a whole, an increase in the value of the output produced by START participants is a benefit. Society has more goods and services at its disposal as a result of the better use of participants' time; the benefit being the difference between the value of the goods and services produced by participants and the value of what they would have produced in the absence of START.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup>A complete discussion of benefit-cost methodology is clearly beyond the scope of this chapter. Such discussions can be found in A.K. Disgupta and D.W. Pearce, *Cost-Benefit Analysis: Theory and Practice*, New York: MacMillan and Company, 1972 or *Public Expenditure and Policy Analysis*, edited by R.J. Haveman and J. Margolis, Chicago: Markham, 1970. The methodology used here draws heavily from that developed in conjunction with the benefit-cost evaluations of the Living Insurance for Ex-Offenders (LIFE) experiment, Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP), Job Corps evaluation, and Supported Work Demonstration. See: C.D. Mallar and C.V.D. Thornton, "Transitional Aid for Released Prisoners: Evidence from the LIFE Experiment," *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. XIII, No. 2, Spring, 1978. (Reprinted in *Evaluation Studies Review Annual*, Volume 3, edited by Thomas D. Cook. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, Inc., 1978); and C.V.D. Thornton, D.A. Long, and C.D. Mallar, "A Comparative Evaluation of the Benefits and Costs of the Job Corps After Seven Months of Post-program Follow-up" in *Assessments of the Job Corps Performance and Impacts*, Volume I, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Youth Programs, February, 1979.

<sup>6</sup>These estimates should include the value of non-market production (e.g., work done in the home) and leisure, as well as market production. We have not valued productive activities other than market work because of the lack of satisfactory data. We can argue, however, that to participants an increase in market activity yields a greater value than that lost due to decreased leisure and home production (because they voluntarily choose more market work).

The value of this benefit is estimated using data on the earnings of participants and controls. If markets function competitively, the total compensation paid to workers will equal the value of their product. Thus, the difference in wages paid to the two groups (participants and controls) can be used to estimate the change in the value of society's output per participant.<sup>7</sup> The estimation procedure begins by adding an estimate of the average value of fringe benefits and employer tax contributions for workers to the estimates of the average weekly earnings received by participants and controls. This adjustment is 15 percent of wages and with START clientele involves mostly employer contributions to Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, and Workers' Compensation.<sup>8</sup>

The average earnings difference between START participants and controls was \$6.43 during a week in March, 1979, averaging just over two and one-half years from the time participants were enrolled. When the value of the fringe benefits and wage based taxes is added, the average difference in total compensation is estimated to be \$7.39 per week at that time. Thus, at the time of the interviews, START clients are estimated to be producing output worth over \$7.00 more than controls on average.

The above estimate of the social benefit from gains in earnings corresponds to an interview week averaging just over two and one-half

<sup>7</sup>We are assuming that the increase in earnings and output by START participants is not the result of displacement of other workers who would have produced the output otherwise. Any such displacement would reduce the social value of the gain in earnings. There is some evidence that the difference in sample means provides a lower bound estimate of the gains in earnings. For example, the control group had higher employment and earnings at the time of the arrest which led to probation. Also, the impact of START on participants' earnings may have increased over time as the emphasis of the START program shifted to job placement assistance.

<sup>8</sup>This figure was derived from: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employee Compensation in the Private Non-Farm Economy, 1972, Bulletin 1873, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975, Tables 1, 22, 24, and 15. It applies to office and non-office employees who receive less than \$3.00 of total compensation per hour in 1972 dollars.

years from the time START participants enrolled in the program.<sup>9</sup> However, benefits were generated in previous weeks and will be generated in future weeks as well. Thus, a method must be devised for estimating total social benefits from this single observation. The procedure used here is to utilize estimates of the time trend of the impact of training programs on earnings. In particular, the impact of MDTA training on participants' earnings was observed to decrease at a rate of approximately 14 percent per year (50 percent every five years).<sup>10</sup> This rate can be applied to the earnings estimates for START as shown in Figure 6. This procedure suggests that the initial difference in earnings due to START was \$10.69 a week and that this difference declined to the observed \$7.39 figure between the date of enrollment and the interview (averaging over two and one-half years later) and will continue to decline at that rate in the future.<sup>11</sup>

If we assume that START clients continue working until age 62 and use a 5 percent real annual discount rate (to obtain the current value of earnings that accrue in the future),<sup>12</sup> the present value of the average increase in output is estimated to be \$2,945 for each participant (obviously, some participants will experience larger gains in output and

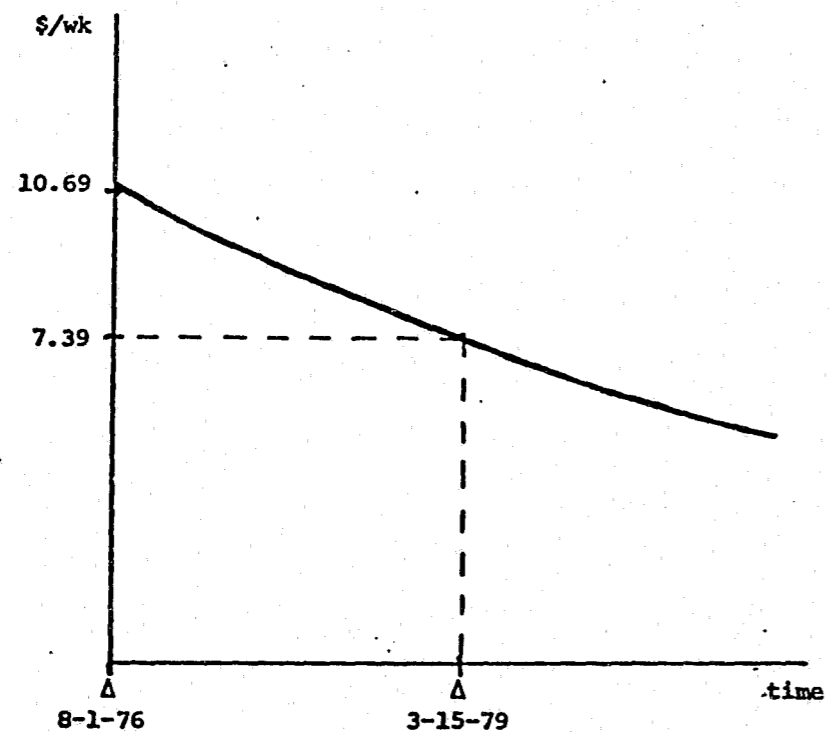
<sup>9</sup>There are social benefits related to gains in employment and earnings, such as from reduced dependence on transfer programs, which were not measured for START and, hence, could not be included in this analysis (see below).

<sup>10</sup>The estimate is reported in Orley Ashenfelter, "Estimating the Effect of Training Programs on Earnings," Review of Economics and Statistics, February, 1978, pp. 47-57.

<sup>11</sup>We have designed the benefit-cost analysis to reflect the experience of the average START participant. Thus, we have used the average enrollment date of August 1, 1976, in our calculations. The date used for the interviews was March 15, 1979, or about 139 weeks after enrollment.

<sup>12</sup>The age 62 is a reasonable approximation of the expected worklife of START clients who are approximately 21 years old on average at enrollment. For justification of the estimated worklife, see H.N. Fullerton, Jr. and J.J. Byrne, "Length of Working Life for Men and Women, 1970," Special Labor Force Report 187, U.S. Department of Labor, 1976.

Figure 6  
Estimated Participant-Control Differential  
in Total Compensation\*



\*The formula used for the curve was:

$$D(t) = Ae^{-.0027(t)}$$

where  $D(t)$  is the earnings differential at time  $t$  weeks after enrollment and  $A$  is the estimated initial difference (estimated by substituting \$7.39 for  $D(t); t = 138.5$ ).

others small gains).<sup>13</sup>

#### C. Benefits From Changes in Criminal Activity

The basic conclusion drawn from an analysis of START's effect on participant criminal activity is that it was probably quite close to zero. Table 30 shows the reduction in arrests for seven types of crimes: robbery, burglary, felonious assault, larceny and motor vehicle thefts, drug law violations, other personal crimes, and a residual category containing all other arrest types. The pattern is quite mixed with START participants being less likely to be arrested for robbery, felonious or other assaults, and drug related violations, while they were more likely to be arrested for burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft, or other miscellaneous violations. These effects are all quite small and not statistically significant, but they are the best single estimates of START's impact on these types of arrests.

This change in the pattern of arrests is associated with a variety of benefits and costs. These include those related to personal injury and property damage, stolen property, criminal justice system resource use, and the psychological costs associated with fear of crime.<sup>14</sup> While only the first three of the benefit-cost components are valued here, the psychological costs could be quite important, especially since the data suggest a slight shift out of violent personal crime.

<sup>13</sup>The actual formula used in this estimation is

$$\text{Benefit} = \int_0^T Ae^{-gt}e^{-at} dt$$

where  $A$  is 10.6919, the base estimate of gains in weekly earnings;  $g$  is the decay rate, 0.0027 per week (14 percent per year);  $a$  is the discount rate, 0.001 per week (5 percent per year); and  $T$  is the expected end of the worklife, 2000 weeks after enrollment.

<sup>14</sup>To the extent that fear of crime is related to the use of resources for protection there will be related resource usage, as well as psychological costs associated with criminal activity, that are not measured.



Table 30  
 Mean Reduction in Arrests Per Participant  
 by Arrest Charge\*  
 (enrollment to January 1, 1979)

Arrest Category	Estimated Control-Treatment Differential In Mean Number of Arrests
Robbery	0.0215
Burglary	-0.0336
Felonious Assault	0.0032
Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft	-0.0046
Drug	0.0090
Other Personal	0.0227
Miscellaneous Charges	-0.0612

\*For each arrest a specific "most serious" charge was selected from the list of those filed. "Most serious" was determined on the basis of the average cost per arrest expended by the criminal justice system and on the basis of discussions with criminal justice officials.

Our measures of the value of crime related benefits and costs are based on arrests. This is clearly only a crude estimate of the amount of criminal activity, because many individuals commit crimes for which they are not arrested, while others are arrested for crimes they did not commit. However, even though arrests will greatly understate the number of crimes, useful estimates of the amount of criminal activity can be obtained if the appropriate correction factors are used.<sup>15</sup>

One alternative proxy measure that is not used here is convictions. This measure would reduce the problems associated with arrests of individuals for crimes they did not commit. However, it has other serious shortcomings. Because of plea bargaining and problems with evidence, the charge on which a person is convicted may not reflect the seriousness of the crime actually committed. This introduces a bias into the analysis because the benefit-cost estimates are sensitive to changes in the types of crime as well as the overall level of crime. Another problem with the use of judicial outcomes (such as conviction) to measure short-run changes in criminal activity is that they may fail to capture START's effect on the more serious crime types, because arrests for these crimes often take a long time to fully adjudicate.

To correct for the fact that many crimes do not result in arrests, we used data from victimization studies, where appropriate, to adjust the START effect on arrests. Surveys of crime victims indicate that not only do many reported crimes go unsolved, but many crimes are never reported to the police. The adjustment used here to obtain an estimate of criminal activity involves multiplying START's estimated effect on arrests by the ratio of criminal incidents to arrests for each crime type. This procedure will yield an adequate estimate of the effects of START on criminal activity as long as the "true" ratio of incidents to arrests is relatively constant and independent of participation in START.

<sup>15</sup>The estimates may also be inaccurate because criminal activity is determined by the presence of opportunities for crime rather than the number of active criminals. We have assumed that the observed changes in arrests among START participants are not offset by opposite changes among other groups in society.

Estimates of the average personal injury, property damage, and criminal justice system costs per arrest are presented in Table 31. They were derived using data from a variety of sources. These include: the National Crime Survey (for victimization and incidents per arrest information); the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and Bureau of Census publications (on operational costs of the criminal justice system, theft related losses, costs of theft prevention, and the cost of lost output due to crime); the Uniform Crime Reports (on arrests); the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (on theft related losses and costs of theft prevention); and the Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (on the allocation of criminal justice expenditures across crime types).<sup>16</sup>

These estimates of the cost per arrest are multiplied by the changes in the average number of arrests per participant (given in Table 1) to yield an estimate of the value of these benefits from the time of enrollment until January 1, 1970 (on average this time was 2.4 years). The total estimated value of the benefit is only \$39 per participant enrolled. If we assume that this effect fades out at a rate of 50 percent every 2.5 years,<sup>17</sup> and we use a 5 percent real rate of discount,<sup>18</sup> then the total value of the change in criminal activity is a benefit of \$59 per participant.

The social benefit or cost of a change in the amount of stolen property is harder to estimate. This is because the amount of goods and services remains essentially unchanged when goods are stolen (net of the property damage and personal injury accounted for above). What happens from the

<sup>16</sup>The specific calculations are described in C. Mallar and C. Thornton, "Valuing Changes in Criminal Behavior--The Crime Reduction Benefits of Job Corps" (Mathematica Policy Research, Working Paper, 1979).

<sup>17</sup>This rate is twice as fast as the fade out rate used for the earnings effect. While this value is somewhat arbitrary, it is consistent with the evidence that criminal activity declines quite rapidly with age.

