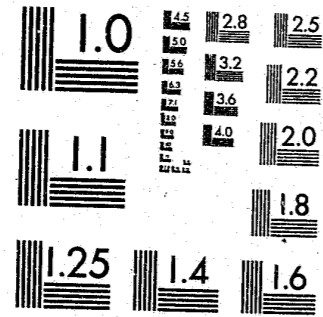


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Trends in the Effectiveness of
Correctional Intervention

Genevie, Margolies & Muhlin

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TRENDS IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTION

by

Louis Genevie
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Foreward by Daniel Glaser

Critique by David Greenberg

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DEDICATED TO

ROBERT MARTINSON AND JUDITH WILKS

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FOREWORD

In the history of science it is well established that each major gain in knowledge provides conceptual and informational resources with which the next advances can be made. The last published landmark in surveying the evaluation of corrections was Lipton, Martinson and Wilks' The Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment (1975). That book's impact, however, seems to have been predominantly negative. Its implication that "nothing works" discouraged many persons in both practice and research from trying either to reform offenders or to enhance our knowledge on this subject.

Now Louis Genevie, Eva Margolies and Gregory Muhlin have used innovative methods and diligence to move us forward to a new landmark. Their analysis of Trends in the Effectiveness of Correctional Intervention should be tremendously constructive in its influence. It demonstrates that some correctional practices indeed work, often those which are least costly, and sometimes those that are traditional rather than new. Furthermore, its data show that certain types of reformative endeavor, especially those relying almost exclusively on talk to reduce recidivism of advanced offenders, frequently have a negative impact and increase post-treatment crime rates.

Although their survey will also not be "the last word" forever, further progress may long require that this work be studied carefully. They not only provide new answers, but they evoke important questions. The most important, in my opinion, is: What additional types of data not generally available in studies thus far would significantly modify their conclusions? To answer this question well we must first know what kind of theory would markedly advance our understanding of correctional effectiveness and its achievement.

A useful general theory on the causes of all crime or of all recidivism is no more likely in criminology than is a general theory for all ailments in medicine. What can be developed instead, from considerable groundwork already completed, are verifiable theories on various types of offenders or aspects of crime and recidivism. Such theories are most likely to be valid if they are deduced from widely confirmed general principles of the behavioral sciences. But successful application of these theories to recidivism reduction also requires some familiarity with the usual administration of corrections, as well as common sense.

A basic principle in the psychology of learning (called "The Law of Effect" by Thorndike and a law of reinforcement by Skinner) is that behavior which proves gratifying tends to be repeated in circumstances like those in which it was gratifying. A second principle (especially identified with Skinner) is that when such behavior is suppressed by punishment, it will probably recur whenever the punishment ceases or can be tolerated unless, in the meantime, alternative conduct proves as gratifying.

The implication of these principles for correction is simply that those who have had much success in lawbreaking and little in legitimate pursuits require both prolonged removal from crime and appreciable success in legitimate conduct to alter their recidivism rates greatly. The fact that the juvenile parolees in this survey had much more extensive prior crime and narcotics records than the probationers probably explains their higher recidivism rate. The contrast in prior record between adult parolees and probationers was less pronounced, which may account for their more similar outcomes under supervision. However, we can infer from relevant theory and research that the incarceration experience that makes parolees differ from probationers may enhance the recidivism of some parolees and reduce that of others.

In Beyond Probation, a study by Charles Murray and Louis Cox published too recently to be included in this survey, a distinctive index of recidivism reduction was used. The subjects were male delinquents in Chicago who averaged eight prior arrests. When the impacts of various types of penalties given them were evaluated by a one-year followup, about the same 20 percent nonarrest rate was found for each type of punishment. However, the researchers also calculated what they call the suppression rate for each offender, defined as the percentage reduction in his arrests as determined by comparing his total arrests during his last year of freedom before the penalty to his number of arrests during a one-year followup period. This index of success varied directly with the length of the offender's incarceration or other removal from the Chicago area; there was least suppression of lawbreaking for those released on probation to the neighborhoods of their prior delinquency.

This study by Murray and Cox has been criticized, but I believe that the authors answer their critics well. Its conclusions are consistent with those of several other followups of advanced offenders, as well as with the elementary psychological principles stated above, on behavior which proves gratifying tending to be repeated. Especially comparable is Ted Palmer's finding on enculturated and manipulative delinquents: They had lower recidivism rates both during parole and in a four-year postparole followup if they were confined for an average of about eight months instead of being paroled in about a month to intensive supervision. However, he found the reverse was true of so-called neurotic delinquents, those with appreciable ties with non-criminals. (These crucial differences for contrasting types of offenders and the postparole confirmation of this study's parole-period results are ignored in Lerman's 1975 critique.) A penal confinement adds proportionately less criminalization to youths who already have long arrest records than to those

with less prior enculturation in crime. Also, there is apparently a decrimin-
alizing effect from interrupting runs of success at crime; this may often re-
quire removal of advanced offenders from the settings of their delinquent life-
styles. On the other hand, the mere threat of confinement seems to stop crime
by youths with less prior lawbreaking success and more bonds with conventional
persons.

These conclusions on contrasting impacts of correctional confinement
according to prior delinquent enculturation might also be derived from the
fundamental principle of sociology and anthropology (which I call "The Law of
Sociocultural Relativity") that social separation causes cultural differentia-
tion. This tenet accounts not only for the variety of languages and customs
in the world, but also for delinquent and criminal subcultures. Thus, future
research should be designed to test hypotheses from elementary behavioral
science on the probable different impacts of correctional treatments on of-
fenders who contrast on theoretically relevant variables.

A second lesson from elementary theory (and common sense) is that any
training or other potentially influential intervention can be effective only
if it is extensive enough to counter the prior experience of offenders. Thus,
in a study not included in this volume because it focused on cost-effective-
ness rather than recidivism, economist Gilbert McKee (1972, 1978) found that
the state's investment in training prisoners paid for itself in their in-
creased postrelease tax payments and their decreased need for unemployment
compensation and family support, but only on two conditions: They had to re-
ceive at least 1,000 hours of training, and the training had to be in auto
repair, welding or other mechanical or construction trades, rather than in
the laundry and shoe repair fields that officials promoted to serve the in-
stitution's needs. McKee also found that the longer the time between the end

of the training in prison and the inmate's release, the lower the postrelease
earnings, which argues against the administrative practice of moving prisoners
to farm and lawn work when the closeness of their release date reduces the risk
of their escape. Thus, future evaluations should not just assess how well a
correctional program achieves the ultimate goal of recidivism reduction; it
should also probe more carefully the relationship of this goal's achievement
to the dimensions and qualities of the services provided.

Correctional practitioners, criminological researchers, and the general
public should all be most grateful to the authors of this survey of trends in
effectiveness. They have identified the best current answers to some basic
questions, they evoke new questions, and they provide a valuable base from
which to launch forays for new answers.

Daniel Glaser
University of Southern California, 1983

PREFACE

This report is the result of an analysis of the experience of over 12,000 groups of juvenile and adult offenders reported in 555 studies of criminal recidivism. The purpose of the study is to pinpoint trends in the correctional treatment literature that would be useful in identifying new directions for efforts aimed at reducing crime among released offenders.

The study spans the breadth of correctional endeavors in the United States, from probation, parole and their alternatives, to most of the innovative programs that have been developed during the last two decades. While we have tried to be as comprehensive as possible, the scale of the work should not be mistaken for definitiveness. Definitiveness is an illusion. Our work is, of necessity, flawed and incomplete. As a summary of existing literature, we are plagued by the methodological inadequacies of the field, coupled with the limitations specific to our summary of them. The field is characterized by weak, usually isolated programs, inadequate measurement and by poor implementation and management. In this context, research has but one primary purpose, and that is to stimulate thinking and future research efforts. Thus, our findings, which are summarized in Chapter 1, should not be viewed as an end in themselves, but rather as a starting point for new efforts aimed at controlling criminal behavior. In this sense our study is exploratory: too little is known in the behavioral sciences at the present time for any research to aspire to more. We offer a crude map of the terrain, not a set of precise definitions or directions.

If there is a single most important message underlying the findings, it is that we know far too little about human behavior to design programs

that will effectively change offenders. The programs that we found to be effective for both adult and juvenile offenders, practical, short term efforts that provide concrete resources to offenders, are based as much on common sense as social science theory. And experience with these programs further cautions that even practical, resource oriented programs as these will not be effective unless they are properly funded and carefully implemented. A practical approach to correctional research and management is needed, one that utilizes modern management techniques and a great deal of common sense. Program goals and objectives must be clearly specified and achievable; program elements must be set forth in detail, carefully monitored and adequately funded. Trying to do too much with too little can not only be ineffective, but can also make bad situations even worse.

And while it is true that we know very little with certainty, and therefore must move cautiously, this should not be used as an excuse for doing nothing to improve correctional efforts. Advances in knowledge are made by trial and error. Concerted activity, based on the knowledge and information we do have is necessary if we are to know more in the future than we know now. While there is little room for unbridled optimism in the short term, there is strong reason to believe that the work done thus far has provided us with a clear sense of where we stand: at the edge of the wilderness, with a few faint trails to follow, and a clear understanding that each will be difficult, as there are no easy answers or quick fix solutions to the problem of crime.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Similar to the studies that we have summarized, this research has been a group effort. The collection and synthesis of the data was accomplished by the original investigators on the project, Robert Martinson and Judith Wilks. They are responsible for the innovative manner in which the data from the hundreds of studies included in this research were collected and summarized.

In addition to Martinson and Wilks, my co-authors, listed in alphabetical order, Eva Margolies and Gregory Muhlin, deserve the highest commendation. Eva's writing skills added greatly to the clarity of the report; and Greg's technical and statistical skills gave the research team a firm methodological basis on which to build the report. Their hard work and diligence throughout the research process made this report possible.

Together, we are indebted to the following scholars whose constructive criticism added greatly to the quality of the research: Edgar F. Borgatta, who served as senior statistical consultant to the project; Daniel Glaser, who reviewed the manuscript and graciously agreed to write the Foreword for the report; Don Gibbons, Don Gottfredson and David Greenberg, who reviewed the report for the National Institute of Justice, with special thanks to David Greenberg who kindly consented to having his comprehensive critique included in the report; and last but not least, Larry Greenfeld, the project monitor at NIJ, whose advice and encouragement throughout the course of the project added significantly to the quality of the research.

We are also indebted to the research assistants on the project, Joyce Ferman, whose diligent efforts in helping to reconstruct the work of the original project was excellent, and David Hyllegard whose thoughtful summaries of literature and background greatly informed our analysis.

Evelyn Manning also deserves a great deal of credit for her care in typing the manuscript.

Each of these persons added substantially to the quality of this research and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Louis Genevie, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator
New York City
November 1983

ABSTRACT

Few institutions have come under more intense crossfire over the past few decades than Corrections. Across the country, billions of dollars have been spent on efforts directed toward rehabilitating offenders, yet there remains considerable confusion and controversy regarding the net gain of the prevailing rehabilitative techniques. Even more frustrating is the fact that no clear direction for improving correctional intervention strategies has emerged from summaries of the research designed to evaluate the state of the art. The "nothing works" conclusion reached by Bailey (1966), Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975), Greenberg (1977) and most recently, the National Research Council's Panel on Research on Rehabilitative Techniques (1979), provides little optimism and even less direction for improving correctional programs.

This study, the first statistical synthesis of the public literature on correctional intervention, was designed to evaluate the relative effectiveness of various forms of intervention on the rate of recidivism, with a view toward determining whether any trends in the efficacy of correctional efforts could be documented. The research encompasses 555 reports and includes information on over 10,000 groups of adult and 2,100 groups of juvenile offenders, representing over 2 million individuals.

The findings suggest a number of consistent trends in the efficacy of correctional programs. No difference in the overall rate of recidivism was found for adults who have been incarcerated and then placed on parole, when compared to those sentenced to probation. Differences do exist in the way in which crimes after release among parolees and probationers are detected however: parolees are more likely to be returned to prison on technical violations; probationers are more likely to be re-arrested, re-convicted and incarcerated for a new crime. But the evidence suggests that in an overall sense, adult probationers and parolees return to crime at about the same rate.

Juvenile groups that were incarcerated have consistently higher rates of recidivism when compared to those sentenced to probation. While some of this variation is probably attributable to the filtration of the higher risk offenders to confinement, it is unlikely that all of the difference found between juvenile probationers and parolees can be attributed to this process.

Overall, innovative treatment strategies showed little success: in fact, groups administered innovative treatment were found to be associated with higher rates of recidivism than those not treated. Some programs, however, were consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism. For adults who have been incarcerated, short-term resource interventions such as financial aid and job placement appear most promising for reducing criminal recidivism. Some social work interventions, including specialized supervision and contract programming are also

associated with lower rates of recidivism for adults who have been imprisoned. Conversely, long-term rehabilitative efforts including the psychotherapies and education were found to be consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. The same is true for all group living arrangements including group homes, non-permissive and permissive residential programs and special treatment oriented prisons, which were found to be either inconsistent in their impact or associated with higher rates of recidivism.

Similar trends emerge for juveniles. The most promising trend for juvenile offenders is short-term efforts aimed at preparing offenders to enter the work force; both job training and work study programs are associated with lower rates of recidivism. The split sentence or "shock probation" is also consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism for juveniles. Conversely, long-term rehabilitative efforts such as psychotherapeutic intervention and education tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism. The findings provide little support for the efficacy of any form of social work intervention for juvenile offenders.

CHAPTER 1

A SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH

BACKGROUND

From the beginning of the American experiment, the notion that criminal offenders are deserving of, and amenable to rehabilitative efforts has been the starting point of correctional philosophy. The Pennsylvania Quakers in the late 18th century were among the first to actively promote this concept. Reacting to the cruel and unusual punishment that was commonplace in colonial times, the Quakers believed that if a criminal were removed from the immoral environment, he could be transformed into an upstanding citizen.¹

The precedent set by these early correctional efforts largely closed the door on the debate concerning the plausibility of rehabilitation per se. Rather, the focus of research on correctional intervention over the past two centuries has been on the methods of rehabilitation as opposed to the soundness of rehabilitation as a goal. Only in the past twenty years have the assumptions upon which the philosophy of rehabilitation is based come under close scientific scrutiny. In response to the multiplicity of programs that have

¹Out of this notion, the concept of the prison was born. Structurally, these early prisons took one of two forms: 1) the Quaker Model, characterized by an isolationist viewpoint where prisoners worked, ate and slept in their cells, quarantined from the worldly evils that lured them to crime; and 2) the New York Model, distinguished by a system of congregate labor where inmates worked together outside the confines of prison and returned to their cells only to sleep at night. The New York system eventually became the preferred method as the congregate system proved more cost effective than the Quaker isolationist model. It should be noted that the relative effectiveness of these programs was never tested.

been enacted over the past two decades, federal, state and local governments have supported research efforts to rigorously evaluate present correctional techniques. To date, there have been hundreds of studies that address the effectiveness of standard interventions such as probation and parole as well as the efficacy of innovative programs which place the notion of rehabilitation of criminal offenders in serious question. The first two summaries of this literature, published in the 1960's, both voiced the conclusion that the evidence supporting the efficacy of correctional treatment programs was slight, inconsistent and questionable (Bailey, 1966; Hood, 1967). Despite the consistency of their findings, these studies were largely ignored by both the academic community and correctional agencies. Only after the well-known study conducted by Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975) did researchers and practitioners seriously consider the possibility that rehabilitative efforts as presently implemented were not effective in reducing the rate of recidivism: "With few exceptions," the authors stated, "the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported thus far in the literature have no appreciable effect on recidivism."

After two hundred years, the era of blind faith had come to an end. Serious questions about the effectiveness of rehabilitative efforts could no longer be ignored. The "nothing works" doctrine which emerged from the Lipton, et al. report sent a wave of doubt through correctional institutions across the United States. Some researchers were quick to jump on the "nothing works" bandwagon, while others (Adams, 1977; Jesness, 1975) vehemently challenged the conclusion, criticizing the methodology employed in summarizing the literature, and pointing to instances where treatment had been shown to be effective for certain kinds of offenders, under certain conditions.

Attempting to put a cap on the debate, the National Research Council commissioned a panel of distinguished scholars to study the available evidence. In its first volume, issued in 1979, the panel affirmed the conclusions reached by the Lipton, et al. report, stating: "Lipton, Martinson and Wilks were reasonably accurate and fair in their appraisal of the rehabilitative literature," and that "the entire body of research appears to justify only the conclusion that we do not now know of any program or method of rehabilitation that could be guaranteed to reduce the criminal activity of released offenders." (National Academy of Science, 1979).

The Present Research: A Statistical Synthesis of the Literature

As the conclusion that "nothing works" permeated the correctional system, those responsible for policy decisions have been thrown into a quandry. Although it has become increasingly clear that they could not continue program development along the same lines as in the past, no clear direction for improving correctional intervention emerged from the billions of dollars spent on programs and their evaluation. Experimental research, while conclusive, had led to a dead end: when nothing works, what is left to be done?

In the absence of experimental evidence to provide direction for policy decisions, the present study was undertaken. The primary purpose was to determine whether any trends in the efficacy of various forms of intervention could be identified using non-experimental data.

It was not the purpose of this study to substitute for experimental evidence. Clearly, experimental data is the best form of information. However, it may not be the most useful form when it produces little more than confirmation of the null hypothesis, the most likely outcome as there is little empirically verified theory upon which to base program development. In the absence

of verified theory, it is useful to analyze available sources of information in order to narrow the field of plausible hypotheses regarding the treatment of offenders so that future experimental results will be more likely to produce findings that provide direction.

This study was designed to provide such direction in the interim by pinpointing trends in the efficacy of intervention efforts by comparing the average rate of recidivism across groups receiving various forms of mandated and innovative interventions. The main findings of the study, including an analysis of the trends that emerged during the course of the research, are presented below. The body of the report consists of four chapters: Chapter 1 summarizes the main findings of the research. Chapter 2 describes the methods of procedure used in this study. Chapter 3 focuses on the standard forms of intervention, probation and incarceration followed by parole, as well as several mandated alternatives to these interventions. Chapter 4 deals with the efficacy of the innovative treatment strategies that have been administered within the context of the mandated programs. The material included in the appendices serves as documentation for the statistical information summarized in the text of the report, and also details the major analytic issues that were encountered in carrying out this research.

FINDINGS

This study focuses on the two main forms of correctional intervention: those mandated by state law, and innovative programs added to the mandated system. This section summarizes the main trends of the research for both forms of intervention, first focusing on a comparison of the rate of recidivism for parolees and probationers and then dealing with various innovative intervention strategies that have been administered within these contexts. The findings that follow are presented separately for juvenile and adult groups.

ADULT FINDINGS

MANDATED INTERVENTION

Parole vs. Probation

The findings of this study indicate that overall, groups that have been incarcerated are associated with neither higher nor lower average rates of recidivism when compared to those supervised in the community: there is no difference in the overall recidivism rate between adult groups on probation and adult groups that have been incarcerated and subsequently paroled. However, the data are inconsistent depending on how recidivism is defined. Parolees are more likely to be returned to prison for absconding or for a technical violation of parole; probationers are more likely to be re-arrested, re-convicted or re-imprisoned for a new offense.

This pattern suggests that the difference between probationers and parolees is related to the manner in which they are re-processed by the criminal justice system once they have been detected committing additional crime. It cannot be concluded, therefore, that probationers or parolees commit more or less crime; the overall rate of recidivism is almost identical, suggesting

that a new image of the relative risk associated with probationers and parolees is needed. Probationers can no longer be viewed as offenders whose risk to the community is significantly lower than parolees. It may be true that a large proportion of persons sentenced to probation are less serious offenders who are unlikely to commit additional crimes. But it appears that an equal proportion of probationers are first offenders who are at the beginning of their criminal careers and are just as likely as parolees to commit additional crimes. Nor can we separate the "hardened" criminal who views prison as a professional hazard that has to be endured from time to time, from the paroled offender who has been deterred from further criminal activity by the experience of being incarcerated. Incarceration, therefore, cannot be conceived as a means of reducing recidivism; at the present time it appears that in some cases it probably does limit further criminal activity while in an equal number of other cases it has no impact on the probability of further criminal activity.

Parole and Mandated Alternatives

Although no firm evidence concerning the impact of incarceration exists, there is strong evidence indicating that supervision after release is a critical component of correction efforts. Individuals released without supervision after serving their full sentence tend to have much higher rates of recidivism than offenders placed on any form of standard supervision, suggesting that the current trend toward the elimination of parole supervision needs to be reconsidered. Although it is not possible to determine for sure why such offenders have the highest rates of recidivism (offenders serving maximum sentences may be the most incorrigible, and more likely to recidivate regardless of supervision); the absence of supervision per se may be the underlying determinant of the higher rates of recidivism reported for these offenders. But irrespective

of the reason why, the data suggest the need for the supervision of offenders after release from prison.

Findings elucidating the form such supervision should take suggest that standard parole supervision is as effective as any of the mandated alternatives that have been developed over the past two decades. Overall, early release, work release and special parole programs do not produce lower rates of recidivism than standard parole supervision: groups assigned to early release and work release have recidivism rates that are both higher and lower than groups on standard parole depending on how recidivism is defined; groups assigned to parole programs have consistently higher rates of recidivism. These findings suggest that standard supervisory techniques are difficult to improve upon in a programmatic fashion given the present level of theoretical development in the behavioral sciences and the limitation of resources allocated for the implementation of such programs.

Similarly, manipulation of caseload size appears to have little consistent impact on the rate of recidivism. Groups receiving intensive supervision are associated with higher rates of recidivism except when receiving such supervision within the context of parole programs, suggesting that intensive supervision may only be effective when combined with additional resources. Reduced supervision, on the other hand, is associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism, depending on how recidivism is defined. These findings indicate that the supervision of offenders is a vital component of the correctional system, but that changes in the intensity of standard supervision have not proven more effective than standard caseload practices.

Probation and Mandated Alternatives

Similar to parole supervision, standard probation supervision was found to be the most effective means of intervening with offenders sentenced to probation. The two mandated alternatives to standard probation identified in the literature, the split sentence and the group home, were not found to be more effective than standard supervision.

The split sentence, or "shock" probation, a brief period of incarceration followed by standard probation supervision, is associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism, depending on how recidivism is defined. The group home is associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism when compared to standard probation. Even when additional treatment is administered within the context of the group home, there is no decline in the rate of recidivism. These findings suggest that standard probation practices are the most effective means presently known for the supervision of persons sentenced to probation.

INNOVATIVE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

The most promising trend for the treatment of adult offenders is in the direction of short-term, concrete programs aimed at assisting offenders in the process of re-integration into the community. Providing economic resources such as financial aid and job placement or social work assistance in the form of specialized supervision or contract programming appear to be effective means of limiting criminal activity after release: adult groups receiving these interventions are consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism regardless of how recidivism is defined or the context in which treatment is administered. In addition, all the social work interventions with the exception of

non-professional group counseling are effective when administered to groups that have been incarcerated and subsequently placed on parole.

Conversely, programs aimed at the long-term rehabilitation of offenders appear not only to be ineffective, but possibly harmful. All forms of psychotherapeutic assistance as well as education were associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism. Similarly, multifaceted treatment programs including special treatment oriented prisons, group homes and halfway houses were also consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism.

The relative effectiveness of long-term versus short-term programs is also apparent within the context of the resource interventions: education, with the goal of long-term remediation, appears least promising of all the resource interventions; vocational training, which is more pragmatic and short-term oriented than educational rehabilitation, produces inconsistent results; job training, with even more specific and immediate goals, produces slightly inconsistent but generally favorable trends; and the direct provision of economic resources is most successful of all.

Long-term rehabilitative efforts aimed at changing an offender's character may be an unreasonable goal within the context of the criminal justice system given the present level of theoretical development in the behavioral sciences, the difficulty in programmatic implementation of such techniques, and the level of funding available for long-term efforts. Offenders need immediate concrete assistance in order to successfully return to society. The goals of correctional programs, therefore, should be short-term and pragmatic in nature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The effect of incarceration on adult offenders should not be a major consideration in the determination of whether to send an offender to prison.

Since no scientific evidence exists to support the notion that incarceration affects the likelihood of criminal activity after release, the decision to incarcerate should be made solely on the basis of legal statute.

2. Adult offenders who have been incarcerated should be supervised after release. Parole should not be viewed solely as a reward for good behavior in prison, but as a means of supervising all offenders after release.

3. Programmatic intervention should focus on short-term, practical efforts aimed at re-integrating offenders into the community. Financial aid, job placement programs, contract programming and specialized supervision appear to be the most promising intervention geared towards these goals. In addition, non-supervisory assistance should be considered for offenders who have been incarcerated.

4. The programmatic use of long-term rehabilitative efforts aimed at changing the character of personality of offenders should be eliminated. This does not mean that strategies such as individual psychotherapy cannot have a positive impact on some individuals who have committed crime. However, we cannot rely on the systematic use of such interventions to lower the rate of recidivism.

5. Insofar as group living arrangements (group homes, halfway houses and special treatment oriented prisons) are aimed at reducing recidivism, these strategies should be re-appraised.

6. Priority should be given to increasing the effectiveness of standard supervisory practices. As the alternatives to standard parole supervision have not been shown to be more effective than standard intervention, the allocation of resources to these alternatives should be re-assessed. Similarly, intensive supervision should be re-evaluated as it has shown no consistently positive impact on the rate of recidivism.

7. As the effects of early release are widely variable, its judicious use is recommended. With the prisons in America overflowing there is a tendency for administrators and state officials to press for the early release of offenders. While this solves the immediate problem of prison overcrowding, its use should be limited as the impact on the rate of crime among released offenders is inconsistent.

JUVENILE FINDINGS

MANDATED INTERVENTION

Parole vs. Probation

Concern for the public welfare has convinced a large proportion of the corrections community and the general public that incarceration is the most effective way to limit recidivism among juvenile offenders. The findings of this study, however, do not support this contention. Juvenile offenders who have been incarcerated and subsequently placed on parole are associated with significantly higher rates of recidivism than juveniles on probation. It is not possible to determine from available data whether this means that the incarceration of juveniles can produce adverse effects, or whether offenders who are incarcerated are more likely to recidivate to begin with. Our analysis of background characteristics suggests that some of the increase in recidivism exhibited by groups that have been incarcerated can be attributed to the types of juveniles who are imprisoned. However, it is unlikely that the higher rate of recidivism for juvenile groups that have been incarcerated can be attributed solely to these differences.² Regardless of the factors underlying the higher rates of recidivism for juveniles who have been incarcerated, this finding underscores the importance of program development and aftercare supervision for juveniles who are detained.

One program for incarcerated juveniles was found to be effective: groups that were placed in a work study program and subsequently assigned to standard parole supervision have the lowest rates of recidivism for all.

²See Appendices G and H for details regarding the impact of background characteristics on the rate of recidivism.

juvenile offenders. The application of work-study resources during the period of detention may be an effective means of limiting further criminal activity after release to parole.

Parole and Mandated Alternatives

The need for supervision is also reinforced by the finding that juveniles who are released with no supervision after serving maximum sentences are associated with higher rates of recidivism than juveniles receiving any form of supervision after release. However, the data yield no clear-cut direction for the form such supervision should take. Overall, standard parole supervision appears to be as effective as any of its mandated alternatives. Parole programs and halfway houses produced inconsistent results, yielding recidivism rates that were either higher or lower than groups on standard parole, depending on how recidivism was defined. Too few studies have been done of juveniles in early release programs to draw any firm conclusion about this strategy, although the data that does exist suggests that juveniles who are released early tend to be associated with lower recidivism rates.

Increasing the intensity of supervision also appears to have little positive impact on juvenile offenders who are incarcerated and released to parole supervision. Groups that were administered intensive supervision after release have considerably higher rates of recidivism than groups released to standard parole. Although the effect of increased surveillance may, in part, account for this increase, it is unlikely that this is the only reason for the increased rate of recidivism observed among groups administered intensive supervision.

These findings suggest that standard parole supervision is difficult to improve upon in a programmatic fashion given the present level of theoretical

development in the behavioral sciences and the limited resources allocated for implementation of alternative programs.

Probation and Mandated Alternatives

While standard parole supervision appears as effective as any of its mandated alternatives to release, the split-sentence (shock probation) yields far more optimistic results than standard probation supervision. Juveniles receiving shock probation (a brief period of confinement followed by release to standard probation) are associated with much lower rates of recidivism than juveniles sentenced to standard probation. In addition, when the period of detention is followed by intensive supervision on probation, the effect is an even lower rate of recidivism.

Group homes, the other mandated alternative reported in the literature, did not fare as well. Groups sentenced to group homes are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. Even when additional treatment resources are applied within this context, no appreciable decrease in the recidivism rate is reported. Given the importance of the group home in the juvenile correctional system a re-assessment of these facilities as they are presently constituted is warranted.

INNOVATIVE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

With few exceptions, neither short-term re-integrative nor long-term rehabilitative interventions have been effective for juveniles. Little evidence exists for the efficacy of resource interventions as presently administered. With the exception of job training which is consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism, none of the other resource strategies appear

to have a consistent impact on the rate of recidivism. Groups receiving education or vocational training are associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism, depending on the outcome criterion used, although there is indication that education may be effective when administered within the context of work study programs.

Social work strategies have not yielded optimistic results. Groups receiving specialized supervision, non-professional group counseling and contract programming tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism than juvenile groups not receiving these interventions. Non-supervisory assistance is the only social work intervention that appears to yield any positive results. When administered within the context of standard parole, juvenile groups receiving this assistance were associated with lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving such aid.

The psychotherapeutic interventions yield inconsistent results. Juvenile groups receiving individual psychotherapy were consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism, suggesting that this intervention may be harmful under certain conditions. The information for groups receiving group therapy is insufficient to draw any firm conclusion, but the data that does exist suggest that group therapy has an inconsistent impact on the rate of recidivism.

Although little stable data on the effect of behavior modification for juveniles exists, the data reported thus far in the literature suggest that juvenile groups receiving this treatment are associated with lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this treatment.

Group living arrangements, which include a multiplicity of intervention strategies, were also found to be ineffective insofar as their purpose is to reduce the rate of recidivism. Groups assigned to group homes as an alternative

to probation were associated with higher rates of recidivism than those sentenced to standard probation.

Overall, very few innovative strategies appear effective in lowering the rate of recidivism among juvenile offenders. The few strategies that yield optimistic results point in the direction of early and firm intervention, such as shock probation, followed by intensive supervision. Exposing juveniles sentenced to probation to the harsh reality of confinement can have a deterrent effect on future criminal activity.

For juveniles who must be incarcerated, the prognosis is less optimistic. Only work study programs and job training were found to be effective in lowering the rate of recidivism for these youth. This suggests that program development should focus on tightly structured, work oriented programs designed to instill discipline, self-control and basic skills needed to enter the labor force.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The effect of incarceration on juvenile offenders should be a consideration in the determination of whether to detain an offender. As there is some evidence to suggest that incarceration effects the likelihood of additional criminal activity after release, the decision to incarcerate youthful offenders should be made judiciously.

2. Juvenile offenders who have been incarcerated should be supervised after release. Parole should not be viewed solely as a reward for good behavior, but as a means of supervising all offenders, given the fact that juveniles who are released with no supervision are associated with the highest rates of recidivism.

3. First offenders should be sentenced to a brief period of incarceration (shock probation), followed by intensive supervision on probation after release. This strategy results in the lowest rates of recidivism for juvenile groups, suggesting that an immediate and firm response to juveniles after their initial contact with the criminal justice system is the best means of deterring further criminal activity.

4. Programmatic intervention for juveniles should be oriented towards basic skills development (i.e. work study and job training). Additional educational resources might also prove beneficial within the context of work study programs.

DISCUSSION

This research represents the first comprehensive statistical survey of the effectiveness of correctional intervention. Past summaries of the evaluation literature (Lipton, et al., 1975; Greenberg, 1977; Kassebaum, 1975), have concluded that no evidence exists to support the efficacy of correctional intervention strategies. The findings of this study are not consistent with this conclusion. Contrary to the notion that "nothing works," the findings of this study suggest that a number of programs do, in fact, consistently impact the rate of recidivism, although not always in the desired direction.

A number of strategies show promising results for adults. Short-term resource oriented programs such as financial aid and job placement as well as social work interventions such as specialized supervision and contract programming seem effective in lowering the rate of recidivism. In addition, with the exception of non-professional group counseling, social work strategies appear effective for adults when administered after offenders have been incarcerated and placed on parole. Conversely, long-term rehabilitative efforts aimed at changing the character of offenders are not only ineffective, but are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. Other programs yield inconsistent results and are associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism depending on the outcome criterion that is used.

For juveniles, the trends appear less optimistic than for adults. With the exception of job training, work study and shock probation, no programs were found to be more effective in lowering the rate of recidivism than standard forms of detention and supervision. Group homes, social work strategies (with the exception of non-supervisory assistance which appears to be effective after

incarceration), and special treatment oriented prisons are all associated with higher rates of recidivism for juveniles. Other treatments yield inconsistent results.

These findings provide clear, positive direction for correctional policy. The programs found to be effective singularly and in concert can form the basis of a more efficient, effective correctional system. At the same time, the finding that some programs are associated with higher rates of recidivism indicates that considerable caution must be exercised in the implementation of all programs. The possibility cannot be ignored that programs designed to lower the rate of recidivism can have the opposite effect, as well as no effect at all.

The notion that correctional intervention can produce undesired results is not new. For more than a century, prison reformers have posited that confinement in reformatories or prisons may foster the development of new criminal skills among offenders, thereby raising the probability of recidivism after release. Some forms of innovative treatment have been observed to have similar, negative effects under experimental conditions (Adams, 1977; Wilson, 1980).

Three main issues related to program development are important to understand if future correctional programs are to prove more effective: the enormity of the task of changing human behavior must be better understood; the present level of theoretical development in the behavioral sciences must be acknowledged; and the problems involved in the implementation of what is known must be addressed. An understanding of these issues, which are discussed below, coupled with knowledge of the programs that have proven effective, can provide a sound, realistic basis for future correctional efforts.

The Enormity of the Task of Rehabilitation

Underlying the difficulties of rehabilitative intervention is the enormity of the task itself. Changing human behavior is a complex and costly undertaking. In most instances, criminal behavior patterns have developed over many years and are firmly embedded in the offender's lifestyle. Given the difficulty of reversing lifelong patterns of behavior, the resources that have been allocated to this task have been insufficient. "There is good reason to believe that by the time they (offenders) are recognized and formally identified by the criminal justice system, they are a highly select group," states a recent review by the National Institute of Justice. "They are likely to be unemployed or only partially employed, disproportionately of minority group status, undereducated, adrift from their families or other socially centripetal groups, and to have many friends much like themselves who in one way or another provide support for their criminal activities. These individuals are not good prospects for rehabilitation under any circumstances. Then to encounter tests of such treatments as group counseling, training for probably non-existent jobs, and wilderness experience does not impress one with the likelihood of change." (National Institute of Justice, 1978)

The task is indeed a difficult one, to be approached cautiously, especially in light of the level of existing theory in the behavioral sciences, discussed below.

Present Level of Theoretical Knowledge

Theoretical development in the behavioral sciences is in its infancy. Presently, numerous theories exist purporting to explain the causes that underlie criminal behavior. Psychologists employ concepts such as moral development (Hogan, 1973; Kohlberg, 1964; Mowrer, 1960) and learning theory (Bandura and

Walters, 1963), while sociologists focus on social disorganization (Brenner, 1976), social stress (Cloward and Ohlin, 1961) and anomie (Merton, 1937, 1968). Social psychologists turn to the role of family, school and community to explain criminal behavior (Hirschi, 1969). In contrast, economists emphasize personal gain as the primary causal agent (Marx, 1970). These theoretical formulations are not necessarily incompatible and it seems likely that all of them are at least partially tenable. However, none of these theories has been sufficiently verified to serve as adequate guides for programmatic development. Without empirically verified theory as the basis for correctional intervention, one would expect a distribution of outcomes ranging from positive to negative, depending on the relationship of each theory to the actual causes of crime. If a program is based on a theory that identifies the causes of crime and their interrelationships, and the program is effective in changing these factors so as to mitigate the outcome, a reduction in the rate of criminal activity should occur. However, if a program is based on a theory that only partially or incorrectly specifies the causes of criminal activity, such a program will in all likelihood be ineffective. In addition, if the program manipulates variables that are directly or indirectly related to increased criminal activity, the intervention will produce higher levels of crime. Until we are able to reliably identify the causes of crime and their interrelationships, we can reasonably expect both positive and negative outcomes to occur.

