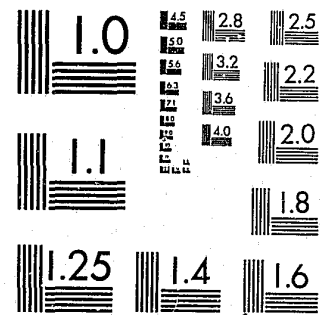


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SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT: A PRELIMINARY  
REPORT OF THE IMPROVED CORRECTIONAL  
FIELD SERVICES PROJECT

BY

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This is one of a series of reports on the Improved Correctional Field Services Project Evaluation. The series consists of these parts:

1. Abstract
2. Executive Summary by Don M. Gottfredson, James O. Finckenauer, John J. Gibbs and Stephen D. Gottfredson.
3. The Improved Correctional Field Services Project: A Case Study by James O. Finckenauer and Don M. Gottfredson.
4. Screening for Risk: An Assessment of the ICFS Project Instruments by Faye S. Taxman, Don M. Gottfredson and James O. Finckenauer.
5. Risk, Supervision, and Recidivism: The First Six Months of Recorded Experience in the Improved Correctional Field Services Project by Don M. Gottfredson, James O. Finckenauer, and Faye S. Taxman.  
  
Appendix A: ICFS Instructions for Coding.  
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6. Social Adjustment: A Preliminary Report of the Improved Correctional Field Services Project by James O. Finckenauer and Faye S. Taxman.
7. The Needs and Concerns of Probationers: A Thematic Analysis of Interviews by John J. Gibbs.
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9. Additivity and Interactions in Offense Seriousness Scales by Stephen D. Gottfredson, Kathy S. Young and William S. Laufer. 65872
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Appendix A: Offense Seriousness Scoring System.
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Appendix A: Offense Seriousness Study (survey form).  
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## ABSTRACT

### Social Adjustment: A Preliminary Report of the Improved Correctional Field Services Project

Most correctional research has historically been focused upon offender recidivism (however defined) as the critical or even sole outcome measure of correctional programs. In an effort to depart from this narrow, albeit important perspective, the Improved Correctional Field Services Project Evaluation incorporated social adjustment as an additional indicator of project outcome. The LEAA-supported ICFS Project operated simultaneously in three probation settings (Florida, Illinois, and New York), between 1978 and 1980. Social adjustment, along with recidivism, was used to examine the effects of various levels of probation supervision when combined with different risk classifications. This report by the Rutgers' School of Criminal Justice evaluators addresses a number of research areas and questions pertaining to probation and social or probation adjustment -- as these were exemplified in the Improved Correctional Field Services Project.

INTRODUCTION

The Improved Correctional Field Services Project Evaluation was designed to examine the differential effect of various levels of probation supervision when combined with different risk classifications. In 1978, the ICFS project was simultaneously implemented in three different probation settings: the Salvation Army Corrections Department in Florida, Kane County, Illinois, and Suffolk County, New York. The former National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (now the National Institute of Justice) expressed an interest in evaluating ICFS in terms of three different types of probation outcome measures: recidivism, social adjustment, and cost.

Recidivism is the traditional outcome measure used in most evaluations of programs for offenders. However, because of certain deficiencies in the recidivism measure, it was decided that ICFS should evaluate other types of outcome measures as well. As an example of the aforementioned deficiencies in the use of recidivism, Waldo and Griswold (1979), identified five major problems with recidivism measures. First, they said, recidivism measures lack both an agreed upon definition and an agreed upon measurement. Second, the criminal justice system has a multitude of goals, and the reduction of recidivism is just one of these (sometimes conflicting) goals. Next, the success or failure of a program is frequently determined by some measure of

recidivism which precludes the use of other measures that could perhaps determine additional potential program benefits. Fourth, the concept of recidivism is actually somewhat of a misnomer. Its use as a proxy for defining program success or failure is not totally valid because non-recidivism does not necessarily mean a program was a success; nor does it mean a program rehabilitated, deterred, or punished offenders. Finally, recidivism measures are indicators of the responses of the criminal justice system, as well as being measures of the behavior of offenders. Recidivism, therefore, is not and should not be the only indicator of the success or failure of a correctional program; but unfortunately its pre-eminence has restricted the use of other outcome measures. In light of this, the ICFS program developers proposed that social adjustment and cost outcomes would be useful and informative additional measures. It is social adjustment which is the subject of this report.