<sup>18</sup>The real discount rate represents the rate net of the effects of inflation. Thus, the use of a 5 percent rate is actually fairly conservative, since such a rate along with a 9 percent inflation would imply 14 percent nominal rates.

Table 31

Estimated Costs of Personal Injury, Property Damage,  
and the Criminal Justice System Per Arrest

Arrest Category	Property, Medical, and Insurance Costs per Incident	Lost Output per Incident	Total Measured Cost per Incident	Incidents per Arrest	Injury & Damage Cost per Arrest	Criminal Justice System Costs	Total Cost per Arrest
Robbery	\$ 46.04	\$ 27.88	\$ 73.92	7.7	\$ 569	\$ 12,087	\$ 12,656
Burglary	30.99	5.29	36.28	14.8	537	5,895	6,432
Felonious Assault	66.51	29.32	95.83	5.1	489	2,732	3,221
Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft	17.33	2.88	20.21	20.2	408	2,618	3,026
Drugs	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	2,590	2,590
Other Personal	8.86	9.13	17.99	5.2	94	756	850
Other Miscellaneous	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	919	919

N.E. = amount could not be estimated and is assumed to be small, so that zero will subsequently be used.

perspective of society is that the possession of the stolen goods changes. Thus, at least part of the value of stolen property should be considered as a transfer and not be included in the social benefit-cost calculations. The other part of the change in the value of stolen property represents the social costs associated with fencing the goods, damage to the stolen property, and the loss of legal title to the stolen property. We will assume that the value of stolen property declines by 65 percent--this corresponds to the available estimates of the rate at which stolen property can be converted into cash by criminals.<sup>19</sup>

The estimate of the START induced change in the amount of stolen property is obtained by multiplying the changes in property crime arrests (robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) by estimates of the average value of stolen property. These estimates are presented in Table 32. They indicate that, on average, START clients stole \$113 more property than controls between enrollment and January 1, 1979. If this figure is extrapolated in the same way as the other crime effects it implies an increase of \$171 per participant in stolen property. This implies a social cost of \$111 ( $\$171 \times .65$ ).

Therefore, if we add together the values of all the crime related benefits and costs, START's estimated effect is on net a negative benefit of -\$52 per participant (i.e., an increase in social cost of \$52 per participant). This small total value is consistent with the general statistical insignificance of the crime effects of START.

#### D. Expenditures on START

Probationers normally receive an array of services, including contact with probation officers, in order to assist them in obtaining regular employment and to prevent them from reverting to a criminal life style. The concept of the START program was to increase the employment oppor-

<sup>19</sup>This estimate is taken from "Heroin Related Crime," Drug Enforcement Administration, February, 1977. The figure is based on a study by McGlothlin et al. (William H. McGlothlin, V.C. Tabbosh, C.D. Chambers, and K. Hamison, Alternative Approaches to Opiate Addiction Control: Costs, Benefits and Potential, Final Report, BNDD contract J-70-33, Washington, D.C., 1972) and includes an adjustment for the fact that stolen cash need not be converted.

Table 32

Value of Stolen Property  
(enrollment to January 1, 1979)

Arrest Category	Average Value of Property Stolen per Incident	Average Value of Property Recovered per Incident	Average Property Loss per Incident	Incidents per Arrest	Average Value of Property Loss per Arrest	Reduction in Average Arrests per Participant*	Change in Value of Stolen Property
Robbery	\$ 178.19	\$ 82.40	95.79	7.7	\$ 738	0.0215	\$ 16
Burglary	261.34	20.53	240.81	14.8	3,564	-0.0336	-120
Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft	137.08	40.51	96.56	20.2	1,951	-0.0046	-9

\*A negative value represents an increase (negative reduction) in arrests.

Source: Unpublished data from the National Crime Survey Program.

tunities and rehabilitative efforts for clients by providing more employment assistance and ancillary services and by increasing the number and intensity of probation officer contacts with clients. The expenditures on the program averaged \$1,400 per client, which we will use as an estimate of the percent value of direct social cost of the program per participant.<sup>20</sup> This estimate of direct social cost will be on the high side to the extent that START clients would have received some of the same or similar services provided by START in the absence of the program and to the extent that START clients receive direct benefits from the program (e.g., the provision of services which have direct consumer value for clients).

#### E. Social Net Present Value

Estimating the social net present value is quite straightforward once the present values for all of the measured components of benefit and cost have been estimated. The computation simply involves summing up the estimates for the present value of benefits and subtracting out the estimates for the present value of costs. The resulting difference can then be used as a guide for assessing the degree to which START represents an economically efficient use of resources.

For the START program we obtain an estimate for social net present value of \$1,493 per participant enrolled ( $\$2,945 - \$52 - \$1,400 = \$1,493$ ). This indicates that more resources were generated than used by the program, so that the value of goods and services available to society was increased as a result of conducting START. However, the accuracy of this single estimate needs to be assessed before any policy inferences are made. Specifically, there are three important sources of error in the above estimates: (1) assumptions underlying the fade out and discount rates, (2) sampling and other estimation errors, and (3) unmeasured benefits and costs. The overall errors can be quite large and severely limit the ability to make policy inferences concerning the economic efficiency of implementing a program like START on a larger scale.

<sup>20</sup> Most of the expenditures are incurred soon after clients enroll, so there is no need for discounting to adjust the dollar value to the enrollment period.

Not much is known about either the time pattern of benefits or the rate at which future benefits should be discounted in order to adjust future values to current dollar amounts. Therefore, there is a considerable amount of imprecision in the estimates of the present values from gains in earnings and from changes in criminal activity. The time pattern of earnings effects is assumed to follow that observed for employment and training programs that were very different from START in terms of both content and clientele. Many more observations of START participants and controls over a much longer time than currently available would be needed to obtain more accurate estimates of the time pattern of START's impact on participants. In addition, the emphasis on job placement assistance was increased with START over time, and there is some evidence that later participants may have obtained larger gains in earnings compared to earlier participants. In contrast to research on the time pattern of effects, much theoretical and empirical work has been undertaken on discount rates. However, the literature is very inconclusive. The appropriate discount rate is difficult to estimate, and the range of credible estimates is very large. Government projects have been evaluated with rates that range from zero to 15 percent per year.<sup>21</sup>

The sample sizes for the START evaluation are too small to accurately detect impacts that are of a large enough magnitude to make the program economically efficient. Many more observations and more detailed analyses are needed to obtain precise estimates of the social net present values. The prices used to impute values are reasonably well established but could also be adjusted to more accurately reflect the experience of the target group in Detroit.

The final potential source of large errors is the unmeasured benefits and costs category. The important unmeasured values include:

- social benefits from reduced welfare dependence for START participants

<sup>21</sup> See E.B. Staats, "Survey of Use by Federal Agencies of the Discounting Techniques in Evaluating Future Programs," in Program Budgeting and Benefit-Cost Analysis, edited by H.H. Hinrichs and G.M. Taylor, Santa Monica, California: Goodyear Publishing Company, 1969.

- social benefits from increased satisfaction among START participants
- social benefits from a more equitable distribution of income
- future social benefits from increased investments in human capital for START participants
- social costs from START participants' displacing other workers who would have had higher output and earnings in the absence of START

In summary, the benefit-cost findings for the START program are favorable, but very imprecise. The program appears to be an efficient use of resources but we cannot reject the null hypothesis that this is due to chance (nor should we expect to be able to reject this null hypothesis with the small samples sizes observed). Further research is needed to accurately assess the economic efficiency of the START program.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Project START was a community-based program of broad service delivery to property offenders on probation in Wayne County, Michigan. The program began client intake in October, 1975 and extended to March, 1978.

While the evaluation covered several aspects of the program, its primary focuses and findings were:

1. Assess the extent to which START accomplished its primary function of increased service delivery to probationers through brokerage, over what they would have received from a regular probation program.

*START substantially increased service usage by about 350 percent over regular probation when only probation referred services are considered. However, when non-probation sources are also included, START's increase was 29 percent. With regard to employment, from the beginning of probation to the end of monitoring, START clients spent more time on jobs than the control clients (median 77.2 & 60.5 weeks). START also exhibited a superiority in client tracking after referrals were made.*

2. Determine the effects of the increased service delivery on client recidivism.

*Simply put, no effects on recidivism could be discovered attributable to service usage, employment, or even START clienthood.*

3. Search for the factors which distinguish recidivating clients from those that did not recidivate.

*The results of this search, using multiple correlational analyses, generated no significant predictive power for recidivism using the demographic, status, and benefit received measures employed in this study. That is, characteristics of clients or their situations bore no relation to recidivism.*

4. Conduct a cost/benefit analysis to establish the cost effectiveness of START.

*An independent cost-benefit analysis yielded a favorable social net present value for START. While this would appear to contradict other findings of the study, the assumptions, sampling, estimation errors, and unmeasured costs and benefits severely limit policy inferences from the cost-benefit analysis.*

*In short, although it is possible that START-control differences could appear at some later time, the conclusion of this evaluation is that intensive service delivery to probationers cannot be expected to reduce or increase recidivism rates or crime rates. The results, however, do not imply that prison would be any more effective in rehabilitating the probationers studied here.*

Project START did an admirable job in assessing needs, brokering services, finding jobs, and offering a number of program and social activities for clients. Despite this, the post-probation performance of START clients cannot be reliably distinguished from offenders on regular probation or, for that matter, from a selected group of parolees. In fact, control clients frequently obtained services on their own, without the help of the probation department.

Thus, this report joins a myriad of other studies showing cooperation between agencies but, nonetheless, indicating no predictive power for recidivism other than offender age and type of crime. Since Project START wanted the high risk group of young property offenders, there was little variance on these two factors in this study; therefore, they were not effective predictors.

It may well be that recidivism among young property offenders may not be a function of controllable external forces in the justice system such as supervision and service delivery. Thus, while probation officers might, indeed, provide referrals for clients in need of them or who request them, there is no reason for the introduction of intensive or crash programs just for the sake of increasing the number of referrals. The community will be no more or less safe as a result of such programs.

One issue, however, in need of study concerns the quality of services. The present investigation focused on quantity, but perhaps a detailed analysis of the objective quality of services delivered could yield explanatory dimensions heretofore not considered.

It may be that services obtained through a formal brokerage source are of a better quality than those obtained through a more informal system. There is some indirect evidence of this indicated in the present study. START clients tended to make higher wages than those from the control group. START job training and placement was effective as well.

Perhaps future study should continue from this point, measuring referrals and services received from all sources along with some measurement of quality. It is, however, important to note that quality of service is not an end in itself. There is no point in higher quality--however it is measured--unless it contributes to the achievement of the ultimate goals of the justice system.

This matter is especially salient in the area of job training. Too often such programs offer training in skills for which there is little demand, or the training is done under conditions which lead to difficulty in transferring newly learned skills to a real job situation. Both unions and management are probably in the best position to determine the marketability of various skills and should, thus, be involved in the curriculum.

At the same time, other goals of probation must be addressed. Four areas of further consideration (among the many) seem particularly consistent with the current findings:

1. Probation departments could place more emphasis on restitution including collection of court costs, attorney fees and perhaps victim compensation. Since many probationers do have jobs, this is not illogical if kept within reasonable bounds. One constraint must always be that restitution does not become a deterrent to employment. Such a program directly attempts to recover some of the costs to the community of processing the

offender through the courts. Since counseling and social services do not prevent recidivism, this collection activity may be a more valid function of the probation officer.

2. A related natural consequence for probationers could be the required performance of community service. Such programs have existed intermittently in many jurisdictions, but rarely on an enduring basis. These activities could be intensified and still maintain probationers' civil liberties.

If one of the purposes of the community service is to aid in rehabilitation, it is important that the service be carefully chosen. Activities should be selected which place the offender into a role that is discrepant with being an offender. For example, working with people or in a responsible capacity is more likely to favorably alter offender attitude, while raking lawns or shoveling snow will only be perceived as punishment.

As with restitution, requiring the offender to spend some hours working for the government or a community organization could return some value to the community which would partially offset the expenditures caused by the offender, and might provide work experience and job training. Restitution and community service may not reduce recidivism, but they are logical and naturally linked to the offender's misdeeds vis-a-vis the community.

3. Since there appears to be no relationship between supervisory and service activities on the one hand, and recidivism on the other, one might ask how much required supervision of clients is necessary. Experimentation with altered modes of case management would seem appropriate.
4. It appears that employment is not directly related to recidivism; nevertheless, an employed client is an asset to the community. From a cost/benefit view, over time their productivity partially offsets the cost of their criminal activity. Simply put, an

employed recidivist costs less than an unemployed recidivist. Since START's job placement activity was effective, such programs should be emphasized. The relationship between employment, crime and cost-effectiveness is a complex one and requires much more analysis.

While the contribution of this study has been to identify what does not work, a major goal of society, if not a dream, remains rehabilitation. Thus, efforts aimed at shedding light on the criminal process, thereby contributing to the knowledge base, remain a priority.

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**



## Evaluation Report

This report constitutes an evaluation of the Citizen Power in Criminal Justice Conference organized by Project START in association with representatives from over 30 community organizations. The analysis is based on responses of the 99 participants who returned the evaluation questionnaire. This includes data provided by 35 private citizens, 33 organizational representatives, 15 sociology students, and 16 individuals affiliated in some way with Project START.