Inadequate Application of Existing Theory to Program Development

In addition to the lack of verified theory in the behavioral sciences, correctional programs largely ignore the practical implications of the theory that does exist. Current theories of crime clearly indicate that many causes are at the root of criminal behavior, yet treatment strategies tend to be

unidimensional in approach. Furthermore, programs do not address many of the important elements of the theory upon which they are based. For example, the rationale behind job training programs is that greater access to economic opportunity through improved employment will lower the probability of return to crime after release. Questions arise, however, as to what kind of job, at what income level and under what circumstances, would provide sufficient encouragement to really deter further criminal activity. It is not reasonable to assume that any legitimate opportunity will be perceived as attractive relative to the illegitimate alternatives. For example, it is unlikely that training and ex-offender for a job as a file clerk after he has been earning \$500 a day as a drug dealer will provide sufficient incentive for the offender to change his criminal behavior. Although theories that identify inadequate access to the opportunity structure as the primary cause of criminal activity address issues as these, programmatic interventions rarely take the ramifications of these considerations into account. Assessing the nature, duration and frequency of treatment is a prerequisite for the development of effective programs. Without such assessments, it is not possible to determine whether treatments are inherently ineffective or whether they have not been implemented adequately. A program that has been evaluated as ineffective may yield positive results if it is implemented with greater intensity.

Estimating the strength of treatment necessary to produce the appropriate change is an important prerequisite for effective program development. Given our present level of theoretical knowledge, however, specifying the optimal level of treatment intensity is a difficult task. Perhaps even more important are the budgetary constraints. Even if the appropriate strength for a given treatment could be identified, limited resources might preclude the implementation of programs according to these requisites. If programs that are

both theoretically sound and financially viable cannot be devised, we must question whether such diluted efforts are worth implementing. This question is particularly relevant as partial or inadequate program implementation may not only result in program inefficacy, but in undesirable consequences. For instance, it is feasible that if job placement programs are not supported by sufficient resources so as to ensure placement of offenders, higher levels of anger and frustration resulting in a return to criminal activity might result when the expectations raised by the program were not fulfilled.

RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The experiment should be re-evaluated as the primary means of program assessment. Carefully controlled experiments yield the best form of information. However, given the present theoretical development in the behavioral sciences, the use of experimental design may be premature. While there are many conceptual formulations that purport to explain criminal behavior, the amount of variation in the phenomenon that can actually be attributed to statements within the theory is generally low. In the absence of verified theory, hypotheses that are drawn from existing theory are likely to be proven incorrect through experimentation. This results in a series of researches that confirm the null hypothesis, leading to a "nothing works" conclusion, a crude, but generally accurate characterization of the results of experimental work in corrections. In effect, the best that can be said for the vast majority of experimental efforts is that they have served to negate just about every direction that anyone has come up with and tested properly. Surely there is room to question a method that, given the present state of theoretical and methodological development, is likely to produce little more than confirmation of the null hypothesis, a confirmation that we can rely on, but one that provides little in the way of theoretical direction, and serves only to generate frustration among policy makers. It seems reasonable to ask if there are any alternatives that might be more likely to provide some direction, and if not save us completely from our ignorance, then at least enlighten us a little, perhaps enough to justify the huge sums of money involved in any major research effort.

In place of the experiment we recommend the application of multivariate statistical techniques to survey or longitudinal data for the purpose of identifying relevant factors in predicting recidivism. Efforts aimed at identifying the factors that predict recidivism will do more to build theory than anything else. Once sufficient descriptive work of this nature has been done and consistent findings across research efforts emerge, experimental efforts can be used to test hypotheses that are more likely to yield positive results.

Of course multivariate techniques are not without their own problems. Theoretical specification is necessary, a process largely ignored by the research community. If one were to make the most of multivariate techniques, perhaps 25 or 30 pseudo-experiments could be performed within the scope of a single research. And if the specification process has been at least partially successful, some of the hypotheses that are tested are likely to produce leads regarding the underlying theoretical process and perhaps even some direction for public policy. Over time, with the accumulation of such information across research efforts (especially if we were to manage some semblance of standardization), we might be able to design experiments that would test hypotheses drawn from (at least partially) correct theory, the results of which would lend themselves to the formulation of a sound theoretical direction. In the final analysis, of course, the true experiment, with multiple controls, is the best way to test theory, but in the very early stage of theoretical development that we find ourselves, what is required is more attention to clear, accurate description and less to testing incorrect theory. In essence, we need a lot more fieldwork before we can return to the experimental laboratory, more fully informed and better able to devise experiments

that carry with them the possibility of providing some positive results. (Did DaVinci perform "experiments" on the cadavers of 16th Century criminals he dissected with the hope of learning what makes the human body tick? Or are we more advanced than the medical sciences of that time?)

2. Research on offender rehabilitation should be pursued more systematically and documented more thoroughly. Research efforts in this area tend to be fragmented; little in the way of concerted effort geared toward solving the major problems in the field can be discerned. Long-term planning, aimed at solving the major problems that exist in the field is an important step in focusing and coordinating future research efforts. The development of research standards for individual projects would also be helpful in allowing for greater generalizability and synthesis of findings. Frequently, the research in the literature is inadequately documented, precluding comparisons between studies and replication of individual research efforts.

3. Issues concerning the measurement of criminal behavior deserve greater attention. At present, it cannot be determined whether the measures of criminal recidivism that exist are all tapping the same phenomenon in a more or less efficient manner or whether they are measuring different processes. In either case, these measures have an imperfect relationship to offender behavior. Until more reliable measures of crime are developed, theoretical progress is unlikely as the factors which underlie criminal activity cannot be fully determined.

In order to measure program success more accurately the type and seriousness of the offender's subsequent offense, as well as the length of time from initial programmatic intervention to subsequent criminal activity should be reported.

4. Standards for data collection should be established which include a set of indicators pinpointed as being potentially important predictors of recidivism.

5. Intervention programs need to be more carefully monitored to ensure program integrity. In order to accurately evaluate program effectiveness, it is necessary to know the details of the program. Unfortunately, sufficient detail concerning program design and the method of program monitoring are not provided by many investigators.

6. Further research and careful monitoring of programs that have produced inconsistent findings should be undertaken.

SUMMARY -- ADULTS

PROBATION/PAROLE COMPARISON

Rate of Recidivism:	<u>Overall:</u> no difference; definition inconsistent
	<u>Probation:</u> higher -- re-arrest; reconviction; imprisonment for a new conviction
	<u>Parole:</u> higher -- return to prison for a technical violation
Added Treatment:	Slightly higher rates among treated groups on both probation and parole

PROBATION VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Split Sentencing

Rate of Recidivism:	Inconsistent
Added Treatment:	Resources rarely applied

Group Home

Rate of Recidivism:	Higher
Added Treatment:	Resources not effective

PAROLE VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Halfway Houses

Rate of Recidivism:	Generally higher; definition inconsistent
Added Treatment:	Lower rates

Work Release

Rate of Recidivism:	Inconsistent
Added Treatment:	No impact

Early Release

Rate of Recidivism: No difference; definition inconsistent

Added Treatment: No impact

Parole Programs

Rate of Recidivism: No difference; definition inconsistent

Added Treatment: Lower rates

No Supervision

Rate of Recidivism: Higher

Added Treatment: Insufficient data

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

Resource Interventions

Variable, depending on nature of the program: short-term, concrete intervention (financial aid, job placement) positive; vocational training inconsistent; education associated with higher rates of recidivism

Social Work

Generally effective after incarceration

Psychotherapies

Associated with higher rates of recidivism

Group Living Situations

Inconsistent, or associated with higher rates of recidivism

Administrative Interventions

Reduced and intensive supervision inconsistent

SUMMARY -- JUVENILES

PROBATION/PAROLE COMPARISON

Rate of Recidivism: Juveniles who have been incarcerated and placed on parole have consistently higher rates than probationers

Added Treatment: Higher rates for probationers; equivalent rates for parolees

PROBATION VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Split Sentencing

Rate of Recidivism: Lower

Added Treatment: Lower rates

Group Homes

Rate of Recidivism: Higher

Added Treatment: No impact

PAROLE VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Parole Programs

Rate of Recidivism: Inconsistent

Added Treatment: No impact

Work Study

Rate of Recidivism: Lower than other paroled groups

Added Treatment: Insufficient data

Halfway Houses

Rate of Recidivism: Inconsistent

Added Treatment: No impact

Early Release

Rate of Recidivism: Insufficient data

Added Treatment: Insufficient data

No Supervision

Rate of Recidivism: Higher compared to those groups supervised

Added Treatment: Higher rates when administered treatment

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

Generally ineffective, inconsistent or associated with higher rates of recidivism, with the exception of job training

METHODS OF PROCEDURE¹Introduction

This study is based on information abstracted from the published literature on criminal recidivism. The data set was assembled in two stages. First, a comprehensive search for research was undertaken, including a thorough review of the published literature and a request for information from relevant sources in the criminal justice information system, such as research universities and state correctional agencies.² This investigation resulted in the location of 555 documents containing information about the rate of recidivism on over 12,000 groups of released offenders. The documents that were collected represent a variety of studies and reports including experimental and quasi-experimental research, prediction studies, reports of evaluation studies and official state reports.

After these documents were compiled, information about the rate of recidivism among groups of released offenders was abstracted. Frequently, studies reported information for more than one group. A group was considered eligible for inclusion in the sample if it contained at least ten offenders and the administrative jurisdiction within the criminal justice system in which the group was studied and the length of time the group was followed, were reported. In addition to the information required for inclusion, other relevant information, including the type of treatment administered, the social and criminal history

¹Robert Martinson and Judith Wilks should be credited with the innovative manner in which the data contained in the published literature were synthesized for analytic purposes. Their pioneering efforts made our work possible and we remain greatly indebted to them.

²For details of the data collection procedure, see Appendix C.

of the group, and the research design employed in the study, were abstracted whenever available.³ In all, over 10,000 groups of adult offenders and more than 2,100 groups of juvenile offenders are represented. This translates into more than two million individuals.

Analytic Procedure

In order to examine trends in the efficacy of mandated and innovative correctional intervention, three primary analytic steps were taken. First, the rate of recidivism for groups on probation was compared to the recidivism rate for groups on parole. Second, comparisons were made between the rate of recidivism among groups receiving one of the mandated alternatives to probation and parole, using the standard form of supervision as the comparison group. Finally, the rate of recidivism for various forms of innovative intervention was compared to the rate for groups in comparable criminal justice locations that did not receive innovative treatment.

Because of the variety of ways that recidivism has been studied and reported in the literature, direct comparison of the average rate of recidivism among intervention strategies was not possible. Recidivism is defined in several different ways, groups are followed for varying lengths of time, and the research spans wide geographic areas and time periods. In our preliminary analysis, we found that these factors directly affect the magnitude of the reported rate of recidivism and need to be taken into account before comparisons of intervention modalities can be made. Details of our analysis of these factors can be found in Appendix D. A summary of our findings and the way that these factors were taken into account in this research is presented below.

³See study codebook (Appendix B) for a complete list of information abstracted on each group.

Operational Definition: Seven definitions of recidivism were found in the literature: failure, abscond, re-arrest, re-conviction, imprisonment for a technical violation, re-imprisonment for a new conviction and re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction. Analysis of these definitions uncovered wide variation in the observed magnitude of the rate of recidivism, depending on outcome criterion. Measures such as re-arrest and failure, for example, produce higher rates of recidivism than re-conviction, a point of observation further embedded in the criminal justice process. Unless the differences in the rate of recidivism associated with the various outcome criteria are taken into account, comparison of treatment or intervention outcomes would not be meaningful. Treatments using a definition like re-conviction would have lower rates of recidivism than those using re-arrest, by virtue of the point in the criminal justice process where the measurement is taking place and not the impact of treatment. Consequently, we analyzed each definition of recidivism separately for each intervention program studied. Average effects across definition are reported, but these should be interpreted with caution, as we often found that while some interventions are associated with consistently higher or lower rates of recidivism, the treatments we studied often produced inconsistent trends, sometimes associated with higher, other times with lower rates of recidivism.

As operational definition was found to have a large impact on the reported rate of recidivism, it was taken into account in our analyses of both mandated and innovative forms of intervention. In addition to operational definition, length of time in follow-up, geographic location and decade in which the study was conducted were also found to impact on the rate of recidivism and consequently had to be taken into account in analyzing trends in the effectiveness of correctional programs. These important factors were taken into

account through the use of regression analysis, the details of which are noted below.⁴

Statistical Procedures

Although other linear and log-linear techniques were considered at various times throughout the course of this study, regression analysis was selected as the primary statistical method because of the greater interpretability of the co-efficients produced by the equations: when the dependent variable is the rate of recidivism, the B co-efficients which result from the computation of a regression equation, represent an estimate of the relative increase or decrease in the rate of recidivism between groups receiving the specified intervention and those receiving other treatments, taking into account the relevant factors identified in the equation which were also found to effect the magnitude of the rate of recidivism. In our report, the B co-efficients reported in the tables were abstracted from various equations and brought together for analytic purposes. Complete equation information has been provided in Appendix J.

⁴More detailed information concerning the impact of these variables on the rate of recidivism can be found in Appendix D.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

As this study represents a compilation of information abstracted from the published literature, it is bound by the same limitations as the research efforts that comprise it. These restrictions, as well as those that are specific to this research, are discussed below.

1. The Inclusion of Studies

All studies that met the criteria mentioned earlier in this chapter were included in the data base, regardless of methodological rigor. It could be argued that studies that do not meet certain methodological requirements should be excluded from the analysis. The exclusion of studies based on such criteria, however, raises as many questions as it eliminates. First, had strict methodological criteria for inclusion been established, most of the studies in the criminal recidivism literature would have been eliminated. Secondly, there is the problem of what standards should be applied in the inclusion or exclusion of studies. Third, it is difficult to determine the true quality of a research based on what is reported by the researchers. Even studies that appear to be "better" studies often have major flaws that only firsthand knowledge of the research could pinpoint. Problems associated with data collection, for example, which often affect the quality of a research, are rarely reported in the literature. Finally, and most importantly, when this issue was directly addressed in this research, we found no relationship between the quality of the study from which the group was abstracted and the reported rate of recidivism. Any distinctions between "good" and "bad" studies left the overall trends we found unchanged. In addition, while there may be some justification for establishing criteria for the inclusion of

studies based on research design or methodological rigor, no such justification exists for excluding a study when the group reported therein and not the study itself, is the unit of analysis.

2. Generalizability of the Sample

Our sample is comprised of studies describing groups of offenders upon which observations of recidivism have been made and subsequently reported in the literature. However, the way in which these groups are reported do not necessarily represent an unbiased cross-section of the programs and correctional facilities that exist in the criminal justice system. The ratio of programs that are evaluated to the total number of programs that have been implemented is unknown. Therefore, our sample is limited to the reported research, which is not necessarily representative of the correctional system as a whole.

3. Measurement

This study is limited by a number of measurement problems inherent in the research it summarizes. First, the studies that comprise the literature rely on official reports as the basis for determining the rate of recidivism, and there is evidence to suggest that differences between self reported data and official statistics exist (Klein, 1975). At best, the relationship between offender behavior and official reports is imperfect; official measures do not necessarily reflect the true prevalence of criminal activity. However, in and of itself, the error that results from the discrepancy between official response and offender behavior does not invalidate conclusions concerning the relative effect of programmatic intervention, assuming that error in detection of offender behavior relative to the actual behavior is randomly distributed across all programs that have been evaluated.

In many ways, the problems of measuring recidivism reflect the difficulties of detecting and measuring criminal behavior. Until criminologists reach a consensus as to how to measure crime, measuring recidivism will be plagued by the same ambiguities that beset the measurement of crime in general. However, even if this problem was solved, there are additional problems in measuring recidivism per se that are not directly related to the measurement of criminal behavior overall. For example, a special definitional problem relates to specifying behavior that constitute a technical violation. Frequently, offenders are considered recidivists for violating conditions of probation or parole, even though these behaviors may not be infractions of the criminal code. In addition, infractions that constitute technical violations vary among offenders on probation and parole, as well as between various state jurisdictions.

Another problem in measuring recidivism is the assessment of the seriousness of the recidivist's offense. Although the issue of seriousness is one that permeates the whole issue of the measurement of criminal activity, it is particularly relevant in the assessment of treatment outcome. For example, it may very well be that an offender who was originally convicted for assault with a weapon may be committing crimes generally deemed less serious after experiencing treatment. Such a reduction in seriousness would not be detected by current measurement techniques.

4. Long-Term Outcomes

The data do not reflect long-term outcome. For example, we do not know the length of time that individuals within any given study remained "crime free" after release as the studies we have summarized report the proportion of offenders who ever failed during a fixed follow-up period. For studies with a thirty-six month follow-up, that report a recidivism rate of 40%, we do not

know what proportion of the offenders remained crime free for six months, twelve months or thirty-six months. We can therefore only evaluate the short-term effect of programmatic intervention.

5. Limitations of Group Level Data

As we are utilizing aggregate (group level) data, direct inferences about the individual subjects comprising each group cannot be drawn without the risk of falling prey to the ecological fallacy (Dogan and Rokkan, 1969; Hammond, 1976). Direct inferences can only be made concerning the experiences of groups in various correctional and treatment settings in the criminal justice system.

6. Comparability of Comparison Groups

In addition to lack of information concerning the seriousness of the recidivist's offense, the background characteristics of offenders are not reported frequently enough in the literature to include them in our regression equations. Our analysis of these variables was thereby limited to a review of zero order correlations of reported background data on the rate of recidivism, coupled with an analysis of the extent to which these characteristics are differentially distributed among comparison groups. Although our analysis indicates that there is little relationship between these characteristics and recidivism (see Appendices G and H for details), ideally these characteristics should be taken into account in the regression equations.

7. Limitations of Regression Analysis

While we believe that regression analysis is the best statistical procedure for the analysis of our data, there are some limitations of this technique.

Regression equations estimate average effects, and do not address the components of the variation. By focussing on the average effect, regression allows for the best prediction of the impact of a particular program, given past performance. However, it is possible that the average performance may obscure important variability that contribute to that average, thus the specific coefficients that are produced should be interpreted with caution. The focus should be on the general direction of the findings as opposed to a specific increase or decrease in recidivism.

CHAPTER 3

PROBATION, PAROLE AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES

The purpose of this chapter is to assess the relative effectiveness of probation, parole and their mandated alternatives. Two primary correctional systems presently exist in the United States: probation supervision for offenders whose crimes do not warrant incarceration, and incarceration and subsequent parole supervision for offenders who have been convicted of more serious criminal activity. In the past two decades, several alternatives to these systems have been enacted in some jurisdictions. Rather than being placed under standard probation supervision, an individual sentenced to probation may be sent to a group home or receive a split-sentence sometimes known as "shock" probation, which involves a brief period of incarceration followed by placement on standard probation supervision. Similarly, individuals who have been incarcerated may be placed in halfway houses, work release programs, or special parole programs, in lieu of, or in addition to standard parole supervision. Others may be released from confinement before the completion of their minimum sentence and subsequently placed under standard parole supervision. Still other offenders, who are required to serve their maximum sentence, are released with no supervision at all.

Two goals underlie this system of control and supervision of criminal offenders. The first is the administration of justice. By law, individuals found guilty of crime are usually required to serve time under state supervision in either a prison, jail or other type of residential facility, or under supervision in the community. By restricting the freedom of offenders, correctional systems increase the safety of the community, and provide a sense of restitution for law-abiding citizens. The second goal of corrections is to

facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into mainstream society in order to insure that they will not repeat the criminal acts for which they have been convicted.

The objective of these correctional systems is to control human behavior, very much like the innovative treatment programs discussed in the next chapter. The main difference between the two is a legal one: all convicted offenders are required by law to serve time under one or another form of supervision, whereas only a portion of the offender population receives additional treatment. Understanding the dynamics of this treatment system begins with understanding the relative effectiveness of the main correctional systems for supervising offenders in the community, probation and parole, the focus of this chapter.

Distribution of Groups Within the Correctional System Location¹

Our data indicate that the majority of groups that have been studied were under either standard probation or standard parole supervision. For adults, approximately 86% of the 10,029 groups included in the study were followed within the context of parole or its mandated alternatives, and 1,470 were studied on probation and its alternatives.

¹The distribution of groups presented in this section reflects the way offenders have been studied, not the way they are distributed within the correctional system. About half of all adult offenders in the United States are sentenced to probation supervision. Yet only about 15% of the groups reported in the literature are followed while on probation. This means that our sample cannot be construed as directly representative of the correctional system, but rather of the research that has addressed system efficacy which has focused more heavily on persons who have been incarcerated. At the same time, it should be noted that despite the tendency to study what are commonly considered "more serious" criminals, the number of adult groups on probation totals 1,305, representing 280,000 individuals and should be considered adequate for comparative purposes.

Table 3-1

The Distribution of Juvenile and Adult Groups
Across Correctional System Locations

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM LOCATION	JUVENILES			ADULTS		
	%	N of Groups	N of In- dividuals	%	N of Groups	N of In- dividuals
<u>Court Supervision</u>						
Probation	34.5	742	124,050	13.0	1,305	282,225
Split Sentence i.e. Shock Probation	5.6	121	10,325	0.6	65	18,550
Group Homes	11.5	248	26,475	0.7	66	9,675
<u>Correctional Supervision</u>						
Imprisonment/Parole	38.2	821	136,225	74.5	7,467	1,170,800
Work Study/Release	1.2	26	1,975	2.1	214	38,325
Halfway House	1.9	41	2,000	2.6	263	36,875
Early Release	0.3	6	150	0.5	49	13,300
Parole Program - other than standard	4.9	106	14,850	4.5	449	96,625
Maximum Sentence - release without parole	1.9	41	2,600	1.5	151	35,625
<u>Totals</u>		2,152	318,650		10,029	1,702,000

Seventy-five percent of adult groups were followed within the context of standard parole supervision, two percent were studied after completing their maximum sentences and being released with no supervision; one percent were followed on parole after being released prior to the completion of their sentences (early release). The remaining nine percent were released either to halfway houses, work release programs or special parole programs. Fifteen percent of adult groups were studied within the context of probation. Thirteen percent were assigned to standard probation supervision, and two percent were assigned either to a group home or received a split sentence.

Of the juveniles, approximately fifty-six percent of the 2,152 groups were followed while on probation, with thirty-five percent assigned to standard probation supervision, twelve percent to group homes, and six percent to shock probation. Forty-seven percent of the juvenile groups were followed after being incarcerated and released to parole or one of its alternatives: thirty-eight percent were followed within the context of standard parole supervision after confinement in a training school or reformatory; seven percent were released to special parole programs, halfway houses or were in work study programs; two percent were studied after serving their maximum sentences and being released with no supervision; less than one percent were studied after being released to parole before their minimum sentences had been served.

Analytic Procedures

As explained in Chapter 2, simple comparisons of the average rate of recidivism across the various locations of the correctional system are not interpretable. Definitions of recidivism vary, as does length of time in follow-up and the time period during which the data were collected. Analysis is further complicated by regional differences in the rate of recidivism. In order

to take these factors into account, regression equations were computed thereby allowing for the estimation of the relative increase or decrease in the rate of recidivism attributable to each correctional system location, taking other relevant factors into account. First, a general equation including all correctional locations (dichotomized) was computed in order to compare the relative rate of recidivism between probationers and parolees. Then using standard probation and standard parole supervision as the base of comparison, equations were computed separately for each of the alternatives to standard supervision. And finally, trends in the impact of innovative treatment methods were computed for each system location. These equations are summarized in the addendum to this chapter.²

Social and criminal background characteristics of the individuals who comprise the groups in our study were not taken into account in these equations, as they have not been reported often enough in the literature.³ This is potentially important in interpreting the probation/parole comparison data presented in this chapter, in that if there are inherent differences in the composition of the groups assigned to probation and parole, and if these differences are related to the probability of recidivism, then direct comparisons between the two groups would not be valid. Although sufficient background data were not available to include background characteristics in the equations, sufficient information did exist to make a reasonable judgment as to whether commonly cited background characteristics differentiate between parolees and probationers and whether or not these characteristics are important determinants

²Complete equations can be found in Parts II and III of Appendix J.

³See Appendix E for details.

of criminal recidivism. Our findings, reported in detail in Appendix G, indicate that while substantial differences exist between the social and criminal backgrounds of parolees and probationers, these differences are only slightly related to criminal recidivism, and therefore are not likely to be substantively important in interpreting the findings, which are presented below.

PROBATION, PAROLE AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES

ADULTS

PROBATION/PAROLE COMPARISON

Probation and parole entail the supervision of offenders in the community by probation or parole officers. The specific terms of probation vary from offender to offender and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. However, most probationers are required to report on a regular basis to the probation officer to whom they are assigned. There may also be additional restrictions placed on offenders that are related to their criminal activities. For instance, offenders with alcohol abuse problems may be required to refrain from drinking; offenders with psychiatric problems may be required to seek psychiatric care.

Parole supervision is similar to standard probation except that the offenders who are being supervised have previously been incarcerated. The parole board grants the offender's release to the community and also sets conditions for release. Offenders are required to report on a regular basis to their parole officers whose responsibility includes ensuring that the conditions of parole are not violated. These conditions may include prohibiting contact with certain individuals, maintaining employment or obtaining assistance from various social service agencies.

Rate of Recidivism: Overall, adult groups assigned to standard parole have comparable rates of recidivism to groups assigned to probation. However, the relative impact of parole and probation supervision on the rate of recidivism varies depending on how recidivism is defined.⁴ Adult groups assigned to parole have lower rates of recidivism than groups on probation when recidivism is defined as re-arrest, re-conviction or re-imprisonment for a new conviction (B=-10.08, B=-7.58, B=-5.69, respectively). However, when recidivism is

⁴See Appendix D for details about the impact of operational definition on the reported rate of recidivism.

defined as abscond or imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, groups assigned to parole have recidivism rates that are higher than groups assigned to standard probation (B=2.45, B=9.39, respectively).

Impact of Additional Treatment: When innovative treatment is administered on standard probation, adult groups receiving treatment have higher average rates of recidivism than groups on probation not receiving additional treatment (B=2.96). Groups receiving treatment on standard parole also have a higher average rate of recidivism (B=3.52) than groups on parole that did not receive treatment.

Group Composition: For adults, there are significant differences in both criminal history and social characteristics between those sentenced to probation and those incarcerated and subsequently paroled. Adults on parole tend to have a lower proportion of property offenders than adults assigned to probation (41.2% to 50.1%, respectively), and a much higher proportion of multiple offenders, with 62.9% having been convicted more than once compared to only 18.6% for adults sentenced to probation.

Social characteristics also differentiate between adults on probation and parole. Adult groups who were incarcerated and subsequently paroled tend to have a slightly higher proportion of individuals from broken homes (34.2%) than those on probation (30.9%); a lower proportion of high school graduates (25.5% compared to 32.2% for those on probation); a lower proportion of individuals with drug use history than those on probation (.13%, .21% respectively); and a slightly higher average age (27.8 years to 25.2 years for those on probation).

Discussion: The data suggest that the probability of recidivism is remarkably similar for probationers and parolees: although they tend to be detected committing new crime in different ways, the overall rate of recidivism

is almost identical. This finding suggests that a new image of the relative risk associated with probationers and parolees is needed. Probationers can no longer be viewed as offenders whose risk to the community is significantly lower than parolees. In fact, the groups are equally dangerous. It may be that a large proportion of persons sentenced to probation do fit the image of the less serious offender who is unlikely to commit additional crimes. But it appears that an equally large proportion of probationers are first offenders who are at the beginning of their criminal careers and are just as likely as parolees to commit additional, and perhaps more serious crimes. A probation sentence may inhibit crime among some less serious offenders, but may be ineffective in deterring crime among persons at the beginning of their criminal careers. At the present time we have no reliable way of differentiating between these two types of offenders.

Nor can we reliably separate the "hardened" criminal who views prison as a professional hazard that has to be endured from time to time, from the paroled offender who has been deterred from further criminal activity by the experience of being incarcerated. Incarceration per se cannot be conceived as a means of reducing or not reducing recidivism; at the present time it appears that in some cases it probably does limit further criminal activity while in an equal number of other cases it does not.

In effect, we cannot rely on research evidence at this time to determine if incarceration is helpful or harmful to the society or if probation is appropriate or not. The effect of incarceration on adult offenders, therefore, should not be a major consideration in determining whether or not to send an adult offender to prison. Since the aggregate impact is negligible, the cost and fair administration of justice are the main things that need to be considered in making this determination.

ALTERNATIVES TO STANDARD PROBATION FOR ADULTS

SPLIT SENTENCING ("SHOCK" PROBATION)

Split sentencing, sometimes referred to as "shock" probation, involves a brief period of incarceration followed by placement on standard probation. The rationale behind this intervention is to deter further criminal activity by exposing offenders to the reality of imprisonment. It is believed that offenders who have experienced incarceration will be subsequently more amenable to the supervision of probation officers who often use the threat of re-incarceration to obtain offenders' compliance.

Rate of Recidivism: Studies of adult groups assigned to shock probation yield inconsistent findings. When recidivism is defined as re-arrest, groups sentenced to shock probation have substantially lower average rates of recidivism (B=-30.66). However, when recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for a new conviction, groups sentenced to shock probation have substantially higher rates of recidivism than groups assigned to standard probation (B=35.40).

Impact of Additional Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Group Composition: For adult groups assigned to shock probation, there are a number of differences in both their criminal histories and social backgrounds, compared to those assigned to standard probation. Adult groups assigned to shock probation tended to have a much higher proportion of property offenders and a somewhat lower proportion of individuals convicted of at least one prior offense compared to adults assigned to standard probation. The proportion of whites is higher for adults assigned to shock probation, when compared to standard probation. In addition, the proportion of individuals coming from broken families who were assigned to shock probation is lower than the proportion from broken families assigned to standard probation. This is also true of the proportion of high school graduates which tends to be lower among

adults given this intervention. Adults on shock probation also tend to have a lower socio-economic status rating than adults on standard probation.

Discussion: Given the inconsistency of these findings, no firm judgment about the efficacy of shock probation for adult offenders can be made. Further research focusing on the differential impact of this intervention on different outcome criteria is needed.

GROUP HOMES (PARTIAL PHYSICAL CUSTODY)

Group homes are small residential facilities used primarily as an alternative to incarceration. Group homes have minimal security; offenders generally leave the facility daily to attend school or to go to work. Group counseling and other services are often provided within the framework of these facilities. The rationale behind these homes is to provide an alternative to imprisonment while at the same time exerting more direct control over offenders than can be exercised under standard probation supervision.

Rate of Recidivism: Adult groups assigned to group homes average consistently higher rates of recidivism than adult groups assigned to standard probation. When recidivism is defined as abscond and imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, groups assigned to group homes have higher average recidivism rates than adults assigned to standard probation (B=7.90, B=21.06, respectively).

Impact of Additional Treatment: When additional treatment is administered within the context of the group home, there is no appreciable effect on the rate of recidivism. Adult groups receiving treatment in group homes have comparable average rates of recidivism to groups in group homes that did not receive additional treatment.

Group Composition: Adult groups assigned to group homes tend to have a higher proportion of individuals convicted of multiple offenses, a greater proportion of whites and high school graduates, and a slightly lower average age than adult groups assigned to standard probation.

Discussion: Insofar as group homes are designed to reduce the rate of recidivism, it appears they have not been successful. Given the findings of the present study, the use of group homes for adults should be re-evaluated.

It may be that placing offenders in close proximity to one another in a loosely structured environment provides a forum for the exchange of criminal methods and ideologies. As these facilities are relatively expensive to operate, the benefit derived is open to serious question.

HALFWAY HOUSES

The halfway house is a community based residential program for offenders on parole. The purpose of the program is to establish a smooth transition from total institutionalization to the nearly complete freedom of parole. The average stay ranges from several days to several months, and offenders are often administered additional services such as job training, job placement and education. Halfway houses vary considerably in terms of the specific programs that are instituted to residents.

Prior evaluations of halfway houses for adults have produced inconsistent results. In a study of eight facilities in Ohio lower rates of recidivism for residents were reported. However, there was also a 17 percent in-program failure rate. Lipton, et al. (1975) report lower rates of recidivism in some pre-release guidance centers, but higher rates in others.

Rate of Recidivism: Overall, adult groups assigned to halfway houses have higher rates of recidivism than groups assigned to standard parole supervision. When recidivism is defined as failure, abscond, re-arrest or re-imprisonment for a technical violation, groups released to halfway houses have higher rates of recidivism (B=19.51, B=10.51, B=7.83, B=13.88, respectively). Only when recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, do groups released to halfway houses have lower rates of recidivism than groups assigned to standard parole (B=-9.51).

Impact of Additional Treatment: Adult groups receiving additional treatment within the context of the halfway house have lower average rates of recidivism than groups in halfway houses that did not receive additional treatment (B=-8.53).

Group Composition: Groups assigned to halfway houses have a lower proportion of property offenders and a much lower proportion of multiple offenders than groups assigned to standard parole. They also tend to have a much higher proportion of high school graduates and individuals with a higher socio-economic rating, as well as a slightly higher proportion of individuals with a narcotics history, than groups assigned to standard parole.

Discussion: Although there is some inconsistency in the research findings, the trend among groups assigned to halfway houses is clearly towards higher rates of recidivism. Although when additional treatment is administered within this context, lower rates of recidivism are reported, even with these added resources, the rate of recidivism only approaches that for adult groups on standard parole that were given no additional treatment. Given the expense of operating these facilities, their continuation should be carefully assessed.

WORK RELEASE

Work furlough or release involves the daily release of offenders from confinement for the purpose of going to work in the community. A portion of offenders' earnings are frequently contributed to pay for room and board in prison. Offenders wear street clothes and utilize public transportation to travel to their place of employment, and return to confinement after work.

Prior evaluations of work release have reported inconsistent findings. For example, Bass (1975) reports comparable rates of failure for adult felons in a California work release program. However, when in-program failures were taken into account, participants were associated with higher rates of recidivism. Stanton's (1974) evaluation of a program in New York City, however, shows that 68 percent of adults participating had no arrests and did not abscond during the period of follow-up. Jenkins, et al (1974) also report significantly lower rates of recidivism for male offenders in work release programs.

Rate of Recidivism: Studies of adult groups assigned to work study programs yield inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined as re-arrest, groups assigned to work study have higher average rates (B=8.95). However, when re-conviction or re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction is used as the outcome criterion, groups assigned to work study programs have lower rates of recidivism (B=-8.87, B=-16.29, respectively).

Impact of Additional Treatment: Groups on work study that were administered additional treatment have comparable rates of recidivism to adult groups on work study that did not receive additional treatment.

Group Composition: Adult groups assigned to work study tend to have a much higher proportion of high school graduates, a somewhat higher proportion

of individuals with a higher socio-economic rating, a somewhat higher proportion of multiple offenders, and a lower proportion of individuals coming from broken homes than groups assigned to standard parole.

Discussion: Given the inconsistencies of the research findings, no firm conclusion can be drawn about the overall efficacy of work furlough programs for adult offenders. Further research focusing on the specific nature of the programs is warranted as work release does appear to be associated with lower rates of recidivism for some outcome criteria.

EARLY RELEASE

Early release is an administrative decision to release offenders to parole supervision prior to serving their minimum sentence required by law. The rationale behind this program is that no benefit will be derived by confining offenders for the last few months of their sentences.

Rate of Recidivism: The impact of early release on the rate of recidivism varies considerably depending on how recidivism is defined. When the outcome criterion is abscond or re-arrest, adult groups released early tend to have higher rates of recidivism than groups on standard parole (B=14.32, B=32.43, respectively). However, when recidivism is measured either as failure or re-imprisonment for a technical violation, groups in early release programs are associated with lower rates of recidivism (B=-14.60, B=-13.36, respectively).

Impact of Additional Treatment: There is no significant difference in the average rate of recidivism for adult groups assigned to early release that received additional treatment and groups assigned to early release that did not receive additional treatment.

Group Composition: Adults assigned to early release tend to have a higher proportion of non-whites and individuals who come from broken families than groups assigned to standard parole. They are slightly older, and have a somewhat higher average socio-economic rating than groups assigned to standard parole.

Discussion: The inconsistent research findings reported for groups that are released early suggests that this program should be monitored very carefully and used with considerable caution. Although it has administrative and cost benefits, its impact on the rate of recidivism cannot be firmly evaluated at this time.

PAROLE PROGRAMS

Parole programs include a variety of specific resources which are made available under standard parole supervision, including job training and placement programs, financial assistance and counseling. The resources available among parole programs vary considerably. Intervention is programmatic as opposed to individualized.

Rate of Recidivism: Adult groups assigned to parole programs tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism than adults on standard parole. When re-arrest, re-imprisonment for a technical violation or re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction is used as the outcome criterion, groups assigned to parole programs are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=16.68, B=3.28, B=6.40, respectively).

Impact of Additional Treatment: Groups that were administered additional treatment within the context of a parole program have lower average rates of recidivism than groups on parole programs that did not receive additional treatment (B=-4.86).