Interest in social adjustment is actually not a novel idea. The literature on probation and parole suggests that social adjustment is likely both to contribute to a reduction in recidivism and to influence an ex-offender's general quality of life. This relates to two of the most frequently stated goals of probation and parole programs, i.e. to supervise the offender and to reintegrate the offender (National Advisory Commission, 1973).

Social adjustment can be treated as both an outcome measure in itself, and as an intervening variable influencing

other outcomes. Its use in both ways is of research interest here. NIJ specifically addressed the issue of social adjustment as an outcome measure. The concept was posed as an important facilitator to the individual's "reentry into society." The evaluators were requested to investigate four general research questions: Can a program be evaluated using social adjustment as an outcome measure? Can a set of variables be defined as a measure of social adjustment? Can accurate data be collected in an unobtrusive manner? And, can an empirically-derived social adjustment score be developed?

In order to try to answer the questions, the Rutgers researchers devised two instruments to measure social adjustment. Social adjustment, as defined in ICFS and measured by these instruments, refers to the supervising probation officer's rating of a probationer's adjustment and progress on certain specific behavioral items. The method of capturing this information is by means of a Probation Adjustment Scale I (PAS I) and a Probation Adjustment Scale II (PAS II). On the PAS I, the officer identifies specific problem areas for the probationer under his supervision. On the PAS II, which is to be completed at specified intervals thereafter, the officer then records the probationer's progress and adjustment.

This method of capturing social adjustment information is useful in the ICFS project, but may also help us learn more about social adjustment in general. ICFS was intended,

among other things, to test risk screening and its utility in probation settings. Both the PAS I and PAS II instruments furnish a potential set of predictors that might be used in a risk screening device. Those in the PAS I are more suited to an initial risk assessment. The potential predictors in PAS II, on the other hand, could be used (with other variables) to assist in making decisions about changing supervision level (or number of contacts) at some point in the probation period depending on the probationer's adjustment.

The concept of social adjustment was operationalized here by focusing on the probationer's progress. The items on the PAS I provide a baseline or reference point for assessing this progress, which is determined by the officer's perception of how well the probationer is achieving specific behavioral objectives. In addition, social adjustment is captured in the form of an overall rating by the officer.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The notion of social adjustment is imbedded in the historic foundations of probation. Probation originated as a privilege to "literate" men of society who were considered too valuable to be executed for their offenses. Later on, probation-like services developed from humanitarian concerns about the cruel and harsh punishments dictated by either the severe common laws of England, or by the prison conditions in the United States. Probation was thus awarded to those offenders who deserved leniency, who deserved "a second chance", and who, as John Augustus stated, "may reasonably be expected to be reformed without punishment" (Duffee and Fitch, 1976:193).

The underlying premise of probation is the notion of grace -- that the offender should be given a second chance. The awarded grace is conditional upon his behavior while being supervised, whether by a volunteer or by a professional probation officer. Leniency is offered in hopes that the court and supervision experiences will be sufficient to discourage further criminal behavior. The purpose of the sentence, whether it be deterrence or rehabilitation, or something else, is ultimately, to keep the offender from offending again.

Whatever the justification for probation, the final test is any further involvement with the law. Probation tries to synthesize the philosophies and practices of law

enforcement and social work in order to reduce the likelihood of further criminal behavior. Any conflict that may exist between these philosophies is mediated by the fact that probation is measured by the commonly held goal of reducing the offender's recidivism rate. Thus, as Sechrest has observed, most social programs examine "a reduction in recidivism as their dependent variable" while also alluding "to the parens patriae notion of making the offender 'better and happier' as an alternative or at least an auxiliary goal" (Sechrest, 1979:19). The fact that recidivism rates are used as the outcome measure tends to establish the priorities in most probation agencies. The surveillance/service delivery dichotomy, however, suggests that perhaps other measures of effectiveness should be used as well.