### Evaluation Findings

The data displayed in Appendix A clearly show that the conference left most participants with a positive impression. This can be seen in that 73% felt their expectations had been met, 67% indicated the conference achieved its objectives, and 73% revealed a willingness to attend another similar conference. Further, while only 41% claimed to have learned a notable amount of new information, 63% did feel they had learned what a citizen can do to reduce crime. Fifty-nine percent, in addition, found the information presented useful; 71% reported learning at least a moderate amount about Project START.

The way in which participants learned about the START conference varied somewhat by group. Private citizens heard about the conference primarily from literature (34%) and friends (34%); organization representatives, not surprisingly, got the news from their organization (50%) and to a lesser extent from conference literature (30%). The students almost unanimously (93%) reported learning of the event from their instructor. The START affiliates, finally, heard of the conference from the literature (44%) and their organizations (25%). In general, these data suggest that no single source of promotion predominated as the most effective.

Regarding the volunteer recruitment function of the conference, 71% indicated a high likelihood of becoming a volunteer; however, this figure must be interpreted in the light of the fact that, to date, only 23 attendees specifically requested additional information about conference programs. Additional follow-up, of course, is indicated.

cont'd

The overall organization of the conference was seen favorably by 79% of respondents. Inspection of Appendix B shows in greater detail ratings of particular conference components. Notable are the high ratings awarded the volunteerism and START presentation units. Equally notable, however, is the low rating given the discussion groups.

This last finding is indicative of the major shortcoming of the conference. Responses to an open-ended question revealed that of the 61 respondents who indicated any weakness in the proceedings, 56% of these specially criticized the lack of opportunity for interaction with the expert presenters and other participants. An additional 33% (20 of 61) mentioned inadequate opportunity to comprehend and digest presented material. In light of the usual reluctance of individuals to answer open-ended questions and/or make critical remarks, these findings are significant. They suggest that an alternative organization, combining presentation units with discussion time, would have been preferable. Perhaps hour long presentation-discussion sessions would have been more satisfying to participants.

In summary, respondents apparently enjoyed the day and found it well-planned, quick-paced and worthwhile. There was some measure of disappointment, however, with the amount of opportunity offered for interaction and discussion of conference content.

The substantial number of local citizens involved in the planning and execution of the conference is evidence that START's goal of generating community involvement is being actively pursued.

The following tables summarize the responses of the four groups to the first part of the questionnaire. For each group, the number and percentage of respondents choosing each alternative is indicated. At the end of each row the percentage of total respondents choosing each alternative is presented. Since some respondents did not answer every question, there are not necessarily 99 responses to each item. Furthermore, because of rounding error, percentages will not always total 100.

1. To what extent did the conference meet your expectations:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Great extent	14	40%	11	37%	5	33%	7	44%	39%
Moderate extent	14	40	10	33	4	27	5	31	34
Some	7	20	9	30	6	40	4	25	27
Not at all	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	--
	<u>35</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

2. How much new information did you learn at the conference:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Great deal	9	26%	5	15%	5	33%	4	25%	23%
Moderate amount	9	26	6	18	2	13	1	06	18
Some	16	47	22	67	7	47	11	69	57
No new info	0	-	0	-	1	07	0	01	01
	<u>34</u>		<u>33</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

3. How useful to you was the information presented at the conference:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Very useful	6	17%	6	18%	2	13%	5	31%	19%
Quite useful	17	49	13	39	6	40	4	25	40
Somewhat useful	12	34	14	42	7	47	7	44	40
Not at all	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	--
	<u>35</u>		<u>33</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

4. How satisfied are you with the way the conference was organized:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Very satisfied	19	54%	17	53%	4	27%	8	50%	49%
Quite satisfied	8	23	9	28	7	47	5	31	30
Somewhat satisfied	6	17	6	19	4	27	3	19	19
Not at all	2	06	0	-	0	-	0	-	02
	<u>35</u>		<u>32</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

5. If another conference like this one were held, would you attend:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Definitely	9	27%	16	48%	2	13%	10	63%	38%
Probably	15	45	9	27	6	40	4	25	35
Undecided	7	21	7	21	4	27	2	13	21
Probably not	0	-	1	03	3	20	0	-	04
Definitely not	2	06	0	-	0	-	0	-	02
	<u>33</u>		<u>33</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

6. How did you first hear about this conference:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Literature	12	34%	9	30%	0	-	7	44%	29%
Media	1	03	1	03	0	-	0	-	02
Friend	12	34	3	10	1	07	1	06	18
Organization	5	14	15	50	0	-	4	25	25
Other	5	14	2	07	14	93	4	25	26
	<u>35</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

7. How much new information did you learn about Project START:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Great deal	16	48	12	39	8	53	4	29	43
Moderate amount	11	33	7	23	4	27	4	29	28
Some	4	12	9	29	3	20	4	29	22
None	1	03	2	06	0	-	2	14	05
What's START	1	03	1	03	0	-	0	-	02
	<u>33</u>		<u>31</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>14</u>		

8. How much did you learn from the conference about what a citizen can do to reduce crime:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Great deal	9	29%	4	13%	2	13%	4	25%	20%
Moderate amount	10	32	14	44	10	67	6	38	43
Some	5	16	8	25	3	20	4	25	21
Not much	6	14	3	09	0	-	2	13	12
Nothing	1	03	3	09	0	-	0	-	04
	<u>31</u>		<u>32</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		

9. How likely are you to become a volunteer in a community based criminal justice program:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Very likely	10	31%	15	50%	2	13%	10	67%	37%
Somewhat likely	12	38	6	20	8	53	5	33	34
Not too likely	8	25	8	27	3	20	0	-	21
Don't know enough	2	06	1	03	2	13	0	-	05
	<u>32</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>15</u>		

10. In your opinion, to what extent did the conference accomplish its stated objectives:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Great extent	9	29%	11	37%	3	20%	6	40%	32%
Moderate extent	12	39	9	30	7	47	4	27	35
Some	9	29	6	20	3	20	2	13	22
Not at all	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	--
Can't answer uncertain of goals	1	03	4	13	2	13	3	20	11
	<u>31</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>15</u>		

11. How effective were each of the following conference components:

	Private Citizen		Organ'l Repres.		Students		Affil-iates		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Keynote Speech:									
Very effective	22	71%	15	52%	10	67%	10	63%	63%
Moderately	4	13	8	28	3	20	3	19	20
Somewhat	3	10	5	17	2	13	3	19	14
Not effective	2	06	1	03	0	-	0	-	03
	<u>31</u>		<u>29</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>16</u>		
Mini-lectures:									
Very effective	17	55%	11	37%	3	20%	3	20%	37%
Moderately	8	26	9	30	9	60	6	40	35
Somewhat	5	16	6	20	3	20	6	40	22
Not effective	1	03	4	13	0	-	0	-	05
	<u>31</u>		<u>30</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>15</u>		

The following table presents respondents' effectiveness ratings of presentation units and discussion groups. Mean ratings are given, and can vary from a score of one (low effectiveness) to four (high effectiveness). Separate breakdowns by groups are not given because the extreme variability in the number of respondents attending any given presentation unit would distort the meaning.

	Mean Effectiveness Rating	No. of Respondents Reporting
Volunteerism	3.72	18
START	3.65	20
Ex-offenders	3.45	20
Religious	3.40	20
Community	3.28	29
Corrections	3.16	32
Police	3.04	24
Courts	2.84	37
Discussion	2.83	52
Victim/Witness	2.74	35
Business/Labor	2.35	23

APPENDIX A2

Project START Evaluation  
Wayne State University, Center for Urban Studies

UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY-BASED  
CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE  
October 25, 1977

LEAA Grant #77-ED-05-0003  
OCJP Grant #19974-2F77

Prepared by:

Larry Binder  
Kevin Conway

Evaluation Report

This report constitutes an evaluation of the Understanding Community-based Corrections Conference organized by Project START in association with over 20 other organizations. The analysis is based on the responses of the 68 conference participants who attended the conference for the entire day and returned the evaluation questionnaire. A total of approximately 225 people had attended the conference for at least part of the day but for one reason or another did not turn in an evaluation form. This includes data from 31 organizational representatives, 19 individuals affiliated in some way with Project START, and 18 others (e.g. failed to answer the question about organizational affiliation, or indicated that they did not belong to an organization).

Evaluation Findings

The data displayed in Appendix A clearly demonstrate that the participants report favorable opinions of the conference. Over two-thirds of the participants said their expectations were very well met. Ninety-four percent felt that they had learned at least some new information, and they all felt that this information would be useful to them. Ninety-five percent were satisfied with the organization of the conference, and two-thirds of them were very satisfied. Practically all felt that the conference had met its objectives.

Most people, no matter which group they were in, had learned about the conference through organizations of which they are members. No one reported having first heard of the conference through the news media.

The overwhelming majority of individuals reported that they had learned some new information about Project START (90%) and about what citizens can do to reduce crime (76%). And 34% percent felt they were very likely to become a volunteer. Further, the majority (55%) gave the conference the highest marks in defining community-based corrections.

Perhaps the two most telling items that are indicative of the success of the conference are those that asked if the participants would themselves come again - 66% definitely would; and 64% would recommend attendance to a friend. In general, participants found the "Facets of the Criminal Justice Process" and the "Community-based Corrections: Clarifying the Issues" workshops to be the most effective. The presentations got higher ratings than the discussions, but the reverse was true for the "Juvenile Justice Services Today and Tomorrow." Written comments indicated that this

may have been due to the film and the malfunctioning of the film projector in the "Juvenile Justice" workshop. Most participants felt that they had learned something in the workshops and the majority were satisfied with them.

The third session discussion groups overall received high marks on effectiveness, success, and satisfaction.

The responses to the open-ended questions concerning the strengths and weaknesses of the conference are especially revealing in comparison to the comments made by participants at the "Citizen Power in the Criminal Justice Conference" at Marygrove College last year. At that time a majority of the respondents criticized the lack of opportunity for interaction with the presenters and other participants. The START staff used this information as an aid in designing the format for this year's conference. As a result, the chance to interact with the participants during the scheduled discussions was seen as one of the strong points of this conference. The written comments also highly praised the quality of the presentations and the professionalism of the panelists.

When asked to comment on the weaknesses of the conference and the workshops, respondents both praised and asked for more in-depth discussion. They also expressed a desire for more involvement-oriented discussions rather than simply presentations of information. The participants wanted more time for interactive discussions with the panelists than one-sided presentations. The participants were solicited for constructive criticisms of the conference design and this viewpoint should be kept in mind when considering their comments.

In summary, the individuals who participated in the conference found it to be a rewarding and valuable experience. They also appreciated the opportunity to interact with the presenters in the workshops during the discussion periods. It can be viewed as a highly successful conference.

The following tables summarize the responses of the three groups to those items in the questionnaire that asked about the conference in general. For each group the number and percentage of respondents choosing each alternative is indicated. At the end of each row, the percentage of total respondents choosing each alternative is presented. Since some respondents did not answer every question, there are not necessarily 68 responses to each item. Furthermore, because of rounding, percentages will not always total 100.

1. How well did the conference meet your expectations:

	Organ'l Repres.		Affili- ates		Other		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Very well	21	70%	15	79%	8	47%	67%
Somewhat	9	30	4	21	9	53	33
Not at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>30</u>		<u>19</u>		<u>17</u>		

2. How much new information did you learn at the conference:

A lot	13	42%	5	26%	4	22%	32%
Some	17	55	12	63	13	72	62
None	1	3	2	11	1	6	6
	<u>30</u>		<u>19</u>		<u>18</u>		

3. How useful to you was the information presented at the conference:

Very useful	19	61%	11	61%	4	22%	51%
Somewhat useful	12	39	7	39	14	78	49
Not useful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>31</u>		<u>18</u>		<u>18</u>		

4. How satisfied are you with the way the conference was organized:

	Organ'l Repres.		Affili- ates		Other		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Very satisfied	16	52%	15	88%	8	44%	59%
Satisfied	14	45	2	12	8	44	36
Neither	-	-	-	-	2	11	3
Dissatisfied	1	3	-	-	-	-	2
Very Dissatisfied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>31</u>		<u>17</u>		<u>18</u>		

5. In your opinion, to what extent did the conference accomplish its stated objectives:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	% of Total
Great extent	18	60%	13	68%	5	28%	54%
Some extent	9	30	6	32	12	67	40
No extent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goals unclear	3	10	-	-	4	6	6
	<u>30</u>		<u>19</u>		<u>18</u>		

6. If another conference like this one were held, would you attend:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	% of Total
Definitely	22	73%	15	79%	7	39%	66%
Might	7	23	2	11	10	56	28
Undecided	-	-	1	5	-	-	2
Might not	1	3	1	5	1	6	4
Definitely not	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>30</u>		<u>19</u>		<u>18</u>		

7. How did you first hear about this conference:

	Organ'l Repres.		Affili- ates		Other		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
News media	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flyers	4	14%	3	17%	3	17%	15%
My organization	23	79	11	61	7	39	63
Friend	1	3	-	-	5	28	9
Other	1	3	4	22	3	17	12
	<u>29</u>		<u>18</u>		<u>18</u>		

8. How much new information did you learn about Project START:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	% of Total
A great deal	16	53%	4	22%	5	28%	38%
Some	13	43	11	61	10	56	52
None	1	3	3	17	3	17	11
What's START?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>30</u>		<u>18</u>		<u>18</u>		

9. How much did you learn from the conference about what a citizen can do to reduce crime:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	% of Total
A great deal	7	23%	5	26%	1	6%	19%
Some	20	67	10	53	8	44	57
Not much	1	3	3	16	9	50	19
Nothing	2	7	1	5	-	-	5
	<u>30</u>		<u>19</u>		<u>18</u>		

10. How likely are you to become a volunteer in a community-based corrections program:

	Organ' Représ.		Affili-ates		Other		% of Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Very likely	8	28%	5	28%	9	50%	34%
Somewhat likely	7	24	2	11	5	28	22
Not likely	5	17	1	6	3	17	14
Don't know enough about it to decide	-	-	1	6	-	-	2
Am a volunteer	9	31	9	50	1	6	29
	29		18		18		

11. How successful was the conference in defining community-based corrections:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Very	17	63%	8	53%	7	44%	55%
Somewhat	9	33	7	47	9	56	43
Not	1	4	-	-	-	-	2
	27		15		16		

12. If this conference were held tomorrow, would you recommend it to a friend:

	n	%	n	%	n	%	%
Very definitely	17	63%	14	78%	7	50%	64%
Probably	8	30	1	6	4	29	22
Don't know	1	4	1	6	2	14	7
Probably not	1	4	2	11	1	7	7
Very definitely not	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27		18		14		

The following tables present the participants' ratings of the workshops attended in the first two sessions. Since the number of individuals who attended from any one of the three groups was relatively low, separate break-downs by groups are not given since their meaning would not be very clear. Again, because of rounding, percentages will not always total 100.