Group Composition: Groups assigned to special parole programs have a somewhat lower proportion of multiple offenders and a slightly lower average age than groups assigned to standard parole. They also tend to have a higher proportion of high school graduates and individuals with a higher socio-economic rating, as well as a slightly higher proportion of adults with some narcotics history than groups on standard parole.

Discussion: As parole programs are an umbrella for an array of innovative treatment strategies, no specific conclusion about the efficacy of these programs can be made. We can conclude, however, that the resources expended on these programs has not been effective. This may be due to the nature of the programs or because insufficient resources have been allocated to the task.

GROUPS SERVING MAXIMUM SENTENCE AND RELEASED WITH NO SUPERVISION

Offenders in this category are released to the community with no supervision after having served the maximum sentence allowed by law.

Rate of Recidivism: Adult groups that are incarcerated and released with no supervision have a higher average rate of recidivism than groups that are released to standard parole supervision (B=10.81). This finding is consistent across all definitions of recidivism reported in the literature.

Impact of Additional Treatment: The data suggest that when additional treatment is administered to groups serving maximum sentences, there may be some decline in the rate of recidivism. However, this finding is not stable: too few groups have been studied and more research is needed before drawing any firm conclusions.

Group Composition: Adult groups that served maximum sentences and were released with no supervision tend to have a slightly higher proportion of individuals with some narcotics history, and a slightly higher socio-economic rating than groups assigned to standard parole. Other background characteristics for this group have not been reported frequently enough to draw any conclusions.

Discussion: The consistently higher rates of recidivism reported for groups released from prison and not subsequently supervised in the community suggests that this is not a viable way of dealing with offenders who have been incarcerated. State laws should be amended to allow for the supervision of persons required to serve their full sentences after release.

ADDENDUM TO CHAPTER 3

REGRESSION EQUATIONS USED IN THE ANALYSIS

ADULTS

Table 3-2

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Correctional System Location
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ALL GROUPS

Multiple R .65
R Square .43
Adjusted R Square .43
Standard Error 11.89
(Constant = 74.00)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	26.59	.55	.43	2361.28*
Abscond	.45	.36	.01	1.54
Re-Arrest	18.85	.58	.29	1048.39*
Re-Conviction	10.07	.67	.13	225.44*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.47	.36	.18	331.48*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	14.64	.45	.31	1065.59*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to no supervision)				
Probation	-10.16	1.04	-.22	94.91*
"Shock" Probation	-17.53	1.82	-.09	92.85*
Group Home, PPC	-4.28	1.81	-.02	5.58*
Parole after Imprisonment	-10.38	1.01	-.29	106.21*
Work Study	-10.74	1.30	-.10	68.71*
Halfway House	-4.84	1.28	-.05	14.24*
Early Release	-11.29	1.98	-.05	32.66*
Parole Program	-10.58	1.16	-.14	82.77*
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.19	.01	.19	546.38*
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	5.65	.89	.06	40.08*
Mid-Atlantic	-2.24	.65	-.04	11.73*
East-North Central	-.77	.60	-.02	1.62
West-North Central	-2.62	.60	-.05	18.78*
South Atlantic	-3.48	.57	-.09	37.57*
East-South Central	-2.44	.72	-.03	11.57*
Mountain	.34	.66	.01	.26
Pacific	1.08	.52	.03	4.30*
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.96	.32	-.13	240.30*

*Significant at .05 level.

Table 3-3

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PROBATION VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Multiple R .54
R Square .29
Adjusted R Square .28
Standard Error 14.17
(Constant = 64.20)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	23.81	1.78	.40	177.92*
Abscond	-4.62	1.60	-.10	8.35*
Re-Arrest	11.95	1.58	.27	57.13*
Re-Conviction	10.13	1.64	.23	38.11*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.59	1.51	.06	2.97
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	4.69	1.93	.08	5.92*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-7.11	2.34	-.01	4.22*
Group Home, PPC	8.52	2.39	.11	12.69*
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-.57	.03	.05	3.24
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	4.90	6.49	.02	.57
Mid-Atlantic	-7.31	2.04	-.12	12.87*
East-North Central	-1.76	1.58	-.04	1.24
West-North Central	-11.96	2.74	-.15	19.01*
South Atlantic	-1.54	1.85	-.02	.69
East-South Central	-2.61	7.35	-.01	.13
Mountain	14.63	4.09	.09	12.82*
Pacific	1.69	1.43	.05	1.39
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.25	.96	.13	19.59*

*Significant at .05 level.

Table 3-4

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PAROLE VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Multiple R .69
 R Square .47
 Adjusted R Square .47
 Standard Error 11.23
 (Constant = 82.43)

	<u>B</u>	<u>STD. ERROR OF B</u>	<u>BETA</u>	<u>F RATIO</u>
<u>DEFINITION</u>				
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	26.50	.56	.42	2203.92
Abscond	1.18	.35	.03	11.13
Re-Arrest	19.79	.68	.26	859.56
Re-Conviction	7.02	.85	.07	67.95
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.63	.35	.19	355.41
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	15.85	.45	.35	1222.16
<u>INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION</u>				
(relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	.23	.81	.00	.08
Parole Program	.75	.62	.01	1.47
Early Release	.30	1.63	.00	.03
Halfway House	6.67	.81	.07	68.05
Maximum Sentence	10.93	.96	.09	128.48
<u>LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP</u> (months)	.22	.01	.23	708.44*
<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u>				
(compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	5.15	.89	.06	33.81
Mid-Atlantic	-1.26	.69	-.02	3.27
East-North Central	-1.38	.66	-.03	4.35
West-North Central	-2.45	.63	-.05	15.14
South Atlantic	-3.84	.60	-.10	41.08
East-South Central	-2.51	.72	-.04	12.05
Mountain	-.82	.68	-.00	.00
Pacific	.30	.57	.01	.27
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u> (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-5.68	.35	-.14	270.62

*Significant at .05 level.

Table 3-5

Summary of Regression Equations:⁵
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation on Each Definition of Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up, Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected
Adults

	B e f	TOTAL	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE- ARREST	RE- CONVIC.	IMPRIS./ TECH.	IMPRIS./ NEW CONV.	IMPRIS./ EITHER
PROBATION	BASE								
"SHOCK"		-1.47	-11.78		-30.60	-8.69	8.06	35.40	.18
PROBATION		2.34	20.11	---	6.71	4.55	11.40	8.56	4.69
		.39	.34		20.82*	3.66	.50	17.11*	.00
GROUP HOME, PPC		9.53	10.51	7.90	3.91	4.58	3.21	5.62	21.06
		2.37	9.52	2.03	12.96	4.83	12.22	10.40	7.85
		16.21	1.22	15.17*	.09	.90	.07	.292	7.19*

*Significant at .05 level.

⁵Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

Table 3-6

Summary of Regression Equations:⁶
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole on Each Definition of Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up, Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected
Adults

B e f	TOTAL	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE- ARREST	RE- CONVIC.	IMPRIS./ TECH.	IMPRIS./ NEW CONV.	IMPRIS./ EITHER
PAROLE	BASE							
WORK	.64	-3.42	-1.67	10.21	-8.87	-2.14	-.47	-16.29
RELEASE	.80	2.73	1.45	3.41	4.08	1.74	1.64	2.74
	.65	1.57	1.32	8.95*	4.72*	1.52	.08	35.38*
HALFWAY	7.63	19.51	10.51	7.83	-5.55	13.88	-2.58	-9.51
HOUSE	.75	3.40	1.47	2.60	4.17	1.81	2.03	2.89
	102.21*	32.79*	51.28*	9.00*	1.77	58.59*	1.61	10.80*
EARLY	.32	-14.60	14.32	32.43	-.11	-13.36	1.13	11.28
RELEASE	1.63	6.21	2.25	9.37	3.89	4.07	2.74	12.54
	.04	5.52*	40.43*	11.99*	.00	10.74*	.17	.81
PAROLE	1.45	-3.73	-2.10	16.68	-.33	3.28	-.68	6.40
PROGRAM	.58	2.45	1.53	2.51	2.78	1.39	1.04	2.10
	6.14*	2.31	1.90	44.10*	.00	5.62*	.42	9.26*
NO	10.81	12.19	13.35	16.37	9.32		5.30	30.15
SUPERVISION	.96	17.17	5.47	2.93	3.07	---	.90	5.86
	125.64*	.50	5.96*	31.15*	9.19*		34.66*	26.51*

*Significant at .05 level.

⁶Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

Table 3-7

The Overall Impact of Innovative Correctional Treatment
Within the Context of Various Criminal Justice System Locations
Summary Regression Equation Data⁷

<u>Adults</u>			
	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Court Supervision:</u>			
Standard Probation	2.96	1.08	7.57*
Shock Probation	(too few cases to compute equation)		
Group Home, PPC	.35	3.90	.01
<u>Correctional Supervision:</u>			
Standard Parole	3.52	.50	49.75*
Work Study	.37	2.91	.02
Halfway House	-8.53	4.13	4.26*
Early Release	-.54	3.58	.02
Parole Programs	-4.86	1.68	8.39*
No Supervision After Serving Maximum Sentence	-6.22	5.11	1.48

*Significant at .05 level.

⁷Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

Table 3-8

Summary of Differences in Adult Group Background Characteristics:
Alternate Assignments Compared to Standard Intervention⁸

<u>PROPORTION OF:</u>	<u>COURT SUPERV.</u>		<u>CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION</u>				
	<u>Shock Prob.</u> (Compared to Stan. Prob.)	<u>PPC</u>	<u>Work Study</u>	<u>Halfway House</u>	<u>Early Release</u>	<u>Special Parole</u>	<u>Maxout</u>
Property Offense	++	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Multiple Convictions	-	++	+	--	I.D.	--	N.S.
White	++	++	N.S.	--	--	N.S.	N.S.
Average Age	N.S.	--	-	N.S.	+	-	N.S.
Broken Family	--	N.S.	--	N.S.	++	N.S.	I.D.
H.S. Graduate	--	++	++	++	N.S.	+	N.S.
S.E.S.	--	I.D.	+	+	+	+	+
Narcotics History	I.D.	I.D.	-	+	N.S.	+	+

KEY:

+ = Specified alternative has a greater proportion of individuals with the specified alternative.

- = Specified alternative has a smaller proportion of individuals with the specified alternative.

N.S. = No significant difference on this characteristic.

I.D. = Insufficient data to evaluate differences on this characteristic.

⁸Complete T-test data can be found in Appendix I.

CONTINUED

1 OF 6

PROBATION, PAROLE AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES

JUVENILES

PROBATION/PAROLE ANALYSIS

Juvenile probation and parole supervision entails the supervision of offenders in the community by probation and parole officers. The specific terms of probation vary from offender to offender, however, all probationers are required to report on a regular basis to the probation officer to whom they are assigned. There may also be additional restrictions placed on offenders that are related to their criminal activities. For example, juveniles with alcohol abuse problems may be required to refrain from drinking; offenders with psychiatric problems may be required to seek psychiatric care.

Parole supervision is similar to standard probation except that the offenders who are being supervised have previously been incarcerated. A parole board grants the offender's release and also sets the conditions for release. Offenders are required to report to their parole officers on a regular basis, whose responsibilities include ensuring that the conditions of parole are not violated. These conditions may include prohibiting contact with certain individuals, maintaining employment or obtaining assistance from various social service agencies.

Rate of Recidivism: Juvenile groups assigned to standard parole have substantially higher rates of recidivism than juvenile groups assigned to standard probation (B=15.63). This impact is consistent regardless of how recidivism is measured.

The Impact of Additional Treatment: Overall, juvenile groups on standard probation that received treatment have higher rates of recidivism than their non-treated counterparts (B=3.38). Juvenile groups receiving additional treatment in the context of standard parole have comparable rates of recidivism to groups not receiving added intervention.

Group Composition: For juveniles, we found few stable differences in background characteristics between those on parole and those on probation. In terms of criminal history, the only difference found is in relation to the proportion of multiple offenders: groups who had been incarcerated and then paroled had a much higher proportion (48.9%) of multiple offenders than groups assigned to probation (27.2%).

Differences in social characteristics between the two groups are found with respect to age, broken families and narcotics history. Juveniles who were incarcerated and subsequently paroled are slightly older than those assigned to probation (17.5 years to 17.2 respectively), have a higher proportion of individuals coming from broken families (56.9% to 50.7% for those on probation), and a higher percentage of individuals with some narcotics history (.68 for parolees to .15 for probationers).

Discussion: Our findings indicate that juveniles that have been incarcerated have higher rates of recidivism than juveniles released to standard probation supervision, regardless of how recidivism is defined. Since these are not experimental data, it cannot be inferred that the incarceration of juveniles per se is responsible for higher rates of recidivism among these groups. Furthermore, the available background data suggest that juveniles who are incarcerated pose a slightly greater risk to recidivate than youth offenders who are sentenced to probation. It is unlikely, however, that differential sentencing of high risk offenders to incarceration accounts for all the difference in the rate of recidivism between these two groups.

These findings point to the importance of planning for the supervision and after-care of juveniles who have been incarcerated and suggest that caution should be exercised in the incarceration of juvenile offenders. At the very least, it is unlikely that incarceration serves to lower the rate of recidivism, and it may play a role in raising it.

SPLIT SENTENCING

Split sentencing, sometimes referred to as "shock" probation, involves a brief period of incarceration followed by placement on standard probation. For juveniles, such incarceration may be detention in a secure facility, camp or training school. The rationale behind this intervention is to deter further criminal activity by exposing offenders to the reality of detention. It is believed that offenders who have experienced incarceration will be subsequently more amenable to the supervision of probation officers.

Rate of Recidivism: Juvenile groups assigned to shock probation have a substantially lower average rate of recidivism than juvenile groups assigned to standard probation (B=-12.63). The impact of shock probation is significant when recidivism is defined as re-arrest, re-imprisonment for a technical violation or re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, with groups assigned to shock probation having much lower rates for these definitions than groups assigned to standard probation (B=-23.80, B=-14.22, B=-22.67, respectively).

Impact of Additional Treatment: Juvenile groups that received additional treatment within the context of shock probation have lower average rates of recidivism than juvenile groups on shock probation that did not receive additional treatment (B=-14.57).

Group Composition: Juvenile groups assigned to shock probation have a much lower proportion of whites than juvenile groups assigned to standard probation. Other background characteristics are not reported frequently enough to draw any conclusions.

Discussion: Given these findings, shock probation should be considered in planning the repertoire of interventions for juveniles sentenced to probation. A brief period of incarceration followed by probation supervision appears to have the advantage of deterring criminal activity without the potentially debilitating effect of long-term incarceration.

GROUP HOMES

Group homes are small, residential facilities for offenders who are sentenced to probation. They are frequently located in urban areas. Group homes lack tight security, and offenders are generally free to leave the facility to go to school or work.

The staff rarely consists of professional personnel; it is not uncommon for group homes to be run by a husband and wife team who have no specific training in dealing with the offender population.

Prior evaluations of group homes have been inconsistent. Some studies, as the evaluation of Denver facilities, suggest that group homes have a positive impact in lowering the rate of recidivism. The state of Minnesota, however, reports less optimistic results, with less than twenty percent successfully completing the program and a thirty-three percent recidivism rate.

Rate of Recidivism: Juvenile groups assigned to group homes have consistently higher average rates of recidivism than juvenile groups assigned to standard probation. When recidivism is defined as abscond, re-arrest, re-conviction for a new offense or imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, juvenile groups assigned to group homes have substantially higher rates of recidivism (B=10.17, B=29.00, B=23.86, B=14.13, respectively) than juvenile groups assigned to standard probation.

Impact of Additional Treatment: There is no significant difference in the rate of recidivism between juvenile groups in group homes that were administered additional treatment and juveniles in group homes that did not receive additional treatment.

Group Composition: Juvenile groups assigned to group homes tend to have a higher proportion of multiple offenders, a much lower proportion of high school graduates, and a slightly lower socio-economic rating than groups assigned to standard probation.

Discussion: Insofar as group homes are designed to reduce the rate of recidivism, it appears they have not been successful. There is some evidence to suggest that juveniles assigned to these detention centers are more "at risk" than juveniles placed on standard probation supervision. However, it is highly unlikely that the higher rates of recidivism reported for groups in these facilities can be totally accounted for by these factors. This seems even more improbable in light of the fact that almost all group living arrangements for both juveniles and adults are either inconsistent or associated with higher rates of recidivism, even when such differential group composition does not appear to exist.

Given these findings, the use of group homes as presently constituted for juvenile offenders should be re-assessed. Although there is considerable variability in the quality of the homes and their programs, many homes are inadequately funded and have high staff turnover resulting in a lack of stability for the residents. In addition, congregating offenders in such a loosely structured environment may provide a forum for the exchange of criminal methods and ideologies.

As these homes are used frequently in dealing with juvenile offenders, the study of the characteristics of groups homes related to the rate of recidivism should receive priority attention.

ALTERNATIVES TO STANDARD PAROLE FOR JUVENILES

WORK STUDY

Work study is a pre-release residential program administered to juveniles in detention centers, training schools and camps, and involves closely supervised work and educational activities. The rationale behind this intervention is to provide juveniles with the discipline, skills and resources necessary to access the larger opportunity structure. Offenders in work study programs are subsequently released to parole.

Rate of Recidivism: Overall, juvenile groups assigned to work study programs have much lower average rates of recidivism than juvenile group assigned to standard parole supervision (B=-23.86). The impact of work study is particularly significant when recidivism is defined as abscond or re-arrest, with juvenile groups assigned to work study having substantially lower average rates of recidivism (B=-30.51, B=-45.05, respectively), compared to juvenile groups on standard parole.

Impact of Additional Treatment: Additional treatment is rarely administered to juveniles in work study programs, thus its impact cannot be evaluated.

Group Composition: Juvenile groups assigned to work study tend to have a much higher proportion of multiple offenders. They also have a much higher proportion of high school graduates and a somewhat higher socio-economic rating than groups assigned to standard parole.

Discussion: As work study is the only pre-release alternative to standard parole that is consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism for juveniles, it should be considered as a basic element in carcerated juvenile offenders.

HALFWAY HOUSES

Halfway houses are small, non-secure facilities similar to group homes, for juveniles who have been sentenced to a period of confinement. Residents may be offenders who have been imprisoned preparing for release to the community, or they may have been sentenced to the halfway house as an alternative to other forms of confinement. Halfway houses may also serve as a temporary residence for juveniles who do not have a place to live.

Rate of Recidivism: Overall, juvenile groups assigned to halfway houses have an average rate of recidivism that is lower than juvenile groups assigned to standard parole (B=-7.04). However, the impact of halfway houses on the rate of recidivism varies considerably depending on how recidivism is defined. When conviction for a new crime is used as the outcome criterion, groups assigned to halfway houses have significantly higher rates of recidivism (B=24.12). There is a tendency for groups assigned to halfway houses to have lower rates of failure and lower rates of re-imprisonment for a technical violation. However, the margin of error around these estimates is high, precluding a firm conclusion about the impact of halfway houses on juvenile offenders.

Impact of Additional Treatment: Insufficient research exists on the impact of additional treatment in the context of halfway houses. The data that does exist is inconsistent and no firm judgment about added treatment in this location can be made at the present time.

Group Composition: Juvenile groups assigned to halfway houses tend to have a somewhat higher proportion of individuals with some narcotics history, a higher average age and a lower socio-economic rating than juvenile groups on standard parole.

Discussion: Given the inconsistency of our findings concerning halfway houses, no overall assessment of their efficacy can be made. Continued monitoring and evaluation of these facilities is warranted, as some success has been reported.

EARLY RELEASE

Early release is an administrative intervention whereby juveniles who have been confined are released to parole supervision prior to the completion of their sentences. The rationale behind this program is that no benefit will be derived by confining offenders for the last few months of their sentences.

Rate of Recidivism: Overall, juvenile groups assigned to early release have a lower average rate of recidivism than juvenile groups on standard parole. While this finding is consistent across definitions of recidivism, these findings are not statistically stable as too little research has been reported.

Impact of Additional Treatment: Additional treatment is rarely administered to juvenile groups that are released early.

Group Composition: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Discussion: Insufficient research has been conducted on early release to make any final judgment about its impact on the rate of recidivism for juveniles. The data that does exist is encouraging as juveniles who are released early do not appear to have significantly higher rates of recidivism than juveniles serving their full sentences. Further study of this program is warranted.

PAROLE PROGRAMS

Juvenile offenders released to parole programs are administered a wide variety of diagnostic and treatment services, including educational and career development programs, counseling, job training and job placement. Programs vary on the basis of individual needs, assessed by a social worker or probation/parole officer.

Rate of Recidivism: Juvenile groups in parole programs are associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism depending on how recidivism is defined. When re-imprisonment for a technical violation is the outcome criterion, groups assigned to parole programs have higher rates of recidivism (B=6.04). However, when recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for a new conviction or re-imprisonment for either a new conviction or a technical violation, groups in parole programs have much lower rates of recidivism (B=-54.73, B=-19.72, respectively) than groups assigned to standard parole supervision.

Impact of Additional Treatment: There is no significant difference in the rate of recidivism for groups in parole programs that received additional treatment and groups in parole programs that did not receive additional treatment.

Group Composition: Groups assigned to parole programs have a higher proportion of whites and a higher average age than juvenile groups assigned to standard parole.

Discussion: More research is needed before any conclusions can be drawn about the efficacy of applying additional resources to the parole supervision process. Information that does exist at this time is inconsistent, and more specific focus on the nature of available services is necessary. In light of these findings, further research focusing on the nature and extent of resources

available and how these resources are utilized in each program is warranted. But it is clear that simply applying additional resources will not solve the problem of juvenile crime. Careful attention should be paid to the nature and extent of those resources if they are to prove useful.

GROUPS SERVING MAXIMUM SENTENCE AND RELEASED WITH NO SUPERVISION

Offenders in this category are released to the community with no supervision after having served the maximum sentence allowed by law.

Rate of Recidivism: Juvenile groups that are incarcerated and released with no supervision have higher average rates of failure than juvenile groups released to standard parole supervision (B=17.09).

Impact of Additional Treatment: Groups that served their maximum sentences and were released with no supervision but were given some form of innovative treatment have higher average rates of recidivism than groups released with no supervision that did not receive additional treatment (B=5.89).

Group Composition: Juvenile groups that completed their prison terms and were released without supervision tend to have a much lower proportion of whites, a higher proportion of individuals coming from broken homes, and a slightly lower average age than juvenile groups assigned to standard parole.

Discussion: These findings indicate that juveniles should not be released from confinement without appropriate supervision. State laws should be amended to allow for the supervision of youthful offenders who have been confined.

ADDENDUM TO CHAPTER 3

REGRESSION EQUATIONS USED IN THE ANALYSIS

JUVENILES

Table 3-9

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Correctional System Location
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ALL GROUPS

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .37
Standard Error 16.94
(Constant = 42.59)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	35.89	2.15	.48	277.69*
Abscond	13.34	1.98	.28	45.29*
Re-Arrest	30.12	2.08	.48	207.30*
Re-Conviction	5.34	2.76	.05	3.86*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	11.88	1.77	.25	44.81*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	12.24	2.00	.19	37.42*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION				
(relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-7.28	1.86	-.08	15.32*
Group Home, PPC	9.43	1.59	.14	35.07*
Standard Parole	15.63	1.13	.36	190.15*
Work Study	-11.85	3.56	-.06	11.07*
Halfway House	8.35	2.85	.05	8.57*
Early Release	3.28	7.09	.01	.22
Parole Program	7.52	1.92	.08	15.28*
No Supervision	24.54	2.97	.16	68.07*
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP				
(months)	.30	.03	.35	119.03*
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION				
(compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-2.87	3.01	-.02	.91
Mid-Atlantic	-9.05	2.71	-.10	11.19*
East-North Central	-13.34	2.35	-.21	32.28*
West-North Central	-9.35	2.37	-.17	15.56*
South Atlantic	-10.16	2.64	-.18	14.83*
East-South Central	-12.75	6.20	-.04	4.22*
Mountain	-2.05	3.02	-.02	.46
Pacific	2.06	2.22	.05	.86
DECADE DATA COLLECTED				
(1=1960's; 2=1970's; 3=1980's)	-1.38	.87	-.03	2.49

*Significant at .05 level.

Table 3-10

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternative to Probation
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PROBATION VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .36
Standard Error 15.74
(Constant = 54.66)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	21.15	3.42	.34	38.17*
Abscond	-4.96	3.45	-.12	2.07
Re-Arrest	17.67	3.52	.33	25.24*
Re-Conviction	-4.62	4.18	-.05	1.22
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-3.00	3.50	-.06	.74
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-4.80	3.68	-.07	1.70
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-11.07	1.94	-.18	32.42*
Group Home, PPC	6.66	1.76	.14	14.34*
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.14	.04	.20	12.79*
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-3.65	4.79	.02	.58
Mid-Atlantic	-11.68	3.35	-.14	12.16*
East-North Central	-20.99	2.97	-.32	49.98*
West-North Central	-4.50	3.08	-.06	2.13
South Atlantic	-3.89	3.22	-.09	1.46
East-South Central	-21.68	9.53	-.06	5.17*
Mountain	-6.26	4.00	-.05	2.45
Pacific	-5.38	2.85	-.13	3.57
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-2.60	1.29	-.07	4.04*

*Significant at .05 level.

Table 3-11

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PAROLE VS. ITS ALTERNATIVES

Multiple R .68
R Square .47
Adjusted R Square .46
Standard Error 16.61
(Constant = 19.87)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	33.35	2.92	.37	130.70*
Abscond	21.26	2.58	.32	68.02*
Re-Arrest	33.18	3.00	.45	122.62*
Re-Conviction	4.13	4.18	.03	.98
Imprisonment (technical offense)	16.22	2.02	.35	64.18*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	18.67	2.46	.31	57.61*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-23.08	4.13	-.16	31.20*
Halfway House	-6.68	2.91	-.06	5.26*
Parole Program	-7.22	1.92	-.10	14.09*
Early Release	-7.33	3.57	.06	4.22*
Maximum Sentence	7.07	7.03	-.02	1.01
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.56	.04	.34	171.10*
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	8.36	4.47	.08	3.49
Mid-Atlantic	-.83	4.49	.01	.03
East-North Central	-1.67	4.04	-.03	.17
West-North Central	.69	3.98	.01	.03
South Atlantic	9.80	5.47	.06	3.21
East-South Central	1.73	8.07	.01	.05
Mountain	4.18	4.75	.04	.78
Pacific	14.90	3.88	.32	14.75*
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.08	1.19	-.03	.82

*Significant at .05 level.

Table 3-12

Summary of Regression Equations:⁹
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation on Each Definition of Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up, Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected
Juveniles

B e f	TOTAL	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE- ARREST	RE- CONVIC.	IMPRIS./ TECH.	IMPRIS./ NEW CONV.	IMPRIS./ EITHER
PROBATION	BASE							
"SHOCK"	-12.63	17.17	8.82	-23.80		-14.22	-8.88	-22.67
PROBATION	1.89	10.61	15.19	4.12	---	2.60	10.13	11.20
	44.33*	2.61	.34	33.37*		29.91*	.77	4.11*
GROUP HOME, PPC	9.81	2.60	10.17	29.00	23.86	-.43	7.38	14.13
	1.49	7.61	4.53	4.30	4.20	2.37	10.47	6.80
	42.86*	.12	5.03*	45.38*	32.09*	.03	.50	4.31*

*Significant at .05 level.

⁹Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

Table 3-13

Summary of Regression Equations:¹⁰
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole on Each Definition of Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up, Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected
Juveniles

	B e f	TOTAL	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE- ARREST	RE- CONVIC.	IMPRIS./ TECH.	IMPRIS./ NEW CONV.	IMPRIS./ EITHER
PAROLE		BASE							
WORK		-23.86	-4.43	-30.51	-45.05				-20.65
RELEASE		3.71	25.07	7.46	6.53	---	---	---	19.14
		41.39*	.03	16.73*	47.65*				1.16
HALFWAY		-7.04	-42.49	-8.90	-7.62	25.42	-8.02	24.12	2.29
HOUSE		2.96	21.91	6.35	15.44	17.42	4.59	8.42	17.47
		5.64*	3.76	1.97	.24	2.13	3.06	8.20*	.02
EARLY		-6.28	-16.56	-25.81			-13.21		
RELEASE		7.39	12.46	19.43	---	---	12.45	---	---
		.72	1.76	1.77			1.13		
PAROLE		4.11	-55.37	-6.09	2.60	-.33	6.04	-54.73	-19.72
PROGRAM		1.92	46.91	4.66	17.25	11.78	2.60	6.31	5.03
		4.60*	1.39	1.71	.02	.00	5.39*	75.25*	15.39*
NO		17.09			14.80	10.91			
SUPERVISION		3.42	---	---	10.37	13.48	---	---	---
		24.96*			1.84	.66			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁰Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

Table 3-14

The Overall Impact of Innovative Correctional Treatment
Within the Context of Various Criminal Justice System Locations
Summary Regression Equation Data¹¹

Juveniles

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>Court Supervision:</u>			
Standard Probation	3.38	2.00	12.85*
Shock Probation	-14.57	7.33	3.95*
Group Home, PPC	-2.45	5.94	.17
<u>Correctional Supervision:</u>			
Standard Parole	.45	1.69	.07
Work Study	(too few cases to compute equation)		
Halfway House	-10.34	12.04	.74
Early Release	(too few cases to compute equation)		
Parole Programs	-4.95	3.38	2.15
No Supervision After Serving Maximum Sentence	5.89	4.51	4.51*

*Significant at .05 level.

¹¹Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

Table 3-15

Summary of Differences in Juvenile Group Background Characteristics:
Alternate Assignments Compared to Standard Intervention¹²

PROPORTION OF:	COURT SUPERV.		CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION				
	Shock Prob. (Compared to Stan. Prob.)	PPC	Work Study	Halfway House	Early Release	Special Parole	Maxout
Property Offense	I.D.	N.S.	I.D.	N.S.	I.D.	I.D.	I.D.
Multiple Convictions	I.D.	++	++	N.S.	I.D.	I.D.	I.D.
White	--	N.S.	I.D.	N.S.	I.D.	--	--
Average Age	-	+	N.S.	++	I.D.	++	-
Broken Family	I.D.	N.S.	I.D.	N.S.	I.D.	I.D.	+
H.S. Graduate	I.D.	--	++	N.S.	I.D.	I.D.	I.D.
S.E.S.	I.D.	-	++	-	I.D.	I.D.	I.D.
Narcotics History	N.S.	N.S.	I.D.	+	I.D.	N.S.	I.D.

KEY:

+ = Specified alternative has a greater proportion of individuals with the specified alternative.

- = Specified alternative has a smaller proportion of individuals with the specified alternative.

N.S. = No significant difference on this characteristic.

I.D. = Insufficient data to evaluate differences on this characteristic.

¹²Complete T-test data can be found in Appendix I.

CHAPTER 4

INNOVATIVE INTERVENTIONS

During the past 20 years a variety of additional resources have been added to the mandated supervisory system discussed in Chapter 3. Five primary intervention strategies were identified in the literature: resources interventions, social work interventions, psychotherapeutic and medical methods, and administrative techniques. This chapter addresses the efficacy of these modifications of the mandated system.

Although innovative intervention has traditionally been separated from mandated intervention, the distinction between the two is an arbitrary one. In fact, many similarities exist. For example, administrative interventions such as intensive and reduced supervision are simply modifications of mandated probation or parole supervision. Other innovative strategies such as social work or resource assistance, are added to the existing supervisory system. But similar to the mandated interventions, they are also attempts to control offender behavior. The main difference between mandated and innovative alternatives is a legal one. Whereas all offenders are placed within one of the mandated interventions, innovative intervention is administered to only a segment of the offender population. It is necessary, therefore, to view innovative treatment not in isolation, but rather as additional intervention administered within the context of one of the mandated correctional interventions discussed in Chapter 3.

Distribution of Treatment Modalities

Central to the issue of treatment efficacy is the assumption that offenders can be rehabilitated if the variables that underlie criminal behavior can

be identified and controlled. All of the behavioral science disciplines have theories which attempt to explain criminal behavior in these terms. As a result of this multiplicity of theories, a number of treatment modalities, each consisting of separate but theoretically related interventions, have emerged. Six major treatment modalities were identified in the literature we studied: Resource interventions, which are based on theories that explain crime in terms of blocked access to the opportunity structure (Merton, 1968; Cloward and Ohlin, 1961). Social work strategies, based on the notion that the social environment and peer group associations are the primary facilitators of criminal behavior. The theory underlying psychotherapeutic interventions is that psycho-emotional maladaptation is the taproot of crime. Many theories including Hogan (1973) and Kohlberg's (1964) theories of moral development, Mead's (1934) theory of shared meaning in group, Bandura and Walter's learning theory (1963) and Skinner's theory of behavior modification (1963) have contributed to this modality. Medical methods focus on specific, medically related problems of offenders, including drug addiction. Residential interventions, which place heavy emphasis on the milieu in which treatment occurs, utilize a comprehensive treatment approach drawing from all the theories mentioned above. Only administrative interventions such as reduced and intensive supervision, are based more on the practical allocation of resources than to behavioral science theory, although various implicit theoretical links could be made to intensive supervision.

The relative distribution of each treatment modality is presented in Tables 4-1 and 4-2. For adults (15% of whom received some form of innovative treatment), the majority of treatment strategies involve modification of the standard forms of supervision. These include the administrative interventions, which were administered to 26% of those receiving added treatment, as well as

Table 4-1

Distribution of Treatment Interventions by Treatment Modality Classification

Adults

	N of Groups		N of Individuals	
<u>Resource Interventions</u>				
Financial Aid	28		9,610	
Job Training	51		7,309	
Job Placement	34		4,918	
Education	75		7,069	
Vocational Training	139		9,856	
Total	327	22%	38,762	18%
<u>Social Work Interventions</u>				
Specialized Supervision	115		40,716	
Non-Supervisory Assistance	121		7,619	
Non-Professional Group Counseling	45		4,388	
Contract Programming	30		1,380	
Total	311	21%	54,103	25%
<u>Psychotherapeutic Interventions</u>				
Individual Psychotherapeutic Assistance	33		1,424	
Group Therapy	44		7,435	
Behavior Modification	--		---	
Total	77	5%	8,859	4%
<u>Residential Interventions</u>				
Permissive Residential	123		18,241	
Non-Permissive Residential	59		11,546	
Special Prisons	91		6,755	
Total	273	17%	36,542	17%
<u>Administrative Interventions</u>				
Reduced Supervision	101		27,905	
Intensive Supervision	280		37,229	
Total	381	26%	65,134	30%
<u>Medical Methods</u>				
Total	93	6%	12,365	6%
TOTAL N TREATED	1,462		215,765	

Table 4-2

Distribution of Treatment Interventions by Treatment Modality Classification

Juveniles

	N of Groups		N of Individuals	
<u>Resource Interventions</u>				
Financial Aid	--		---	
Job Training	30		2,865	
Job Placement	17		1,716	
Education	145		19,668	
Vocational Training	16		3,172	
Total	208	32%	27,421	39%
<u>Social Work Interventions</u>				
Specialized Supervision	16		472	
Non-Supervisory Assistance	22		2,044	
Non-Professional Group Counseling	13		384	
Contract Programming	6		177	
Total	57	9%	3,077	4%
<u>Psychotherapeutic Interventions</u>				
Individual Psychotherapeutic Assistance	21		1,070	
Group Therapy	15		4,010	
Behavior Modification	9		1,661	
Total	45	7%	6,741	9%
<u>Residential Interventions</u>				
Permissive Residential	133		10,915	
Non-Permissive Residential	49		2,705	
Special Prisons	46		4,147	
Total	228	35%	17,767	25%
<u>Administrative Interventions</u>				
Reduced Supervision	--		---	
Intensive Supervision	119		16,021	
Total	119	18%	16,021	23%
<u>Medical Methods</u>				
Total	--		---	
TOTAL N TREATED	657		71,027	

the social work strategies, which account for an additional 21%. Various forms of residential programs account for 17% of the treated groups and resource interventions account for an additional 22%. Medical and psychotherapeutic methods account for the remaining treated groups, comprising 6% and 5% of the total, respectively.

For juveniles (31% of whom received some form of innovative treatment), residential programs are most often reported in the literature and comprise 35% of the treated groups. Thirty-two percent of the treated juvenile groups received some form of resource intervention, and an additional 9% received social work assistance. Administrative interventions account for 18% of the juvenile groups that were treated, and the remaining 7% received some form of psychotherapeutic intervention.