One way of doing this is to consider what may be bringing about any reduction in the recidivism of probation clients. In a study of parole, Studt stressed the importance of the parolee's own lifestyle as the main factor influencing the propensity for further criminal involvement. She said:

If the parole success is achieved at all, it is achieved in the intimate details of each parolee's own life experiences as he performs the roles necessary to live in the community. The tasks involved in achieving adjustment in these roles are performed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, wherever the parolees are, remote from agency influence, and under the condition outside of agency control. These tasks are performed almost entirely by the parolees together with their significant others. These persons constitute the primary work force available to the agency for achieving the parole goals (Studt, 1971b:9-10).



Therein lies the foundation for social adjustment as either an end in itself, or as a means to achieve the larger goal of reducing recidivism. The surveillance/service delivery distinction is blurred by the fact that the general behavior of probationers is an important indicator of potential involvement in further criminal activities.

Social adjustment is also grounded in at least three other factors. The first is the practical notion that as long as the officer must watch the probationer (surveillance), he might as well offer some assistance to the individual.

Every aspect of the parolee's social adjustment can conceivably be seen as relevant...and any information that can be secured by any means about the parolee is potentially of value. In addition, surveillance tends to lack distinctiveness from other information-gathering activities in parole because the type of information secured by surveillance is often much the same as that needed to solve problems, the difference lying in the relevance, either in assessing social danger or for helping, that is attributed to the information rather than its substantive content (Studt, 1971a: 73).

Studt's observation is well taken. Surveillance involves gathering information; this information can be used to facilitate the delivery of social services. Contacts with the probationer's family, employer, and other "significant others," can provide the officer with information as to how well the person is doing in the community. How this information is actually used may depend upon the officer; the officer can store it away, or use it during meetings with the probationer to offer assistance or to alert the

probationer that he (the officer) is aware of some misconduct.

A second reason that social adjustment should be a relevant concern derives from the idea that probation can be viewed as a "status of passage." Status passage refers to a change in the social identity of a person after any major alteration in one's lifestyle (Becker, 1956). This involves some sort of transformation in one's social world in order to adapt to a new status.

Any status passage introduces the tensions of personal and social changes into the life of the person in transition. The parolee status-passage is characterized by additional strains and limitations on maneuverability, over and above those noted to most transitional experiences (Studt, 1971a: 6).

Probationers, like the parolees in Studt's study, must go through a series of adjustments in order to internalize their new position in society. Even if the offender does not feel that probation changes his status in any particular way, he still has to adapt to rules and regulations of probation. These impose limitations on his activities and require new responsibilities. The stakes, as is true for parolees, are high -- the potential loss of further liberties due to incarceration.

Probation requires certain adjustments on the part of the offender. He must alter his life to accommodate to the demands of probation. These demands include making regularly scheduled appointments with the probation officer, being subject to questions and interference by the officer,

and changing any behavior that could jeopardize his status. Probationers are caught in a situation of trying to carry out two roles -- that of a "normal" person in the community, and that of a probationer. These two roles can conflict. The probationer must adjust his role as a "normal" person to meet the demands of his special role as a probationer.

These adjustments can be important indicators to the probation officer. They provide clues as to whether or not the offender may be getting himself into situations which might encourage criminal activity. Adjustment can also be an important indicator for future handling of the case. The probation officer can use adjustment information to make decisions regarding the future supervision of the probationer.

Finally, probation officers bring to their jobs a certain professional approach which can be characterized as a desire to change the client's behavior from anti-social to pro-social (Donnellan and Moore, 1979). As a goal, the focus on changing behavior (while leaving the basic personality structure of the probationer alone) positions adjustment-type information as an integral part of the officer's necessary working tools.

#### Defining Social Adjustment

The social adjustment of probationers is a theme that runs through the literature on probation. Its relevance seems unquestionable -- social adjustment is a critical

element in successful completion of the sentence and in any reduction in further criminal involvement. Social adjustment has usually been discussed as a goal to be achieved, as some desired outcome. But, as already indicated, it may also be an intervening factor influencing that desired outcome. Studies that have explored the social adjustment of ex-offenders have usually failed to provide a clear definition of the meaning of the concept, or to distinguish between these two possibilities. The typical "definition" refers to it as "adjustment to a number of basic areas of social life," "offender growth, insight, or happiness," or "adjustment is considered in terms of the probationer's status in the basic areas of physical and mental health, family and economic life" (Studt 1971; Sechrest, 1979:21; Rumney, 1975:87-93). These are not really definitions of social adjustment. Instead they describe areas of an offender's life that may be amenable to treatment in a community setting.