1. How effective was the presentation:

	Facets of Criminal Justice		Community-based Correction		Juvenile Justice	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Very effective	25	64%	23	54%	11	30%
Somewhat effective	11	28	19	44	26	68
Not effective	3	8	1	2	1	3
	39		43		38	

2. How effective was the discussion following the presentation:

	n	%	n	%	n	%
Very effective	22	56%	19	44%	13	34%
Somewhat effective	15	38	21	49	19	50
Not effective	2	5	3	7	6	16
	39		43		38	

3. How much did you learn from this workshop:

	n	%	n	%	n	%
A great deal	18	47%	17	40%	12	31%
Some	17	45	22	51	16	41
Very little	3	8	4	9	10	26
None	-	-	-	-	1	3
	38		43		39	





interview starts at \_\_\_\_\_ AM  
time PM

1. Have you ever heard of Project START?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: We understand that your probation officer sent you to an office on St. Antoine, in Greektown, to talk with the people there. Did you go there to talk or at sometime receive free services from them. Did you ever meet with a woman named Margaret in either the Greektown office or at your probation officer's office?

IF STILL NO - SKIP TO BOTTOM OF PAGE

2. How would you explain Project START to someone who knew nothing about it?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How helpful was Project START to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

3a. Why do you say that? (p) What did they do for you there? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Now we'd like to know what you've been doing since your first interview with Project START - that was in \_\_\_\_\_ - is that right?  
(intake date)

4. Have you been in school since your first interview with START?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 5

IF YES: 4a. What kind of school was that? Was it high school, college, trade school or what?

4b. What grades did you complete? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Have you had a tutor to help with some schooling or other educational program since your first interview with START \_\_\_\_\_?  
(intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 6

IF YES: 5a. Where did you get your tutor?

5b. How often did you meet with your tutor? \_\_\_\_\_

5c. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

5d. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

5e. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Have you been in any other special education programs besides school?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 7

IF YES: 6a. What program was that? \_\_\_\_\_

6b. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 6c. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6d. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

6e. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

6f. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

6g. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

6h. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

6i. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Since \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to an educational program which you didn't participate in?

(intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 8

IF YES: 7a. Who sent you? \_\_\_\_\_

7b. Do you feel you needed that program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 7c. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Since \_\_\_\_\_ have you received any kind of diploma or certificates for graduation or anything else?

(intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Employment I, PG. 5

IF YES: 8a. Which ones? \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYMENT I

I. Did you have a job in \_\_\_\_\_ at the time of your first interview with START? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO II, PG. 6

IF YES: 1. How long had you had that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

2. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_

4. About how many hours per week did you work? \_\_\_\_\_ hrs/wk

5. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_ /hr or \_\_\_\_\_ /wk

6. How did you get that job?

( ) Printed ad in newspaper, magazine, etc.

( ) Friend or relative

( ) Employment agency

( ) Self-initiated - I just heard about it, walked in off street, etc.

( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you still have that job? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES:

8. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

10. How do you like the job? Do you like it:

( ) ( ) ( )

Very well Just ok Not so well

10a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO:

11. How did you like that job? Did you like it:

( ) ( ) ( )

Very well Just ok Not so well

11a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

12. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
month year

13. Why did you stop working there?

( ) fired ( ) quit

( ) laid off ( ) arrested

( ) other \_\_\_\_\_

TURN TO PG. 6

EMPLOYMENT II

WSU ID \_\_\_\_\_

II. Did you get another job after that?  Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 14. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

- 15. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk
- 19. How did you get that job?
  - Printed ad
  - Friend or relative
  - Employment agency
  - Self-initiated
  - START, Mr. Bernard Copeland
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_

20. Do you still have that job?  Yes  No

IF YES:

21. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

22. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

23. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO:

24. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

24a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

25. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
month year

26. Why did you stop working there?

- fired             quit
- laid off         arrested
- other \_\_\_\_\_

TURN TO PG. 7

EMPLOYMENT III

III. Did you get another job after that?  Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 27. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

- 28. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk
- 32. How did you get that job?
  - Printed ad
  - Friend or relative
  - Employment agency
  - Self-initiated
  - START, Mr. Copeland
  - Other \_\_\_\_\_

33. Do you still have that job?  Yes  No

IF YES

34. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

35. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

36. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

36a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO

37. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

37a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

38. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
month year

39. Why did you stop working there?

- fired             quit
- laid off         arrested again
- other \_\_\_\_\_

TURN TO PG. 8

EMPLOYMENT IV

Did you get another job after that? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 40. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

41. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

42. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_

43. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_

44. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk

45. How did you get that job?

- ( ) Printed ad
- ( ) Friend or relative
- ( ) Employment agency
- ( ) Self-initiated
- ( ) START, Mr. Copeland
- ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

46. Do you still have that job? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES:

47. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

48. How much money do you make: \_\_\_\_\_

49. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

49a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO:

50. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

50a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

51. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 month year

52. Why did you stop working there?  
 ( ) fired ( ) quit  
 ( ) laid off ( ) arrested again  
 ( ) other \_\_\_\_\_

TURN TO PG. 9

EMPLOYMENT V

V. Did you get another job after that? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 53. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

54. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

55. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_

56. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_

57. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk

58. How did you get that job?

- ( ) Printed ad
- ( ) Friend or relative
- ( ) Employment agency
- ( ) Self-initiated
- ( ) START, Mr. Copeland
- ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

59. Do you still have that job? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES:

60. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

61. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

62. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

62a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO:

63. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

63a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

---

64. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 month year

65. Why did you stop working there?  
 ( ) fired ( ) quit  
 ( ) laid off ( ) arrested again  
 ( ) other \_\_\_\_\_

GET EXTRA EMPLOYMENT SHEETS - BLUE

66. Are you presently:

( ) married, ( ) single, ( ) divorced, ( ) separated, ( ) or widowed:

67. Do you have any children? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 68 BELOW

IF YES: 67a. How many do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

67b. Do you support them financially? ( ) Yes ( ) No ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

68. Are there any other people that you support financially? ( ) Yes ( ) No ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

IF YES: 68a. What is their relationship with you? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

HEALTH

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ (intake) have you seen a medical doctor, dentist, eye doctor, had a hearing test or received any other kind of medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2. Has anyone sent you somewhere for medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 2a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Did you need to get medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get any? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
SKIP TO PG. 14

IF YES: 4. Do you know what kind of doctor you saw? \_\_\_\_\_  
4a. Would you tell me what that was for? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get this medical treatment when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Were you satisfied with your treatment? Would you say you were: ( ) Very satisfied ( ) Somewhat satisfied ( ) Not satisfied

7a. Did they fix your problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 9a. How much did it cost you? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Have you received any other medical treatment since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake)  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 24

IF YES: 11. What kind of doctor did you see? \_\_\_\_\_  
11a. Would you tell me what that was for? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 12a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Did you get this medical treatment when you needed it?  
( ) Yes ( ) No \_\_\_\_\_

14. Were you satisfied with your treatment? Would you say you were:  
( ) Very satisfied ( ) Somewhat satisfied ( ) Not satisfied

14a. Did they fix your problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
15a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 16a. How much did it cost you? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Have you received any other medical treatment since \_\_\_\_\_?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 24 (intake)

IF YES: 18. What kind of doctor did you see? \_\_\_\_\_  
18a. Would you tell me what that was for? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 19a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Did you get this medical treatment when you needed it?  
( ) Yes ( ) No \_\_\_\_\_

21. Were you satisfied with your treatment? Would you say you were:  
( ) Very satisfied ( ) Somewhat satisfied ( ) Not satisfied

21a. Did they fix your problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

22. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
22a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

23. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 23a. How much did it cost you? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*24. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent for medical treatment which you  
(intake) didn't use?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 14

IF YES: 25. Where were you sent to? \_\_\_\_\_  
26. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

27. Did you need that medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 27a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*28. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent for any other medical treatment  
(intake) which you didn't use?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 14

IF YES: 29. Where were you sent to? \_\_\_\_\_  
30. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

31. Did you need that medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 31a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

COUNSELING

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ have you been to see a counselor concerning personal (intake) matters, goal setting, drug, alcohol, family, or other problems?  
 Yes  No

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a counselor to get help for ~~other~~ personal matters?  
 Yes  No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you feel that you needed this help?  Yes  No  
 IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get any? \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO PG. 18

- IF YES: 4. Was that with Family Services, another agency, a doctor or hospital?

4a. Who was the person that you saw there? \_\_\_\_\_

4b. What was the problem you went for? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there?  Yes  No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get this help when you needed it?  Yes  No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
 Very Helpful  Somewhat Helpful  Not Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:  
 Well  Just ok  Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything?  Yes  No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you been to any other agency, doctor, or hospital to get this kind of help since \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (intake)  Yes  No - SKIP TO Q. 27

IF YES: 12. Which was that? \_\_\_\_\_

12a. Who was the person that you saw there? \_\_\_\_\_

12b. What was the problem that you went for? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there?  Yes  No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get this help when you needed it?  Yes  No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
 Very Helpful  Somewhat Helpful  Not Helpful

15a. Why is that? (p) What did they do for you? \_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:  
 Well  Just ok  Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_



18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you been to any other agency, doctor, or hospital to get this kind of help since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27

IF YES: 20. Which was that? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Who was the person that you saw there? \_\_\_\_\_

20b. What was the problem that you went for? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get this help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

23a. Why is that? (p) What did they do for you? \_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent anywhere for help in personal matters that you didn't go to? (intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 18

IF YES: 28. Where was that? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Did you feel that you needed that help? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to any place else for help in personal matters that you didn't go to? (intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 18

IF YES: 32. Where was that? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Did you feel that you needed that help? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

RECREATION

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you been involved in any recreational programs such as the YMCA, a softball team or a city playground program? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 2. Were you ever sent to a recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Would you have liked to have been in a recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get into one? \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 20

IF YES: 4. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 4a. Who sponsored it? \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_ 6. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_ 6a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Do you (did you) enjoy it? Would you say you enjoy it: ( ) A lot ( ) Just some ( ) Not at all 7a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Did it cost you anything to participate? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 8a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Were you involved in any other recreational programs since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 21

IF YES: 10. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 10a. Who sponsored it? \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 11a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_ 12. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_ 12a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Do you (did you) enjoy it? Would you say: ( ) A lot ( ) Just some ( ) Not at all 13a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did it cost you anything to participate? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 14a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Were you involved in any other recreational programs since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 21

IF YES: 16. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 16a. Who sponsored that? \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 17a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_ 18. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_ 18a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Do you (did you) enjoy it? Would you say: ( ) A lot ( ) Just some ( ) Not at all 19a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Did it cost you anything to participate? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 20a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*21. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to a recreational program which you (intake) didn't participate in? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 20

IF YES: 22. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Did you want to be involved in that recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 24a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*25. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to any other recreational programs (intake) which you didn't participate in? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 20

IF YES: 26. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Did you want to be involved in that recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 28a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

RESIDENTIAL

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ has anyone placed you at Jefferson House, Howard House  
(intake) or in an adult foster care home?  
 Yes  No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 21

IF YES: 2. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you get into that home when you needed to?  
 Yes  No

4. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
 Very Helpful  Somewhat helpful  Not helpful

4a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. How long did you stay there? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:  
 Well  Just ok  Poorly

6a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

LEGAL

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you used a lawyer?  Yes  No  
(intake)

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a lawyer?  Yes  No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you need a lawyer?  Yes  No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get one?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 24

IF YES: 4. Why did you need to see that lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there?  Yes  No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get this legal advice when you needed it?  Yes  No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
 Helpful  Helpful  Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there. Would you say:

Well  Just ok  Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much \_\_\_\_\_

11. Was there anything else you've seen a lawyer for since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 12. Why did you need that lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get this legal advice when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Was there anything else you've seen a lawyer for since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 20. Why did you need that lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get this legal advice when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to a lawyer which you didn't use?