Analytic Procedure¹

The purpose of our analysis was to assess the efficacy of each specific intervention as well as each general modality in order to discern trends in the effectiveness of innovative treatment methods. The analysis proceeded along lines similar to our analysis of the mandated alternatives, with the exception that the criminal justice location in which additional treatment was administered was taken into account in the regression equations that were computed. As was the case with the mandated alternatives, each intervention was analyzed in terms of its impact across the various outcome criteria used to measure recidivism. The equations that were computed take the main factors we found to be associated with variation in the reported rate of recidivism into

¹For a more detailed description of the procedures used in this study see Chapter 2.

account; length of time in follow-up; the decade and geographic location where the data were collected; and the location of the group within the correctional system.² While we were able to take these factors into account in isolating the variation uniquely attributable to each treatment method, we were unable to take the characteristics of the individuals who comprise the groups into account in the regression equations because they are not reported often enough in the literature. If the characteristics of individuals comprising the treated and non-treated groups are different, and if these differences are related to the probability of recidivism, then the differences we found in the rate of recidivism between treated and non-treated groups could be attributed to this fact as opposed to the intervention itself. However, in our analysis of available background data we found no evidence to suggest that the differential assignment of certain types of offenders to treatment confounds the interpretability of the differences observed in the rate of recidivism between treated and non-treated groups.³ Although we did find some differences between treated and non-treated groups in terms of their social and criminal histories, these differences were slight. Furthermore, where differences did exist, they are not consistent, at times suggesting that treated groups may have a tendency toward higher rates of recidivism, and on other occasions suggesting that treated groups may be comprised of individuals possessing characteristics commonly thought to be associated with lower rates of recidivism. But perhaps most importantly, we found that the characteristics commonly associated with higher rates of recidivism were only slightly related to the probability of

²Relevant portions of the equations have been abstracted and included in the text of this report. Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

³See Appendix H for details of our analysis of differences in composition between treated and non-treated groups.

recidivism: groups comprised of individuals with multiple convictions, coming from broken families, with less than a high school education, were only slightly more likely to recidivate than groups coming from backgrounds commonly thought to be more favorable.⁴ This evidence suggests that the small differences we found between treated and non-treated groups does not substantially effect the interpretation of our findings, which are presented on the pages that follow.⁵

⁴This issue of whether some offenders are more "at risk" than others is related to the issue of offender amenability. The issue of amenability is primarily concerned with whether or not certain sub-groups of offenders are particularly susceptible to treatment or can be matched to a specific treatment so that treatment effectiveness can be maximized.

The issue is complex for a number of reasons. First is the operationalization of the concept itself. Some theorists contend that the efficacy of programs is largely contingent on the match between the programs and the individuals who are being rehabilitated. Unfortunately, attempts to determine which offenders are amenable to what treatment(s) have had little success. A large part of the problem lies in the fact that if we could determine which offenders were amenable to treatment, we could also determine which treatments "work." The National Research Council's Panel on Rehabilitation concluded that the notion that some kinds of offenders could be treated under certain conditions (i.e. are more "amenable") has serious shortcomings in that being able to differentiate between amenable and non-amenable offenders implies a theory of criminal recidivism that has yet to be developed.

The second problem with amenability is its application. Even if it were possible to determine which offenders are amenable to what treatment, it is unlikely that correctional institutions would have the resources to provide for effective matching of individual offenders to individualized programs.

This does not imply that the concept of amenability is unimportant, but rather that until the concept can be adequately measured, no assumptions about which offenders are more amenable than others can be made. The possibility of both amenable and non-amenable offenders must be kept in mind in the assessment of this research.

⁵Because there is a slight relationship between the social and criminal histories of individuals and the inherent risk of recidivism, we have included this information about the groups in the text of the report.

RESOURCE INTERVENTIONS

The resources interventions for adults, including financial aid, vocational and job training, job placement and education, are designed to provide offenders with the skills and personal resources necessary to function productively within mainstream society. The theoretical justification for these interventions arises from the work of Merton (1937; 1968) and Cloward and Ohlin (1961), which suggests that crime is committed by individuals who are blocked from the opportunity structure and in turn align themselves with deviant subcultures. It is believed that by providing skills and resources to aid offenders in becoming more productive members of the larger social structure, they will no longer have the need to commit crime.

Evaluations of the impact of these interventions on recidivism have largely been inconsistent and inconclusive. Early studies on the impact of vocational and job training indicated that these treatments had little impact on the rate of recidivism (Matthews, 1970), but a more broad based evaluation of these programs concluded that vocational training could be effective if instituted properly (McDonnell, 1971). Job placement programs have frequently been evaluated as having a positive effect on the rate of recidivism (Killinger and Archer, 1974; National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972) with one program designed to provide education, vocational assessment and job placement for probationers reporting a recidivism rate of under 2 percent (Acquillano, 1972).

The impact of education on recidivism has generally been evaluated as small and not significant (Lipton, et al., 1975), although there is some indication that participants in these programs tend to develop better academic

skills. Financial aid has generally been evaluated as having the effect of lowering recidivism when given to certain kinds of offenders (Lenihan, 1977; Reinerman and Miller, 1973, 1975; Miller and Waldorf, 1973).

In many ways, our findings yield results similar to past evaluations. Groups receiving financial aid or job placement programs have consistently lower rates of recidivism. Job training and vocational training are associated with both lower and higher rates of recidivism depending on how recidivism is defined, and the location in which treatment was administered. Groups receiving education tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism. Under a number of conditions, however, there is sufficient inconsistency in the data to preclude any firm conclusion about the efficacy of this intervention.

It appears that for adults who have been incarcerated, providing support in the form of direct financial aid or assistance in finding gainful employment can be effective in reducing the rate of recidivism. However, as resources become less direct, the effect is less positive. A clear pattern emerges from the analysis of these interventions: education, with the goal of long-term remediation appears least promising of all the resource interventions; vocational training, which is more pragmatic and short-term oriented than educational rehabilitation, produces inconsistent results; job training, even more specific and immediate in its approaches, produces slightly inconsistent but generally favorable trends; and the direct provision of economic resources are most successful of all.

It should be recognized that skill development programs vary considerably with respect to the skills that are taught and the resources that are applied to the task. Job training may be more effective than vocational training and education because it requires fewer resources. The local economic environment in which these resources are applied also needs careful consideration.

Training offenders for vocations in which they are unlikely to find employment may serve to frustrate raised expectations and result in a reversion to criminal activity. Further investigation of resource interventions should focus on sorting out the complex interaction between skill development, program integrity and the local economic environment. It should be recognized, however, that any form of long-term skill development may not be a viable strategy. Rather, the focus of correctional intervention might better be placed on assisting offenders reintegrate into society through the provision of practical, short-term, concrete resources.

The details of our analysis of each specific resource treatment follow.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

A stipend similar to unemployment insurance is given to paroled offenders for periods varying from 6 to 24 weeks after release from prison, in order to ease financial strain during the transition back into the community.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving financial assistance are consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this intervention. Lower rates of re-arrest (B=-21.99), re-imprisonment for a technical offense (B=-14.05) and abscond (B=-10.04), are reported in the literature.

Specific Location Analysis: This intervention has been studied only among groups that have been imprisoned and released to special parole programs. Within this context, consistently lower rates of recidivism have been reported (B=-9.12).

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Available data indicate that groups receiving financial assistance tend to have a higher proportion of property offenders than adult groups not receiving this intervention.

Table 4-3

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations⁶

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE -- 28 Groups

	B	e	F ²
GENERAL EQUATION	-6.56	2.37	7.63*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	4.21	6.59	.41
Abscond	-10.04	3.83	6.86*
Re-Arrest	-21.99	5.91	13.86*
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-14.05	5.46	6.61*
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)			
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole			
Work Release			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-9.12	3.11	8.60*
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

⁶Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

JOB TRAINING

The purpose of this program is to provide offenders with marketable skills and work experience through on-the-job training, institutional work programs, pre-job training, and sheltered employment. The goals of job training are limited to teaching the basic skills related to job retention, such as cooperative work habits, rule adherence and deference to authority.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups receiving job training have yielded inconsistent results. There is considerable evidence to suggest that re-arrest rates and the rate of re-imprisonment for technical violations are lower for groups receiving this treatment (B=-22.33, B=-9.43, respectively). However, considerable variability exists around these averages. When recidivism is defined as abscond, groups receiving job training are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=7.54).

Specific Location Analysis: This treatment has been administered primarily to groups that have been imprisoned and subsequently released to standard parole, work study or halfway houses. The evidence indicates that groups receiving job training within the context of the halfway house have lower rates of recidivism than groups in this location not receiving this intervention. Insufficient evidence exists to determine the efficacy of this intervention when administered in other locations within the criminal justice system.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-4

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations⁷

JOB TRAINING -- 51 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	.04	1.77	.00
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	16.29	12.99	1.57
Abscond	7.54	2.25	11.20*
Re-Arrest	-22.33	10.54	4.49*
Re-Conviction	7.57	7.89	.94
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-9.43	5.27	3.21
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-1.22	3.69	.11
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	.22	4.33	.00
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	-10.44	10.26	1.04
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	4.45	3.64	1.49
Work Release	4.69	.10	1.31
Halfway House	-10.49	4.49	5.44*
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

⁷Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

JOB PLACEMENT

Job placement programs teach basic job search skills and provide leads for potential employment. Although the ultimate goal is to find employment for offenders, participation does not guarantee a job.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving job placement are associated with consistently lower rates of recidivism. This is primarily due to the consistently lower rates of re-arrest reported for groups receiving this intervention (B=-18.61).

Specific Location Analysis: Groups receiving job placement in the context of a halfway house are associated with much lower rates of recidivism (B=-30.18) than groups not receiving this assistance. However, groups receiving this treatment within the context of standard probation or parole programs have similar rates of recidivism to groups not receiving this treatment.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Most of the data for adults receiving job placement is insufficient, and where sufficient data exists for socio-economic status and race, no significant differences in background characteristics were found between adults assigned to this treatment and other groups of offenders in the criminal justice system.

Table 4-5

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations⁸

JOB PLACEMENT -- 37 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	-7.71	2.02	14.52*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	-7.17	6.12	1.37
Re-Arrest	-18.61	3.90	22.72*
Re-Conviction	3.11	5.55	.31
Imprisonment (technical offense)			
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-3.46	4.30	.65
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	2.29	4.63	.25
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-11.98	2.25	28.36 *
Work Release			
Halfway House	-30.18	5.03	36.00*
Early Release			
Parole Program	-.92	4.17	.05
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

⁸Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training programs are designed to provide offenders with a marketable skill such as automotive mechanics, carpentry and various machine shop trades.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups receiving vocational training have yielded inconsistent findings. Groups receiving this assistance tend to have higher rates of re-imprisonment for new convictions and higher rates of absconding, but consistently lower re-arrest rates. Other outcome criteria have also yielded inconsistent findings.

Specific Location Analysis: Vocational training has been studied only among groups that have been imprisoned and subsequently released to standard parole, halfway houses or work study programs. In each of these contexts, no consistent impact on the rate of recidivism has been reported.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Adult groups assigned to vocational training tend to have a much higher proportion of property offenders, multiple offenders and non-whites and have a somewhat lower average age. Insufficient data for analysis exists concerning broken families, education, class and narcotics history.

Table 4-6

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations⁹

VOCATIONAL TRAINING -- 140 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	.76	1.03	.54
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	6.36	3.34	3.62
Abscond	18.21	4.65	15.32*
Re-Arrest	-11.67	3.33	12.28*
Re-Conviction	14.85	9.71	2.34
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-.38	2.09	.03
Imprisonment (new conviction)	4.74	1.57	9.12*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	3.29	2.83	1.35
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	1.45	.92	2.49
Standard Parole	18.16	15.67	1.34
Work Release	-5.94	9.88	.36
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

⁹Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

EDUCATION

Education programs provide offenders with additional schooling in order to facilitate social and economic re-integration into society. The level of remediation varies from program to program, and includes remedial math and English courses, as well as high school equivalency and college level courses.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving education have consistently higher rates of re-imprisonment for either a new conviction or a technical violation or absconding (B=9.16, B=28.54, respectively). Other outcome criteria yield inconsistent results.

Specific Location Analysis: The impact of education has been studied only among adults who have been imprisoned and subsequently released to standard parole or work release programs. Groups receiving additional education within the context of work release programs are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=12.19). When administered to groups on parole, groups receiving education have comparable rates of recidivism to groups on parole not receiving this intervention.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Adult groups receiving education have many more first offenders than adult groups not receiving this treatment. In addition, they tend to be white, high school graduates, and come from a higher socio-economic status, and are less likely to have any narcotics history than groups receiving other forms of treatment.

Table 4-7

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁰

EDUCATION -- 77 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	1.89	1.47	1.66
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	3.05	3.28	.87
Abscond	28.54	4.67	37.27*
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-12.18	8.18	2.22
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-6.63	4.57	2.11
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	9.16	3.65	6.31*
INSTITUTION LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	.64	1.64	.15
Work Release	12.19	4.42	7.60*
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁰Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS

Social work strategies are based on the assumption that factors such as the social environment and peer group associations are the primary facilitators of criminal behavior (Mead, 1934; Sutherland and Cressey, 1975). The focus of social work intervention is to enrich the offender's environment in such a way as to facilitate non-criminal behavior. Professional and non-professional staff are assigned to offenders to help clarify their individual needs and motivate them to behave in socially acceptable ways. Non-supervisory assistance and specialized supervision are designed to foster a personal relationship between the offender and a probation/parole officer or a community volunteer. These programs frequently utilize counseling strategies as well as pragmatic efforts aimed at providing offenders with appropriate resources to facilitate re-integration into the community. Non-professional group counseling provides a forum for the development of interpersonal skills and relationships and problem solving techniques. Contract programming attempts to involve offenders directly in determining the terms of their release with the hope of teaching offenders to assume responsibility for their actions.

Prior studies of social work interventions have produced divergent findings. Reviewing a program in Lincoln, Nebraska, Ku, et al. (1975) report that the utilization of paraprofessionals in social work capacities facilitated lower rates of recidivism. Lewis, et al. (1974) and Cannon (1975) report somewhat lower rates of recidivism for offenders who were sponsored by a community member. Conversely, an evaluation by Kassebaum, Ward and Wilner (1971) suggests that group counseling has no impact on the rate of recidivism. Lipton, et al. (1975) concur with the Kassebaum evaluation, and note little impact of

casework interventions on the rate of recidivism when administered within an institutional or community setting.

To some extent, the data of this study reflect the inconsistencies cited above. Groups receiving non-professional group counseling and non-supervisory assistance report both higher and lower rates of recidivism, depending on how recidivism is defined and the context in which these interventions are administered. However, contract programming and specialized supervision yield optimistic outcomes: both these interventions are consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism for adult offenders. The trends also indicate that all social work interventions have a positive impact when administered to offenders who have been incarcerated, with the exception of non-professional group counseling which is ineffective in this context.

Given these findings, the use of social work strategies for offenders who have been incarcerated appears promising. Special considerations should be given to contract programming because of its low cost and high effectiveness, as well as to individualized problem solving assistance in the form of specialized supervision for offenders returning to society.

NON-PROFESSIONAL GROUP COUNSELING

This treatment employs the use of non-professionals as leaders in counseling groups. The dynamics of group interaction are utilized to facilitate change in offenders' attitudes and behavior as well as to aid in the development of interpersonal communication skills. The focus of the group may be problem-solving or insight oriented, although unlike group therapy, there is no emphasis on underlying subconscious motivation.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups that were administered non-professional group counseling have yielded inconsistent results. Groups administered this treatment have higher rates of failure and re-imprisonment for a technical violation or a new conviction (B=30.29, B=19.37, respectively), but lower re-arrest rates (B=-6.83). Therefore no firm judgment can be made about the efficacy of this program for adults.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups receiving non-professional group counseling within the context of standard parole are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=8.53). There is no significant difference in the rate of recidivism between groups receiving this treatment in the context of the group home and groups not receiving this treatment in this context. The effectiveness of non-professional group counseling has been studied too infrequently in the context of standard probation and special parole programs to draw any conclusion.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: We found that groups receiving non-professional group counseling tend to have a much higher proportion of property offenders, a somewhat lower proportion of multiple offenders, and were significantly younger in age than other groups in the criminal justice system.

Table 4-8

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹¹

NON-PROFESSIONAL GROUP COUNSELING -- 45 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	1.84	1.93	.90
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	30.29	9.40	10.39*
Abscond	5.04	4.06	1.54
Re-Arrest	-6.83	5.53	9.24*
Re-Conviction	7.40	5.51	1.80
Imprisonment (technical offense)	.89	5.58	.03
Imprisonment (new conviction)	8.58	5.53	2.41
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	19.37	5.59	11.99*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	-15.77	14.66	1.16
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	2.41	4.74	.26
Standard Parole	8.53	2.27	14.17*
Work Release			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	8.24	8.52	.93
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹¹Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION

Specialized supervision is designed to foster a personal relationship between the offender and a probation/parole officer or a community volunteer. This program frequently utilizes counseling strategies as well as pragmatic efforts aimed at providing offenders with appropriate resources to facilitate re-integration into the community. It is believed that becoming involved in a one to one relationship with a person who is concerned with his welfare the offender will change his attitudes and "unlearn" maladaptive behavioral patterns.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving specialized supervision tend to be associated with lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this intervention. This is primarily due to the consistently lower rates of failure (B=-42.00) and re-imprisonment for a technical offense (B=-6.60).

Specific Location Analysis: Specialized supervision has only been studied among adults who have been imprisoned. The program has been most frequently studied among adults released to parole programs. When administered in this context, groups receiving this treatment are associated with consistently lower rates of recidivism (B=-7.54). Specialized supervision has been studied too infrequently within the context of halfway houses and standard parole for any firm conclusion to be drawn about its efficacy under these conditions.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-9

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹²

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION -- 115 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	-3.06	1.28	5.72*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-42.00	15.41	7.43*
Abscond	-2.24	3.13	.51
Re-Arrest	-3.34	5.15	.42
Re-Conviction	-7.88	9.78	.65
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-6.60	2.54	6.75*
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-1.80	1.97	.83
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	1.69	12.68	.02
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-.24	10.29	.00
Work Release			
Halfway House	-16.07	15.74	1.04
Early Release			
Parole Program	-7.54	2.37	10.15*
Maximum Sentence	8.82	8.95	.97

*Significant at .05 level.

¹²Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

CONTRACT PROGRAMMING

This program utilizes a legally binding agreement negotiated between the offender and correctional authorities that specifies the conditions for release on parole. The contract is designed to meet individual offenders' needs and to foster a sense of responsibility through participation in the program's development and implementation.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving contract programming are associated with lower rates of recidivism. This is primarily due to the consistently lower reported rates of failure (B=-9.91) and the lower rates of re-imprisonment for technical violations (B=-26.42).

Specific Location Analysis: Contract programming has been studied only among adults who have been imprisoned and released to either halfway houses or standard parole supervision. Within the context of standard parole supervision, groups receiving this program are associated with consistently lower rates of recidivism when compared to groups on standard parole not receiving the program. When this intervention is administered within the context of a halfway house, groups receiving this treatment also tend to be associated with lower recidivism rates. However, there is too much variability around this average for this finding to be statistically stable.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists except for property offenders, race and age where no significant differences were found between those groups assigned to contract programming and other adult groups not receiving this treatment.

Table 4-10

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹³

CONTRACT PROGRAMMING -- 30 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	-11.54	2.25	26.36*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-9.91	4.96	3.99*
Abscond			
Re-Arrest	-6.19	8.75	.50
Re-Conviction	10.90	7.55	2.08
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-26.42	7.07	13.98*
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)			
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-12.75	2.72	21.95*
Work Release			
Halfway House	-9.13	5.06	3.25
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹³Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

NON-SUPERVISORY ASSISTANCE

Non-supervisory assistance programs utilize citizen volunteers to assist offenders in developing the skills and personal contacts needed for successful re-integration to the community. Volunteers may assist offenders in locating housing, obtaining employment and in providing the emotional support needed during the offender's transition to free society.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups receiving non-supervisory assistance have yielded inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined as re-arrest and imprisonment for a technical offense, groups receiving this treatment are associated with lower recidivism rates (B=-11.64, B=-10.04, respectively). However, when recidivism is measured as failure or abscond, groups receiving this treatment are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=13.31, B=11.09, respectively). Other outcome criteria, although not statistically stable, also yield inconsistent findings.

Specific Location Analysis: This program has been administered in a wide variety of settings within the criminal justice system. When administered in the context of standard probation, groups receiving non-supervisory assistance are associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism (B=13.71). There is a tendency for groups receiving this intervention on parole after imprisonment to have lower rates of recidivism than groups that have been imprisoned and have not received this intervention. However more research along these lines is necessary before any firm conclusion about this program's efficacy in the context of parole can be drawn.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-11

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁴

NON-SUPERVISORY ASSISTANCE -- 127 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	-2.78	1.15	.06
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	13.13	5.39	6.10*
Abscond	1.09	1.70	42.35*
Re-Arrest	-11.64	3.31	12.37*
Re-Conviction	-8.70	5.02	3.00
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-10.04	3.01	11.11*
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-4.52	2.68	2.86
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	2.87	3.05	.89
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	13.71	4.24	10.45*
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-2.89	1.85	2.45
Work Release	.66	5.20	.02
Halfway House	-5.70	3.06	3.47
Early Release			
Parole Program	-6.54	4.19	2.43
Maximum Sentence	-6.37	7.75	.67

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁴Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS

Psychotherapeutic interventions, including individual psychotherapy and group therapy are based on the assumption that offenders commit crime as a result of a psycho-emotional maladjustment. Many theories including Hogan (1973) and Kohlberg's (1964) theories of moral development, Mead's (1934) theory of shared meaning in groups, and Bandura and Walters' (1963) learning theory have contributed to this rationale. The utilization of individual and group therapy interventions is based on the premise that offenders will be able to change their antisocial behavior if they can explore the experiences, feelings and unconscious motivations behind their criminal acts within a therapeutic environment.

Prior evaluations of psychotherapeutic interventions have yielded inconsistent results. Lipton, et al. (1975) concluded that there was no conclusive evidence to support the efficacy of these techniques, and noted that when dealing with "non-amenable" offenders the result may be to raise the rate of recidivism. Others, however (Carney, 1971; Jew and Clannon, 1972; Jew, Kim and Mattocks, 1975), have concluded that psychotherapeutic interventions can be effective with certain kinds of offenders, under certain conditions.

Our findings lend no support to the notion that psychotherapeutic intervention is effective in lowering the rate of recidivism for adult offenders. Psychotherapy and group therapy are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism, regardless of how recidivism is defined and where the treatment was administered.

Given these findings, the programmatic use of analytically oriented psychotherapeutic techniques for adult offenders needs to be reassessed. Not

only are these program costly, but the evidence suggests they may be detrimental. Although it cannot be ascertained whether this effect is directly attributable to the therapy techniques per se or is a consequence of inadequate resources, lack of program integrity, or inaccurate theoretical assumptions, so little support exists for the efficacy of these programs, their continued use does not appear warranted.

INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

This strategy involves the development of a one to one relationship between an offender and a professional therapist. It is believed that within a therapeutic relationship the offender will be able to explore the experiences, feelings and subconscious motivations that are at the root of his antisocial behavior, and be encouraged to test more socially adaptive coping mechanisms. Unlike psychotherapy in a conventional setting, offenders have no input in the selection of a psychiatrist or psychologist.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving individual psychotherapeutic assistance are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. This is primarily due to the substantially higher reported rates of re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction (B=15.58).

Specific Location Analysis: Individual psychotherapy has only been studied among groups who have been imprisoned and subsequently released to standard parole supervision. These groups are associated with much higher rates of recidivism (B=17.17) than groups on standard parole that have not received this treatment.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-12

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁵

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE -- 33 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	18.95	2.33	66.16*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	8.47	8.04	1.11
Re-Arrest	30.96	15.31	4.09*
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)			
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	15.58	2.57	36.70*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	17.17	2.02	72.35*
Work Release			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁵Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

GROUP THERAPY

Group therapy, which includes group psychotherapy and small group interactions, utilizes the dynamics of the group to facilitate change in attitudes and behavior, as well as to foster the development of interaction skills. The group may utilize a psycho-social orientation or focus on practical problem solving.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving this form of therapy are associated with higher rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this intervention. Adult groups receiving group therapy have consistently higher rates of re-imprisonment for either technical violations or new convictions (B=7.36).

Specific Location Analysis: Group therapy has been studied only among groups that have been imprisoned and subsequently released to either standard parole or special parole programs. Although too few groups have been studied within the context of special parole programs to make a firm judgment about the efficacy of this treatment within this context, those groups in group therapy under standard parole supervision have consistently higher rates of recidivism compared to groups on parole not receiving this intervention (B=4.48).

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data for adults receiving group therapy exists, with the exception of race. It was found that groups receiving group therapy were far more likely to be white. However, since this characteristic is not related to the rate of recidivism for adults, one would not expect any difference between groups receiving group therapy and other groups in relation to the probability of recidivism based on differential assignment of offender types.

Table 4-13

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁶

GROUP THERAPY -- 50 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	4.64	1.80	6.65
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-6.34	5.06	1.57
Abscond	10.04	8.03	1.57
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	10.42	6.76	2.38
Imprisonment (new conviction)	3.87	4.61	.70
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	7.36	2.68	7.52*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	4.48	1.66	6.06
Work Release			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-1.96	6.71	.09
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERVENTIONS

The two administrative interventions for adults, intensive and reduced supervision, are based on opposing strategies and rationales. Reduced supervision, which involves a reduction in the number of contacts between probation/parole officers and offenders, or an increase in the number of offenders assigned to a supervision officer, is based on the belief that less supervision will not have a detrimental effect on the rate of criminal recidivism. The advantage of such a strategy is lowered cost of offender supervision. Conversely, intensive supervision increases the contact between probation/parole officers and offenders, and hence, raises the cost of supervision. Underlying this intervention is the belief that by providing more personal support and resources to offenders, the rate of recidivism will be reduced.

Prior studies of these strategies have reached differing conclusions. Lipton, et al. (1975) and Greenberg (1977) report that reducing caseload size has little overall impact on the rate of recidivism. In fact, Greenberg suggests that smaller caseloads are associated with higher levels of technical violations arising from closer supervision of offenders. Other evaluations (Jordan and Sasfy, 1974; Sasfy, 1975) suggest that reduced caseloads may be helpful in the reduction of criminal behavior, but the efficacy of such intervention is contingent upon how well offenders' needs are met by the increased supervision.

The data in this study provide little support for the effectiveness of reduced caseloads: adult groups receiving intensive supervision were associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism, except when administered in the context of special parole programs.

Reduced supervision yielded inconsistent results. Rates of recidivism were reported as being both higher and lower for groups receiving less supervision, depending on how recidivism was defined and the criminal justice system location in which the intervention was applied.

These findings point to several directions that evaluation of these interventions should take. Of special interest is the reduction in the rate of recidivism for offenders administered intensive supervision within the context of a parole program, which may mean that additional resources are necessary if intensive supervision is to be effective. The conflicting data regarding reduced supervision suggests further evaluation on a research by research basis, comparing the impact of this intervention on different outcome criteria.

Since no evidence exists to support the general efficacy of the interventions, their continued use should be carefully monitored.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

Intensive supervision is an administrative intervention that increases contact between probation/parole officers and offenders. By reducing the case-loads of probation/parole officers, it is believed that stronger relationships can be developed between the offender and his supervising officer, facilitating both greater security and increased sensitivity to offender needs.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving intensive supervision have consistently higher rates of failure and re-imprisonment for new convictions (B=11.66, B=5.33, respectively).

Specific Location Analysis: Intensive supervision has been studied among adults sentenced to probation, as well as those imprisoned and subsequently released to standard parole supervision or special parole programs. Groups receiving intensive supervision on either standard parole or probation are associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism (B=14.13, B=4.56, respectively), when compared to groups in these locations not receiving this intervention. However, when administered within the context of special parole programs, groups receiving intensive supervision have consistently lower rates of recidivism (B=-8.31).

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Adult groups receiving intensive supervision tend to be property offenders, with a low proportion of multiple offenders. With respect to social background, these groups tend to come from a slightly higher social class and are also slightly younger.

Table 4-14

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁷

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION -- 283 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	3.92	.79	24.43*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	11.66	4.13	7.98*
Abscond			
Re-Arrest	2.12	1.77	1.14
Re-Conviction	.62	2.41	.07
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.13	2.02	1.11
Imprisonment (new conviction)	5.33	1.37	15.13*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-1.92	5.76	.11
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	4.56	1.18	15.02*
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	14.13	3.44	16.92*
Work Release			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-8.31	2.55	10.63*
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁷Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

REDUCED SUPERVISION

Reduced supervision is an administrative decision to decrease the amount of contact that the supervising officer has with some offenders, thereby allowing for greater contact with others. Supervising officers assess offenders in their caseload and make a determination concerning which offenders are least likely to recidivate. Offenders deemed less at risk are required to report to their correctional officers less frequently than offenders under standard supervision.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups receiving reduced supervision have yielded inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined as re-arrest, groups receiving reduced supervision have lower rates of recidivism (B=-17.01). However, when recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for a new conviction, groups receiving this intervention have consistently higher rates of recidivism (B=9.82).

Specific Location Analysis: Reduced supervision has been studied among groups sentenced to both probation and imprisonment and subsequently released to standard parole, work study or special parole programs. Groups receiving reduced supervision on standard parole are associated with higher rates of recidivism when compared to groups receiving standard parole supervision (B=5.55). When administered within the context of a parole program, reduced supervision has little or no impact on the rate of recidivism. Widely divergent findings are reported when this intervention is given to adults on work study programs.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-15

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁸

REDUCED SUPERVISION -- 101 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	5.25	1.21	18.76*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	-3.15	4.67	.46
Re-Arrest	-17.01	4.85	12.32*
Re-Conviction	-7.40	6.59	1.26
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-.99	2.06	.23
Imprisonment (new conviction)	9.82	1.20	66.57*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)			
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	-4.67	4.62	1.03
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	5.55	1.35	16.82*
Work Release	-8.61	8.39	1.05
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-.64	3.46	.03
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁸Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Residential programs are multifaceted treatment oriented strategies that are administered within the context of group homes, halfway houses, training schools and special treatment oriented prisons. Many programs offer comprehensive diagnostic services, education and vocational training as well as follow-up and after care services. Although all residential programs are designed to treat the offender in a comprehensive fashion, the specifics of each program vary depending on the underlying philosophy of the facility. Non-permissive residential programs focus on strict discipline; permissive residential programs address individual offender needs; special prisons provide a therapeutic environment in a secure institutional setting.

Insofar as residential programs are designed to reduce the rate of recidivism, they have not been successful. Groups incarcerated in special treatment oriented prisons are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. This is true whether the group had been sent to the facility for short-term diagnostic services and then released to probation supervision, or whether the group was incarcerated and subsequently released to parole supervision.

Groups assigned to non-secure residential facilities in the community are associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism, depending on how recidivism is defined. For example, groups in permissive and non-permissive programs have higher rates of technical violations but tend to have lower rates of re-arrest.

Given these findings, the use of residential facilities for adults as presently constituted should be re-assessed. This assessment should focus on

such issues as the impact of placing offenders in close proximity to one another, the high rate of staff turnover and the nature and extent of resources provided for these facilities.

SPECIAL PRISONS

Special prisons are designed to provide specialized treatment for offenders in a secure setting. The services that are provided varies among institutions, but generally include education and vocational training, intensive counseling and systematic follow-up.

Overall Impact: Groups incarcerated in special treatment oriented prisons are associated with higher rates of recidivism than groups incarcerated in standard facilities and subsequently released to parole supervision. Studies have reported higher rates of abscond, re-conviction for new offenses and re-imprisonment for new convictions (B=14.06, B=11.79, B=13.24, respectively). Other outcome criteria produce little difference in the rate of recidivism between groups incarcerated in treatment oriented prisons and those in other types of facilities.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups in special prisons have only been studied while under standard parole, and within this context, these groups are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=7.42) when compared to groups on standard parole that received no additional treatment.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Adults assigned to special prisons tend to have a somewhat lower proportion of multiple offenders. Differences also exist for race, age, broken families and education. Adults assigned to special prison tended to be white, somewhat younger, to have a higher proportion of persons from broken families, and are less educated than adults in other forms of treatment.

Table 4-16

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations¹⁹

SPECIAL TREATMENT ORIENTED PRISON -- 91 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	6.23	1.28	23.84
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-2.78	6.57	.18
Abscond	14.06	2.15	42.69*
Re-Arrest	3.79	2.96	1.64
Re-Conviction	11.79	4.41	7.15*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-8.23	6.66	1.52
Imprisonment (new conviction)	13.24	1.96	45.55*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-2.27	4.20	.29
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	7.42	1.15	41.41*
Work Release			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

¹⁹Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Permissive residential programs are offered within the context of group homes, halfway houses and other non-secure residential facilities. Programs emphasize the matching of services to individual offender needs. These programs are based on the philosophy that a non-punitive environment promotes less aggression and greater cooperation; discipline in these facilities is lax; little attempt is made to directly control offender behavior.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups in permissive residential programs produce inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined either as failure or abscond, groups in permissive programs tend to have higher rates of recidivism (B=14.31, B=14.17, respectively). However, when recidivism is measured as imprisonment for a technical violation, groups residing in permissive facilities are associated with lower rates of recidivism (B=-10.87). Other outcome criteria, while not statistically stable, also yield inconsistent findings.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups assigned to permissive group homes and halfway houses have comparable rates of recidivism to groups placed in other types of community residential facilities. Offenders in work release programs residing in permissive residential facilities tend to have lower rates of recidivism. However, there is considerable variability in the findings reported thus far. There is no significant difference in the rate of recidivism between groups in these programs that were followed on standard parole and groups on parole that were followed while incarcerated in non-residential facilities.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Adults assigned to permissive residential treatment tend to have a much higher proportion of both high school graduates and individuals coming from broken families than adults assigned to other locations.

Table 4-17

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁰

PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES -- 125 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	4.26	1.24	11.85*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	14.31	5.53	6.69*
Abscond	14.17	1.79	62.76*
Re-Arrest	-7.23	4.83	2.23
Re-Conviction	6.01	5.51	1.19
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-10.87	3.30	10.85*
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-3.93	3.56	1.22
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-4.06	2.85	2.03
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	4.36	4.81	.82
Standard Parole	3.15	2.37	1.76
Work Release	-6.51	5.44	1.43
Halfway House	.16	2.81	.00
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁰Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

NON-PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Non-permissive residential programs are offered within the context of group homes, halfway houses, and other non-secure residential facilities. The philosophy behind these programs is to teach offenders to take responsibility for their actions: discipline is strict, rules are explicit, and offender behavior is carefully monitored.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups in non-permissive residential programs have yielded inconsistent results, although the trend is towards higher rates of recidivism for groups in these programs. When recidivism is defined as abscond, groups in non-permissive programs have higher rates of recidivism (B=5.12). With the exception of re-imprisonment for a technical violation, all other outcome criteria are also associated with higher rates of recidivism, although these findings are not statistically stable.

Specific Location Analysis: No stable differences or consistent trends were found between groups in non-permissive residential facilities and those receiving other forms of intervention. Groups assigned to group homes and halfway houses that utilized non-permissive programs had similar outcomes to groups in these facilities that did not have non-permissive programs. There is no significant difference in the rate of recidivism between groups in these programs that were followed on standard parole and groups on parole that were incarcerated in non-residential facilities. Groups in non-permissive residential facilities that are concurrently in work release programs tend to have lower rates of recidivism, however, groups in these facilities on parole programs tend to have higher rates. However, neither of these findings are statistically stable.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-18

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²¹

NON-PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES -- 61 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	4.90	1.69	8.43*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	9.51	9.85	.93
Abscond	5.12	2.06	6.20*
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-5.76	3.08	3.50
Imprisonment (new conviction)	6.39	4.16	2.36
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	10.91	5.82	3.51
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	7.61	5.78	1.74
Standard Parole	-1.18	3.10	.00
Work Release	-12.51	8.70	2.06
Halfway House	-2.76	3.68	.56
Early Release			
Parole Program	16.08	8.48	3.59
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²¹Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

MEDICAL METHODS

This treatment strategy offers assistance to offenders who have problems that can be treated medically. Medical methods include a variety of strategies including drug therapy, antabuse therapy and plastic surgery, and therefore the efficacy of this modality is difficult to assess as a whole.

Lipton, et al. (1975) report that only when medical methods are combined with other forms of intervention can some reduction in the rate of recidivism be noted. The data of this study suggest that the impact of medical treatment varies depending upon the way recidivism is defined and the location in which treatment is administered. Care should be taken in the interpretation of these findings because of the wide variety of methods included in this treatment modality.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups receiving medical treatment including the drug therapies yield inconsistent findings. Groups receiving these treatments have higher rates of failure and re-imprisonment for either a new conviction or technical violations (B=11.43, B=12.25, respectively). However, when recidivism is defined as re-conviction for a new offense, groups receiving medical methods have consistently lower rates of recidivism (B=-11.31).