Social adjustment, as defined and operationalized in this study, involves two different probation officer activities: diagnosis and assessment. In the first, the officer takes inventory of the probationer's assets and liabilities. From this diagnosis, it is assumed, the officer can devise a supervision (treatment) plan.

Adjustment assessments, on the other hand, require the probation officer to examine the probationer's behavior and to reach conclusions about how well the probationer has

been going. Progress is evaluated in terms of the actual behavior of the individual relative to certain identified needs. Attitude changes or changes in the personality structure are not part of this assessment. Thus the philosophy underlying social adjustment is similar to that of some rehabilitative counseling -- the focus is on changing behavior while leaving the basic personality structure intact (Lamb, 1972). Social adjustment is defined in terms of behavioral outcomes, not attitude or personality changes. The probation officer plays the key role in making social adjustment decisions. As the supervision agent, he is responsible for assessing whether or not the probationer is doing well, and just how well. The ingredients in the diagnosis of needs and assessment of progress provide a set of variables that can be used to measure probation adjustment.

## METHODOLOGY

### Development of the Instrument

In the beginning, the Rutgers evaluation team proposed that a Social Adjustment Scale, devised by John Irwin, be considered for use in the ICFS project. The content of this instrument seemed to meet the expectations of our evaluation. The Irwin scale was developed from a set of interviews with a large number of parole agents. Using techniques of cluster analysis, three main dimensions were identified: vocational adjustment, attitudes towards others, and personal and social adjustment. The Irwin Scale yields a general total score of adjustment and a factor score on the three main dimensions. The use of this scale with the ICFS participating sites would, it was felt, provide an opportunity for replication.

The plan to use the Irwin Scale was subsequently scrapped; in part because we came to believe that outcome measures should be based on objectives established by the treatment agents themselves (Patton, 1979; Glaser, 1973). The Irwin Scale was developed and intended for use in parole settings (Irwin, 1958). Although obvious similarities exist between parole and probation, as already noted, we came to recognize that the probation officers in the ICFS sites could differ markedly from the parole agents who



responded to Irwin. It seemed therefore, that it would be more appropriate and useful to develop an instrument based upon the objectives established by the ICFS probation agencies.

The Probation Adjustment Scales (I and II) were constructed in a manner similar to that used by Irwin. The instruments were derived from discussions with probation officers and supervisors at the three participating sites of the ICFS project. These discussions focused on the range of specific goals and objectives the officers tried to establish for their probationers. The purpose was to have the officers and supervisors identify social adjustment issues, and to outline how they would assess the progress of their clients relative to these issues.

As might be expected, the universe of social adjustment concerns across the three sites was very similar. In addition, some of the items resembled those included in the Irwin Scale and reflected issues mentioned in the available literature on probation. Some items referred to the probationer's general role in the community, and others pertained to his specific responsibilities as a probationer.

#### Description of the Instrument

The PAS scales refer to four major social adjustment concerns: employment, personal adjustment, social adjustment, and probation adjustment. Each area of concern

includes five items. The two scales thus have the same 20 items, with the difference occurring in the type of assessment the probation officer has to make with regard to each item (refer to the appendix for a copy of the scales).

PAS I - PAS I has three sections. The sections have what is intended to be a logical sequence. First, the officer is asked to make some judgements as to the relevance of social adjustment issues for the particular probationer being diagnosed. The second section requires the officer to rate the importance of certain behavioral objectives for this probationer. Third, the officer ranks the four main objectives for this particular probationer in priority order.

In the first of these sections, the officer is asked to indicate the status of the probationer in terms of his employment situation, potential substance abuse problems, and any required probation conditions. The scale requires the officer to review his current knowledge of the probationer (from the case file and from interview information) and to make certain judgements as to the relevance of each item. These judgements are intended to provide a baseline for making subsequent assessments.

The second section is the heart of both the PAS I and PAS II. On the PAS I, the officer is asked to rate the importance of each of the 20 items for the particular probationer on a scale of 1 (unimportant) to 6 (very important). The officer also has the option of indicating that

an item is not applicable or that he cannot assess its importance. The purpose of this section is to identify which items are important behavioral objectives for a particular probationer.