(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 24

IF YES: 28. What did you need that lawyer for? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Do you feel that you needed to see that lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to another lawyer which you didn't use?

(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 24

IF YES: 32. What did you need that lawyer for? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Do you feel that you needed to see that lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

INCOME MANAGEMENT

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you seen a credit advisor to help you budget your money, get credit, or for any other money problems? ( ) Yes ( ) No (intake)

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a credit advisor? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you need any financial advice? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get any? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 27

IF YES:

4. At what agency did you see a credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

4a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you seen any other credit advisors since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES:

12. At what agency did you see that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

12a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get it when you needed it. ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you seen any other credit advisors since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 27 (intake)

IF YES:

20. At what agency did you see that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent to a credit advisor which you  
(intake)  
didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 27

IF YES: 28. At what agency was that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Did you need that credit advice? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent to another credit advisor which you  
(intake)  
didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 27

IF YES: 32. At what agency was that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Did you need that credit advice? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

JOB TRAINING

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you been in any job training programs?  
(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a job training program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you feel that you needed a job training program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get into one? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 30

IF YES:

4. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get into it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you been in any other job training programs since \_\_\_\_\_?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 12. What was the name of the job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get into it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:  
( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you been in any other job training programs since \_\_\_\_\_?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 20. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get into it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:  
( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to any job training programs  
(intake)  
which you didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 30

IF YES: 28. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Do you feel that you needed that job training program?  
( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to any other job training  
(intake)  
programs which you didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE --

IF YES: 32. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_  
PG. 30

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Do you feel that you needed that job training program?  
( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CRISIS

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you used Travelers Aid or other crisis service for a problem such as transportation, food or any other immediate need. (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to Traveler's Aid or another crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you need such a crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get to use one? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 33

IF YES:

4. What agency did you use? \_\_\_\_\_

4a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

4b. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not

( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you used any other crisis service since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q.26

IF YES:

12. What agency did you use at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

12a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

12b. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not

( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you used any other crisis service since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 26

IF YES:

20. What agency did you use at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

20b. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_



22. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

22a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

23a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

24. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

24a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

25. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 25a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*26. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to a crisis service which you use<sup>didnt</sup>  
(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 33

IF YES: 27. What agency was that? \_\_\_\_\_

27a. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

28. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Do you feel that you needed that crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 29a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*30. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to another crisis service which you  
(intake) didn't use? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 33

IF YES: 31. What agency was that? \_\_\_\_\_

31a. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

32. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Do you feel that you needed that crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 33a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

VOLUNTEERS

Project START has a program in which individual volunteers from the community are assigned to participants at START. These people then become available for tutoring, helping to get a driver's license or any number of other things - including just being a friend. This is called the volunteer program.

1. Were you aware of Project START's volunteer program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

2. Were you ever assigned to a volunteer through the START program?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2a. Would you have liked to have been assigned to one  
( ) Yes ( ) No  
SKIP TO PG. 36

IF YES: 3. How many different volunteers were assigned to you?

( ) One ( ) Two ( ) Three ( ) Four ( ) More - specify \_\_\_\_  
/ \_\_\_\_\_ / / \_\_\_\_\_ /  
ask 4a. ask 4b.

4 a. Did you meet with that one?  
b. Did you meet with the first one? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 4c. Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

IF R. HAS ONE VOLUNTEER - SKIP TO PG. 36  
IF R. HAS MORE THAN ONE VOLUNTEER - SKIP TO Q. 9

IF YES: 5. How often did you meet with them? \_\_\_\_\_

5a. Over what period of time was that? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you find it helpful to have a volunteer? Would you say it was:

( ) Very helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

6a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What did you do when you got together with your volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you still have contact with that volunteer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF R REPORTS ONLY ONE VOLUNTEER IN QUESTION 3, THEN SKIP TO PG. 36  
IF R REPORTS MORE THAN ONE VOLUNTEER THEN ASK QUESTIONS BELOW AS APPROPRIATE.

9. Did you meet with the next volunteer that was assigned to you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 9a. Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

IF R HAS TWO VOLUNTEERS - SKIP TO PG. 36  
IF R HAS MORE THAN TWO VOLUNTEERS - SKIP TO Q. 14

IF YES: 10. How often did you meet with that volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_

10a. Over what period of time was that? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Did you find it helpful to have a volunteer? Would you say it was:

( ) Very helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

11a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. What did you do when you got together with your volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you still have contact with that volunteer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF R REPORTS ONLY TWO VOLUNTEERS IN QUESTION 3, THEN SKIP TO PG. 36

IF R REPORTS MORE THAN TWO VOLUNTEERS, THEN ASK QUESTIONS BELOW AS APPROPRIATE

14. Did you meet with the next volunteer that was assigned to you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 13a. Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

IF R HAS NO MORE VOLUNTEERS, SKIP TO PG. 36

IF YES: 15. How often did you meet with that volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_

15a. Over what period of time was that? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Did you find it helpful to have a volunteer? Would you say it was:

( ) Very helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

16a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. What did you do when you got together with your volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Do you still have contact with your volunteer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF R REPORTS ONLY THREE VOLUNTEERS IN QUESTION 3, THEN SKIP TO PG. 36

IF R REPORTS MORE THAN THREE VOLUNTEERS IN QUESTION 3, THEN ASK QUESTIONS AS APPROPRIATE.

19. Did you meet with the next volunteer that was assigned to you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 19a. Why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

IF YES: 20. How often did you meet with that volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Over what period of time was that? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did you find it helpful to have a volunteer? Would you say it was:

( ) Very helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

21a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

22. What did you do when you got together with your volunteer? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. Do you still have contact with your volunteer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

24. Did you participate in any other volunteer related activities such as the START softball team or group trips?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 25. What were they? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Were they generally enjoyable for you? ( ) Yes ( ) No

27. Did you participate in START'S leadership training sessions with Margaret and John?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 28. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

28a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Were there any other services you received from START which we haven't already discussed?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO FIRST ARREST - PG. 37

IF YES:

What were they?	How helpful? Very helpful, somewhat or not helpful			Why is that?
	Very	Somewhat	Not	
a. _____	1	2	3	_____
b. _____	1	2	3	_____
c. _____	1	2	3	_____
d. _____	1	2	3	_____
e. _____	1	2	3	_____
f. _____	1	2	3	_____

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your experiences with the police and the courts.

FIRST ARREST

1. How old were you at your first arrest? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

( ) Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Pled Guilt to what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 7, PG. 38

( ) Something else \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK IF APPLY: ( ) Still pending ( ) Case dismissed ( ) Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS

- ( ) Can you tell me what happened?
- ( ) Was there a trial?
- ( ) Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

4. What was your sentence?

a. _____ / _____ (min prison max)	b. _____ probation	fines \$ _____	} c. \$ _____
d. other _____		rest. \$ _____	
		court \$ _____	
		atty. \$ _____	
		other \$ _____	

5. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?

a. _____ incarceration	b. _____ probation	c. _____ \$ paid	d. other _____
e. _____ parole			

IF PROBATION OR PAROLE:

6. Was this the probation which led to your involvement with Project START?

( ) No ( ) Yes - SKIP TO Q. 7 PG. 38

6a. How would you compare your experiences on that probation or parole with those with START? \_\_\_\_\_

SUBSEQUENT ARREST HISTORY

7. Have you been arrested since the offence that led to your involvement with Project START? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 43

IF YES: 8. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

10. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

- ( ) Convicted of what?
( ) Pled Guilty to what?
( ) Found innocent
( ) Something else - SKIP TO Q. 14, PG. 39

CHECK IF APPLY: ( ) Still pending
( ) Case dismissed
( ) Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS
( ) Can you tell me what happened?
( ) Was there a trial?
( ) Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

11. What was your sentence?
a. / (min prison max) b. probation
c. \$
d. other
fines \$
rest. \$
court \$
atty. \$
other \$

12. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?
a. incarceration b. probation c. \$ paid d. other
e. parole

IF PROBATION OR PAROLE:

13. How would you compare your experiences on that probation or parole with those with START?
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

SUBSEQUENT ARREST HISTORY

14. Have you been arrested since the offence that led to your involvement with Project START? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 43

YES: 15. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

17. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

- ( ) Convicted of what?
( ) Pled Guilty to what?
( ) Found innocent
( ) Something else - SKIP TO Q. 21, PG. 40

CHECK IF APPLY: ( ) Still pending
( ) Case dismissed
( ) Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS
( ) Can you tell me what happened?
( ) Was there a trial?
( ) Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

18. What was your sentence?
a. / (min prison max) b. probation
c. \$
d. other
fines \$
rest. \$
court \$
atty. \$
other \$

19. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?
a. incarceration b. probation c. \$ paid d. other
e. parole

IF PROBATION OR PAROLE:

20. How would you compare your experiences on that probation or parole with those with START?
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_

SUBSEQUENT ARREST HISTORY

21. Have you been arrested since the offence that led to your involvement with Project START?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 43

IF YES: 22. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

23. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

24. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

( ) Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Something else \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 28, PG. 42

CHECK IF APPLY: ( ) Still pending

( ) Case dismissed

( ) Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS

( ) Can you tell me what happened?

( ) Was there a trial?

( ) Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

25. What was your sentence?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ (min prison max) b. \_\_\_\_\_ probation

d. other \_\_\_\_\_

finest \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
rest. \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
court \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
atty. \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
other \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

26. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ incarceration b. \_\_\_\_\_ probation c. \_\_\_\_\_ \$ paid d. other \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_ parole

IF PROBATION OR PAROLE:

27. How would you compare your experiences on that probation or parole with those with START? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SUBSEQUENT ARREST HISTORY

28. Have you been arrested since the offence that led to your involvement with Project START?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 43

IF YES: 29. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

30. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

31. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

( ) Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Something else \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 34, PG. 43 yellow sheet

CHECK IF APPLY: ( ) Still pending

( ) Case dismissed

( ) Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS

( ) Can you tell me what happened?

( ) Was there a trial?

( ) Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

32. What was your sentence?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ (min prison max) b. \_\_\_\_\_ probation

d. other \_\_\_\_\_

finest \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
rest. \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
court \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
atty. \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
other \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

33. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ incarceration b. \_\_\_\_\_ probation c. \_\_\_\_\_ \$ paid d. other \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_ parole

IF PROBATION OR PAROLE:

34. How would you compare your experiences on that probation or parole with those with START? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Now I'd like to ask you about your general feelings about probation and Project START.

First of all:

- 1. Do you feel that the justice system or probation could have done more for you? What could they have done? (p) arrest, trial, judges, etc.

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- 2. What do you think were the good things about Project START?

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- 3. Did you have any problems with Project START? What were they?

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- 4. Is there anything you feel is lacking that you'd like to see added to the Project START program?

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Thank you very much for your cooperation. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

Time interview stopped \_\_\_\_\_ AM  
PM



WSU ID \_\_\_\_\_

interview starts at \_\_\_\_\_ AM  
time \_\_\_\_\_ PM

1. How would you explain probation to someone who knew nothing about it?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. How helpful was probation to you? Would you say it was:

Very helpful       Somewhat helpful       Not helpful

3a. Why do you say that? (p) What did they do for you there? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Now we'd like to know what you've been doing since you started this probation term - that was in \_\_\_\_\_ (intake date) - is that right?

WSU ID \_\_\_\_\_

4. Have you been in school since your first interview with <sup>your probation officer</sup> ~~START~~?  
 Yes       No - SKIP TO Q. 5

IF YES: 4a. What kind of school was that? Was it high school, college, trade school or what?

4b. What grades have you completed since then? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Have you had a tutor to help with some schooling or other educational program since you got on this probation? \_\_\_\_\_? (intake)

Yes       No - SKIP TO Q. 6

IF YES: 5a. Where did you get your tutor?

5b. How often did you meet with your tutor? \_\_\_\_\_

5c. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

5d. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Helpful       Somewhat Helpful       Not Helpful

5e. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Have you been in any other special education programs besides school?