Specific Location Analysis: Medical methods have been studied among groups sentenced to both probation and imprisonment. When administered to groups on probation, this treatment appears to have little impact on the rate of recidivism. When administered to groups that have been imprisoned and subsequently released to standard parole, medical methods are associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism (B=13.76). Within the context of special

parole programs, medical methods appear to have little or no impact. In half-way houses, the impact appears slightly positive, but with wide variability in the outcome. Groups that served their maximum sentences and received medical treatment have been studied too infrequently for any conclusion about the efficacy of this treatment for these offenders to be made.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Adults receiving medical treatment tended to have a much lower proportion of property offenders and a much higher proportion of individuals with some narcotics history. Insufficient data exists for multiple offense, race, broken families and education, and no significant differences were found regarding age and socio-economic status.

Table 4-19
Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²²

MEDICAL METHODS -- 105 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	8.50	1.21	49.22*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	11.43	2.75	17.32*
Abscond	2.51	3.10	.65
Re-Arrest	6.86	4.76	2.08
Re-Conviction	-11.31	3.22	12.30*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-5.74	8.21	.49
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	12.25	4.64	6.98*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	-.10	2.36	.00
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	13.76	1.91	51.80*
Work Release			
Halfway House	2.38	13.53	.03
Early Release			
Parole Program	3.29	3.27	1.01
Maximum Sentence	-5.53	11.63	.23

*Significant at .05 level.

²²Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 63 to 81.

ANALYSIS OF INNOVATIVE INTERVENTIONS FOR JUVENILES

RESOURCE INTERVENTIONS

The resource interventions, including vocational and job training, job placement and education, are designed to provide offenders with the necessary skills and resources to function adequately within mainstream society. The theoretical justification for these interventions arises from the work of sociologists such as Merton (1937, 1968) and Cloward and Ohlin (1961), who claim that crime is committed by those who are blocked from the opportunity structure. By providing skills and resources to aid offenders in becoming productive members of the larger society it is believed they will no longer have the need to commit crime.

Lipton, et al. (1975) suggest that vocational training programs for juveniles may have some effect on lowering the recidivism rate, particularly when offenders are provided with a readily marketable skill. Other studies indicate that job training and vocational training have no direct impact on recidivism, but do improve employability. The lack of strong success for these programs is often attributed to improper implementation (Ohlin, Miller and Coates, 1977). The data concerning the efficacy of education for juveniles is also mixed. The Providence Educational Center in St. Louis found that education was associated with lower rates of recidivism for juvenile offenders. Other studies (California Youth Authority, 1974; Lipton, et al., 1975) found that although education raised skill level, it had no impact on the rate of recidivism.

Overall, our findings do not provide evidence for the efficacy of resource interventions for juvenile offenders. With the exception of job

training, which is consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism, none of the other resource strategies appear to have a strong impact on the rate of recidivism. Groups receiving education are associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism, depending on the outcome criterion used, although there is some indication that additional educational resources may be effective when administered within the context of work/study programs. Vocational training also yields inconsistent results; the variability of the findings precludes any firm conclusion about the efficacy of this intervention at the present time. There is some indication that juvenile groups in job placement programs are associated with higher rates of recidivism, but there is insufficient data upon which to draw any firm conclusion about the impact of this intervention for juvenile offenders.

In lieu of these findings, a careful re-assessment of the strength and integrity of the resource interventions is recommended. Skill development programs vary enormously with respect to the skills that are taught and the resources that are applied to the task. Job training may be more effective than vocational training and education because of the more limited scope of the program. The economic environment in which these resources are applied also needs to be taken into account. Training juveniles for jobs or vocations that do not exist may serve to frustrate raised expectations resulting in a reversion to criminal activity. Placing juvenile offenders in job placement programs when there are no jobs or when the only available jobs are menial in nature may have the same effect. Further investigation of resource interventions should focus on sorting out the complex interaction between skill development, program integrity and the local economic environment.

JOB TRAINING

The purpose of this program is to provide offenders with marketable skills and work experience through on-the-job training, institutional work programs, pre-job training and sheltered employment. The goals of job training are limited to teaching the basic skills related to job retention such as cooperative work habits, rule adherence and deference to authority.

Overall Impact: Juvenile groups in job training programs are consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism compared to groups not receiving this resource. Studies of groups in this program report much lower rates of re-arrest ($B=-13.24$). Other outcome criteria are also associated with lower rates of recidivism, but considerable variability around these estimates exists.

Specific Location Analysis: Job training has been studied among groups on standard probation, in group homes, as well as on standard parole and in special parole programs. When administered within the context of standard probation supervision, groups receiving job training are associated with consistently lower rates of recidivism ($B=-16.82$). Within the context of the group home, however, groups receiving this resource tend to have higher recidivism rates. However, considerable variation exists around this tendency.

Groups receiving job training within the context of special parole programs tend to be associated with lower rates of recidivism, although there is considerable variability around this estimate. When administered to groups on standard parole no impact can be attributed to this intervention because of the extent to which the program has produced variable results.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Juvenile groups given this treatment tend to have a much higher proportion of non-whites and were slightly older than the juvenile sample in general. Insufficient data exists for all other background characteristics to further evaluate differential assignments to this treatment.

Table 4-20

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²³

JOB TRAINING -- 30 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	-9.51	3.47	7.50*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-10.73	15.96	.45
Abscond	1.43	11.58	.01
Re-Arrest	-13.24	4.72	7.87*
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-8.14	9.91	.68
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-1.80	13.25	.02
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-23.76	17.64	1.81
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	-16.82	4.86	11.94*
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	7.69	10.08	.58
Standard Parole	3.09	9.31	.11
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-13.82	7.36	3.53
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²³Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

JOB PLACEMENT

Job placement programs teach basic job search skills and provide leads for potential employment. Although the ultimate goal is to find employment for offenders, participation does not guarantee a job.

Overall Impact: Juvenile groups in job placement programs tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism. When re-conviction for a new offense is used as the outcome criterion, groups in these programs tend to recidivate more often than those not receiving this resource. However, there is so much variability around this tendency that no firm judgment can be made about the efficacy of this resource for juveniles.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups in job placement programs have been studied within the context of the group home as well as in special parole programs. While in both instances groups receiving this intervention tend to have higher rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this resource, too much variability exists and too few studies have been reported to make any firm judgment about the impact of this resource for juveniles.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-21

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁴

JOB PLACEMENT -- 17 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	15.63	4.84	10.43*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond			
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction	11.13	10.02	1.23
Imprisonment (technical offense)			
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-1.28	13.13	.01
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	11.13	10.02	1.23
Standard Parole			
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	3.95	11.39	.12
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁴Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training programs are designed to provide offenders with a marketable skill such as automotive mechanics, carpentry and various machine shop trades.

Overall Impact: Studies of juveniles receiving vocational training report inconsistent findings. The rates of re-conviction and re-imprisonment for a technical violation tend to be lower among groups receiving this form of intervention. However, re-imprisonment for either a new conviction or a technical violation tend to be higher. Substantial variability exists around all of these estimates.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups receiving this intervention have been studied on both standard probation and standard parole. In both instances, the variability of reported findings precludes any firm conclusion about the efficacy of this form of intervention for juveniles.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-22

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁵

VOCATIONAL TRAINING -- 16 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	5.58	4.44	1.58
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond			
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction	-20.79	10.75	3.74
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-12.90	9.53	1.83
Imprisonment (new conviction)	5.59	6.00	.87
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	10.64	6.58	2.61
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	12.83	7.66	2.88
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-2.89	5.78	.25
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁵Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

EDUCATION

Educational programs provide offenders with additional schooling in order to facilitate social and economic re-integration into society. The level of remediation varies from program to program and includes remedial math and English courses as well as high school equivalency and college level courses.

Overall Impact: Studies of juvenile groups receiving educational assistance report inconsistent findings. When recidivism is defined as failure, the data indicate that groups receiving education are associated with lower rates of recidivism (B=-15.33). However, when recidivism is defined as imprisonment for a technical offense, groups receiving education have higher rates (B=16.87). Other outcome criteria also produce inconsistent results.

Specific Location Analysis: This intervention has been studied among groups on both probation and parole. Groups receiving education on both standard probation and within the context of a group home, are associated with slightly higher rates of recidivism than their non-treated counterparts. However, there is substantial variability around these estimates and no firm judgment regarding the efficacy of education under these conditions can be made.

Groups receiving education on standard parole supervision tend to have lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this resource, but the variation around this tendency is so high that no conclusion can be drawn from the experience reported thus far.

Groups in work study programs that receive additional educational resources are consistently associated with lower rates of recidivism. This finding is especially significant as groups on work study generally have lower rates of recidivism overall, suggesting that additional educational resources can further enhance an already positive situation.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Juvenile groups given education as a form of treatment generally tend to have a much higher proportion of high school graduates than the juvenile sample in general. Either insufficient data or no significant difference was found for all other background characteristics.

Table 4-23

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁶

EDUCATION -- 145 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	.61	2.20	.08
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-15.33	7.78	3.88*
Abscond	-2.34	5.28	.20
Re-Arrest	-1.12	4.87	.05
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	16.87	5.31	10.09*
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-15.91	8.40	3.59
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	2.09	5.07	.17
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	4.04	6.68	.37
Standard Parole	-6.43	7.37	.76
Work Study	-13.41	5.07	6.99*
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁶Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS

Social work interventions are based on the assumption that social resources and peer groups are the primary facilitators of criminal behavior. The objective of social work intervention is to help offenders use their personal and social resources in such a way as to facilitate re-integration to the community. Non-supervisory assistance and specialized supervision are designed to foster a personal relationship between the offender and a parole/probation officer or a community volunteer. These programs often include individual counseling, as well as pragmatic efforts aimed at providing offenders with appropriate resources to help solve the problems they encounter. Non-professional group counseling provides a forum for the development of interpersonal skills and relationships and problem solving techniques. Contract programming attempts to involve an offender directly in determining the terms of release in the hopes of teaching him or her to assume responsibility for their actions.

Historically, studies of social work strategies for juveniles have yielded inconsistent results. In an overall review of studies utilizing casework, Romig (1980) concluded that "casework was not effective in the rehabilitation of delinquent youth." In a study of Guided Group Interaction conducted by McCord (1973) no overall differences were found between juveniles receiving this treatment and juveniles who did not, although when juveniles were re-convicted, the new crimes tended to be less serious. There is some indication that comprehensive programs aimed at meeting a host of offenders' needs, may have some beneficial impact on the rate of recidivism (Higgins, 1974; Baker, et al., 1976).

The model of utilizing non-professionals and ex-offenders in the supervision of offenders has also been reported as having promising results. A number of evaluations suggest that at the very least, the utilization of paraprofessionals is no more likely to produce higher rates of recidivism than the use of professional casework personnel (Beless, Rest and Pilcher, 1973; Scott and Bennett, 1973; Scott, 1975).

The findings of the present study indicate that overall, the social work strategies have not been effective in lowering the rate of recidivism. Groups receiving specialized supervision, non-professional group counseling, and contract programming tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism than juvenile groups not receiving these interventions. Non-supervisory assistance is the only social work intervention that appears to yield any positive results. When administered within the context of standard parole, juvenile groups receiving this assistance were associated with lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving such aid. There is also some indication that non-supervisory assistance may be helpful for juvenile groups on standard probation and in group homes. However, when administered to juveniles within the context of shock probation, groups receiving non-supervisory assistance tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism than groups within this context that did not receive this assistance. This findings is especially important because this intervention produces negative results in a context that is generally favorable.

Given these findings, the social work interventions presently in use for juvenile offenders should be re-assessed. This is particularly true for those administered to juveniles sentenced to probation, as no positive impact of social work strategies has been reported in this context. Further evaluation of these interventions should focus on the differential impact on juveniles who have been incarcerated and those on probation.

NON-PROFESSIONAL GROUP COUNSELING

This treatment employs the use of non-professionals as leaders in counseling groups. The dynamics of group interaction are utilized to facilitate change in offenders' attitudes and behavior as well as to aid in the development of interpersonal communication skills. The focus of the group may be problem solving or insight oriented, although unlike group therapy, there is no emphasis on underlying subconscious or unconscious motivation.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving non-professional group counseling are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. When either re-imprisonment for a technical violation or abscond is used as the outcome criterion, groups receiving this form of counseling are reported as having higher rates of recidivism (B=11.32, B=18.50, respectively).

Specific Location Analysis: Studies of groups receiving non-professional group counseling have been reported only for groups on standard parole supervision. When administered to juveniles within this context, groups receiving non-professional group counseling tend to be associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=13.41).

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-24

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁷

NON-PROFESSIONAL GROUP COUNSELING -- 13 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	16.02	5.12	9.78*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	18.50	6.71	7.59*
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	11.32	5.57	4.12*
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)			
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	13.41	4.19	5.82*
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁷Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

CONTINUED

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SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION

Specialized supervision is designed to foster a personal relationship between the offender and a probation/parole officer or a community volunteer. This program frequently utilizes counseling strategies as well as pragmatic efforts aimed at providing offenders with appropriate resources to facilitate re-integration into the community. It is believed that becoming involved in a one to one relationship with a person who is concerned with his welfare the offender will change his attitudes and "unlearn" maladaptive behavioral patterns.

Overall Impact: Juvenile groups receiving specialized supervision are associated with consistently higher rates of recidivism. When recidivism is measured as abscond, groups receiving this assistance have much higher rates of recidivism (B=24.63) than groups not receiving this treatment. When either re-arrest or re-imprisonment for a technical violation is used as the outcome criterion, juveniles receiving specialized supervision also have higher rates of recidivism although in both of these instances there is substantial variation around the average.

Specific Location Analysis: Specialized supervision has been reported only for groups on standard probation. When administered within the context of standard probation, groups receiving this intervention are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=15.55) than juveniles receiving standard probation supervision.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-25

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁸

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION -- 16 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	17.33	4.48	14.97*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	24.63	6.73	13.40*
Re-Arrest	2.71	7.12	.15
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	8.52	8.11	.31
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)			
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	15.55	4.01	15.06*
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole			
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁸Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

CONTRACT PROGRAMMING

This treatment utilizes a legally binding agreement negotiated between the offender and correctional authorities that specifies the conditions for release on parole. The contract is designed to meet individual offenders' needs and to foster a sense of responsibility through participation in the program's development and implementation.

Overall Impact: Only six juvenile groups have been reported as having received contract programming. These groups report consistently higher rates of re-imprisonment for a technical violation (B=14.56).

Specific Location Analysis: The effect of contract programming has been reported for juveniles only within the context of the group home, where the average rate of recidivism for those receiving this intervention is consistently higher (B=39.18) than other groups in this context not receiving this intervention.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-26

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations²⁹

CONTRACT PROGRAMMING -- 6 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	14.14	7.50	3.55
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond			
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	14.56	7.58	3.57
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)			
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	39.18	14.31	7.50*
Standard Parole			
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

²⁹Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

NON-SUPERVISORY ASSISTANCE

Non-supervisory assistance programs utilize citizen volunteers to assist offenders in developing the skills and personal contacts needed for successful re-integration into the community. Volunteers may assist offenders in locating housing, obtaining employment and in providing the emotional support needed during the offender's transition to free society.

Overall Impact: Studies of juvenile groups receiving non-supervisory assistance have yielded inconsistent findings. When recidivism is defined as abscond, groups receiving this intervention are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=16.91). However, when recidivism is measured as re-imprisonment for a technical violation or re-conviction for a new offense, groups receiving this intervention are associated with lower rates of recidivism (B=-25.26, B=-26.37, respectively).

Specific Location Analysis: Non-supervisory assistance has been reported for groups on both standard probation and its alternatives as well as for groups on standard parole. When administered to juveniles on shock probation, this form of assistance is associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=28.44). This finding is particularly significant in lieu of the fact that groups receiving shock probation tend to be associated with much lower rates of recidivism than groups assigned to standard probation. The tendency is similar for groups receiving this intervention on standard probation or within the context of a group home, although insufficient research has been conducted to draw firm conclusions about the efficacy of this treatment in these contexts.

When administered to juvenile groups on standard parole, this intervention is associated with lower rates of recidivism (B=-24.76), suggesting that this assistance may be beneficial for juveniles who have experience incarceration in a secure facility.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-27

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³⁰

NON-SUPERVISORY ASSISTANCE -- 22 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	12.41	3.81	10.59*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	25.94	19.86	1.71
Abscond	16.91	8.01	4.47*
Re-Arrest	-2.04	12.71	.03
Re-Conviction	-26.37	8.36	9.94*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-25.26	9.82	6.62*
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-16.84	10.19	2.73
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	3.16	5.13	.38
Shock	28.44	6.74	17.80*
Group Home, PPC	22.28	19.14	1.36
Standard Parole	-24.76	9.02	7.53*
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³⁰Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS

Psychotherapeutic interventions, including individual psychotherapy, group therapy and behavior modification are based on the assumption that offenders suffer from emotional or psychological maladaptation. Many theories including Hogan (1973) and Kohlberg's (1964) theories of moral development, Mead's (1934) theory of shared meaning in groups, Bandura and Walter's (1963) learning theory, and Skinner's (1968) theory of behavior modification have contributed to this rationale. The programmatic application of individual and group therapy interventions to offenders is based on the premise that offenders will be able to modify their antisocial behavior if they can explore the experience, feelings and unconscious motivations behind their criminal acts within a therapeutic environment. Behavior modification differs from these approaches in that it focuses on changing the behavior without exploring the underlying motivations at its root.

Evaluations of the psychotherapeutic interventions for juveniles have provided little consistent evidence for the efficacy of these interventions. Lipton, et al. (1975) found that individual psychotherapy did not have a consistent effect on the rate of recidivism, but pointed out that programmatically oriented psychotherapy was more effective than a psychoanalytic approach. In addition, both Lipton, et al. and Mohron suggest that exposing non-amenable offenders to psychotherapy may have the unanticipated effect of raising the rate of recidivism. Lipton, et al. also suggest that group therapy for juvenile offenders is no more effective in lowering the rate of recidivism than standard institutional intervention.

There is some evidence, however, that behavior modification techniques may be effective in lowering the rate of recidivism for juvenile offenders (Jessness and Derisi, 1972; Cohen and Filipczak, 1971).

Our findings are relatively consistent with those mentioned above. We found no evidence to support the efficacy of individual psychotherapeutic assistance for juveniles. In fact, juvenile groups receiving psychotherapy were consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism, supporting the notion that this intervention may be harmful under certain conditions. The data on groups in group therapy is insufficient to draw any conclusion about this program's efficacy for juveniles, but the data that does exist suggest that group therapy has an inconsistent impact on the rate of recidivism. Although we have little stable data on the effect of behavior modification for juveniles, the data that does exist suggest that juvenile groups receiving this treatment are associated with lower rates of recidivism than groups not receiving this treatment.

Given these findings, the programmatic use of analytically oriented psychotherapeutic techniques with adjudicated youth does not appear to be an effective method of reducing the rate of recidivism. These programs are costly and there is evidence to suggest they may be detrimental. Although it cannot be ascertained whether this effect is directly attributable to the therapy techniques per se, or is an indirect consequence of inadequate resources, lack of program integrity, or inaccurate theoretical assumptions, so little support exists for the efficacy of these programs that continued use does not appear warranted.

Behavior modification deserves continued research and evaluation. The short-term emphasis on specific behavioral changes appears to be a more reasonable goal than the long-term psychological rehabilitation of offenders.

INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

This strategy involves the development of a one to one relationship between the offender and a professional therapist. It is believed that within a therapeutic relationship an offender will be able to explore the experiences, feelings and subconscious motivations that are at the root of his antisocial behavior and be encouraged to test more socially adaptive coping mechanisms. Unlike psychotherapy in a conventional setting, offenders have no input in the selection of a psychiatrist or psychologist.

Overall Impact: Groups receiving individual psychotherapeutic assistance are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. For the three outcome criteria reported in the literature (abscond, re-imprisonment for a technical violation, re-imprisonment for either a new conviction or a technical violation), groups receiving individual psychotherapy yield higher recidivism rates. Although there is variation around these averages, the trend for each definition is towards higher rates for juvenile groups receiving this intervention.

Specific Location Analysis: Psychotherapy has been studied for juvenile groups on standard probation and in group homes as well as for groups on standard parole supervision. Groups on standard probation receiving psychotherapy are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=19.99). This trend is similar for groups receiving this intervention on standard parole or within the context of a group home. However, too much variation exists around the reported recidivism rate for groups in the latter locations to draw any firm conclusions about its efficacy under these conditions.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-28

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³¹

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE -- 21 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	14.79	3.89	14.45*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	8.77	5.99	2.14
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	12.79	8.11	2.49
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	5.41	6.02	.81
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	19.99	8.98	4.96*
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	21.92	13.58	2.61
Standard Parole	8.22	5.07	2.62
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³¹Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

GROUP THERAPY

Group therapy, which includes group psychotherapy and small group interaction, utilizes the dynamic of the group to facilitate change in attitudes and behavior as well as to foster the development of interaction skills. The group may utilize a psycho-social orientation or focus on practical problem solving.

Overall Impact: Studies of juvenile groups in group therapy report inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, there is a tendency for groups receiving this treatment to be associated with lower rates of recidivism. When outcome is defined as re-imprisonment for a technical offense or as abscond, groups receiving this treatment tend to have higher rates of recidivism. There is substantial variability around all these tendencies and no conclusive judgment about group therapy can be made.

Specific Location Analysis: The effects of group therapy have been reported for juveniles in group homes and for groups that have been incarcerated and subsequently released to standard parole supervision. Groups administered group therapy within the context of standard parole tend to have slightly lower rates of recidivism. However, the variability around this average is large and thus no impact can be attributed to this treatment.

Groups receiving group therapy in the context of a group home are associated with higher rates of recidivism than groups in group homes not receiving this treatment. Again, however, wide variation exists around the rate of recidivism precluding any conclusion about the efficacy of this treatment for juveniles.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-29

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³²

GROUP THERAPY -- 15 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	.11	4.59	.00
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond	5.50	11.48	.23
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	9.25	4.79	3.73
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-17.08	11.76	2.11
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	14.82	11.30	1.72
Standard Parole	-3.05	5.71	.29
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³²Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

Behavior modification utilizes positive and negative rewards to reinforce appropriate behavior while discouraging maladaptive tendencies. The specific details of behavior modification programs vary considerably, however, they all share the underlying premise that socially desirable behavior can be learned through positive reinforcement. For example, in "token economies," offenders earn or lose "points" that can be translated into the "purchase" of items or privileges based on the extent to which they adhere to institutional rules.

Overall Impact: Too few studies of juvenile groups receiving behavior modification have been reported in the literature to draw any firm conclusion about the efficacy of this intervention. From the information that has been reported thus far, behavior modification is generally associated with lower rates of recidivism. When recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction, groups receiving behavior modification are associated with substantially lower rates of recidivism (B=-26.45). However, there is considerable variation around this average.

Specific Location Analysis: Studies of behavior modification have been reported for juvenile groups on standard parole as well as on special parole programs. In both of these locations, groups receiving behavior modification are associated with lower rates of recidivism. Variation around this trend, however, is substantial and further research is needed before any judgment can be made about the efficacy of this form of treatment.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Insufficient data exists for analysis.

Table 4-30

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatment
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³³

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION -- 9 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	-8.35	5.90	2.01
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure			
Abscond			
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.40	6.08	.16
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-26.45	11.47	5.32*
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-2.72	8.04	.12
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-17.10	10.81	2.48
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³³Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERVENTIONS³⁴

Intensive supervision is primarily an administrative intervention aimed at reducing the caseloads of probation and parole officers. It is believed such a strategy will allow for closer contact between probation and parole officers and offenders, translating into more adequate services to offenders, aimed at reducing the rate of recidivism.

Prior studies of this strategy have expressed some optimism. Lipton, et al. (1975) conclude that intensive supervision for juvenile offenders reduces the rate of recidivism. Perlman (1972), reporting on intensive supervision for juveniles on probation, also cites lower rates of re-arrest and other violations. Other studies report little or no impact of intensive supervision on the recidivism rate (California Youth Authority, 1974) and suggest that small caseloads may result in higher levels of technical violations resulting from the additional surveillance (Greenberg, 1977).

Our data indicate that intensive supervision has an inconsistent impact on the rate of recidivism. Groups receiving this supervision in the context of shock probation tend to be associated with lower recidivism rates. However, in the context of standard probation, intensive supervision is associated with higher rates of recidivism.

It appears that simply reducing caseloads is insufficient insofar as the aim of intensive supervision is to reduce recidivism. However, when additional resources are included as in the case of special parole programs, this

³⁴Studies of reduced supervision were not found among those collected during the course of this research. Hence only the impact of intensive supervision is reported here.

form of intervention is more effective. Further evaluation of this intervention should be pursued along these lines.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups receiving intensive supervision yield inconsistent results. Groups receiving intensive supervision report higher rates of failure (B=13.26). Other outcome criteria yield inconsistent results.

Specific Location Analysis: Intensive supervision has been studied for groups on both probation and parole. Within the context of standard probation, groups receiving intensive supervision are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=5.78). When administered to groups on shock probation, intensive supervision is associated with lower recidivism rates (B=-15.09). This is especially significant in light of the fact that groups receiving shock probation are generally associated with lower recidivism rates even before additional treatment is administered.

Groups that were incarcerated and released to special parole programs and groups serving maximum sentences that received intensive supervision tend to have lower rates of recidivism. However, there is considerable variability around these tendencies.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Juveniles assigned to intensive supervision tend to be property offenders, non-white, and tend not to come from broken homes. Insufficient data exists for the proportion with multiple offenses, education and socio-economic status, and no significant difference was found for age and narcotics history between juveniles assigned to this treatment and juvenile groups generally.

Table 4-31

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatment
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³⁵

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION -- 119 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	8.21	1.93	18.12*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	13.62	5.15	6.99*
Abscond	3.06	3.99	.59
Re-Arrest	-5.69	5.25	1.18
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-2.57	3.27	.62
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-6.12	11.25	.30
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	5.78	2.47	5.50*
Shock	-15.09	-.11	6.59*
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole			
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	-7.97	4.20	3.60
Maximum Sentence	-5.89	4.51	1.70

*Significant at .05 level.

³⁵Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Residential programs are multifaceted treatment oriented strategies that are administered within the context of group homes, halfway houses, training schools and special treatment oriented prisons. Many programs offer comprehensive diagnostic services, education and vocational training as well as follow-up and after care services. Although all residential programs are designed to treat the offender in a comprehensive fashion, the specifics of each program varies depending on the underlying philosophy of the facility. Non-permissive residential programs focus on strict discipline; permissive residential programs address individual offender needs; special prisons provide a therapeutic environment in a secure institutional setting.

Insofar as residential programs are designed to reduce the rate of recidivism, they have not been successful. Groups incarcerated in special treatment oriented prisons are consistently associated with higher rates of recidivism. This is true whether the group has been sent to the facility for short term diagnostic services and then released to probation supervision, or whether the group was incarcerated for a longer period of time and subsequently released to parole supervision. Groups assigned to non-secure residential facilities in the community are associated with both higher and lower rates of recidivism depending on how recidivism is defined.

Given these findings, the programmatic use of residential treatment facilities for juveniles should be re-evaluated. This assessment should focus on such issues as the impact of placing offenders in close proximity to one another, the high rate of staff turnover and the extent and nature of the resources provided.

SPECIAL PRISONS

Special prisons are designed to provide specialized treatment and diagnostic services for offenders in a secure setting. The nature of the services that are provided varies among institutions, but generally includes education and vocational training, individual group counseling and systematic follow-up.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups in special prisons report higher rates of failure (B=36.53) and abscond (B=24.63). Other outcome criteria also tend to be associated with higher recidivism rates, although these data are not statistically stable.

Specific Location Analysis: Juveniles sentenced to special prisons have been studied while under both probation and parole supervision. Groups on standard probation that were detained in special prisons prior to supervision are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=8.95) than groups on standard probation not receiving this intervention. Similarly, groups in parole programs sentenced to special prisons are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=9.80) than their non-treated counterparts.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Groups receiving this treatment have a slightly higher average age than other groups. Insufficient data exists for all other characteristics.

Table 4-32

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³⁶

SPECIAL PRISON -- 46 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	8.71	2.80	9.71*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	36.53	11.63	9.87*
Abscond	24.63	6.73	13.40*
Re-Arrest			
Re-Conviction			
Imprisonment (technical offense)	3.48	4.50	.60
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	9.07	6.56	1.91
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation	8.95	3.55	6.35*
Shock			
Group Home, PPC			
Standard Parole	-1.52	9.05	.03
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program	9.80	4.46	4.84*
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³⁶Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Permissive residential programs are offered within the context of group homes, halfway houses and other non-secure residential facilities. Programs emphasize the matching of services to offender needs. These programs are based on the philosophy that a non-punitive environment promotes less aggression and greater cooperation: discipline in these facilities is lax, little attempt is made to directly control offender behavior.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups in permissive residential programs yield inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined as re-arrest, groups in these programs are associated with lower rates of recidivism (B=-11.80). When imprisonment for a technical violation is used as the outcome criterion, groups in these programs are associated with higher rates (B=15.92). Other definitions, although not statistically stable, also reflect this inconsistent trend.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups in permissive residential programs have been studied within the context of probation and parole. Juveniles followed on standard parole who have been detained in institutions with permissive residential programs are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=10.43) than juvenile groups assigned to standard parole supervision. Permissive programs administered to groups on shock probation or in group homes and halfway houses yield inconsistent results.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Juveniles assigned to this treatment tend to be slightly older than juveniles not assigned to these programs.

Table 4-33

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³⁷

PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL -- 139 Groups

	B	e	F
GENERAL EQUATION	8.90	1.82	23.81*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	-14.68	15.35	.92
Abscond	9.44	5.91	2.55
Re-Arrest	-11.80	4.42	7.13*
Re-Conviction	-4.70	6.51	.52
Imprisonment (technical offense)	15.92	2.79	32.54*
Imprisonment (new conviction)	-3.47	18.78	.03
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	3.83	4.14	.86
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock	-4.13	6.90	.36
Group Home, PPC	2.73	7.23	.14
Standard Parole	10.43	2.59	16.26*
Work Study			
Halfway House	9.19	7.30	1.59
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³⁷Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

NON-PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Non-permissive residential programs are offered within the context of group homes, halfway houses and other non-secure facilities. The programs are designed to assist offenders in learning how to take responsibility for their actions. Discipline is strict, rules are explicit, and offender behavior is carefully monitored.

Overall Impact: Studies of groups in non-permissive residential programs yield inconsistent results. When recidivism is defined as imprisonment for a technical violation, groups in non-permissive residential programs are associated with much higher rates of recidivism (B=33.11). Other outcome criteria produce highly variable findings.

Specific Location Analysis: Groups in non-permissive residential programs have been studied in the context of probation and parole. When administered within group homes, groups in non-permissive programs are associated with higher rates of recidivism (B=17.37). Within the context of parole, however, groups in these programs are associated with comparable rates of recidivism when compared to groups on standard parole supervision.

Differential Assignment to Treatment: Juvenile groups assigned to this treatment tend to have a higher proportion of multiple offenders and a much higher proportion of whites. Insufficient data exists for all other background characteristics except property offenses and education, where no significant differences were found.

Table 4-34

Analysis of Impact of Specific Treatments
Across Definitions and Institutional Locations³⁸

NON-PERMISSIVE RESIDENTIAL -- 49 Groups

	<u>B</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>F</u>
GENERAL EQUATION	5.55	2.67	4.25*
DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM			
Failure	10.36	10.87	.91
Abscond	11.63	10.76	1.17
Re-Arrest	-17.86	11.35	2.43
Re-Conviction	-6.91	8.65	.64
Imprisonment (technical offense)	33.11	7.64	18.80*
Imprisonment (new conviction)			
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	.36	3.45	.01
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION			
Standard Probation			
Shock			
Group Home, PPC	17.37	8.34	4.33*
Standard Parole	2.36	3.41	.48
Work Study			
Halfway House			
Early Release			
Parole Program			
Maximum Sentence			

*Significant at .05 level.

³⁸Complete data for each equation summarized here can be found in Part III of Appendix J, Tables 82 to 100.

APPENDIX A

STUDIES SUMMARIZED IN THIS RESEARCH

This Bibliography contains a complete listing of all coded studies.

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NUMBER

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APPENDIX B

CODEBOOK FOR JUVENILE AND ADULT GROUPS

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
1-4	<u>Document Number:</u> used for purposes of identifying the document from which a group was derived CODE: 2-9420				
5-7	<u>Group Number:</u> a group of at least 10 convicted offenders at a specifiable location in the CJ system for whom a recidivism rate is computable and verifiable CODE: 001 for first group coded from any document 002, 003 etc. for subsequent groups from the same document. Group numbers range from 001 to 998.				
8	<u>Source of Publication</u>				
	CODE: 1 = professional journal or published book (including chapter or section)	149	7	220	2
	2 = college or university department (e.g., M.A. or Ph.D. dissertation; reports by an institute, bureau, center, etc., which is associated with an academic institution)	132	6	462	5
	3 = LEAA (or National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice)	18	1	2	--
	4 = Federal agency other than LEAA (e.g., HEW, Department of Labor, etc.)	---	--	309	3
	5 = SPA (LEAA-connected State planning organization)	15	1	102	1
	6 = Regional SPA organization	13	0.6	35	0.4
	7 = Other State agency (Department of Corrections, legislative committee, etc.)	1511	70	4215	43
	8 = City or county agency	108	5	73	0.7
	9 = Private	197	9	4487	45
	0 = Unknown (133)	9 2143	0.4	124 9905	1

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
9	<u>Source of Funding</u>				
	CODE: 1 = LEAA (or National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice)	116	5	4351	44
	2 = Other Federal agency	191	9	1004	10
	3 = SPA	661	31	278	3
	4 = Regional SPA organization	21	1	29	0.3
	5 = Other State agency	1022	48	3860	39
	6 = City or county agency	18	1	18	0.2
	7 = Non-public (including foundations)	79	4	288	3
		2108		9828	

9 = Unknown
(245)

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES	ADULTS
10	<u>Source of Data: Juvenile or Adult</u>		
	CODE: 1 = Juvenile	N = 2152	% = 18
	2 = Adult	N = 10029	% = 82

11-13 Recidivism Rate: computed as follows: the N of the group is the base of the rate; the numerator is the number of group members operationally defined as "recidivists" using the definition employed by the researcher. A rate of 7.5% is coded 075.