Each item in each of the four dimensions is assumed to be independent of the other items in that same dimension and of the other dimensions. Also, each item is designed to assess a different aspect of a particular dimension. The assumption of independence is important because this allows each item to be treated as an independent factor.

The employment dimension has often been regarded as critical to both social adjustment and to maintaining a crime-free lifestyle. The items defining this dimension pertain to the importance of the probationer's role as a supporter of his family, his ability to perform on the job, his ability to retain employment, his job responsibility, and his stability of employment. While these appear to be overlapping issues, each item refers to a different aspect of the employment picture. As with all the categories, there are a number of situations where one or more of these items may be unimportant for a particular probationer. For instance, if the probationer has been employed on the same job for the past ten years, job stability would not seem to be an important objective to be achieved during the period of probation supervision

The common theme underlying the personal dimension is the maturity of the probationer and his self-concept.

Maturity and self-concept have also been considered critical factors in a probationer's mental health, in a probationer's compliance with court-ordered or probation referred mental health services, in self-esteem, insight into problems, and in the probationer's sense of the costs and benefits of his or her behavior. All of these items pertain to how well the probationer takes charge of his life and seems to accept the responsibilities of being a probationer as well as a member of the community.

The third dimension encompasses the social activities of the probationer. This dimension is an extension of the previous one (personal). Here the probation officer must diagnose how well the probationer assumes responsibility for his own life. The focus is on those areas that could potentially result in further illegal behavior. Avoidance of abuse of alcohol, avoidance of abuse of drugs, avoidance of association with undesirable companions, and avoidance of anti-social activities or behavior comprise the dimension. The final item, educational or vocational training achievements, is included to indicate whether the officer feels the person lacks certain educational or vocational skills which could thwart the possibility of maintaining or obtaining employment.

The last dimension concerns the probation officer's rating of the importance of this particular offender's adjustment on probation. The set of items defining this dimension refer to the importance of whether or not the

probationer functions as he should in his role as a probationer. These items include: reporting to the officer, compliance with probation rules, payment of required restitution, rapport or relationship with the probation officer, and the probationer's response to advice or guidance. Again, the officer is asked to assess each item in terms of that item's importance as a behavioral objective for this individual.

The form is not intended to measure the performance of the probation officer. Nor should it influence the probation officer's activities or duties. Rather, the aim is to elicit the officer's judgements of the importance of certain common probation objectives. These baseline rankings are at the core of any attempt to devise an empirical score of social adjustment.

The final section of PAS I is devoted to the probation officer's rank ordering of the four major dimensions. The ranking of the dimensions is intended to allow the officers to specify which areas of probation are likely to be more critical for the adjustment of any particular individual. In essence, the rank ordering requires the officer to consider the probationer's current status, to examine any available resources which could be utilized during supervision, and to make some judgements as to which areas are more important for the adjustment of this individual.

PAS II - As already indicated, the PAS II is designed to trace the progress of the probationer on the above

dimensions and items. The intent was for the form to be completed at set intervals: once every two months in Kane County and Florida, and once every three months in Suffolk County (to conform with their quarterly reporting requirements). For each period, the probation officer was asked to rate the probationer's progress on each item on a scale of 1 (poor) to 6 (excellent). The scale was to be used to indicate the progress of the probationer over the duration of his period of supervision.

PAS II has a final section that asks the officer to make some overall judgements about the probationer's adjustment during the reporting period. This rating of overall adjustment can range from definitely unsuccessful to definitely successful. The ratings are to be made on the basis of the individual's adjustment to probation, adaptation to new situations, and ability to solve personal problems. Clearly this rating could serve as a useful outcome measure.

#### Data Collection Problems

Successful utilization of the PAS requires the officers' cooperation with an understanding of the instrument. The Rutgers evaluation team assumed responsibility for training the probation officers in the use of the Probation Adjustment forms. Distribution and collection of the forms from each agency was also an evaluator responsibility. The supervising probation agencies were

to ensure that the officers completed the forms as scheduled.

Each of the three sites began use of the PAS at different times. Kane County began use in March, 1979, which was six months after they first accepted clients. Florida began in May, 1979 when they started using a quasi-experimental design to assign cases. Suffolk County started in June, 1979, when they first received ICFS clients.