Yes       No - SKIP TO Q. 7

IF YES: 6a. What program was that? \_\_\_\_\_

6b. Did someone send you there?  Yes       No

IF YES: 6c. Who? \_\_\_\_\_



6d. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

6e. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

6f. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

6g. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6h. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:  
( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

6i. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Since \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to an educational program which  
(intake) you didn't participate in?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 8

IF YES: 7a. Who sent you? \_\_\_\_\_

7b. Do you feel you needed that program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 7c. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Since \_\_\_\_\_ have you received any kind of diploma or certificates  
(intake) for graduation or anything else?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Employment I, PG. 5

IF YES: 8a. Which ones? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYMENT I

II. Did you have a job in \_\_\_\_\_ at the  
time you got on this probation? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO II, PG. 6

IF YES: 1. How long had you had that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

2. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_

4. About how many hours per week did you work? \_\_\_\_\_ hrs/wk

5. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_ /hr or \_\_\_\_\_ /wk

6. How did you get that job?  
( ) Printed ad in newspaper, magazine, etc.  
( ) Friend or relative  
( ) Employment agency  
( ) Self-initiated - I just heard about it, walked in  
off street, etc.  
( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you still have that job? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES:

8. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? _____
9. How much money do you make? _____
10. How do you like the job? Do you like it: ( ) Very well ( ) Just ok ( ) Not so well
10a. Why do you say that? _____
_____
_____
SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO:

11. How did you like that job? Did you like it: ( ) Very well ( ) Just ok ( ) Not so well
11a. Why do you say that? _____
_____
_____
12. When did you stop working there? _____ / _____ month year
13. Why did you stop working there? ( ) fired ( ) quit ( ) laid off ( ) arrested ( ) other _____
TURN TO PG. 6

EMPLOYMENT II

WSU ID \_\_\_\_\_

I. Did you get another job after that?  Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 14. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

15. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

16. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_

17. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_

18. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk

19. How did you get that job?

- Printed ad
- Friend or relative
- Employment agency
- Self-initiated
- Probation officer
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

20. Do you still have that job?  Yes  No

IF YES:

21. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

22. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

23. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

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SKIP TO PG. 10

IF NO:

24. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

24a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

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25. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
month year

26. Why did you stop working there?  
 fired     quit  
 laid off     arrested  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

TURN TO PG. 7

EMPLOYMENT III

III. Did you get another job after that?  Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 27. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

28. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_

29. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_

30. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_

31. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk

32. How did you get that job?

- Printed ad
- Friend or relative
- Employment agency
- Self-initiated
- Probation officer
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

33. Do you still have that job?  Yes  No

IF YES

34. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

35. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

36. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

36a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

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Skip to pg. 10

IF NO

37. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 Very well     Just ok     Not so well

37a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

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38. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
month year

39. Why did you stop working there?  
 fired     quit  
 laid off     arrested again  
 other \_\_\_\_\_

Turn to pg. 8

EMPLOYMENT IV

IV. Did you get another job after that? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 40. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

- 41. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 42. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_
- 43. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_
- 44. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk
- 45. How did you get that job?
  - ( ) Printed ad
  - ( ) Friend or relative
  - ( ) Employment agency
  - ( ) Self-initiated
  - ( ) Probation officer
  - ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

46. Do you still have that job? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES:

47. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

48. How much money do you make: \_\_\_\_\_

49. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

49a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Skip to pg. 10

IF NO:

50. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

50a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

51. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 month year

52. Why did you stop working there?  
 ( ) fired ( ) quit  
 ( ) laid off ( ) arrested again  
 ( ) other \_\_\_\_\_

Turn to pg. 9

EMPLOYMENT V

V. Did you get another job after that? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 10

IF YES: 53. When did you get that job? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ yrs.  
month year

- 54. What kind of work did you do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 55. What kind of business did you work for? \_\_\_\_\_
- 56. About how many hours/wk were you working? \_\_\_\_\_
- 57. How much money did you make? \_\_\_\_\_/hr or \_\_\_\_\_/wk
- 58. How did you get that job?
  - ( ) Printed ad
  - ( ) Friend or relative
  - ( ) Employment agency
  - ( ) Self-initiated
  - ( ) Probation officer
  - ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

59. Do you still have that job? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES:

60. About how many hrs/wk do you work now? \_\_\_\_\_

61. How much money do you make? \_\_\_\_\_

62. How do you like the job? Do you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

62a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Skip to pg. 10

IF NO:

63. How did you like that job? Did you like it:  
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 Very well Just ok Not so well

63a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

64. When did you stop working there? \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
 month year

65. Why did you stop working there?  
 ( ) fired ( ) quit  
 ( ) laid off ( ) arrested again  
 ( ) other \_\_\_\_\_

GET EXTRA EMPLOYMENT SHEETS - BLUE

66. Are you presently:

( ) married, ( ) single, ( ) divorced, ( ) separated, ( ) or widowed:

67. Do you have any children? ( ) Yes ( ) No - skip to q. 68 below

IF YES: 67a. How many do you have? \_\_\_\_\_

67b. Do you support them financially? ( ) Yes ( ) No ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

68. Are there any other people that you support financially? ( ) Yes ( ) No ( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

IF YES: 68a. What is their relationship with you? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

HEALTH

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ (intake) have you seen a medical doctor, dentist, eye doctor, had a hearing test or received any other kind of medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2. Has anyone sent you somewhere for medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you need to get medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get any? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO PG. 14

IF YES: 4. Do you know what kind of doctor you saw? \_\_\_\_\_  
4a. Would you tell me what that was for? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get this medical treatment when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No \_\_\_\_\_

7. Were you satisfied with your treatment? Would you say you were: ( ) Very satisfied ( ) Somewhat satisfied ( ) Not satisfied

7a. Did they fix your problem? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 9a. How much did it cost you? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Have you received any other medical treatment since \_\_\_\_\_? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 24 (intake)

IF YES: 11. What kind of doctor did you see? \_\_\_\_\_  
11a. Would you tell me what that was for? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 12a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

12. Did you get this medical treatment when you needed it?

( ) Yes ( ) No \_\_\_\_\_

14. Were you satisfied with your treatment? Would you say you were:

( ) Very satisfied ( ) Somewhat satisfied ( ) Not satisfied

14a. Did they fix your problem? \_\_\_\_\_

15. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

15a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 16a. How much did it cost you? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Have you received any other medical treatment since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 24 (intake)

IF YES: 18. What kind of doctor did you see? \_\_\_\_\_

18a. Would you tell me what that was for? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 19a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Did you get this medical treatment when you needed it?

( ) Yes ( ) No \_\_\_\_\_

21. Were you satisfied with your treatment? Would you say you were:

( ) Very satisfied ( ) Somewhat satisfied ( ) Not satisfied

21a. Did they fix your problem? \_\_\_\_\_

22. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

22a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

23. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 23a. How much did it cost you? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*24. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent for medical treatment which you didn't use?

(intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 14

IF YES: 25. Where were you sent to? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

27. Did you need that medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 27a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*28. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent for any other medical treatment which you didn't use?

(intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 14

IF YES: 29. Where were you sent to? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

31. Did you need that medical treatment? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 31a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

COUNSELING

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ have you been to see a counselor concerning personal matters, drug, alcohol, family, or other problems?  
(intake)  
( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a counselor to get help for these personal matters?  
( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you feel that you needed this help? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get any? \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO PG. 18

IF YES: 4. Where did you go for this help? \_\_\_\_\_

4a. What was the problem you went for? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get this help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you been to any other agency, doctor, or hospital to get this kind of help since \_\_\_\_\_?

(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27

IF YES: 12. Which was that? \_\_\_\_\_

12a. What was the problem that you went for? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get this help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

15a. Why is that? (p) What did they do for you? \_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you been to any other agency, doctor, or hospital to get this kind of help since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27

IF YES: 20. Which was that? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. What was the problem that you went for? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get this help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:  
( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

23a. Why is that? (p) What did they do for you? \_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent anywhere for help in personal matters that you didn't go to? (intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 18

IF YES: 28. Where was that? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Did you feel that you needed that help? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to any place else for help in personal matters that you didn't go to? (intake)

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 18

IF YES: 32. Where was that? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Did you feel that you needed that help? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you get it? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

RECREATION

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you been involved in any recreational programs such as (intake) the YMCA, a softball team or a city playground program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 2. Were you ever sent to a recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Would you have liked to have been in a recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get into one? \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 20

IF YES: 4. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 4a. Who sponsored it? \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_ 6. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_ 6a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Do you (did you) enjoy it? Would you say you enjoy it: ( ) A lot ( ) Just some ( ) Not at all 7a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Did it cost you anything to participate? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 8a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Were you involved in any other recreational programs since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 21

IF YES: 10. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 10a. Who sponsored it? \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 11a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_ 12. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_ 12a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Do you (did you) enjoy it? Would you say: ( ) A lot ( ) Just some ( ) Not at all 13a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did it cost you anything to participate? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 14a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Were you involved in any other recreational programs since \_\_\_\_\_? (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 21

IF YES: 16. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 16a. Who sponsored that? \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 17a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

18. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_ 18a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Do you (did you) enjoy it? Would you say: ( ) A lot ( ) Just some ( ) Not at all

19a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Did it cost you anything to participate? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 20a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*21. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to a recreational program which you (intake) didn't participate in? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 20

IF YES: 22. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Did you want to be involved in that recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 24a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*25. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_ have you been sent to any other recreational programs (intake) which you didn't participate in? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 20

IF YES: 26. What kind of program was that? \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Did you want to be involved in that recreational program? ( ) Yes ( ) No IF YES: 28a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_



RESIDENTIAL

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_ has anyone placed you at Jefferson House, Howard House  
(intake) or in an adult foster care home?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 21

IF YES: 2. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you get into that home when you needed to?

( ) Yes ( ) No

4. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat helpful ( ) Not helpful

4a. Why is that? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How long did you stay there? \_\_\_\_\_

6. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

6a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

LEGAL

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you used a lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No  
(intake)

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No
IF YES: 2a. By whom? _____
3. Did you need a lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No
IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get one?
_____
_____
_____

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 24

IF YES: 4. Why did you need to see that lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get this legal advice when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there. Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much \_\_\_\_\_

11. Was there anything else you've seen a lawyer for since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 12. Why did you need that lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get this legal advice when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Was there anything else you've seen a lawyer for since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 20. Why did you need that lawyer? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get this legal advice when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to a lawyer which you didn't use?  
(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 24

IF YES: 28. What did you need that lawyer for? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Do you feel that you needed to see that lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to another lawyer which you didn't use?  
(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 24

IF YES: 32. What did you need that lawyer for? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Do you feel that you needed to see that lawyer? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

INCOME MANAGEMENT

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you seen a credit advisor to help you budget your money, get credit, or for any other money problems? ( ) Yes ( ) No (intake)

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a credit advisor? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you need any financial advice? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get any? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 27

IF YES:

4. At what agency did you see a credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

4a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you seen any other credit advisors since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 12. At what agency did you see that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

12a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you seen any other credit advisors since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 20. At what agency did you see that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent to a credit advisor which you  
(intake) didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 27

IF YES: 28. At what agency was that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Did you need that credit advice? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, were you ever sent to another credit advisor which you  
(intake) didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 27

IF YES: 32. At what agency was that credit advisor? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Did you need that credit advice? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

JOB TRAINING

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you been in any job training programs?  
(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO:

2. Were you ever sent to a job training program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you feel that you needed a job training program? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get into one? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 30

IF YES:

4. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get into it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you been in any other job training programs since \_\_\_\_\_?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 12. What was the name of the job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get into it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you been in any other job training programs since \_\_\_\_\_?  
( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 27 (intake)

IF YES: 20. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you get into it when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

23. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

23a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

24. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

24a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

25. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

25a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

26. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 26a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*27. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to any job training programs which  
(intake)  
which you didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 30

IF YES: 28. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

30. Do you feel that you needed that job training program?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 30a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*31. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to any other job training  
(intake)  
programs which you didn't go to? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE --  
PG. 30

IF YES: 32. What was the name of that job training program? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Do you feel that you needed that job training program?

( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 34a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_

CRISIS

1. Since \_\_\_\_\_, have you used Travelers Aid or other crisis service for a problem such as transportation, food or any other immediate need. (intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF NO: 2. Were you ever sent to Traveler's Aid or another crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 2a. By whom? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you need such a crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 3a. Why didn't you get to use one? \_\_\_\_\_

SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 33

IF YES: 4. What agency did you use? \_\_\_\_\_

4a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

4b. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 5a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Did you get help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

7a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

8a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

9. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

9a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 10a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Have you used any other crisis service since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q.26 (intake)

IF YES: 12. What agency did you use at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

12a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

12b. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 13a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

14. Did you get help when you needed it? ( ) Yes ( ) No

15. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

( ) Very Helpful ( ) Somewhat Helpful ( ) Not Helpful

15a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

16. How often did you go? \_\_\_\_\_

16a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

17. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

17a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 18a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Have you used any other crisis service since \_\_\_\_\_?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO Q. 26 (intake)

IF YES: 20. What agency did you use at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Who did you see there? \_\_\_\_\_

20b. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Did someone send you there? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 21a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Was it helpful to you? Would you say it was:

Very Somewhat Not  
( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful ( ) Helpful

22a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. How often did you go there? \_\_\_\_\_

23a. Over what period of time? \_\_\_\_\_

24. How were you treated by the people there? Would you say:

( ) Well ( ) Just ok ( ) Poorly

24a. Why do you say that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

25. Did it cost you anything? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 25a. About how much? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*26. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to a crisis service which you used?  
(intake) ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 33

IF YES: 27. What agency was that? \_\_\_\_\_

27a. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

28. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Do you feel that you needed that crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 29a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*30. SINCE \_\_\_\_\_, have you been sent to another crisis service which you  
(intake) didn't use? ( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO NEXT SERVICE - PG. 33

IF YES: 31. What agency was that? \_\_\_\_\_

31a. What was your immediate need at that time? \_\_\_\_\_

32. Who sent you there? \_\_\_\_\_

33. Do you feel that you needed that crisis service? ( ) Yes ( ) No

IF YES: 33a. Why didn't you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

34. Were there any other services you received through the probation department which we haven't already discussed.

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO FIRST ARREST - PG. 34

IF YES:

What were they?	How helpful? Very helpful, somewhat or not helpful			Why is that?
	Very	Somewhat	Not	
1. _____	1	2	3	_____
2. _____	1	2	3	_____
3. _____	1	2	3	_____
4. _____	1	2	3	_____
5. _____	1	2	3	_____
6. _____	1	2	3	_____

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your experiences with the police and courts.