Exact Recidivism Score = CODES 000 through 100

Juveniles		Adults	
\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.
28.51	21.29	15.66	15.73
(N = 2152)		(N = 10,029)	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
14	<u>Recidivism Definition Code</u>				
	CODE: 1 = 100% minus success rate ("success") (may be defined as being "trouble-free," no informal warnings, honorable discharge, successful graduate from group home, and similar)	191	9	685	7
	2 = <u>Short of arrest</u> (e.g., absconding, AWOL, unfavorable discharge, declaration of delinquency). These are unfavorable CJS actions which have not changed the custody status of the offender	598	28	2356	23
	3 = <u>Arrest</u>	294	14	630	6
	4 = <u>Conviction</u> (i.e., return to prison on a "technical" violation or implementation of prison sentence on old or new charge.) Includes new conviction, new probation sentence, etc.	71	3	453	4
	5 = <u>Imprisonment</u> (implementation of prison sentence or return to prison on an old charge)	610	28	2430	24
	6 = <u>Imprisonment for new offense</u>	120	6	2173	22
	7 = <u>"Total" imprisonment</u> (imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new offense)	268	12	1302	13
		2152		10029	
15	<u>Source of Recidivism Data</u>				
	CODE: 0 = Self report	2	0.1	65	0.6
	1 = Official agency records and reports	1910	90	6210	62
	2 = Local rap sheet	38	2	222	2
	3 = State rap sheet	47	2	2576	26
	4 = Federal rap sheet	110	5	573	6
	5 = Local and state rap sheets	13	1	45	0.4
	6 = Local and federal rap sheets	1	--	47	0.5
	7 = State and federal rap sheets	7	0.3	10	0.1
	8 = Local, state and federal rap sheets	--	--	239	2
		2128		10007	
	9 = Unknown (46)				

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
16	<u>Characteristic Upon Which Group was Formed</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Location in CJS (i.e. group would be made up of all probationers, all parolees, etc.)	1184	55	2634	26
	2 = Treatment (i.e. group receives "high contact" with parole officer)	169	8	689	7
	3 = Current offense	74	3	4859	48
	4 = Base expectancy score	14	1	46	1
	5 = Criminal history	6	--	58	1
	6 = History in the CJ system	166	8	646	6
	7 = Social and demographic characteristics	121	6	242	2
	8 = Other and N/A: psychological attribute such as IQ, attitude score, MMPI any biological attribute	418	19	855	8
		<u>2152</u>		<u>10029</u>	
17	<u>Size of Group</u>				
	CODE: 1 = 10 - 49	886	41	4232	43
	2 = 50 - 99	500	23	1724	17
	3 = 100 - 499	605	28	2478	25
	4 = 500 and above	<u>155</u>	7	<u>1447</u>	15
		2146		9881	
	9 = Unknown (154)				
18-20	<u>Number of Months Group Followed-Up</u>				
	CODE: 1 through 444 months				
	999 = Unknown (85 or .7%)				
		<u>Juveniles</u>		<u>Adults</u>	
		\bar{X} s.d.		\bar{X} s.d.	
		22.64 24.46		20.44 15.88	
		(N = 2133)		(N = 9963)	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
21	<u>Definition of Follow-Up</u>				
	CODE: 1 = A hard and fast definition, e.g., every case in the group is followed-up for 3 years	1511	71	7935	80
	2 = An "up to" definition, e.g., some but not all cases are followed-up for 3 years	469	22	1397	14
	3 = An "at least" definition, e.g., all cases are followed-up for 3 years but some are followed-up for a longer period of time	31	1	166	2
	4 = Average, median or mode	<u>121</u>	6	<u>464</u>	5
		2132		9962	
	9 = Unknown (87)				
	<u>Decade: midpoint of decade in the 20th century during which most of the CJS action (treatment, follow-up) takes place for the batch</u>				
	CODE: 2 = 1920	1	--	9	--
	3 = 1930	1	--	3	--
	4 = 1940	2	--	7	--
	5 = 1950	59	3	124	1
	6 = 1960	544	25	1339	13
	7 = 1970	<u>1545</u>	72	<u>8547</u>	85
		2152		10029	

C LUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
23-24	<u>State Where Study Done</u>				
	CODE: UNITED STATES (91 - 57)				
	01 = Alabama	---	--	191	1.9
	02 = Alaska	25	1.2	27	0.3
	03 = Arizona	10	0.5	121	1.2
	04 = Arkansas	2	0.1	9	0.1
	05 = California	669	31.1	1996	19.9
	06 = Colorado	52	2.4	73	0.7
	07 = Connecticut	10	0.5	78	0.8
	08 = Delaware	---	--	54	0.5
	09 = Florida	30	1.4	421	4.2
	10 = Georgia	13	1.4	139	1.4
	11 = Hawaii	8	0.4	35	0.3
	12 = Idaho	---	--	110	1.1
	13 = Illinois	88	4.1	230	2.3
	14 = Indiana	30	1.4	92	0.9
	15 = Iowa	4	0.2	259	2.6
	16 = Kansas	---	--	245	2.4
	17 = Kentucky	9	0.4	105	1.0
	20 = Maryland	327	15.2	173	1.7
	21 = Massachusetts	60	2.8	155	1.5
	22 = Michigan	71	3.3	148	1.5
	23 = Minnesota	389	18.1	152	1.5
	24 = Mississippi	---	--	185	1.8
	25 = Missouri	16	0.7	202	2.0

C LUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
23-24	<u>State Where Study Done (continued)</u>				
	CODE: 26 = Montana	---	--	108	1.1
	27 = Nebraska	12	0.6	167	1.7
	28 = Nevada	1	0.0	---	--
	30 = New Jersey	37	1.7	3	0.0
	31 = New Mexico	---	--	204	2.0
	32 = New York	73	3.4	411	4.1
	33 = North Carolina	---	--	60	0.6
	34 = North Dakota	---	--	75	0.7
	35 = Ohio	5	0.2	252	2.5
	36 = Oklahoma	11	0.5	77	0.8
	37 = Oregon	7	0.3	88	0.9
	38 = Pennsylvania	3	0.1	300	3.0
	39 = Rhode Island	7	0.3	27	0.3
	40 = South Carolina	7	0.3	251	2.5
	41 = South Dakota	---	--	93	0.8
	42 = Tennessee	---	--	32	0.3
	43 = Texas	13	0.6	25	0.2
	44 = Utah	6	0.3	125	1.2
	45 = Vermont	---	--	10	0.1
	46 = Virginia	---	--	191	1.9
	47 = Washington	17	0.8	874	8.7
	48 = West Virginia	---	--	153	1.5
	49 = Wisconsin	71	3.3	360	3.6
	50 = Wyoming	---	--	12	0.1

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
23-24	<u>State Where Study Done (continued)</u>				
	CODE: 51 = Washington, D.C.	13	0.6	364	3.6
	52 = Federal institution	---	--	229	2.3
	56 = U.S. National	---	--	67	0.7
	57 = U.S., Multi-State	---	--	55	0.5
	61 = Canada (National)	<u>56</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>2.2</u>
		2152		10029	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
25-26	<u>U.S. Regions and Other "Regions"</u>				
	<u>Northeast Region</u>				
	CODE: 01 = New England (Conn., Main, Mass., New Hamp., Rhode Is., Vermont)	77	4	270	3
	02 = Mid-Atlantic (New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania)	113	5	714	7
	<u>North Central Region</u>				
	CODE: 03 = East North Central (Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wisc.)	265	12	1082	11
	04 = West North Central (Iowa, Kansas, Minn., Missouri, Neb., No. Dakota, So. Dakota)	421	20	1193	12
	<u>South</u>				
	CODE: 05 = South Atlantic (Del., Fla., Georgia, Maryland, No. Car., So. Car., Virg., W. Virg., Wash., DC)	390	18	1806	18
	06 = East South Central (Alab., Ky., Miss., Tenn.)	9	0.4	516	5
	07 = West South Central (Ark., Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas)	26	1	111	1
	<u>West</u>				
	CODE: 08 = Mountain (Ariz., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Utah, Wyoming)	69	3	753	7
	09 = Pacific (Alaska, Calif., Hawaii, Oreg., Wash.)	726	34	3020	30
	<u>U.S. and Federal</u>				
	CODE: 10 = Continental USA (federal inst., national, multi-state)	---	--	351	3
	11 = Canada	<u>56</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>2</u>
		2152		10029	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
28	<u>Primary Level of Government Responsible for the Treatment Given</u>				
	CODE: 1 = City	62	3	256	3
	2 = County	417	19	541	5
	3 = State Government	1650	77	8519	85
	4 = Region or Multi-State	14	1	116	1
	5 = Federal Government	9	1	578	6
	9 = Unknown	2143		10010	
	(28)				
29	<u>Location of Group in the Criminal Justice System</u>				
	<u>Sentence/Post Sentence</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Probation	742	34	1305	13
	2 = Probation/Imprisonment, e.g. shock probation: a brief period of confinement followed by probation	121	6	65	1
	3 = Partial Physical Custody (all residential establishments for convicted offenders given in lieu of training school or other standard confinement, e.g. group home, probation camp)	248	11	66	1
	<u>Imprisonment/Release</u>				
	CODE: 4 = Imprisonment/training school/jail sentence with standard aftercare	821	38	7467	74
	5 = Work-Study-Furlough Release	26	1	214	2
	6 = Halfway house/partial physical custody (follows imprisonment or training school)	41	2	263	3
	7 = Early Release	6	--	49	1
	8 = Parole Program (i.e. other than standard aftercare)	106	5	449	4
	9 = Max-Out: Release without parole supervision	41	2	151	1
		2152		10029	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
29	<u>Condition of Location of Group in the Criminal Justice System</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Group located at one and only one location in CJS	1655	77	9493	95
	2 = Group located at more than one location in CJS; proportions <u>known</u>	478	22	513	5
	3 = Group located at more than one location in CJS; proportions <u>unknown</u>	19	1	23	--
		2152		10029	
30-31	<u>Research Design</u>				
	(see chart on following page)				

CODES:

TYPE OF DESIGN			METHOD OF OBTAINING SUBJECT POOL	METHOD OF ALLOCATION	
Pure	Ex Post Facto	Simulated		Match or Random Allocation	Classical and After Only with Control of Comparison
1	5	9	Probability Sample	Match or Random Allocation	Classical and After Only
2	6	10	Non-Probability Sample		
3	7	11	Probability Sample	Non Match or Non Random Allocation	with Control of Comparison
4	8	12	Non-Probability Sample		
13	15	17	Probability Sample	Before-After No Control	
14	16	18	Non-Probability Sample		

AFTER ONLY DESIGNS:

- 19 = After only, probability, pure
- 20 = After only, probability, ex post facto or simulated
- 21 = After only, non probability, pure
- 22 = After only, non probability, ex post facto or simulated

30-31

Research Design

(see chart on previous page)

CODE:	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	#	%	#	%
1	32	1.5	70	0.7
2	449	21	512	5
3	---	---	24	0.2
4	10	0.5	44	0.4
5	---	---	35	0.3
6	163	8	90	0.9
7	33	2	267	3
8	134	6	574	6
9	---	---	---	---
10	17	1	11	0.1
11	---	---	8	0.1
12	4	0.2	75	0.7
13	---	---	---	---
14	4	0.2	---	---
15	2	0.1	2	0.0
16	21	1	5	0.0
17	---	---	---	---
18	---	---	---	---
19	---	---	13	0.1
20	1074	50	7464	74
21	3	0.1	2	0.0
22	<u>206</u>	10	<u>833</u>	8
	2152		10029	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
32	<u>Type of Treatment Group</u>				
	CODE: 1 = "E" group (group which received treatment)	619	58	1227	53
	2 = "C" group (group which did not receive treatment)	250	24	330	14
	3 = Comparison Group 1	181	17	759	33
	4 = Comparison Group 2	8	1	10	1
		1058		2326	
	9 = Unknown or not applicable (8797)				
33	<u>Overall Judgment on Quality of Study</u>				
	(Higher codes indicate the overall judgment of the degree to which a study presents problems in interpreting the study findings. Code 6 indicates that a study should be considered as a possible reject because of its limitations.)				
	CODE: 1 = A-Study	1419	70	7412	74
	2 = B-Study	369	17	1636	16
	3 = Worse-3	241	11	661	7
	4 = Worse-4	34	2	229	2
	5 = Worse-5	82	4	83	1
	6 = Worse-6	7	--	7	--
		2152		10028	
	0 = Missing/Unknown (1)				

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
34-35	<u>Primary Treatment</u>				
	CODE: 0 = No Treatment (location code specifies treatment and no additional elements of treatment have been added) (9,995)	1472		8523	
	<u>(Non-Supervisory)</u>				
	1 = Volunteer, no control	2	0.3	10	0.7
	2 = Volunteer, control	4	0.6	10	0.7
	3 = Referral service, control	--	--	1	0.1
	7 = Monetary help	--	--	28	1.9
	8 = Service order or restitution	2	0.3	--	--
	9 = Self-help or any voluntary treatment activity	--	--	6	0.4
	<u>(Field Supervision)</u>				
	10 = Intensive supervision (reduced)	119	17.5	275	18.3
	11 = Specialized supervision, general (including matching agent and offender)	12	1.8	105	7.0
	12 = Specialized supervision, narcotic	--	--	64	4.2
	13 = Specialized supervision, alcoholic	--	--	34	2.3
	14 = Contract programming	--	--	15	1.0
	15 = Early release from probation or parole (not to be confused with location code 31 - early release from confinement)	--	--	26	1.7
	16 = Reduced or no supervision on probation or parole	2	0.3	75	5.0
	<u>(Imprisonment)</u>				
	20 = Time incarcerated is increased	--	--	7	0.5
	21 = Increased custody	--	--	1	0.1
	22 = Decreased custody	--	--	19	1.3

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
34-35	<u>Primary Treatment</u> (continued)				
	CODE: 23 = Specialized prison (co-ed)	---	--	7	0.5
	24 = Specialized prison, other	14	2.1	55	3.7
	25 = Contract programming	6	0.9	15	1.0
	<u>(Individual Treatment)</u>				
	30 = Casework	---	--	56	3.7
	31 = Individual counseling (practical help or advice)	10	1.5	49	3.3
	32 = Individual counseling (confrontation, inter-personal, etc.)	5	0.7	10	0.7
	33 = Individual psychotherapy	16	2.4	23	1.6
	<u>(Skill Development)</u>				
	40 = Education, remedial or grade school	129	19.0	---	--
	41 = Education, high school level	11	1.6	20	1.3
	42 = Education, college level	5	0.7	57	3.8
	43 = Vocational training	16	2.4	140	9.3
	44 = On-the-job training (can only modify location code 29)	10	1.5	2	0.1
	<u>(Group Methods)</u>				
	50 = Lay group counseling	1	0.1	20	1.3
	51 = Synanon-type lay group counseling	12	1.8	25	1.7
	52 = Group therapy	15	2.2	50	3.3
	<u>(Mileau Therapy: "Therapeutic Community")</u> -- The aim is to make every action taken toward the offender carry a treatment impact.				
	60 = Non-residential mileau therapy	32	4.7	---	--

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
34-35	<u>Primary Treatment</u> (continued)				
	<u>(Residential)</u> can only modify location codes 26, 27, 28 and 30				
	CODE: 61 = Public, residential and permissive	123	18.1	112	7.4
	62 = Private, residential and permissive	16	2.4	13	0.9
	63 = Public, residential and non-permissive (i.e. prove, reward system)	48	7.1	26	1.7
	64 = Private, residential and non-permissive (i.e. Synanon)	1	0.1	35	2.3
	68 = Diagnostic services	10	1.5	5	0.3
	<u>(Behavioral Modification)</u>				
	70 = Behavioral modification methods	3	0.4	---	--
	71 = Token economy	6	0.9	---	--
	<u>(Medical Methods)</u>				
	80 = Tranquilization and similar	1	0.1	---	--
	82 = Plastic surgery	---	--	4	0.3
	83 = Methadone and similar	---	--	3	0.2
	<u>(Job Development and Related)</u>				
	90 = Institutional work programs, pittance wage	---	--	5	0.3
	93 = Pre-job training	22	3.2	5	0.3
	94 = Job placement	17	2.5	37	2.5
	95 = Sheltered employment	3	0.4	---	--
	96 = Apprenticeship or on-the-job training (cannot modify location 29 work/study furlough release)	---	--	18	1.2
	97 = Any work experience	5	0.7	21	1.4
	99 = Treatment added but unspecifiable	2	0.3	5	0.3
		680		1506	

C COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
36-37	<u>Secondary Treatment Given to Group</u>				
	CODE: 0 = No Treatment (location code specified treatment and no additional elements of treatment have been added) (10,828)	1641		9187	
	<u>(Non-Supervisory)</u>				
	1 = Volunteer, no control	3	0.6	14	1.7
	2 = Volunteer, control	2	0.5	2	0.2
	5 = Referral service, control	---	---	4	0.5
	7 = Monetary help	6	1.2	5	0.6
	8 = Service order or restitution	---	---	---	---
	9 = Self-help or any voluntary treatment activity	---	---	4	0.5
	<u>(Field Supervision)</u>				
	10 = Intensive supervision (reduced case-loads, surveillance, etc.)	3	0.6	47	5.6
	11 = Specialized supervision, general (including matching agent and offender)	4	0.8	24	2.9
	12 = Specialized supervision, narcotic	---	---	9	1.1
	15 = Early release from probation or parole (not to be confused with location code 31 - early release from confinement)	---	---	6	0.7
	<u>(Imprisonment)</u>				
	22 = Decreased custody	---	---	4	0.5
	23 = Specialized prison (co-ed)	1	0.2	5	0.6
	25 = Contract programming	10	2.0	---	---

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
36-37	<u>Secondary Treatment Given to Group (continued)</u>				
	<u>(Individual Treatment)</u>				
	CODE: 30 = Casework	---	---	1	0.1
	31 = Individual counseling (practical help or advice)	109	21.3	156	18.5
	32 = Individual counseling (confrontation, inter-personal, etc.)	15	2.9	2	0.2
	33 = Individual psychotherapy	---	---	10	1.2
	<u>(Skill Development)</u>				
	40 = Education, remedial or grade school	32	6.3	1	0.1
	41 = Education, high school level	33	6.5	3	0.4
	42 = Education, college level	---	---	1	0.1
	43 = Vocational training	39	7.6	54	6.4
	<u>(Group Methods)</u>				
	50 = Lay group counseling	20	3.9	3	0.4
	51 = Synanon-type lay group counseling	14	2.9	17	0.2
	52 = Group therapy	74	14.5	179	21.3
	<u>(Mileau Therapy: "Therapeutic Community")</u> "The aid is to make every action taken toward the offender carry a treatment impact." p. 242 ECT				
	60 = Non-residential mileau therapy	12	2.3	6	0.7
	<u>(Residential)</u> can only modify location codes 26, 27, 28 and 30				
	61 = Public, residential and permissive (most group homes)	12	2.3	22	2.6
	64 = Private, residential and non-permissive (i.e. Synanon)	---	---	12	1.4
	68 = Diagnostic services	13	2.5	---	---

LUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
36-37	<u>Secondary Treatment Given to Group (continued)</u>				
	<u>(Behavioral Modification)</u>				
	CODE: 70 = Behavioral modification methods	1	0.2	3	0.4
	71 = Token economy	3	0.6	2	0.2
	72 = Aversive conditioning (Apnea, anti-buse and similas)	---	--	1	0.1
	<u>(Medical Methods)</u>				
	80 = Tranquilization and similar	1	0.2	---	--
	83 = Methadone and similar	---	--	7	0.8
	<u>(Job Development and Related)</u>				
	90 = Institutional work programs, pittance wage	8	1.6	---	--
	93 = Pre-job training	---	--	25	3.0
	94 = Job placement	10	2.0	74	8.8
	95 = Sheltered employment	4	0.8	---	--
	96 = Apprenticeship or on-the-job training (cannot modify location code 29 work/study furlough release)	5	1.0	7	0.8
	97 = Any work experience	50	9.8	17	2.0
	98 = Secondary treatment only: contracted out	25	4.9	108	12.8
	99 = Treatment but unknown	2	0.4	7	0.8
		511		842	

LUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
38	<u>Total Number of Treatments</u>				
	CODE: 0 = No treatment added	1487	69	8534	85
	1 = One treatment	207	10	764	8
	2 = Two treatments	160	7	145	1
	3 = Three or more treatments	298	14	586	6
		2152		10029	
39	<u>Treatment Location</u>				
	CODE: 1 = On probation	131	19	204	13
	2 = In lieu of probation	44	6	---	--
	3 = In prison	202	30	582	38
	4 = In lieu of prison	229	33	256	17
	5 = On parole	62	9	447	30
	6 = In lieu of parole	12	2	15	1
	7 = Any other location	3	1	13	1
		683		1517	
	9 = No special treatment (9981)				
40	<u>Is Treatment Voluntary?</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Yes	104	18	447	46
	2 = No	478	82	518	54
		582		965	
	9 = Unknown or N/A (10,634)				

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
41-43	<u>Months in Treatment</u> (Number of months group has received treatment whether in the institution, on field supervision or both. For this item standard probation or parole supervision is regarded as a treatment. If a period of field supervision follows (or is separate from) a period of "special treatment," the total time in treatment is added and months on parole are coded as Not Applicable = 999. If the "special treatment" and field supervision coincide, the "special treatment" is coded here and in the total time under field supervision. For example, if a group receives four months of halfway house treatment while on parole and after graduating receives standard parole for an additional 18 months, months in treatment = 004 and months on parole = 022.) CODE: 1 through 60 999 = Unknown)) (7149) 0 = Missing/NA				
		<u>Juveniles</u>		<u>Adults</u>	
		\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.
		9.97	26.78	16.71	13.17
		(N = 1437)		(N = 3595)	
44	<u>Definition of Months in Treatment</u> CODE: 1 = A hard and fast definition, e.g., each case is treated for 7 months 2 = An "up to" definition, e.g., some but not all cases are treated for 7 months 3 = An "at least" definition, e.g., all cases are treated for 7 months but some are treated for longer periods of time 4 = Average, median or mode 9 = Unknown (7079)				
		149	10	805	22
		634	44	1216	33
		98	7	463	13
		<u>554</u>	39	<u>1183</u>	32
		1435		3667	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
45	<u>Concurrence:</u> <u>Overlap of Treatment and Follow-Up Time</u> CODE: 1 = Time in treatment and time in follow-up encompass the same period 2 = Time in follow-up includes but extends beyond time in treatment 3 = Time in follow-up includes only a period of time following treatment 4 = Time in follow-up includes part but not all of time in treatment, and does not extend beyond time in treatment 9 = Unknown (6035)				
		758	50	2923	63
		204	13	526	11
		370	24	626	13
		181	12	558	12
		1513		4633	
48	<u>Months Incarcerated</u> (Code number of months incarcerated on current sentence including special treatment) CODE: 1 through 90 999 = Unknown)) (8073) 0 = Not Applicable: not incarcerated on current sentence)				
		<u>Juveniles</u>		<u>Adults</u>	
		\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.
		12.75	11.51	22.05	13.16
		(N = 1540)		(N = 2568)	
49	<u>Definition of Months Incarcerated</u> CODE: 1 = A hard and fast definition, e.g., every case in the group is incarcerated for 10 months 2 = An "up to" definition, e.g., some but not all cases are incarcerated for 10 months 3 = An "at least" definition, e.g., all cases are incarcerated for 10 months but some are incarcerated for longer periods 4 = Average, median or mode 9 = Not incarcerated or unknown (10,437)				
		95	20	---	---
		40	8	64	5
		29	6	124	10
		<u>318</u>	66	<u>1073</u>	85
		482		1262	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
50-52	<u>Months on Parole (or Probation)</u> CODE: 1 through 72 999 = Unknown) Blank = Not applicable) (1068)	<u>Juveniles</u>		<u>Adults</u>	
		\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.
		10.24	7.27	12.42	11.47
53	<u>Definition Code: Months on Parole (or Probation)</u> CODE: 1 = A hard and fast definition, e.g., every case in the group is followed-up for 3 years 2 = An "up to" definition, i.e., some but not all are followed-up for 3 years 3 = An "at least" definition, e.g., all cases are followed-up for three years but some are followed up for a longer period of time 4 = Average, median or mode 9 = Unknown) 0 = N/A) (11,343)	47	15	148	28
		225	73	338	64
		27	9	22	4
		<u>9</u>	3	<u>22</u>	4
		309		530	

COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
54	<u>Mean Age of Group</u> CODE: 1 = Up to 17 2 = 17 - 24 3 = 25 - 34 4 = 35 - 44 5 = 45 plus 9 = Unknown (7482)	1873	91	21	1
		178	9	821	31
		---	---	1676	63
		---	---	127	5
		---	---	<u>3</u>	0
		2051		2648	
55	<u>Sex of Group</u> CODE: 1 = Male 2 = Female 3 = Mixed 9 = Unknown (1830)	1121	70	7257	83
		222	14	863	10
		<u>251</u>	16	<u>637</u>	7
		1594		8757	
56	<u>Race: Proportion of Group White</u> CODE: 1 - Up to 25% 2 = 25 - 50 3 = 50 - 75 4 = 75 - 100 9 = Unknown (8467)	79	9	187	6
		62	7	382	13
		552	65	1252	44
		<u>152</u>	18	<u>1048</u>	36
		845		2869	

CUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
57	<u>Proportion of Group High School Grads or Above</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Up to 25%	222	93	471	50
	2 = 25 - 50	8	3	361	38
	3 = 50 - 75	---	--	107	11
	4 = 75 - 100	8	3	11	1
		238		950	
	9 = Unknown (10,993)				
58	<u>Class: Index created from measures of proportion of group with lower occupational status, unemployed, proportion low class and proportion on welfare</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Lower class	106	38	234	24
	2 = Middle class	152	54	354	36
	3 = High class	24	8	405	41
		282		993	
	9 = Unknown (10,906)				
59	<u>Proportion of Group with Broken Family: (Does not include proportion single or unmarried but does include proportion separated, divorced or widowed.)</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Up to 25%	31	12	376	41
	2 = 25 - 50	29	12	361	40
	3 = 50 - 75	182	72	138	15
	4 = 75 - 100	9	4	31	3
		251		906	
	9 = Unknown (11,024)				

CUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
60	<u>Proportion of Group Who are Property Offenders: Uses current conviction offense only. Property includes burglary, larceny, auto theft, fraud, and similar, but no robbery or other crimes involving violence or the threat of violence.</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Up to 25%	287	42	3217	47
	2 = 25 - 50	214	31	851	13
	3 = 50 - 75	60	9	915	14
	4 = 75 - 100	125	18	1796	18
		686		6779	
	9 = Unknown (4716)				
61	<u>Proportion of Group Made Up of First Offenders: Uses criteria of no prior record, no prior arrest, and/or no prior conviction.</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Up to 25%	98	67	399	44
	2 = 25 - 50	23	16	266	29
	3 = 50 - 75	19	13	153	17
	4 = 75 - 100	6	4	96	10
		146		914	
	9 = Unknown (11,121)				

CONTINUED

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COLUMN	VARIABLE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
		#	%	#	%
62	<u>Proportion of Group With at Least One Prior Incarceration</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Up to 25%	46	21	290	16
	2 = 25 - 50	88	40	216	12
	3 = 50 - 75	74	34	1038	58
	4 = 75 - 100	12	5	253	14
		220		1797	
	9 = Unknown (10,164)				
63	<u>Narcotic History Associated with Group</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Yes	81	45	586	14
	2 = No	100	55	3593	86
		181		4179	
	9 = Unknown (7821)				
64	<u>Alcohol History Associated with Group</u>				
	CODE: 1 = Yes	---	---	79	2
	2 = No	66	100	3938	98
		66		4017	
	9 = Unknown (8098)				

APPENDIX C

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND PROFILE OF THE DATA SET

Investigation of Sources and Identification of Documents¹

A "Letter of Inquiry" and "Brief Description" of the project were sent to over 1700 addresses obtained from a comprehensive LEAA mailing list. This initial mailing reached all of the target groups including funding and funded agencies, private organizations, research centers, and various academic centers. A second mailing went to directors of the departments listed in the ACA Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities in the United State and Canada, 1975-76 edition. A third mailing requested that the project be placed on the mailing list of all organizations producing relevant newsletters.

Two additional mailings were undertaken. A Criminal Justice Activity Announcement was sent out by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service to help ensure that persons below the level of department heads were informed of the project. A "Dear Colleague" letter was enclosed with a regular mailing to members of the American Society of Criminology.²

Several types of primary bibliographical sources were utilized to discover additional research reports.

1. Major bibliographies and program listings:

- a. Smithsonian Science Information Exchange Published Searches. Criminological Evaluation Studies (6/76); Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Administration (10/75); Rehabilitation of Adult and Juvenile Offenders (10/75); Judges, Lawyers, and Probation Officers (10/75); Court Management and Organization (10/75).

¹This Appendix from Robert Martinson and Judith Wilks, unpublished progress report.

²The mailing lists of a number of professional organizations were considered. The ASC list seemed to yield the best coverage for the cost.

- b. National Technical Information Service. Probation and Parole, 1964 to October 1974; Juvenile Delinquency, 1964 to May 1975; Rehabilitation of Criminal and Public Offenders, 1967 to August 1975.
- c. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. A Compendium of Selected Criminal Justice Projects, June 1975.
- d. Bureau of Prisons. Abstracts of Research in the Bureau of Prisons, 1970-75.
- e. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California (Berkeley). Bibliographies of criminological literature compiled by Dorothy Tompkins.
- f. National Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. All accession listings to date; all library catalogue entries under the title, "Recidivism."

2. Newsletters and Journals:

- a. Major newsletters. Criminal Justice Newsletter; Corrections Digest; Criminal Justice Digest; Target.
- b. Major journals. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency; Crime and Delinquency; Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology; British Journal of Criminology.
- c. Others. Research Bulletin and Summary of Research (United States); Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department (Japan).

Retrieval

1. Specific Documents:

Order forms were sent directly to authors and publishers whenever possible. Standing accounts were maintained with the National Technical Information Service and the Government Printing Office for purchase of documents distributed solely by them. Many documents were obtained through inter-library loan. For example, this method was used with the Document Loan Program of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Research reports appearing in journals were listed and maintained in a card catalogue.

2. Projects:

Relevant projects were sent a "Letter of Inquiry" and project titles were maintained in a master file. Separate project items were logged and physically filed as part of "on-going" projects. Such files were updated through correspondence.

3. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Abstracts):

Over one thousand abstracts of documents were examined by utilizing the Termitrex system maintained by NCCD. Relevant documents were ordered directly or obtained on loan from the NCCD library. The staff of the Information Center and the library were very helpful in the search and NCCD proved to be a rich source of information.

4. In-House Documents:

Documents received directly by mail were examined for pertinent references, and were then either re-classified on the basis of contents, or filed in the "Source" section of the Center's library.

5. Uniform Parole Reports:

A special procedure was required to obtain the Uniform Parole Reports data by State. Address labels were provided to the Center for agencies participating in the UPR program. A Letter of Request was sent to the agencies requesting permission to have data for their State released to the Center. The Research Center of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in Davis

then provided the project with a computer printout of UPR data for States that had granted permission by a certain date. These states are listed below:

Alabama	Nebraska
Arizona	New Mexico
California	New York
Department of Corrections	North Carolina
Youth Authority	North Dakota
Connecticut	Ohio
Delaware	Oregon
Florida	Pennsylvania
Georgia	South Carolina
Idaho	South Dakota
Illinois	Tennessee
Indiana	Utah
Iowa	Virginia
Kansas	West Virginia
Maryland	Wisconsin
Mississippi	Wyoming
Missouri	Washington, D.C.
Montana	

6. Special Help:

The generous help given to this project by the staff of the Information Center and library of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency deserves special thanks. Agencies in a number of states also deserve special mention for providing numerous research reports. These include California (Department of Corrections, Youth Authority and the Los Angeles Probation Department), District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin.

The search yielded 828 offender-based studies containing recidivism rates on groups of released offenders. After editing to ensure unique data, 555 documents provided the information upon which this study is based.

A Profile of Selected Data Characteristics

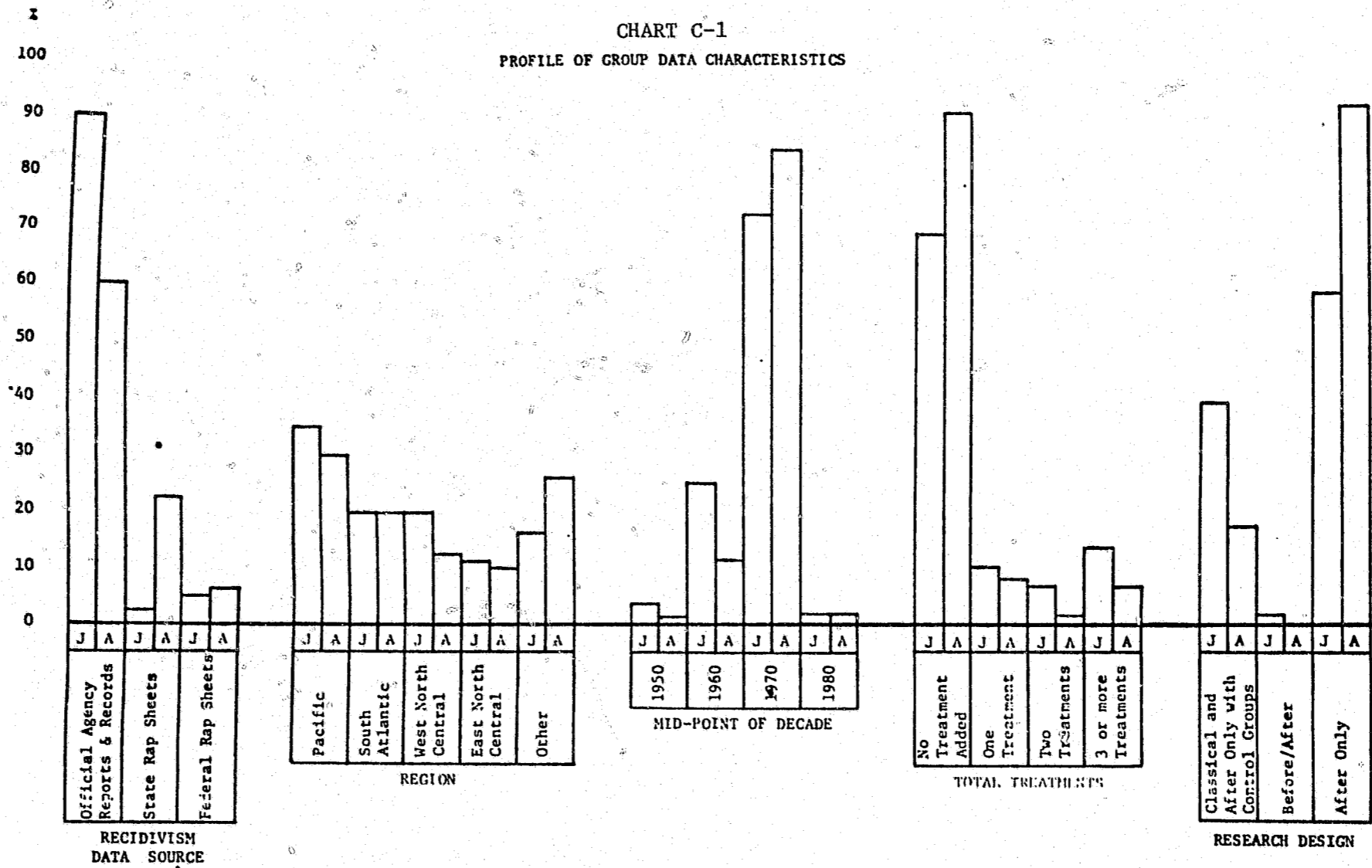
The procedure outlined above yielded a unique data set, containing information on 12,146 groups of released offenders, 82.5% adults and 17.5% juveniles. As illustrated by the profile chart on the following page, all major regions of the country are represented for both juveniles and adults. The original data were collected primarily during the 1960's (15%) and 1970's (83%). The remaining cases cover the period between 1900 and 1950.

Most of the groups were abstracted from official state agency records and reports (67%), and state rap sheets (23%). The remaining cases (10%) were derived from a variety of sources including various combinations of federal, state and local rap sheets.

Groups receiving innovative correctional treatment were derived from three research design categories: 1) after-only design, used for the majority of cases (59% of juvenile cases, 82% of adult cases); 2) classical designs and after-only with control groups (39.2% of the juvenile groups and 16.9% of the adult groups); 3) before/after design (1.3% of juvenile groups and no adult groups).

The data also contain information about the government level that administered treatment, the number of treatments given, the criminal justice system location in which treatment was administered, and length and type of treatment. Eighteen percent of the sample received some type of treatment intervention, in addition to that implied by the criminal justice system location (probation or parole): 31% of the juvenile groups and 15% of the adult groups received some form of special treatment.

CHART C-1
PROFILE OF GROUP DATA CHARACTERISTICS



Probation, Parole and Their Alternatives

The data in Table C-1 show the distribution of cases across eight major administrative locations where offenders are assigned after release from direct control of the criminal justice system. Most of the adult groups were on parole (74%) and an additional 4% were in a parole program at the time the data were collected. Thirteen percent of the adult groups were on probation, and the remaining 9% were distributed over 5 other locations including shock probation, group homes, early release, work study and halfway houses.

The distribution for juvenile groups is somewhat different. While 43% were either on standard parole or in a parole program, 34% were on probation, 11% were in group homes, and the remaining 5% were in halfway houses, work-study programs, or had been released after serving their maximum sentence without supervision.

Table C-1
Distribution of Juvenile and Adult Groups
According to Administrative Jurisdiction

	JUVENILES	ADULTS
Imprisonment/Parole	38%	74%
Probation	34%	13%
Partial Physical Custody (residential establishment for convicted offender given in lieu of training school, i.e. group home, probation camp)	11%	1%
Parole Program (other than standard aftercare)	5%	4%
Halfway House/Partial Physical Custody	2%	3%
Work-Study/Furlough Release	1%	2%
Maxout (release without parole supervision)	2%	1%
Early Release	---	1%
	(2,152)	(10,029)

APPENDIX DFACTORS AFFECTING INTERPRETATION OF THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM¹

¹This Appendix describes the importance of several factors found to affect the magnitude of the rate of recidivism. Several other potentially important sources of variance, including the quality of the study, were analyzed but were found not to affect the rate in a consistent fashion. Details of the data available for analysis can be found in Appendix B.

INTRODUCTION

Criminal recidivism, that is, the return to crime after release from custody, is the most frequently used measure of the effectiveness of the institutional systems of control, supervision and rehabilitation of offenders. However, the widespread acceptance of the term "recidivism" belies the difficulty in measuring the concept in a standard manner. This lack of measurement precision has led to considerable confusion about exactly what the rate of recidivism is in the United States. There is a wide discrepancy in the reported rate of recidivism in the numerous reports, articles and texts devoted to the subject which results in large part from the various ways recidivism has been operationalized. In addition, factors such as the length of time offenders are followed up after release, the geographic location in which the offenders are located and the decade in which the study was done also have an impact on the reported recidivism rate. The result is that no national data base to date has been compiled from which the "actual" rate of recidivism can be estimated. Even the Uniform Parole Reports provide only partial information as its focus is solely on the failure rates for adult parolees.