The forms were to be placed in the probationer's casefiles after they had been completed. The evaluation team was to collect these forms at the time of coding background and follow-up information on the ICFS clients. Unfortunately, a number of data collection problems arose. For example, some officers seemed unable to distinguish between the two forms. This resulted in the PAS II being completed before the PAS I in some instances. In Florida, lost forms prevented the officers from completing them in proper sequence. This resulted in problems in having the data collection proceed in a timely fashion, and in accordance with our data collection plan.

Other problems arose because none of the agencies maintained any accounting of which forms had been completed and when. Thus, some officers did not complete the PAS I, but completed at least one PAS II. Some completed only a PAS I; and, some did not complete any of the forms. When forms were completed, frequently this was not done

according to the schedule. In some instances, PAS II's were completed once a month or even once every six months, depending upon the individual officer. A disturbing validity problem arises from the admission by some of the officers that they completed all the forms on one day, and "tried to recall how they felt at the time the form was supposed to be completed."

Obviously the integrity of the data collection was severely hampered by these completion problems, particularly the failure to comply with specified reporting periods and to complete the required number of forms. These failures render impossible any meaningful data analysis, interpretation and findings for the first ICFS cohort. However, our accomplishments suggest that it is possible to construct a social adjustment instrument and to derive a score which reflects the probation officer's perception of how well a probationer is adjusting.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

The mandate given to the ICFS national evaluation on the matter of social adjustment required us to address four major research questions. Only some of these questions can be even partially answered as a result of the work completed to date.

- Can a set of variables be defined as a measure of social adjustment?

We think the development, and to a far lesser extent, the utilization of the Probation Adjustment Scales (I and II) provide a cautiously affirmative answer to this question. The items (variables) which constitute these instruments were derived from the participating probation staffs' assessments of their own indicators of social adjustment. In this sense they have content validity. However, individual differences in perceptions across sites were lost in the need to homogenize the objectives in order to create a single instrument. The instrument was thus not uniquely appropriate to each site. In addition we were, unfortunately, unable to obtain independent assessments of probationers (using the PAS) from more than one officer. Thus, we have no indication of the reliability of the instruments. Still we think what we have done represents an important step in this area.

- Can a program be evaluated using social adjustment as an outcome measure?

Here the answer must be only speculative. We have reason to think that it is affirmative, but we do not have the necessary confidence in the data to support this conclusion.

- Can accurate data be collected in an unobtrusive manner?

The answer to the first part of this question is mixed and inconclusive. Again, the level of accuracy of the data collected is generally considered to be quite low. This is more true of the adjustment ratings than it is of the initial importance ratings of the behavioral objectives. Because of the data collection problems which occurred, much of the adjustment data must be suspect.

As to the second part of the question, we believe that we have established that these data can be collected in a manner that is unobtrusive to the probationer and to the probation process. No demands are made on the probationer, and the data can be collected without his knowledge or active participation. However, completion of the forms does impose limited demands upon the time and efforts of the probation officers. It was precisely at this point that our data collection process faltered.

- Can an empirically-derived social adjustment score be developed?

We think that combining the two scale ratings can create a useful adjustment score. The possibilities for further research and application are numerous. For example,



the objectives rated as important could provide an outline for a probation intervention plan. Foci for supervision and service delivery could be pinpointed; and, successful accomplishment could be tracked over the period of probation supervision. Both initial ratings and social adjustment scores might be used in prediction. The former could be used to predict success on probation, while the latter could be used to predict post-probation outcomes.

Our work on social adjustment is obviously unfinished. This was a first step toward clarifying and operationalizing social adjustment. A set of variables has been defined, data collection instruments have been developed, and an empirically derived social adjustment score has been proposed. ICFS has demonstrated that the initial social adjustment research interests expressed by NIJ were well-founded. As one interrelated objective of a correctional treatment program, we think social adjustment can and should be used to measure program effect.

APPENDIX

1	2	3	4	5
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PROBATION ADJUSTMENT SCALE

PART I

1  
6

Probationer \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last First Last

Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Date Form Completed \_\_\_\_\_

Date Probation Supervision Began \_\_\_\_\_

Time Under Your Supervision (to nearest month) \_\_\_\_\_

I. PROBATIONER PROFILE

This section will be completed only at intake to probation supervision. Its purpose is to identify the importance, for this probationer, of certain factors related to employment, substance abuse problems, and probation conditions.