FIRST ARREST

1. How old were you at your first arrest? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_
3. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

- Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_
- Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_
- Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 6 PG. 35
- Something else \_\_\_\_\_

- CHECK IF APPLY:  Still pending  
 Case dismissed  
 Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- PROBE AREAS
- Can you tell me what happened?
  - Was there a trial?
  - Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

4. What was your sentence?
 

a. _____ / _____	b. _____	c. \$ _____	fines \$ _____
(min prison max)	probation	total \$	rest. \$ _____
d. other _____			court \$ _____
			atty. \$ _____
			other \$ _____

5. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?
 

a. _____	b. _____	c. \$ _____	d. other _____
incarceration	probation	\$ paid	
e. _____			
parole			

SUBSEQUENT ARREST HISTORY

6. Have you been arrested since the offense that led to your involvement with *the teen Project START of probation that started in* \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 39

- F YES: 7. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

9. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

- Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_
- Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_
- Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 12 PG. 36
- Something else \_\_\_\_\_

- CHECK IF APPLY:  Still pending  
 Case dismissed  
 Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- PROBE AREAS
- Can you tell me what happened?
  - Was there a trial?
  - Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

10. What was your sentence?
 

a. _____ / _____	b. _____	c. \$ _____	fines \$ _____
(min prison max)	probation	total \$	rest. \$ _____
d. other _____			court \$ _____
			atty. \$ _____
			other \$ _____

11. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?
 

a. _____	b. _____	c. \$ _____	d. other _____
incarceration	probation	\$ paid	
e. _____			
parole			



**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

12. Have you been arrested since then?

Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 39

IF YES: 13. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

15. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_

Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_

Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 18 PG. 37

Something else \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK IF APPLY:  Still pending

Case dismissed

Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS

Can you tell me what happened?

Was there a trial?

Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

16. What was your sentence?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ fines \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(min prison max) probation total \$ rest. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

d. other \_\_\_\_\_ court \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ atty. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

17. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. other \_\_\_\_\_

incarceration probation \$ paid

e. \_\_\_\_\_

parole \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Have you been arrested since then?

Yes  No - SKIP TO PG. 39

YES: 19. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

21. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_

Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_

Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 24 PG. 38

Something else \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK IF APPLY:  Still pending

Case dismissed

Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS

Can you tell me what happened?

Was there a trial?

Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

22. What was your sentence?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ fines \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(min prison max) probation total \$ rest. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

d. other \_\_\_\_\_ court \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ atty. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

23. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. other \_\_\_\_\_

incarceration probation \$ paid

e. \_\_\_\_\_

parole \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS

24. Have you been arrested since then?

( ) Yes ( ) No - SKIP TO PG. 39

IF YES: 25. When was that? Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Year: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Where was that? City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

27. A lot of things can happen after arrest. Which of these things happened to you? Were you convicted, did you plead guilty, found innocent or was it something else?

( ) Convicted of what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Pled Guilty to what? \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Found innocent \_\_\_\_\_ SKIP TO Q. 1 PG. 39

( ) Something else \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK IF APPLY: ( ) Still pending

( ) Case dismissed

( ) Diversion program

OR: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PROBE AREAS

( ) Can you tell me what happened?

( ) Was there a trial?

( ) Were you assigned to see someone?

IF CONVICTED OR PLED GUILTY:

28. What was your sentence?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \$ \_\_\_\_\_ fines \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(min prison max) probation total \$ rest. \$  
d. other \_\_\_\_\_ atty. \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

29. How much of that sentence have you actually served or completed?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. other  
incarceration probation \$ paid  
e. \_\_\_\_\_  
parole

Now I'd like to ask you about your general feelings about probation

First of all:

1. Do you feel that the justice system or probation could have done more for you? What could they have done? (p) arrest, trial, judges, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Is there anything you feel is lacking that you'd like to see added to probation programs?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you very much for your cooperation. Is there anything else you'd like to add?

time interview stopped \_\_\_\_\_ AM  
PM

INTERVIEWER'S APPRAISAL

1. The respondent's cooperation was generally:

- a. very good
- b. good
- c. fair
- d. poor
- e. very poor

2. Were there any particular parts of the interview for which you doubted R's sincerity? If so, rank them by section or question number.

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3. Did R seem interested in the subject matter of the interview:

- a. very much
- b. some
- c. not very much

4. Thumbnail sketch

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APPENDIX C

START PROGRAM  
VOLUNTEER INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. NAME \_\_\_\_\_
2. ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
                    NUMBER    STREET                      CITY            STATE    ZIPCODE
3. AGE \_\_\_\_\_
4. OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_  
ON THE AVERAGE, HOW MANY HOURS DO YOU WORK PER WEEK \_\_\_\_\_
5. HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE AT HOME WITH YOU? \_\_\_\_\_
6. ARE YOU THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD? (PLEASE CHECK)  YES  NO
7. CURRENT MARITAL STATUS (PLEASE CHECK): MARRIED : SINGLE :  
DIVORCED : WIDOWED : SEPARATED
8. HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE? \_\_\_\_\_  
AGE(S) OF BOYS \_\_\_\_\_  
AGE(S) OF GIRLS \_\_\_\_\_
9. CHECK BELOW THOSE WHO LIVE AT HOME WITH YOU.  
WIFE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_ (LIST AGE AND SEX OF EACH)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PARENTS \_\_\_\_\_  
IN-LAWS \_\_\_\_\_  
OTHERS (PLEASE SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. EDUCATION: (CIRCLE THE HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 / 9 10 11 12 /  
 GRADE SCHOOL HIGH SCHOOL

1 2 3 4 / 5  
 COLLEGE GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL

11. ARE YOU AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF ANY CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, OR CHURCH GROUPS? IF SO, PLEASE LIST THEIR NAMES BELOW.

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12. HAVE YOU SERVED IN THE MILITARY? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

13. WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION? \_\_\_\_\_

13A. DURING THE LAST YEAR, HOW MANY SUNDAYS PER MONTH ON THE AVERAGE HAVE YOU GONE TO A WORSHIP SERVICE? \_\_\_\_\_

13B. HOW MANY SUNDAYS OUT OF THE LAST FOUR HAVE YOU ATTENDED WORSHIP SERVICES? \_\_\_\_\_

14. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A VOLUNTEER IN A COMMUNITY PROGRAM BEFORE? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

IF YES, WHAT DID YOU DO? \_\_\_\_\_

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15. DO YOU HAVE A DRIVER'S LICENSE? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

16. DO YOU OWN A CAR? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

17. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR HEALTH (PLEASE CHECK ONE).

EXCELLENT \_\_\_\_\_; GOOD \_\_\_\_\_; FAIR \_\_\_\_\_; POOR \_\_\_\_\_.

18. WHAT IS YOUR FAMILY'S AVERAGE YEARLY INCOME BEFORE TAXES?

\$ 0-\$ 4,999 \_\_\_\_\_ \$11,000-\$13,999 \_\_\_\_\_ ABOVE  
 \$5,000-\$ 7,999 \_\_\_\_\_ \$14,000-\$16,999 \_\_\_\_\_ \$20,000 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \$8,000-\$10,999 \_\_\_\_\_ \$17,000-\$19,999 \_\_\_\_\_

19. HOW MUCH TIME DO YOU EXPECT TO SPEND EACH WEEK AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE START PROGRAM?

HOURS PER WEEK \_\_\_\_\_

20. HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE START PROGRAM ORIGINALLY? \_\_\_\_\_

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21. THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY A PERSON MIGHT VOLUNTEER FOR THE START PROGRAM. HOW IMPORTANT WERE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS FOR YOU? (CHECK ONE)

A) FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY TO THE COMMUNITY:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

B) A CHANCE TO CHANGE THE SYSTEM:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

C) FRIENDS OF MINE ARE INVOLVED IN THIS OR SIMILAR PROGRAMS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

D) TO FILL FREE TIME:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

E) MY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

F) IT MAKES ME FEEL GOOD ABOUT MYSELF:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

G) TO REDUCE CRIME:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

H) A CHANCE TO HELP SOMEONE IN TROUBLE:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

I) OTHER (PLEASE EXPLAIN)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

22. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SOME OF THE WAYS A VOLUNTEER IN THE START PROGRAM MIGHT ACT. HOW MUCH OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK YOU WILL BE DOING. INDICATE YOUR FEELINGS BY CHECKING A POINT ON THE LINES BELOW. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS.

A) SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

B) BEING A FRIEND:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

C) HELPING TO SOLVE THE PROBATIONER'S PROBLEMS:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

D) SPENDING MY FREE TIME WITH THE PROBATIONER:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

E) PROVIDING NEEDED DISCIPLINE:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

F) TAKING THE PROBATIONER OUT TO EAT:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

G) INVITING THE PROBATIONER TO MY HOUSE:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

H) VISITING THE PROBATIONER AT HIS HOME:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

I) HELPING THE PROBATIONER GET A JOB:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

J) PROVIDING AN EXAMPLE OF A GOOD FAMILY LIFE:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

K) LENDING THE PROBATIONER MONEY WHEN NEEDED:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

L) GIVING THE PROBATIONER ADVICE:

I EXPECT TO DO A GREAT DEAL OF THIS : : : : : I EXPECT TO DO NONE OF THIS

M) OTHER (PLEASE EXPLAIN) \_\_\_\_\_

23. WHAT TYPES OF CRIME DO YOU THINK THE TYPICAL START PROBATIONER HAS COMMITTED?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

24. THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY A PERSON MIGHT GET INTO TROUBLE WITH THE LAW. PLEASE CHECK HOW IMPORTANT YOU FEEL EACH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AS A CAUSE OF CRIME?

- A) PARENTAL UPBRINGING: VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_ IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_ SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_ NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

B) THE INFLUENCE OF FRIENDS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

C) DISCRIMINATION:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

D) LACK OF JOBS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

E) LACK OF INTELLIGENCE:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

F) LAZINESS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

G) INNER-BADNESS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

H) POOR LIVING CONDITIONS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

I) UNFAIR SYSTEM:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

J) MENTAL ILLNESS:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

K) BAD GENES:

VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_  
NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_



L) LACK OF DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT:

- VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

M) GOOD CHANCE OF GETTING AWAY WITH IT:

- VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

N) POVERTY:

- VERY IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_
- NOT IMPORTANT \_\_\_\_\_

25. BELOW IS A LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE. CHECK A POINT ON EACH BROKEN LINE WHICH BEST DESCRIBES YOURSELF:

EXAMPLE: IF YOU FELT YOU WERE A VERY TALL PERSON, YOU WOULD CHECK IT LIKE THIS:

TALL : X : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : SHORT

IF YOU FELT YOU WERE A SHORT PERSON, YOU WOULD CHECK IT LIKE THIS:

TALL : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : X : SHORT

IF YOU FELT THAT YOU WERE TALL, BUT NOT VERY TALL, YOU WOULD CHECK IT LIKE THIS:

TALL : \_\_\_\_\_ : X : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : SHORT

ME AS A PERSON

- YOUNG : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : OLD
- WEAK : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : STRONG
- ACTIVE : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : INACTIVE
- DISHONEST : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : HONEST
- GOOD : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : BAD
- IMMORAL : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : MORAL
- SMART : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : DUMB
- HAPPY : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : SAD
- LAZY : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : HARD WORKING
- ANGRY : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : NOT ANGRY
- LITTLE : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : BIG
- FAST : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : SLOW
- RICH : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : POOR
- DANGEROUS : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ : SAFE



APPENDIX D

Parolee Characteristics

(n=196)

Race

White	25.5%
Black	73.0
Hispanic	.5
Not known	<u>1.0</u>
	100%

Sex

Male	95.9%
Female	<u>4.1</u>
	100%

Marital Status

Single	74.5%
Married	15.8
Separated	3.1
Divorced	4.1
Widowed	.5
Not known	<u>2.0</u>
	100%