This confusion, coupled with the media's promotion of studies that have the most sensationalistic value, has led the public to believe that the rate of recidivism in the United States is extremely high. The Uniform Crime Reports, a frequently cited source of data, estimates that the recidivism rate is between 50% to 80%. This information has been disseminated and promoted in corrections texts and journals as well as to the public. The 1970 Uniform Crime Report indicates an overall rate of 65% for persons released in 1965 and re-arrested within four years. Text book authors have accepted and promoted these figures. Fox (1972), for instance, reports a rate of approximately 65% for adults and 40% for juveniles. Goldfarb and Singer (1973) speculate that

the rate is as high as 50% to 80%, claiming that the average offender repeats crime within one year after release from custody.

Other less well publicized studies present a different picture. Some time ago Glaser (1959) estimated the rate to be about 33%. More recently (1978) the Uniform Parole Reports indicated that:

Based on the data reported to UPR, violators among 1978 removals from parole totalled 24.3%. Therefore, the 1978 removal figures support the long-standing indication from UPR individual case-based studies that approximately three-fourths of persons paroled in this country can be characterized as successes, or at least as non-violators.

The findings of this study, presented in Table D-1 indicate that the average rate of recidivism may be even lower than the 33% estimated by Glaser. Juvenile groups reported in the literature have an average rate of recidivism of 28.5%. The mean for adult groups is even lower, 15.7%. However, considerable variation exists around these averages for both juveniles and adults. The standard deviation is almost as high as the mean itself, indicating that although the rates cluster at the lower end of the continuum, there are many instances of rates much higher and much lower than the average.

Table D-1

The Overall Average Rate of Recidivism for Juvenile and Adult Groups

	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
Mean	28.51	15.67
s.d.	21.29	15.74
Number of Groups	2,152	10,029
Number of Individuals	301,000	1,700,000

At first glance, the discrepancies in these findings appear perplexing. However, upon closer scrutiny, the effect of other factors on the reported rate of recidivism can be observed. For example, a superficial comparison of our data and the data presented by the Uniform Parole Reporting System suggests almost a ten point difference in the rate of recidivism for adults. However, when adult failures on parole who were followed for twelve months after release are sorted out, a recidivism rate of 27% is observed, comparable to the 24% reported by the Uniform Parole Reporting System. Other factors, including geographic location and decade in which the study was conducted, affect the magnitude of the rate of recidivism as well. In the sections of this chapter that follow, the contribution of each of these factors and the way they affect our analysis of the treatment of offenders is discussed in detail.

The Operational Definition of Recidivism

Of all the factors affecting the magnitude of the rate of recidivism, the operational definition was found to have the most dramatic impact. For both juveniles and adults, the way in which recidivism is defined establishes a net through which certain kinds of criminal actions are detected. To a great extent, the definition of recidivism is responsible for the large fluctuations in the reported rate of recidivism, accounting for the majority in the equations we analyzed.

The following seven definitions of recidivism were found in the literature:

1. Failure -- Failure refers to an unfavorable disposition, short of contact with the criminal justice system. This includes dishonorable discharges, unsuccessful program participation, informal warnings, delinquency

declarations, and other unfavorable criminal justice system action that does not change the custody status of the offender.

2. Abscond -- Recidivists who were defined as absconding either did not report for supervision, or could not be located by their supervising officer.

3. Re-Arrest -- The re-arrest rate includes offenders who were arrested after release.

4. Re-Conviction -- The rate of re-conviction refers to the percentage of offenders who were convicted of a new crime after release.

5. Imprisonment/Technical Violation -- This definition includes those offenders who were imprisoned or assigned to a correctional institution as a result of a technical violation of probation or parole.

6. Imprisonment/New Conviction -- This definition includes offenders who were re-imprisoned or assigned to a correctional institution as a result of a conviction for a new crime committed.

7. Imprisonment/Either Technical Violation or a New Conviction -- This definition includes both offenders who were re-imprisoned for a technical violation of probation or parole, and offenders who were convicted of a new crime.

The percentage of groups defined by each of these definitions is presented in Table D-2. Adults were most frequently defined as recidivists by the definitions abscond (23.5%), imprisonment for a technical violation (24.2%) and imprisonment for a new conviction (21.7%). For juveniles, the most common definitions were abscond (27.8%) and imprisonment for a technical violation (28.3%), followed by re-arrest (13.7%) and imprisonment for either a technical violation or a new conviction (12.4%).

Table D-2

Operational Definition of Recidivism
(Distribution of Cases; Average Rate of Recidivism; Standard Deviation;
Pearson's r Between the Rate of Recidivism and the Specified Definition [Dichotomized])

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION	ADULTS					JUVENILES				
	N Groups/ Indivs.	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	r	N Groups/ Indivs.	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	r
Failure	685 110,500	6.8	35.7	20.5	.34	191 13,975	8.9	43.6	22.2	.22
Short of Arrest/ Abscond	2,356 311,875	23.5	7.4	9.1	-.29	598 89,625	27.8	25.3	17.1	-.09
Re-Arrest	630 93,225	6.3	27.9	18.1	.20	294 34,375	13.7	41.9	24.7	.25
Conviction for New Offense	453 83,950	4.5	21.7	15.6	.08	71 9,875	3.3	23.4	17.6	-.04
Imprisonment/ Technical	2,430 500,650	24.2	14.6	12.1	-.04	610 111,900	28.3	25.7	19.5	-.08
Imprisonment/ New Conviction	2,173 407,250	21.7	8.0	8.8	-.26	120 28,350	5.6	7.1	9.6	-.25
Imprisonment/ Technical or New Conviction	1,302 194,550	13.0	26.8	26.8	.27	268 30,550	12.4	27.6	19.2	-.02
N of Groups	10,029	100.0	15.7	15.7		2,152	100.0	28.5	21.3	
N of Indivs.	1,702,000					318,650				

The impact of each operational definition on the magnitude of the observed rate of recidivism is shown by the \bar{X} 's presented in Table D-2. These data indicate that operational definition has a strong impact on the average rate of recidivism for adult and juvenile groups reported in the literature. For adults, the highest average rate of recidivism is found when recidivism is defined as failure (35.7%). The lowest average rate is observed for adults when recidivism is defined as abscond (7.4%), followed by imprisonment for a new conviction which yields an average rate of only 8%.

Definitions that do not specify the reason for re-incarceration (imprisonment for a technical violation or new conviction), produce an average rate for adults of 26.8%. When recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for a technical violation the average is 14.6%.

For juveniles, the highest average rate of recidivism is found when recidivism is measured as failure (43.6%). The lowest rate for juvenile groups occurs when recidivism is defined as imprisonment for a new conviction (7.1%).

These data indicate that much of the variation in the reported rate of recidivism, and probably a good deal of the confusion surrounding what the rate of recidivism in the United States actually is, can be attributed to how recidivism is defined. Wide fluctuation exists in the reported rate of recidivism depending on the point in the criminal justice system where measurement is taken and the efficiency of that measure in detecting criminal activity. The filter which each definition establishes provides a conservative estimate of the actual amount of criminal activity that actually occurs within any given group. Clearly, considerable error exists in measuring criminal activity with official measures. In and of itself, however, this error does not invalidate

the analysis of the relative effect of various programs on the rate of recidivism, as long as the definition of recidivism is taken into account.²

DISCUSSION

For the purposes of the present research the central question underlying the analysis of the various operational definitions of recidivism is the extent to which these definitions, both individually and collectively, can be viewed as valid and reliable measures of criminal activity after release from custody. Two main assumptions are possible. First, it is plausible that each measure of recidivism more or less measures the same phenomenon. Specifically, it can be assumed that although it is not known exactly how many persons in a particular group return to crime, it is known how many individuals in a group were re-arrested. It can therefore be concluded that the higher a group's re-arrest rate, the greater the crime rate for that group. This assumption is reasonable for each class of definition reported in the literature, although it is probably more accurate for some definitions than for others.

A second assumption about operational definition is equally plausible. It is possible that each of the seven definitions measures a separate, distinct, independent process that could be affected by intervention differentially. Because there is no evidence that would exclude either of these assumptions, both are utilized through this research, as we focus on: 1) how treatment varies irrespective of definition, and 2) how treatment impacts on each definition separately. When the overall impact of treatment, regardless of definition, is the same as when each definition is analyzed separately, then this internal consistency will build confidence in the data. When the

²This assumes that the ratio of criminal activity to official measures of recidivism is the same for all programs.

impact of treatment is different, depending on the definition of recidivism, then interpretation of the findings should be more cautious. Throughout the course of this research operational definition is taken into account by computing separate equations for each definition for each treatment under analysis.

Other Factors Affecting the Magnitude of the Rate of Recidivism

In addition to operational definition, we found three other factors that affect the rate of recidivism, irrespective of the type of intervention employed. In the following pages the effect of length of time of follow-up, the geographic location and the time period during which the study was conducted are detailed.

Length of Time of Follow-Up

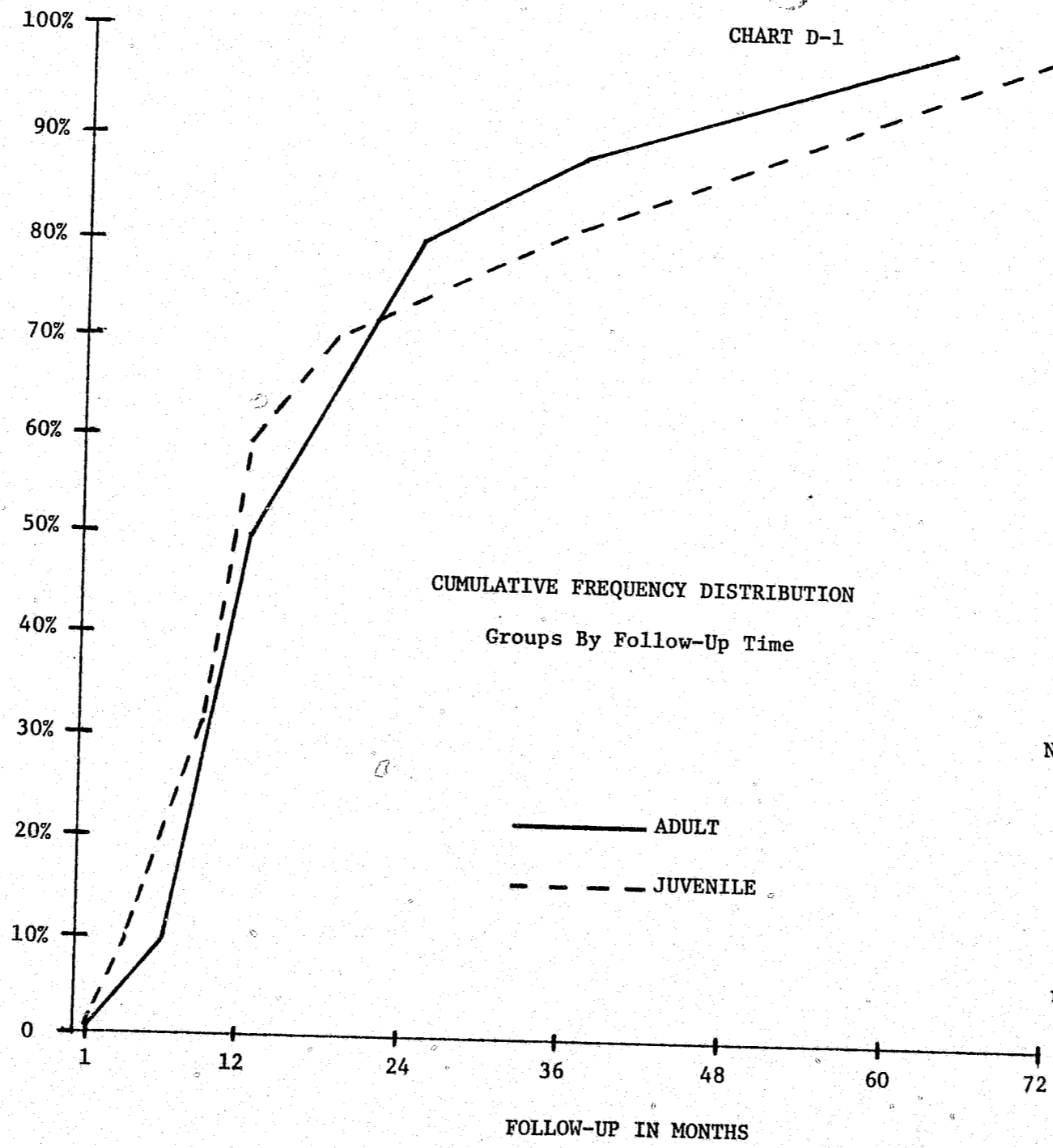
It is common knowledge that the longer a cohort of ex-offenders is followed over time, the greater the likelihood that more persons in the group will be defined as recidivists. Therefore, the length of time of follow-up might be anticipated as affecting the magnitude of recidivism. In order to allow for this possibility, the length of time of follow-up and its effect on the rate of recidivism were analyzed. The 10,029 adult groups' follow-up time ranged from 1 month to 37 years with a mean of 20.4 months and a standard deviation of 15.9 months. Juveniles were followed for an average of 22.6 months, with a standard deviation of 24.5 months. Of the 2,133 groups, the follow-up ranged from 1 months to 22 years.

The zero order correlations for length of time of follow-up are presented in Table D-3. The means provide partial verification for the notion that follow-up time affects the magnitude of the rate of recidivism, with an r of .06 for juveniles and .21 for adults. However, when analyzing the effect of length of follow-up controlling for definition, somewhat different results

Table D-3

Relationship Between Rate of Recidivism and
Length of Time in Follow-Up for Each Definition of Recidivism

	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Failure	.11 (680)	.28 (919)
Abscond	-.09 (2,343)	-.08 (593)
Re-Arrest	.34 (624)	.36 (285)
Re-Conviction	.42 (444)	.47 (71)
Re-Imprisonment/Technical	.24 (2,415)	.64 (609)
Re-Imprisonment/New Conviction	.27 (2,166)	.20 (119)
Re-Imprisonment/Total	.38 (1,291)	.21 (265)
Overall	.21	.06



	Juveniles	Adults
N of Indivs.	322,280	1,719,608
N	2,133	9,963
\bar{X}	22.6	20.4
s.d.	24.5	15.4
median	12.1	12.4
r with recidivism rate	.06	.21

emerge (Table D-3). Follow-up time actually has a slight negative relationship to the rate of recidivism when recidivism is defined as abscond ($B = -.11$ for adults; $B = -.08$ for juveniles). For all other definitions, the correlation is positive, ranging from $B = .19$ to $B = .40$ for adults and $B = .20$ to $B = .64$ for juveniles, depending on the definition of recidivism.

Given the relatively consistent impact on the rate of recidivism, length of time of follow-up is included in all the regression equations analyzed during the course of this research.

Geographic Regions of the United States

In addition to the impact of operational definition and length of follow-up time on the rate of recidivism, there are major differences in recidivism rates between regions of the country.

The United States Census Bureau divides the country into nine geographic areas.³ Although there is much variation within each area, these geographic locations represent in a very general way, different philosophies and policies that exist in the regions across the United States. During the course of abstracting the rate of recidivism on the groups that comprise the data base, the state from which the data originated was coded and later grouped by area as indicated in Table D-4.

Table D-4 shows the distribution of our sample across geographic location. For adults, the largest segment came from the Pacific region (30%), followed by the South Atlantic (18%), West-North Central (11.9%) and East-North Central (10.8%) regions. Similar patterns emerged for juveniles: 33.7% of our sample came from the Pacific region, followed by the West-North Central (19.5%), South Atlantic (18%) and East-North Central (12.3%) regions.

³See map at the end of this Appendix.

Table D-4
Regional Variation in Recidivism Rates
For Adults and Juveniles

REGION	ADULTS			JUVENILES		
	N OF GROUPS	%	N OF INDIVIDUALS	N OF GROUPS	%	N OF INDIVIDUALS
New England	270	2.6	34,381	77	3.5	7,425
Mid-Atlantic	714	7.1	163,857	113	5.2	21,797
East-North Central	1,082	10.8	206,821	265	12.3	29,969
West-North Central	1,193	11.9	186,234	421	19.5	77,556
South Atlantic	1,806	18.0	315,865	390	18.0	52,996
East-South Central	513	5.0	44,239	9	0.4	1,886
West-South Central	111	1.0	24,048	26	1.2	4,210
Mountain	753	7.5	49,191	69	3.2	9,327
Pacific	3,020	3.7	730,822	726	33.7	113,208
Other U.S.	351	3.4	74,869	--	--	--
Canada	216	2.0	80,908	56	2.6	3,908
Overall	10,029		1,719,608	2,152		322,280

Since the definition of recidivism and the length of time of follow-up has to be taken into account in interpreting average rates of recidivism across geographic areas, regression equations were computed to determine the relative ordering of the regions with respect to recidivism. Separate equations were computed for each definition of recidivism. The results of these equations are summarized in Tables D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8.⁴

The findings indicate that the relative ordering of regions in the United States with respect to the rate of recidivism is affected by the operational definition of recidivism. For adults, only the New England and South Atlantic regions have rates of recidivism that are consistent across definition, with the New England states reporting relatively higher rates of recidivism than the average, and the South Atlantic region reporting relatively lower rates. Other regions report considerable inconsistency depending on how recidivism is defined. The Pacific region, for example, tends to be associated with relatively higher rates of recidivism, on the average. However, when recidivism is defined as re-arrest or imprisonment for a new conviction, the region is associated with relatively low average rates. Similarly, the East-South Central region, although generally associated with relatively low rates of recidivism, reports having the highest rate of recidivism when recidivism is defined as re-conviction. The West-North Central region also reports such inconsistency, yielding a relatively low overall rate of recidivism, but the highest rate of recidivism when recidivism is measured as failure or imprisonment for a new conviction. Other regions of the country report recidivism rates that are close to the average.

⁴Both the regression information as well as the relative ordering of each region for each definition is included.

Table D-5
Summary of the Impact of Geographic Location
on Each Definition of Recidivism⁵
ADULTS

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	B e F	DEFINITION						
		FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE-ARREST	RE-CONVIC.	RE-IMP./TECH.	RE-IMP./NEW CONV.	IMP./EITHER
NEW ENGLAND		1.80	7.65	-2.44	1.09	.83	4.42	12.56
		3.97	1.63	11.10	4.25	1.85	1.64	2.12
		.21	22.04*	.05	.07	.20	7.27*	34.95*
MID-ATLANTIC		-1.71	.28	-12.67*	-5.22	.50	-5.45	-1.50
		3.39	1.18	3.80	4.15	1.34	.94	1.96
		.25	.06	11.08*	1.58	.14	33.58*	.59
EAST-NORTH CENTRAL		-5.22	-.32	-20.54	-2.42	-3.43	-5.30	2.68
		2.69	1.15	4.83	4.15	1.23	.89	1.95
		3.77	.00	18.07*	.34	7.81*	35.42*	1.88
WEST-NORTH CENTRAL		14.90	-2.50	-.59	-7.66	-1.91	5.16	-10.53
		4.23	1.15	6.34	3.96	1.09	.78	5.32
		12.43*	4.76*	.01	3.74	3.06	43.92*	3.92*
SOUTH ATLANTIC		5.78	-2.95	-5.71	-3.16	-5.24	-7.09	-3.73
		6.55	1.10	3.60	3.76	10.5	.75	2.51
		.78	7.17*	2.52	.71	24.76*	88.50*	2.21
EAST-SOUTH CENTRAL		1.12	-.25	-23.61	24.31	-2.03	-7.48	.78
		2.94	1.24	15.13	10.00	1.33	.92	6.42
		.14	.04	2.43	5.91*	2.33	66.76*	.02
WEST-SOUTH CENTRAL		1.07	.92	6.87	3.43	.72	1.88	.81
		2.62	1.22	3.46	6.89	1.11	1.42	3.11
		.18	.43	1.24*	.86	.33	.72	.92
MOUNTAIN		-.88	.86	7.30	14.03	1.15	-4.26	.28
		3.88	1.17	5.04	9.82	1.22	.85	4.44
		.05	.55	2.09	2.04	.89	25.33*	.00
PACIFIC		6.81	3.25	-11.90	-2.63	6.41	-5.93	-.33
		2.01	1.04	3.70	3.55	.97	.70	1.63
		11.42*	9.85*	10.36*	.55	43.23*	29.42*	.04
OTHER U.S. AND CANADA		BASE						

*Significant at .05 level.

⁵This Table summarizes the B, Standard Error of B and the F Ratio for each region of the country and each definition of recidivism. Complete equation information can be found in Appendix J.

Table D-6

Rank Order of Recidivism Rates for Various Regions of the Country
for Each Operational Definition of Recidivism

ADULTS

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	DEFINITION						
	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE-ARREST	RE-CONVIC.	RE-IMP./TECH.	RE-IMP./NEW CONV.	IMP./EITHER
NEW ENGLAND	4	1*	4	4	3	2*	1*
MID-ATLANTIC	8	5	7*	8	5	6*	7
EAST-NORTH CENTRAL	9	7	8*	5	8*	5*	2
WEST-NORTH CENTRAL	1*	8*	3	9	6	1*	9*
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	9*	5	7	9*	8*	8
EAST-SOUTH CENTRAL	5	6	9	1*	7	9*	4
WEST-SOUTH CENTRAL	6	3	2*	3	4	3	3
MOUNTAIN	7	4	1	2	2	4*	5
PACIFIC	2*	2*	6*	6	1*	7*	6
OTHER U.S. AND CANADA	BASE						

*Significant at .05 level.

Table D-7

Summary of the Impact of Geographic Location
on Each Definition of Recidivism⁶
JUVENILES

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	B e F	DEFINITION						
		FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE-ARREST	RE-CONVIC.	RE-IMP./TECH.	RE-IMP./NEW CONV.	IMP./EITHER
NEW ENGLAND		-44.99	-6.10	-8.14	-17.79	-.38	3.65	14.97
		16.76	16.13	4.10	32.70	7.74	7.05	10.15
		8.20*	.19	3.04	10.87*	.00	.27	2.18
MID-ATLANTIC		-14.32	-16.41	-16.08	-7.13	22.60	51.37	4.73
		23.48	4.89	5.36	11.49	5.80	6.67	9.13
		23.70*	15.73*	9.01*	.38	5.19*	59.30*	.27
EAST-NORTH CENTRAL		-22.97	-5.01	-29.12	-13.78	-1.71	-3.71	7.78
		6.37	5.09	4.37	12.03	5.05	6.41	8.74
		13.01*	.97	44.51*	1.31	.11	.34	.79
WEST-NORTH CENTRAL		-12.68	5.44	-4.60	-5.53	8.97	-4.80	11.99
		12.12	4.04	5.38	13.41	4.94	7.21	9.12
		1.09	1.82	.73	.17	3.30	.44	1.73
SOUTH ATLANTIC		-5.99	-6.89	-15.72	14.59	25.32		21.92
		8.31	5.63	17.48	11.64	7.86	---	9.82
		.52	1.50	.81	1.57	10.39*		4.98*
EAST-SOUTH CENTRAL		-57.14			-6.93			19.72
		21.50	---	---	9.56	---	---	21.90
		7.07*			.52			.81
WEST-SOUTH CENTRAL		-1.11	-.37	-.11	-6.14	-.35	3.11	3.96
		3.22	4.11	1.01	1.09	3.26	4.32	1.98
		.98	1.91	.32	2.88	.78	.68	2.11
MOUNTAIN		11.99	-20.37	.20		28.08		11.67
		19.71	16.33	4.44	---	9.86	---	8.59
		.37	1.56	.00		8.11*		1.84
PACIFIC		-18.48	-.68		4.93	19.96	12.67	17.95
		7.73	4.11	---	10.82	4.71	8.10	8.74
		5.71*	.03		.21	17.94*	2.45	4.21*
OTHER U.S. AND CANADA	BASE							

*Significant at .05 level.

⁶This Table summarizes the B, Standard Error of B and the F Ratio for each region of the country and each definition of recidivism. Complete equation information can be found in Appendix J.

Table D-8
Rank Order of Recidivism Rates for Various Regions of the Country
for Each Operational Definition of Recidivism

JUVENILES

GEOGRAPHIC REGION	DEFINITION						
	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE-ARREST	RE-CONVIC.	RE-IMP./TECH.	RE-IMP./NEW CONV.	IMP./EITHER
NEW ENGLAND	8*	5	4	8*	7	3	4
MID-ATLANTIC	5*	7*	6*	6	3*	1*	8
EAST-NORTH CENTRAL	7*	4	7*	7	8	5	7
WEST-NORTH CENTRAL	4	1	3	3	5	6	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	6	5	1	2*	-	1*
EAST-SOUTH CENTRAL	9*	-	-	5	-	-	2
WEST-SOUTH CENTRAL	2	2	2	4	6	4	9
MOUNTAIN	1	8	1	-	1*	-	6
PACIFIC	6*	3	-	2	4*	2	3
OTHER U.S. AND CANADA	BASE						

*Significant at .05 level.

Similar inconsistency across definition emerged for juveniles. Only the New England, East-North Central and South Atlantic regions report relatively consistent rates of recidivism regardless of how recidivism is defined, with the New England and East-North Central regions reporting relatively low rates and the South Atlantic region reporting relatively high rates. Interestingly, the New England region reported relatively high rates of recidivism for adults and the South Atlantic region reported relatively low rates for adults. Other regions yield inconsistent or inconclusive findings for juveniles. The Mid-Atlantic region, while tending towards low rates of recidivism for juveniles generally, reports the highest rate of re-imprisonment for new convictions. The East-South Central region reports the lowest rate of failure; however, other definitions are unstable and inconsistent. The stable data for the Pacific region places this section close to the average when recidivism is defined as failure or re-imprisonment for technical violations. Other data for this region are unstable but tend towards higher rates of recidivism. The Mountain states report the highest rate of recidivism when recidivism is defined as re-imprisonment for technical violations; other definitions are unstable and inconsistent. No stable data exists for the West-North Central and West-South Central regions and what data does exist is inconsistent across definitions.

These patterns indicate that region of the country is an important factor in determining the rate of recidivism and needs to be taken into account in order to compare the effectiveness of various forms of treatment. This was done by including region of the country in our regression equations.⁷

⁷A more refined analysis of regional variation, which would include a determination of which states most heavily contribute to the trends observed within each region, should be undertaken before any firm generalizations about each region can be made.

Decade of the Study

The data in this study were collected primarily during the period between 1950-1980. (A small amount of the research included in this study was conducted prior to this time.) Table D-9 presents the distribution of the groups across the decade during which the studies from which they were abstracted were conducted. These data indicate that approximately 85% of the groups were observed in the last decade, 13% during the 1960's and 1% conducted during the 1950's or before.

Since the definition of recidivism, the length of time of follow-up and geographic location were shown to affect the magnitude of the rate of recidivism, regression equations were computed in order to analyze the way in which the rate of recidivism has changed over time. A summary of the results of these equations are presented in Table D-10.

The findings indicate that the rate of recidivism for adults has been declining during the thirty-year period in which the majority of the data were collected. When the rate of recidivism is averaged across definition, this decline is almost 5% per decade. This pattern is consistent for each definition of recidivism with the exception of re-arrest which tends to be associated with increasingly higher rates of recidivism over this time period (B=7.27).

This same pattern holds true for juveniles. Although the overall pattern across the decades is not significant when averaged across definitions (B=-1.38), when the rate of recidivism is broken down by definition, all of the definitions show a decline over time with the exception of re-arrest which has increased considerably (B=18.09).

Table D-9
Decade of the Study

	ADULTS		JUVENILES	
	N	% of Cases	N	% of Cases
1950's or before	143	1.2	63	2.7
1960's	1,339	13.4	544	25.3
1970's	8,547	85.2	1,545	71.8
	10,029		2,152	

Table D-10
Summary of the Impact of Decade in which the Data were Collected on Each Definition of Recidivism⁸

B e F	DEFINITION							
	FAILURE	ABSCOND	RE-ARREST	RE-CONVIC.	RE-IMP./TECH.	RE-IMP./NEW CONV.	IMP./EITHER	TOTAL
ADULTS	-13.21 1.87 51.60*	-4.58 .77 35.31*	7.27 2.43 8.98*	-.67 1.49 .20	-1.01 .56 3.31	-4.04 .56 51.27*	-7.57 .88 73.83*	-4.96 .32 240.30*
JUVENILES	-24.86 7.71 10.40*	-1.14 1.86 .38	18.09 4.88 13.72*	-4.56 6.64 .47	-6.71 14.7 20.84*	-.96 2.58 .14	-.53 2.54 .04	-1.38 .87 2.49

*Significant at .05 level.

⁸For summary purposes, the B, Standard Error of B, and the F co-efficient are presented here. Complete equations can be found in Appendix J.

The interpretation of this pattern is unclear and could reflect an actual decline in recidivism, or patterns of resource allocations in the criminal justice system. However, the period in which the study was conducted needs to be taken into account regardless of interpretation in order to make comparisons between and among the intervention efforts that are the primary focus of this research.

Table D-11

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of the Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up, Geographic Location and
Decade Data Collected on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism

ADULTS

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .37
Standard Error 11.89
(Constant = 74.00)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	26.59	.55	.43	2361.28*
Abscond	.45	.36	.01	1.54
Re-Arrest	18.85	.58	.29	1048.39*
Re-Conviction	10.07	.67	.13	225.44*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.47	.36	.18	331.48*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	14.64	.45	.31	1065.59*
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.19	.01	.19	546.38*
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	5.65	.89	.06	40.08*
Mid-Atlantic	-2.24	.65	-.04	11.73*
East-North Central	-.77	.60	-.02	1.62
West-North Central	-2.62	.60	-.05	18.78*
South Atlantic	-3.48	.57	-.09	37.57*
East-South Central	-2.44	.72	-.03	11.57*
Mountain	.34	.66	.01	.26
Pacific	1.08	.52	.03	4.30*
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-4.96	.32	-.13	240.30*

*Significant at .05 level.

Table D-12

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of the Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up, Geographic Location and
Decade Data Collected on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism

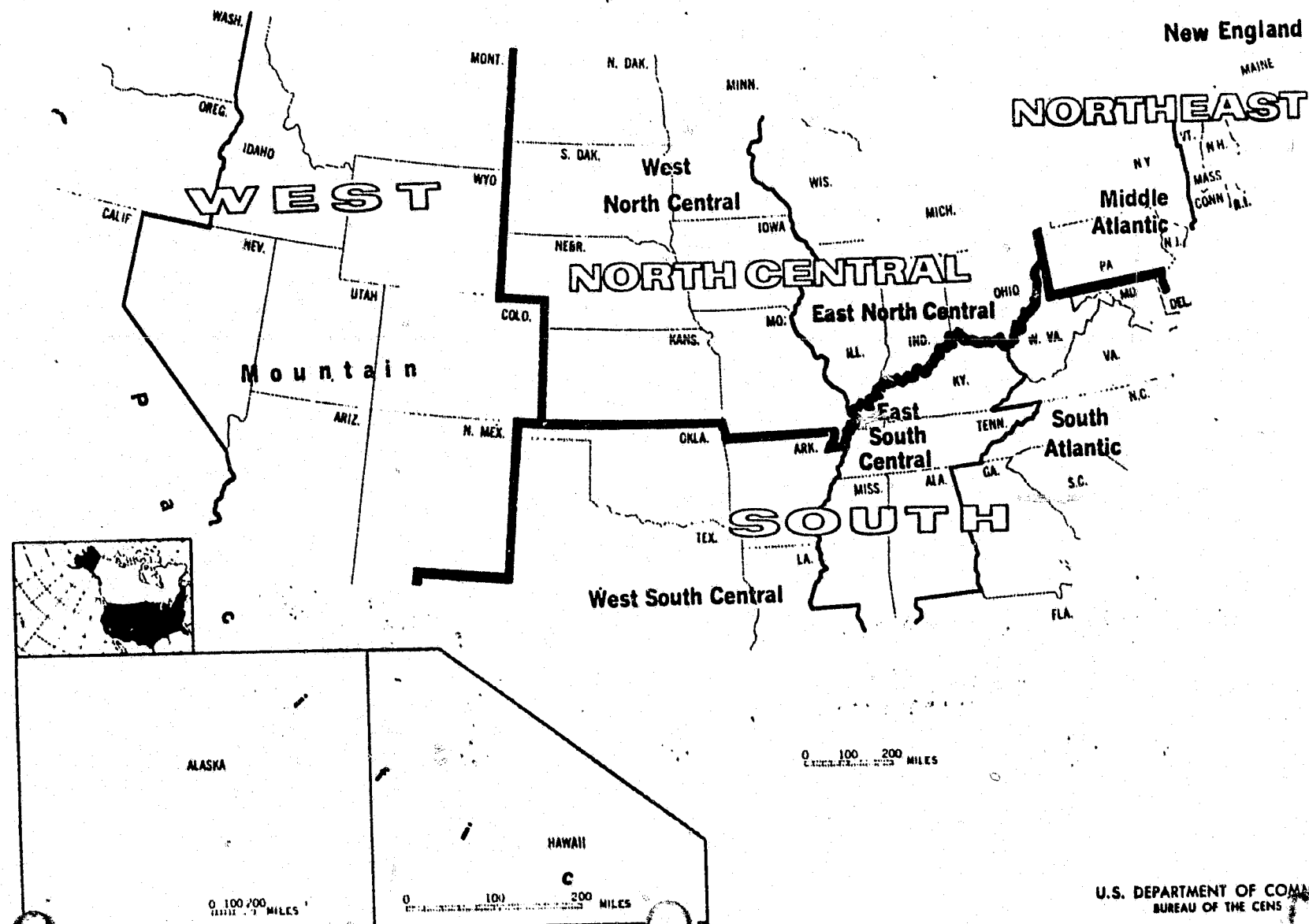
JUVENILES

Multiple R .49
R Square .24
Adjusted R Square .24
Standard Error 16.94
(Constant = 42.59)

	<u>B</u>	<u>STD. ERROR OF B</u>	<u>BETA</u>	<u>F RATIO</u>
<u>DEFINITION</u>				
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	35.89	2.15	.48	277.69*
Abscond	13.34	1.98	.28	45.29*
Re-Arrest	30.12	2.08	.48	207.30*
Re-Conviction	5.34	2.76	.05	3.86*
Imprisonment (technical offense)	11.88	1.77	.25	44.81*
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	12.24	2.00	.19	37.42*
<u>LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP</u>				
(months)	.30	.03	.35	119.03*
<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u>				
(compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-2.87	3.01	-.02	.91
Mid-Atlantic	-9.05	2.71	-.10	11.19*
East-North Central	-13.34	2.35	-.21	32.28*
West-North Central	-9.35	2.37	-.17	15.56*
South Atlantic	-10.16	2.64	-.18	14.83*
East-South Central	-12.75	6.20	-.04	4.22*
Mountain	-2.05	3.02	-.02	.46
Pacific	2.06	2.22	.05	.86
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u>				
(1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.38	.87	-.03	2.49

*Significant at .05 level.

Figure 1. CENSUS REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



D-25

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

APPENDIX E

AVAILABILITY OF AGGREGATE BACKGROUND DATA

The reporting of background characteristics in the studies which comprise our data base is, for the most part, sporadic, unsystematic and arbitrary in nature. The background characteristics reported in the literature refer primarily to individual attributes such as age, race, education and criminal history. These characteristics often represent the information available to the researcher because they have been systematically reported in agency records, as opposed to an ideal selection of attributes based on theoretical premises. Clearly, there is no agreement among researchers on what attributes to report and in what form they should be reported; it is generally the case that where such characteristics are reported, they are part of a research program and have been used as "predictors" of recidivism.

There are two major types of background characteristics that are most frequently reported that might mediate the success or failure of a given intervention or technique in reducing recidivism. The first of these is criminal background characteristics. Offenders differ in their past involvement in crime and the criminal justice system, and it is believed that criminal background characteristics such as prior offender status and the nature of the offense committed may be important predictors of subsequent criminal activity. The second group of variables reported in the literature generally fall into the class called social indicators. These demographic data include characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity, socio-economic status, family background and education.

Table E-1 shows the proportion of groups for which background characteristics are reported. For adults, sex was reported for 87% of the groups, but age was reported for only 26% of adult groups. We have information about race for 29% of the adult groups, but for other background characteristics such as education, broken families and socio-economic status information is only reported between 9% and 10% of the time.

Table E-1

Proportion of Juvenile and Adult Groups Reporting Background Characteristics

ATTRIBUTE	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	% Known	N	% Known	N
Property Offenders	32	687	68	6,779
First Offenders	7	146	9	914
One Prior Offense	10	220	18	1,797
Narcotic History	8	181	42	4,179
Sex	74	1,594	87	8,757
Race	39	845	29	2,869
Age	95	2,051	26	2,648
Education (H.S. Grad.)	11	238	9	950
Broken Family	12	251	9	906
S.E.S.	13	282	10	993
(N)	(2,152)		(10,052)	

In terms of criminal history for adult groups, 68% of our studies contained information about the proportion of property offenders in the groups, and narcotic history was reported for 42% of the groups. The proportion of adults who are convicted of one or more prior offenses is reported for 18% of the groups.