For each item listed, either your knowledge or your judgment is needed. That is, your knowledge of the probationer's status of employment, as a student, or concerning probation conditions is needed; also, your judgment is required about the presence or absence of alcohol or drug problems. Thus, on items "F" and "G", please use your judgment as to whether the probationer has an alcohol or drug problem, regardless of how he or she is handling that problem now.

Answer each of the items below for this probationer by circling the appropriate number.

	YES	NO	UNKNOWN
A. Probationer has a lawful occupation.	1	2	3
B. Probationer is employed.	1	2	3
C. Probationer is self-supporting.	1	2	3
D. Probationer is unemployed but available for employment.	1	2	3
E. Probationer is a student.	1	2	3
F. Probationer has an alcohol use problem.	1	2	3
G. Probationer has a drug use problem.	1	2	3
H. Probationer is required to pay restitution.	1	2	3
I. Probationer is required by the court to obtain mental health services.	1	2	3

PROBATION ADJUSTMENT SCALE

II. IMPORTANCE OF OBJECTIVES

This section, too, will be completed only at the start of probation. Its purpose is to identify, on the basis of your judgment, the relative importance of some common probation objectives for this probationer. Please note that the aim is to determine those objectives that are especially required for this particular probationer and those that are less important in this particular case. For example, for the probationer who always has maintained stable employment, supported dependents, and demonstrated a sense of job responsibility, you would not rate these items as important. They may be important attributes of the person, but they are not important objectives for this probationer. That is, as objectives, they may be very unimportant.

Remember, all the objectives listed may be considered important in general, but what is needed is your judgment of the relative importance of each for this particular probationer.

Rate importance of each of the items below for this probationer by circling the appropriate number from 1 - 6; i.e., unimportant - very important. If not applicable, circle number 7; if unknown, circle number 8.

A. Employment

- 1) Probationer's financial support of dependents.
- 2) Probationer's performance on the job.
- 3) Probationer's retention of employment.
- 4) Probationer's job responsibility.
- 5) Probationer's job stability.

Unimpor- tant						Very Im- portant	N/A	Unk.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8

B. Personal

- 1) Probationer's mental health.
- 2) Probationer's compliance with court-ordered probation-referred mental health services.
- 3) Probationer's self-esteem.
- 4) Probationer's insight into problems.
- 5) Probationer's sense of costs and benefits of his/her behavior.

Unimpor- tant						Very Im- portant	N/A	Unk.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8

C. Social

	Unimpor- tant						Very Im- portant		N/A	Unk.
1) Probationer's avoidance of abuse of alcohol.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
2) Probationer's avoidance of abuse of drugs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
3) Probationer's avoidance of association with undesirable companions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
4) Probationer's avoidance of anti-social activities or behavior.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
5) Probationer's educational/vocational training achievements.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

D. Probation

	Unimpor- tant						Very Im- portant		N/A	Unk.
1) Probationer's reporting to probation officer.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
2) Probationer's compliance with probation rules.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
3) Probationer's payment of required restitution.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
4) Probationer's rapport or relationship with probation officer.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
5) Probationer's response to advice or guidance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

E. Rank Ordering of Objectives

(Write in rank order of importance, most important to least importance, for this probationer, the four objectives - employment, personal, social and probation.)

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_

Probationer \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last First Last

Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Date Form Completed \_\_\_\_\_

Date Probation Supervision Began \_\_\_\_\_

Time Under Your Supervision (to nearest month) \_\_\_\_\_

PROBATIONER ADJUSTMENT

The purpose of this section is to determine and record your judgment about the probationer's progress toward objectives and otherwise to document the person's adjustment to probation. Some items rely on your knowledge of the probationer's status, but in general, it is your judgment of each item that is required.

Rate adjustment of this probationer on each of the items below by circling the appropriate number from 1 - 6; i.e., poor, only fair, below average, above average, good, excellent. If not applicable, circle number 7; if unknown, circle number 8.

A. <u>Employment Adjustment</u>	Only Below Above						N/A	Unk.
	Poor	Fair	Avrg.	Avrg.	Good	Excel.		
1) Probationer's financial support of dependents.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2) Probationer's performance on the job.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3) Probationer's retention of employment.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4) Probationer's job responsibility.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5) Probationer's job stability.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



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