Education

- Years of School Completed -

7	2%
8	5.1
9	18.4
10	26.5
11	28.1
12	15.8
13	1.5
14	<u>.5</u>
	100%

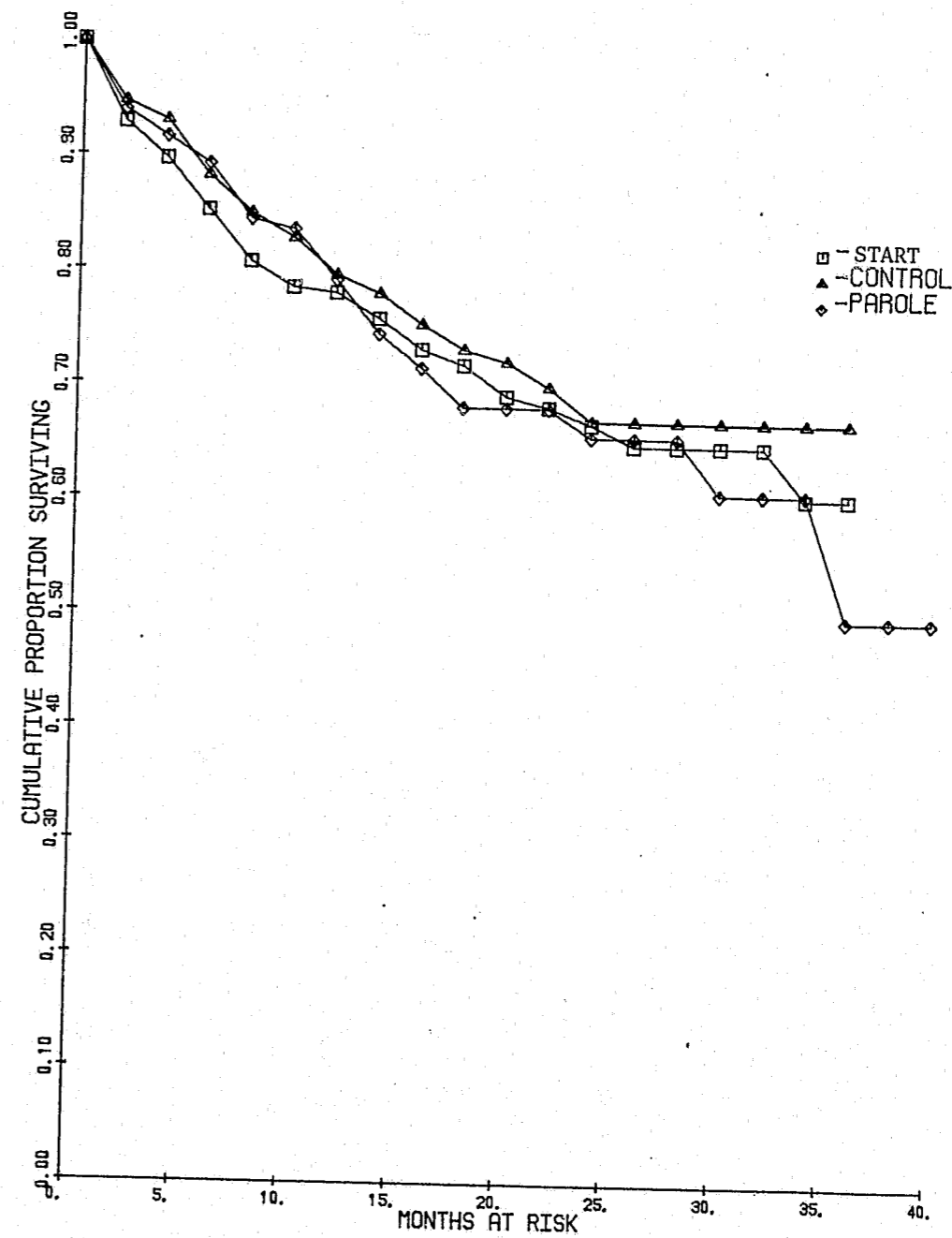
<u>Type of Offense</u>	
Felony	97.5%
Misdemeanor	2.0
Parole Violation	.5
	100%

<u>Offense Category</u>	
Person crime	4.1%
Property crime	90.8
Drug	.5
Weapon	3.1
Parole Violation	1.0
Other	.5
	100%

<u>Previous Criminal Record</u>	
None	2.6%
Juvenile only	2.0
Misdemeanor only	1.0
One felony	14.8
Multiple felonies	75.0
Not known	4.6
	100%

<u>Drug Usage</u>	
No	35.2%
Hard drugs	51.0
Marijuana	7.1
Alcohol	.5
Not known	6.1
	100%

APPENDIX E



Generalized Wilcoxon (Breslow) = .399, df = 2, N.S.  
 Generalized Savage (Mantel-Cox) = .471, df = 2, N.S.

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS  
DATE OF FIRST ARREST LEADING TO CONVICTION  
TREATMENT GROUP

INTERVAL MONTH	ENTERED	WITHDRAWN	LOST	ARRESTED	AT RISK	PROPORTION ARRESTED	PROPORTION NOT ARRESTED	CUMULATIVE NOT ARRESTED (S.E.)
0.0 - 2.00	224	0	0	16	224.0	0.0714	0.9286	1.0000 (0.0)
2.00 - 4.00	208	0	0	7	208.0	0.0337	0.9663	0.9286 (0.0172)
4.00 - 6.00	201	0	0	10	201.0	0.0498	0.9502	0.8973 (0.0203)
6.00 - 8.00	191	0	0	10	191.0	0.0524	0.9476	0.8527 (0.0237)
8.00 - 10.00	181	0	0	5	181.0	0.0276	0.9724	0.8080 (0.0263)
10.00 - 12.00	176	0	0	1	176.0	0.0057	0.9943	0.7857 (0.0274)
12.00 - 14.00	175	0	0	5	175.0	0.0286	0.9714	0.7812 (0.0276)
14.00 - 16.00	170	0	0	6	170.0	0.0353	0.9647	0.7599 (0.0286)
16.00 - 18.00	164	0	0	3	164.0	0.0183	0.9817	0.7321 (0.0294)
18.00 - 20.00	161	0	0	6	161.0	0.0373	0.9627	0.7187 (0.0300)
20.00 - 22.00	155	2	0	2	154.0	0.0130	0.9870	0.6920 (0.0308)
22.00 - 24.00	151	23	0	3	139.5	0.0215	0.9785	0.6830 (0.0311)
24.00 - 26.00	125	30	0	3	110.0	0.0273	0.9727	0.6653 (0.0316)
26.00 - 28.00	92	19	0	0	82.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6501 (0.0324)
28.00 - 30.00	73	21	0	0	62.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6501 (0.0324)
30.00 - 32.00	52	28	0	0	38.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6501 (0.0324)
32.00 - 34.00	24	19	0	1	14.5	0.0690	0.9310	0.6501 (0.0324)
34.00 - 36.00	4	3	0	0	2.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6052 (0.0527)
36.00 - 38.00	1	1	0	0	0.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6052 (0.0527)

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS  
DATE OF FIRST ARREST LEADING TO CONVICTION  
CONTROL GROUP

INTERVAL MONTH	ENTERED	WITHDRAWN	LOST	ARRESTED	AT RISK	PROPORTION ARRESTED	PROPORTION NOT ARRESTED	CUMULATIVE NOT ARRESTED (S.E.)
0.0 - 2.00	187	0	0	10	187.0	0.0535	0.9465	1.0000 (0.0)
2.00 - 4.00	177	0	0	3	177.0	0.0169	0.9831	0.9465 (0.0165)
4.00 - 6.00	174	0	0	9	174.0	0.0517	0.9483	0.9305 (0.0186)
6.00 - 8.00	165	0	0	6	165.0	0.0364	0.9636	0.8824 (0.0236)
8.00 - 10.00	159	0	0	4	159.0	0.0252	0.9748	0.8503 (0.0261)
10.00 - 12.00	155	0	0	6	155.0	0.0387	0.9613	0.8289 (0.0275)
12.00 - 14.00	149	0	0	3	149.0	0.0201	0.9799	0.7948 (0.0294)
14.00 - 16.00	146	0	0	5	146.0	0.0342	0.9658	0.7807 (0.0303)
16.00 - 18.00	141	0	0	4	141.0	0.0284	0.9716	0.7540 (0.0315)
18.00 - 20.00	137	0	0	2	137.0	0.0146	0.9854	0.7326 (0.0324)
20.00 - 22.00	135	1	0	4	134.5	0.0297	0.9703	0.7219 (0.0328)
22.00 - 24.00	130	20	0	5	120.0	0.0417	0.9583	0.7005 (0.0335)
24.00 - 26.00	105	37	0	0	86.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)
26.00 - 28.00	68	13	0	0	61.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)
28.00 - 30.00	55	10	0	0	50.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)
30.00 - 32.00	45	21	0	0	34.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)
32.00 - 34.00	24	18	0	0	15.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)
34.00 - 36.00	6	4	0	0	4.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)
36.00 - 38.00	2	2	0	0	1.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6713 (0.0346)

SURVIVAL ANALYSIS  
DATE OF FIRST ARREST LEADING TO CONVICTION  
PAROLE GROUP

INTERVAL MONTH	ENTERED	WITHDRAWN	LOST	ARRESTED AT RISK	PROPORTION ARRESTED	PROPORTION NOT ARRESTED	CUMULATIVE NOT ARRESTED (S.E.)	
0.0 - 2.00	132	0	0	8	132.0	0.0606	0.9394	1.0000 (0.0)
2.00 - 4.00	124	2	0	3	123.0	0.0244	0.9756	0.9394 (0.0208)
4.00 - 6.00	119	2	0	3	118.0	0.0254	0.9746	0.9165 (0.0241)
6.00 - 8.00	114	5	0	6	111.5	0.0538	0.9462	0.8932 (0.0270)
8.00 - 10.00	103	4	0	1	101.0	0.0099	0.9901	0.8451 (0.0319)
10.00 - 12.00	98	7	0	5	94.5	0.0529	0.9471	0.8368 (0.0326)
12.00 - 14.00	86	3	0	5	84.5	0.0592	0.9408	0.7925 (0.0364)
14.00 - 16.00	78	6	0	3	75.0	0.0400	0.9600	0.7456 (0.0399)
16.00 - 18.00	69	12	0	3	63.0	0.0476	0.9524	0.7158 (0.0418)
18.00 - 20.00	54	12	0	0	48.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6817 (0.0442)
20.00 - 22.00	42	10	0	0	37.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6817 (0.0442)
22.00 - 24.00	32	9	0	1	27.5	0.0364	0.9636	0.6817 (0.0442)
24.00 - 26.00	22	6	0	0	19.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6569 (0.0491)
26.00 - 28.00	16	1	0	0	15.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6569 (0.0491)
28.00 - 30.00	15	3	0	1	13.5	0.0741	0.9259	0.6569 (0.0491)
30.00 - 32.00	11	1	0	0	10.5	0.0	1.0000	0.6082 (0.0652)
32.00 - 34.00	10	4	0	0	8.0	0.0	1.0000	0.6082 (0.0652)
34.00 - 36.00	6	1	0	1	5.5	0.1818	0.8182	0.6082 (0.0652)
36.00 - 38.00	4	0	0	0	4.0	0.0	1.0000	0.4976 (0.1134)
38.00 - 40.00	4	0	0	0	4.0	0.0	1.0000	0.4976 (0.1134)
40.00 -	4	4	0	0	2.0	0.0	1.0000	0.4976 (0.1134)

APPENDIX F

Predictors Employed in Multi-variate Analysis of Recidivism

Predictors Employed	Incremented R Square	Simple R
Car Debt in \$100's	0.02892	-0.17004
Age at Intake	0.05015	-0.16028
Serve in Military	0.06385	0.07086
Length of Employment Prior to Project START	0.07633	0.07512
Lives with One Parent	0.09165	0.14561
Referred to Medical Services	0.10208	0.07293
Referred to Vocational Rehab Service	0.11296	-0.11392
Referred to Educational Services	0.12287	-0.08616
Number of Previous Offenses	0.13212	0.03966
Difficulties with Parents	0.14123	0.12339
Length of Marriage	0.14846	0.01982
Does Probationer Own Car	0.15478	0.05328
Lives with Both Parents	0.16090	-0.01383
Parents Belong to Organized Religion	0.16640	-0.07184
Referred to Department Social Service	0.17179	-0.06471
Number of Dependents	0.17607	0.07511
Referred to Credit Counseling	0.18012	0.02630
Probationer's Race	0.18429	-0.04835
Court Convicted in	0.18753	0.00871
Has a Health Problem	0.19045	-0.00294
Referred to Socio-Recreational Services	0.19326	-0.09645
Has a Disfigurement	0.19582	-0.08131

cont. page 2

Other Debts in \$100's	0.19851	-0.05357
Usage Rate of Service Referrals	0.20097	-0.03744
Employed at Intake	0.20385	-0.01944
Referred to Legal Services	0.20598	-0.01679
Referred to Psychological Services	0.20766	0.08311
Months at Current Residence	0.20929	-0.01812
Number of Jobs Offered Than Project START	0.21052	-0.02946
Referred to Dental Services	0.21162	0.00919
Referred to Residential Housing	0.21258	0.00438
Months in Job Training	0.21328	0.03483
Referred to Traveler's Aid	0.21410	-0.03296
Living Arrangements	0.21500	0.05812
Referred to Family Services	0.21571	0.08098
Client Belongs to Organized Religion	0.21624	-0.01736
Marital Status	0.21656	-0.09490
Number of Previous Felonies	0.21677	-0.03988
Number of Years Education	0.21691	-0.02926
Number of Matches with a Volunteer	0.21698	-0.03753
Referred to Optometric Services	0.21705	-0.04415

# END