For juvenile groups, the social characteristics reported most frequently are sex and age (74% and 95% respectively), followed by race which is reported for 39% of the juvenile groups. Other social background characteristics (education, broken families and socio-economic status) are reported in only 11-13% of the studies for juveniles.

The criminal history characteristic for juvenile groups most often reported is the proportion of offenders in the group, which is cited for 32% of juvenile groups. The proportion of juveniles convicted of at least one prior offense is reported for 10% of juvenile groups, and narcotics history is available for 8% of these groups.

Individuals in adult groups tended to be male, white and possessed less than a high school education. The average age was twenty-five and older in 70% of the groups. They tended not to come from broken families; over 81% of the groups contained 50% or fewer individuals coming from broken homes.

APPENDIX F

PROFILE OF SELECTED GROUP CHARACTERISTICS

In order to obtain a clearer picture of the "typical" adult and juvenile group, profiles were developed based on the available information concerning background characteristics. Tables F-1 through F-9 show the distributions of these characteristics for both juvenile and adult groups.

Adult Group Profile

Analyzing criminal history for adults, we found a relatively equal distribution within the groups between property and non-property offenders, with approximately 60% of the groups reporting a constituency of 50% or less property offenders. Adult groups also tended to be composed of multiple offenders: in 72% of the adult groups on which we have information, a majority have been convicted more than once.

Juvenile Group Profile

Juvenile groups are primarily composed of non-property offenders: over 70% of juvenile groups report having less than 50% property offenders. There is a relatively equal distribution of juveniles convicted of first offenses and those with at least one prior offense, with approximately 61% of juvenile groups containing less than 50% of individuals who have been previously convicted.

The data on social characteristics of juvenile groups indicate that individuals in the groups tended to be male, white and under 17 years of age. They also tended to come from broken families and to have less than a high school education: the majority of juveniles in 70% of the groups were found to have these characteristics.

F-3

Table F-1
Property Offenders
(% of Group)

	JUVENILES				ADULTS			
	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.
Up to 25%	287	41.8	23.8	15.2	3,217	47.5	11.0	13.0
25 - 50%	214	31.2	29.4	17.0	851	12.6	22.7	19.1
50 - 75%	60	8.7	32.3	20.3	915	13.5	19.0	17.5
75 - 100%	125	18.2	26.4	15.0	1,796	26.5	14.1	13.4
	686				6,779			
	$r^* = .09$				$r = .11$			

*r = relationship of this group characteristic with recidivism (Pearson's r).

Table F-2

One Prior Offense

	JUVENILES				ADULTS			
	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.
Up to 25%	46	20.9	34.7	19.8	290	16.1	20.0	15.6
25 - 50%	88	40.0	31.2	17.5	216	12.0	22.9	19.8
50 - 75%	74	33.6	32.0	18.6	1,038	57.8	25.7	14.5
75 - 100%	12	5.5	56.3	12.3	253	14.1	16.7	16.6
	220				1,797			
	$r = .11$				$r = .01$			

F-4

Table F-3
Narcotics Offenders

	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	N	%	N	%
No	100	55.2	3,593	86.0
Yes	81	44.8	586	14.0
	181		4,179	
	$r = .22$		$r = .19$	

Table F-4
Alcoholics

	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	N	%	N	%
No	---	--	3,938	98.0
Yes	---	--	79	2.0
			4,017	
	$r = .19$			

F-5

Table F-5

Sex of Group

	JUVENILES			ADULTS		
	N	%	r	N	%	r
Male	1,121	70.3	.07	7,257	82.9	.04
Female	222	13.9	-.07	863	9.9	-.14
Mixed	251	15.7	.09	637	7.3	.06
	1,594			8,757		

Table F-6

Race of Group
(% White)

	JUVENILES				ADULTS			
	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.
Up to 25%	79	9.3	47.1	29.0	187	6.5	23.4	14.6
25 - 50%	62	7.3	35.4	17.7	382	13.3	27.1	19.9
50 - 75%	552	65.5	22.6	18.4	1,252	43.6	22.1	18.2
75 - 100%	152	18.0	30.0	20.2	1,048	36.5	25.6	14.5
	845				2,869			
			$r = -.23$				$r = .02$	

F-6

Table F-7

Age of Group Members

	JUVENILES				ADULTS			
	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.
Up to 17	1,873	91.3	28.9	21.6	21	.8	57.3	21.0
17 - 24	178	8.7	29.4	19.1	821	31.0	23.9	17.9
25 - 34	---	---	---	---	1,676	63.3	23.4	15.7
35 - 44	---	---	---	---	127	4.8	27.5	15.8
45 +	---	---	---	---	3	.1	26.1	12.0
	2,051				2,648			
			$r = .01$				$r = -.03$	

Table F-8

Broken Families

	JUVENILES				ADULTS			
	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.
Up to 25%	31	12.4	23.0	19.3	376	41.5	21.9	18.2
25 - 50%	29	11.6	29.4	20.0	361	39.8	24.7	15.9
50 - 75%	182	72.5	40.0	24.5	138	15.2	23.3	14.5
75 - 100%	9	3.6	29.5	25.2	31	3.4	30.3	22.3
	251				906			
			$r = .21$				$r = .08$	

Table F-9
High School Graduates

	JUVENILES				ADULTS			
	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.	N	%	\bar{X}	s.d.
Up to 25%	222	93.3	29.1	18.4	471	49.6	24.9	18.7
25 - 50%	8	3.4	27.2	16.9	361	38.0	20.6	16.2
50 - 75%	---	--	--	--	107	11.3	23.2	17.8
75 - 100%	8	3.4	5.0	3.3	11	1.2	21.2	18.0
	236				950			
	$r = -.23$				$r = -.08$			

APPENDIX G

DIFFERENCES IN AGGREGATE BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BETWEEN PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES

Differential Assignment to Criminal Justice Location

Offenders are not assigned to the various segments of the correctional system in a random fashion. On the contrary, assignment is based on a number of criteria including the seriousness of the crime committed, the number of previous convictions and social characteristics that are believed to be related to the risk an offender poses to the community. In fact, the assessment of an offender's risk and the discretion involved in the differential processing of a case to a specific segment of the criminal justice system is a major function of the courts and corrections. Offenders who are sentenced to probation or one of its mandated alternatives not only have been convicted of a less serious crime than their incarcerated counterparts, but possess social and criminal backgrounds thought to be associated with low risk of further criminal behavior. Conversely, offenders who are imprisoned and subsequently placed on parole have not only been convicted of crimes of a more serious nature, but possess social or criminal histories believed to be associated with high risk of recidivating. It is commonly believed that this allocation process results in a much lower probability of recidivism for probationers and an inherently higher probability of recidivism for those sentenced to imprisonment, nullifying comparisons of these groups if the allocation process is successful in separating high from low risk offenders.

Unfortunately, the research literature does not contain complete data on all the groups in our sample.¹ However, sufficient data do exist to make a reasonable judgment about the types of offenders assigned to various locations in the correctional system.

¹See Appendix E.

Background characteristics that are reported in the literature can be classified as either criminal or social in nature. The criminal history information includes a crude classification of type of crime (property offenses vs. other) and the degree to which the group is composed of multiple offenders. Social characteristics include educational level, family history and class.

Table G-1 shows the differential distribution of these characteristics among adult and juvenile groups assigned to probation or parole. For adults, significant differences in criminal history exist between offenders assigned to probation and those who are incarcerated and subsequently placed on parole. Adults on parole tend to have a lower proportion of property offenders than adults assigned to probation (41.2% to 50.1% respectively), and a much higher proportion of multiple offenders, with 62.9% having been convicted more than once compared to only 18.6% for adults sentenced to probation.

Social characteristics also differ between adults on probation and parole. Adult groups assigned to parole tend to have a slightly higher proportion of individuals from broken homes (34.2%) than those on probation (30.9%); a lower proportion of high school graduates (25.5% compared to 32.2% for those on probation); a lower proportion of individuals with some narcotics history than those on probation (.13%, .21% respectively); and a slightly higher average age (27.8 years to 25.2 years for those on probation).

For juveniles, we found fewer stable differences than for adults in background characteristics between those on parole and those on probation. Only for the proportion of multiple offenders did some differences exist: groups who had been incarcerated and then paroled had a much higher proportion (48.9%) of multiple offenders than groups assigned to probation (27.2%).

Table G-1

Background Differences Between Juvenile and Adult Groups
on Parole and Those on Probation
(Average Proportion of the Groups with the Specified Characteristic)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	Parole	Probation	Parole	Probation
<u>Criminal History:</u>				
Proportion of Group Property Offenders	36.1 (186)	39.1 (500)	41.2 (5975)	* 50.1 (804)
Proportion of Group First Offenders	26.1 (33)	27.3 (113)	30.3 (495)	* 42.8 (419)
Proportion of Group Multiple Offenders	48.9 (164)	* 27.2 (56)	62.9 (1475)	* 18.6 (322)
<u>Social History:</u>				
Proportion White	59.9 (601)	22.9 (845)	64.9 (2130)	65.5 (739)
Average Age	17.5 (1023)	* 17.1 (1028)	27.8 (1951)	* 25.2 (697)
Proportion of Group from Broken Family	56.9 (145)	* 50.7 (106)	34.2 (473)	* 30.9 (433)
Proportion of Group with H.S. Diploma	15.0 (148)	17.2 (90)	25.5 (528)	* 32.2 (422)
Class (Scale: 1=Lo; 2=Med.; 3=Hi)	1.75 (188)	1.62 (94)	2.12 (509)	2.21 (484)
Some Narcotic History (0=No; 1=Yes)	.68 (101)	.15 (80)	.13 (4052)	* .21 (127)

*T-test significant at the .05 level.

The differences in social characteristics between the two groups are with respect to age, broken families and narcotics history. Juveniles sentenced to incarceration and subsequently paroled are slightly older than those assigned to probation (17.5 years to 17.2 respectively), have a higher proportion of individuals coming from broken families (56.9% to 50.7% for those on probation), and a higher percentage of individuals with some narcotics history (.68 for parolees to .15 for probationers).

Relationship of Background Characteristics and the Rate of Recidivism

It is clear that differences in group composition exist between probationers and parolees. This is not surprising in that the criminal justice system is designed to filter out the least dangerous offenders and supervise them in the community, while sending the more dangerous individuals to prison. Although the crime an offender is convicted of is the primary factor taken into account during sentencing, the individual's social and criminal history is also evaluated. Individuals who have been previously convicted or come from broken families or lack a high school diploma are more likely to be imprisoned, all other things being equal, than person with more positive backgrounds. Does this then make parolees inherently more dangerous, more likely to recidivate than probationers? The answer is not necessarily. If the characteristics which differentiate between the two groups are also related to recidivism then this would be true. But if these characteristics are not related to the probability of recidivism then no relevant differences between parolees and probationers can be thought to exist: one group is no more inherently prone to crime than the other.

The relationship between background characteristics and the rate of recidivism is presented in Table G-2. For adults, there is only a slight increase

Table G-2

Relationship Between Recidivism and
Aggregate Background Characteristics Reported in the Literature

PROPORTION OF GROUP	JUVENILES		ADULTS	
	r	N	r	N
Property Offender	.09	(686)	.11	(6,779)
One Prior Offense	.11	(220)	.01	(1,787)
% with Drug Use Histories	.08	---	.21	(980)
Race (% White)	-.23	(845)	.02	(2,869)
Age of Group Members	.01	(2,051)	-.03	(2,648)
% from Broken Families	.21	(251)	.08	(906)
% High School Graduate	-.23	(238)	-.08	(950)

in the recidivism rate as the proportion of property offenders in the group increases ($r=.11$). We found almost no relationship between the rate of recidivism and the proportion of the group having at least one previous offense.

As far as social background characteristics of adults are concerned, there is no relationship with the rate of recidivism for age, sex or race, and only a very slight relationship with broken family and education. The trend between the proportion of adults coming from broken homes and the rate of recidivism is positive ($r=.08$); for education, the trend is negative ($r=-.08$), indicating that as the proportion of high school graduates in the group increases, the rate of recidivism tends to decrease. But in both instances these tendencies are very slight.

For juveniles, we also found very little relationship between recidivism and criminal history. There is only a slight rise in the rate of recidivism coinciding with a rise of the proportion of property offenders in the group ($r=.09$). There is also only a small, positive correlation between the proportion of juvenile offenders with previous convictions and the recidivism rate ($r=.11$).

The relationship between social background characteristics and the recidivism rate, however, is somewhat stronger for juveniles than their prior criminal records. With respect to the racial make-up of the group, we found a moderate relationship ($r=-.23$), indicating that as the proportion of whites in the groups increases, the rate of recidivism decreases. The proportion of the group coming from broken families also is slightly to moderately related to recidivism for juveniles ($r=.21$), suggesting a positive trend between the proportion of individuals coming from broken homes and the recidivism rate. The strongest relationship, however, is between education and recidivism, where there is a negative relationship of $-.23$. Juveniles who have high school diplomas are less likely than their less educated counterparts to recidivate.

In a general sense, less of a relationship was found than might be expected between the background characteristics reported in the literature and criminal recidivism among adult and juvenile groups. Although these characteristics may be important in understanding why people commit crime in the first place, the data suggest they are of little importance in understanding why people continue to do so after being convicted, imprisoned, or supervised. Common sense suggests that there are at least some differences in social, criminal and psychological histories which would account for why some offenders are more at risk to recidivate than others, but the evidence indicates that these characteristics are not known at present.

While these characteristics that differentiate probationers and parolees are commonly thought to be associated with the risk of recidivism, we found little evidence in our data to support this contention: offenders from broken families with little education were only slightly more likely to recidivate than those from less impoverished backgrounds. The criminal histories of offenders were not related to the probability of recidivism either: groups tending to be comprised of individuals who have multiple offense records were no more likely to recidivate than those whose histories appeared less criminal. This suggests that despite the differences that exist in the backgrounds of persons on probation and parole, one group cannot be thought of as more inherently prone to crime than the other. Although an attempt is made by the criminal justice system to allocate the more dangerous offenders to prison, and the less dangerous to community supervision, the characteristics that are presently used in the evaluation process are not sufficiently predictive of recidivism to be effective and therefore do not weigh heavily in the interpretation of our findings.²

²Because of the slight relationship that does exist between background characteristics and recidivism, known background characteristics are provided within the text of the report to aid in interpretation. In no instance, however, do these characteristics account for all of the reported variation. Interestingly, although certain locations that were found to be associated with higher rates of recidivism appeared to have a higher proportion of offenders who might be thought of as more "at risk," equally often groups assigned to these locations were found to be comprised of offenders who have characteristics generally believed to be associated with lower risk of recidivism.

APPENDIX H

DIFFERENCES IN AGGREGATE BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS
BETWEEN TREATED AND NON-TREATED GROUPS

Assessing the differences in background characteristics between treated and non-treated groups is critical in interpreting the data in Chapter 4. If clear, consistent differences were found between groups receiving treatment and those not receiving treatment, then differences in outcome could not be directly tied to the intervention programs. Instead the differences in outcome might be due to the differences between the groups themselves or some interaction between group characteristics and the intervention. It could be argued that differential assignment to various treatments, or the process of self-selection might confound the findings about the treatments. But we found little evidence in our study to support this contention. To the contrary, we found few relevant differences exist between treated and non-treated groups in terms of the background characteristics of the individuals who comprise them, and that no assumptions about higher risk for either treated or non-treated groups is warranted.

Adults

The data presented in Table H-1 shows the proportion of each background characteristic reported with some consistency in the literature for both treated and non-treated groups.¹ For adults, there is a slight difference between treated and non-treated groups in terms of the proportion of the groups with property offense records, with the treated groups having a mean of 46.9, compared to 41.8 for the non-treated groups. There is also a slightly higher proportion of multiple offenders in the non-treated groups than in the treated groups (55.8 to 51.3 respectively). Although these differences are statistically reliable, they are not substantial.

¹For details about the proportion of cases on which background characteristics are reported see Appendix E.

Table H-1

Differences in Aggregate Background Characteristics Between Treated and Non-Treated Groups

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	JUVENILES ¹		ADULTS	
	No Treatment	Treatment Added	No Treatment	Treatment Added
Proportion of Group Property Offenders	38.7 (483)	37.4 (203)	41.8 (6140)	* 46.9 (639)
Proportion of Group Convicted of First Offense	31.7 (30)	24.6 (116)	35.6 (586)	36.8 (328)
Proportion of Group with One Prior Offense	43.5 (116)	43.3 (104)	55.8 (1442)	* 51.3 (355)
Ethnicity (% White)	60.9 (575)	59.6 (270)	65.8 (2141)	* 62.8 (728)
Average Age	17.2 (1383)	* 17.5 (668)	27.7 (2004)	* 25.3 (644)
Proportion of Group with Broken Family	57.8 (122)	* 51.1 (129)	32.2 (617)	33.6 (289)
Proportion of Group with High School Diploma	12.5 (101)	* 18.3 (137)	26.4 (565)	* 31.5 (385)
Socio-Economic Status (3 Categories)	1.7 (182)	1.8 (100)	2.1 (609)	2.3 (384)

*Significant at the .05 level. (2 tailed t-tests)

In terms of social characteristics for adult groups we found a small difference in the ethnic composition of treated and non-treated groups: 65.8% of the offenders in non-treated groups are White, compared to 62.8% where innovative treatment was administered. Again, these differences cannot be viewed as substantial, despite their reliability. There is no difference between the average age of the treated vs. non-treated groups or between these groups with respect to the proportion of persons coming from broken homes. However, we found treated groups to be slightly better educated: 26.4% of the non-treated groups received a high school diploma, compared to an average of 31.5% of the treated groups.

Juveniles

The criminal backgrounds of treated and non-treated juvenile groups is very similar. Comparison of treated vs. non-treated groups of juveniles in terms of the proportion of the group with property offense records shows there is virtually no difference in the means. There is also no difference for treated and non-treated groups in terms of the proportion of the group with multiple offense records.

As far as social characteristics are concerned, we found almost no difference between treated and non-treated groups in terms of the percentage of white, or of average age. There is a slight difference, however, between groups in terms of the proportion of offenders coming from broken families: fewer persons assigned to treatment come from broken homes than non-treated persons (51.1% vs. 57.8%). This may indicate some differential assignment to treatment for juveniles based on their family background, or that juveniles who come from broken homes tend to opt for treatment less often. We also

found a difference in the proportion of non-treated groups who graduated from high school (12.5%) compared to 18.3% in the treated groups.

In summary, only slight differences exist between treated and non-treated groups in terms of aggregate background characteristics. Where differences are found, they often indicate that the treated groups are comprised of fewer individuals who possess the background characteristics that are slightly associated with recidivism than non-treated groups. For example, treated adult groups have a slightly lower proportion of multiple offenders, and a somewhat higher proportion of high school graduates than the non-treated groups. In Appendix G we found that as the proportion of multiple offenders in a group increased, the rate of recidivism increased. Thus, for adults, one might expect that the recidivism rate for treated groups might be somewhat lower, before taking the impact of the treatment itself into account. We found, however, that the rate of recidivism for treated adult groups to be higher than non-treated groups.

For juveniles, the data indicate that treated groups had a lower proportion of individuals coming from broken families, and a higher proportion of high school graduates. Correlation data presented in Appendix G indicated that as the proportion of individuals coming from broken homes increases in juvenile groups, the recidivism rate also increases; and as the proportion of high school graduates increases, the rate declines. Again, if anything, we would expect the rate of recidivism to be somewhat lower for the treated vs. non-treated groups due to their composition.

We thus conclude that there are few important differences between treated and non-treated groups in terms of the background characteristics of the individuals who comprise the groups. Where differences do exist, the

treated groups tend to possess characteristics associated with lower rates of recidivism. The available data do not support the contention that treated groups have the social and criminal deficits associated with higher rates of recidivism.

In an overall sense, treated groups have higher rates of recidivism than their non-treated counterparts, and this is probably not due to differential assignment of higher risk persons to treatment. Nor is it due to differences in follow-up time. For juveniles, treated groups were followed for an average of 13.4 months; non-treated groups averaged 26.9 months in follow-up. Treated adult groups were followed an average of 15.3 months; non-treated groups, an average of 21.3 months.

APPENDIX I

T-TESTS FOR AGGREGATE BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

This Appendix contains comparisons of group characteristics between groups receiving various forms of intervention. A list of the comparisons made can be found on the pages that follow.

LIST OF TABLES

A. Adults:

Table 1 -- Probation vs. Parole

Probation vs. Alternatives:

Table 2 -- Shock Probation
3 -- Group Home

Parole vs. Alternatives:

Table 4 -- Work Study
5 -- Halfway House
6 -- Early Release
7 -- Special Parole
8 -- Max-Out

Treated Groups vs. All Other Cases:

Table 9 -- Financial Aid
10 -- Intensive Supervision
11 -- Specialized Supervision
12 -- Reduced Supervision
13 -- Residential Non-Permissive
14 -- Residential Permissive
15 -- Job Training
16 -- Job Placement
17 -- Practical Individual Assistance
18 -- Psychotherapeutic Individual Assistance
19 -- Education
20 -- Behavior Modification
21 -- Group Therapy
22 -- Non-Professional Group Counseling
23 -- Medical Methods
24 -- Special Prison
25 -- Contract Programming
26 -- Vocational Training

B. Juveniles:

Table 27 -- Probation vs. Parole

Probation vs. Alternatives:

Table 28 -- Shock Probation
29 -- Group Home

Parole vs. Alternatives:

Table 30 -- Work Study
31 -- Halfway House
32 -- Early Release
33 -- Special Parole
34 -- Max-Out

Treated Groups vs. All Other Cases:

Table 35 -- Financial Aid
36 -- Intensive Supervision
37 -- Specialized Supervision
38 -- Reduced Supervision
39 -- Residential Non-Permissive
40 -- Residential Permissive
41 -- Job Training
42 -- Job Placement
43 -- Practical Individual Assistance
44 -- Psychotherapeutic Individual Assistance
45 -- Education
46 -- Behavior Modification
47 -- Group Therapy
48 -- Non-Professional Group Counseling
49 -- Medical Methods
50 -- Special Prison
51 -- Contract Programming
52 -- Vocational Training

Table I-1
 Analysis of Differences Between Groups
 Assigned to Probation vs. Those Assigned to Parole
 (Adults)

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Parole	41.21	5975		
Probation	50.06	804	-7.41	0.00
First Offense				
Parole	30.28	495		
Probation	42.81	419	-7.71	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Parole	62.87	1475		
Probation	18.63	322	48.28	0.00
Race				
Parole	64.89	2130		
Probation	65.48	739	-0.63	0.53
Age				
Parole	27.80	1951		
Probation	25.16	697	12.13	0.00
Broken Family				
Parole	34.17	473		
Probation	30.98	433	2.36	0.02
H.S. Graduate				
Parole	25.52	528		
Probation	32.23	422	-5.76	0.00
Class				
Parole	2.13	509		
Probation	2.22	484	-1.76	0.08
Tot. Trt.				
Parole	0.25	8593		
Probation	0.47	1436	-10.12	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Parole	14.95	8593		
Probation	19.93	1436	-11.15	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Parole	20.69	8542		
Probation	18.96	1421	3.81	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Parole	14.71	2441		
Probation	20.96	1154	-13.62	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Parole	21.94	1263		
Probation	0.11	1305	59.00	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Parole	0.71	8225		
Probation	0.58	1262	1.13	0.26
Narcotics History				
Parole	0.14	4052		
Probation	0.21	127	-2.39	0.02

Table I-2
 Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
 Assigned to Standard Probation vs. Shock Probation

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Probation	49.04	715		
Shock Probation	62.50	54	-4.55	0.00
First Offense				
Standard Probation	38.34	329		
Shock Probation	60.71	56	-8.56	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Standard Probation	17.48	236		
Shock Probation	13.84	56	1.96	0.51
Race				
Standard Probation	63.81	632		
Shock Probation	75.43	58	-5.74	0.00
Age				
Standard Probation	25.37	597		
Shock Probation	25.00	54	0.40	0.69
Broken Family				
Standard Probation	32.32	352		
Shock Probation	25.00	54	2.65	0.01
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Probation	32.66	346		
Shock Probation	25.66	57	3.31	0.00
Class				
Standard Probation	2.38	413		
Shock Probation	1.10	59	13.21	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Probation	0.46	1305		
Shock Probation	0.02	65	3.72	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Probation	20.04	1305		
Shock Probation	16.79	65	1.53	0.13
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Probation	18.08	1291		
Shock Probation	45.88	65	-15.22	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Probation	23.00	1032		
Shock Probation	3.94	62	10.31	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Probation	0.08	1179		
Shock Probation	0.0	62	0.23	0.82
Super. Tym.				
Standard Probation	0.45	1208		
Shock Probation	17.25	8	-11.68	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Probation	0.22	110		
Shock Probation	0.0	3	0.91	0.37

Table I-3

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Assigned to Standard Probation vs. Group Home

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Probation	49.04	715	-0.74	0.46
Group Home (PPC)	51.79	35		
First Offense				
Standard Probation	38.34	329	-4.72	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	56.62	34		
One Prior Offense				
Standard Probation	17.48	236	-8.00	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	36.67	30		
Race				
Standard Probation	63.81	632	-5.09	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	75.26	49		
Age				
Standard Probation	25.37	597	2.77	0.01
Group Home (PPC)	22.65	46		
Broken Family				
Standard Probation	32.32	352	1.78	0.08
Group Home (PPC)	25.46	27		
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Probation	32.66	346	-3.24	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	44.08	19		
Class				
Standard Probation	2.38	413	1.00	0.32
Group Home (PPC)	2.17	12		
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Probation	0.46	1305	-5.58	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	1.14	66		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Probation	20.04	1305	-0.29	0.78
Group Home (PPC)	20.66	66		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Probation	18.08	1291	4.86	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	9.51	65		
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Probation	23.00	1032	10.33	0.00
Group Home (PPC)	3.57	60		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Probation	0.08	1179	-2.61	0.01
Group Home (PPC)	0.94	64		
Super. Tym.				
Standard Probation	0.45	1208	-1.10	0.27
Group Home (PPC)	1.04	46		
Narcotics History				
Standard Probation	0.22	110	0.03	0.97
Group Home (PPC)	0.21	14		

Table I-4

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Work Study

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	40.89	5581	-0.69	0.49
Work Study	42.97	128		
First Offense				
Standard Parole	25.48	285	-7.52	0.00
Work Study	50.74	68		
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	63.34	1277	-3.88	0.00
Work Study	69.83	75		
Race				
Standard Parole	67.07	1674	0.57	0.57
Work Study	65.91	132		
Age				
Standard Parole	27.97	1508	2.87	0.00
Work Study	26.90	154		
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	32.36	253	2.50	0.01
Work Study	23.91	46		
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	19.43	249	-6.31	0.00
Work Study	35.10	73		
Class				
Standard Parole	1.88	203	-5.00	0.00
Work Study	2.33	96		
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.14	7467	-14.23	0.00
Work Study	0.71	214		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	13.79	7467	-7.39	0.00
Work Study	21.28	214		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	21.37	7425	1.54	0.12
Work Study	19.69	213		
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	17.51	1612	10.55	0.00
Work Study	7.99	175		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	21.98	1026	6.59	0.00
Work Study	9.87	47		
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	0.26	7313	-26.82	0.00
Work Study	7.86	132		
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.12	3823	2.38	0.02
Work Study	0.0	41		

Table I-5
Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Halfway House

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	40.89	5581	1.01	0.31
Halfway House	35.90	47		
First Offense				
Standard Parole	25.48	285	3.31	0.00
Halfway House	12.50	41		
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	63.34	1277	5.40	0.00
Halfway House	52.17	46		
Race				
Standard Parole	67.07	1674	5.83	0.00
Halfway House	52.67	89		
Age				
Standard Parole	27.97	1508	-0.85	0.40
Halfway House	28.45	60		
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	32.36	253	-1.45	0.15
Halfway House	36.69	62		
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	19.43	249	-10.52	0.00
Halfway House	48.00	50		
Class				
Standard Parole	1.88	203	-2.31	0.02
Halfway House	2.20	41		
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.14	7467	-52.02	0.00
Halfway House	2.08	263		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	13.79	7467	-11.35	0.00
Halfway House	24.22	263		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	21.37	7425	13.19	0.00
Halfway House	8.56	261		
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	17.51	1612	18.31	0.00
Halfway House	3.52	226		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	21.98	1026	-3.93	0.00
Halfway House	28.82	55		
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	0.26	7313	-25.34	0.00
Halfway House	5.06	199		
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.12	3823	-9.95	0.00
Halfway House	0.63	41		

Table I-6
Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Early Release

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	40.89	5581	-0.16	0.88
Early Release	41.79	35		
First Offense				
Standard Parole	25.48	285	1.79	0.07
Early Release	12.50	12		
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	63.34	1277	-2.86	0.00
Early Release	76.39	9		
Race				
Standard Parole	67.07	1674	5.35	0.00
Early Release	44.76	31		
Age				
Standard Parole	27.97	1508	-1.96	0.05
Early Release	29.50	31		
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	32.36	253	-3.48	0.00
Early Release	48.86	22		
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	19.43	249	1.25	0.21
Early Release	14.77	22		
Class				
Standard Parole	1.88	203	-3.77	0.00
Early Release	2.57	21		
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.14	7467	-0.02	0.99
Early Release	0.14	49		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	13.79	7467	-1.89	0.06
Early Release	17.69	49		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	21.37	7425	3.55	0.00
Early Release	13.45	49		
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	17.51	1612	4.42	0.00
Early Release	10.20	49		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	21.98	1026	-5.73	0.00
Early Release	36.38	26		
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	0.26	7313	-6.61	0.00
Early Release	2.71	49		
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.12	3823	1.29	0.20
Early Release	0.0	12		

Table I-7

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Special Parole

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	40.89	5581		
Special Parole	53.23	143	-4.35	0.00
First Offense				
Standard Parole	25.48	285		
Special Parole	49.81	67	-7.13	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	63.34	1277		
Special Parole	50.22	57	6.87	0.00
Race				
Standard Parole	67.07	1674		
Special Parole	66.02	142	0.53	0.60
Age				
Standard Parole	27.97	1508		
Special Parole	26.14	157	4.96	0.00
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	32.36	253		
Special Parole	36.15	74	-1.29	0.20
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	19.43	249		
Special Parole	26.29	107	-3.55	0.00
Class				
Standard Parole	1.88	203		
Special Parole	2.27	120	-4.25	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.14	7467		
Special Parole	0.79	449	-23.14	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	13.79	7467		
Special Parole	21.45	449	-10.75	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	21.37	7425		
Special Parole	15.39	443	7.75	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	17.51	1612		
Special Parole	12.94	340	6.67	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	21.98	1026		
Special Parole	25.84	50	-2.16	0.03
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	0.26	7313		
Special Parole	4.66	386	-27.48	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.12	3823		
Special Parole	0.55	115	-13.56	0.00

Table I-8

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Max-Out

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	40.89	5581		
Max-Out	42.38	41	-0.28	0.78
First Offense				
Standard Parole	25.48	285		
Max-Out	12.50	22	2.43	0.02
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	63.34	1277		
Max-Out	60.23	11	0.76	0.45
Race				
Standard Parole	67.07	1674		
Max-Out	29.03	62	12.87	0.00
Age				
Standard Parole	27.97	1508		
Max-Out	29.28	41	-1.93	0.05
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	32.36	253		
Max-Out	53.13	16	-3.73	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	19.43	249		
Max-Out	19.91	27	-0.14	0.89
Class				
Standard Parole	1.88	203		
Max-Out	2.25	28	-2.22	0.03
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.14	7467		
Max-Out	0.17	151	-0.52	0.60
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	13.79	7467		
Max-Out	27.16	151	-11.21	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	21.37	7425		
Max-Out	27.26	151	-4.57	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	17.51	1612		
Max-Out	15.28	39	1.20	0.23
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	21.98	1026		
Max-Out	14.75	59	4.40	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	0.26	7313		
Max-Out	0.0	146	1.21	0.23
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.12	3823		
Max-Out	0.35	20	-3.12	0.00

Table I-9

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Financial Aid vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Financial Aid	62.50	21		
All Other Cases	42.19	6758	2.91	0.00
First Offense				
Financial Aid	12.50	1		
All Other Cases	36.05	913	-0.93	0.35
One Prior Offense				
Financial Aid	56.25	4		
All Other Cases	54.94	1793	0.12	0.91
Race				
Financial Aid	31.25	4		
All Other Cases	65.09	2865	-3.13	0.00
Age				
Financial Aid	29.09	22		
All Other Cases	27.09	2626	1.84	0.07
Broken Family				
Financial Aid	87.50	1		
All Other Cases	32.58	905	2.70	0.01
H.S. Graduate				
Financial Aid	12.50	4		
All Other Cases	28.57	946	-1.77	0.08
Class				
Financial Aid	3.00	3		
All Other Cases	2.17	990	1.83	0.07
Tot. Trt.				
Financial Aid	1.04	28		
All Other Cases	0.28	10001	5.26	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Financial Aid	14.42	28		
All Other Cases	15.67	10001	-0.42	0.68
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Financial Aid	6.00	28		
All Other Cases	20.48	9935	-4.82	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Financial Aid	4.29	28		
All Other Cases	16.82	3567	-5.03	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Financial Aid	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	10.85	2568	-38.22	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Financial Aid	4.71	28		
All Other Cases	0.68	9459	5.42	0.00
Narcotics History				
Financial Aid	0.0	4		
All Other Cases	0.14	4175	-0.81	0.42

Table I-10

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Intensive Supervision vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Intensive Supervision	48.00	200		
All Other Cases	42.08	6579	2.58	0.01
First Offense				
Intensive Supervision	36.92	86		
All Other Cases	35.93	828	0.35	0.73
One Prior Offense				
Intensive Supervision	16.28	86		
All Other Cases	56.89	1711	-17.62	0.00
Race				
Intensive Supervision	66.22	195		
All Other Cases	64.96	2674	0.78	0.43
Age				
Intensive Supervision	24.47	197		
All Other Cases	27.32	2451	-7.67	0.00
Broken Family				
Intensive Supervision	32.17	122		
All Other Cases	32.72	784	-0.27	0.78
H.S. Graduate				
Intensive Supervision	27.50	120		
All Other Cases	28.64	830	-0.65	0.52
Class				
Intensive Supervision	2.47	142		
All Other Cases	2.12	851	4.98	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Intensive Supervision	1.83	283		
All Other Cases	0.24	9746	37.08	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Intensive Supervision	23.65	283		
All Other Cases	15.43	9746	8.69	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Intensive Supervision	13.67	283		
All Other Cases	20.64	9680	-7.29	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Intensive Supervision	15.15	281		
All Other Cases	16.85	3314	-2.08	0.04
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Intensive Supervision	1.22	116		
All Other Cases	11.30	2452	-7.46	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Intensive Supervision	3.01	190		
All Other Cases	0.65	9297	8.20	0.00
Narcotics History				
Intensive Supervision	0.89	18		
All Other Cases	0.14	4161	9.26	0.00

Table I-11

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Specialized Supervision vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Specialized Supervision	48.44	16	0.77	0.44
All Other Cases	42.24	6763		
First Offense				
Specialized Supervision	31.25	8	-0.54	0.59
All Other Cases	36.07	906		
One Prior Offense				
Specialized Supervision	55.00	10	0.01	0.99
All Other Cases	54.95	1787		
Race				
Specialized Supervision	42.05	11	-3.54	0.00
All Other Cases	65.13	2858		
Age				
Specialized Supervision	29.50	15	1.83	0.07
All Other Cases	27.09	2633		
Broken Family				
Specialized Supervision	45.00	10	1.93	0.05
All Other Cases	32.51	896		
H.S. Graduate				
Specialized Supervision	35.23	11	1.24	0.22
All Other Cases	28.42	939		
Class				
Specialized Supervision	1.73	11	-1.90	0.06
All Other Cases	2.18	982		
Tot. Trt.				
Specialized Supervision	1.14	115	12.24	0.00
All Other Cases	0.27	9914		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Specialized Supervision	10.59	115	-3.48	0.00
All Other Cases	15.72	9914		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Specialized Supervision	12.71	113	-5.21	0.00
All Other Cases	20.53	9850		
Tym. Trt.				
Specialized Supervision	10.36	58	-3.71	0.00
All Other Cases	16.82	3537		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Specialized Supervision	17.00	6	1.05	0.29
All Other Cases	10.83	2562		
Super. Tym.				
Specialized Supervision	7.07	61	13.89	0.00
All Other Cases	0.65	9426		
Narcotics History				
Specialized Supervision	0.0	6	-0.99	0.32
All Other Cases	0.14	4173		

Table I-12

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Reduced Supervision vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Reduced Supervision	44.17	15	0.23	0.82
All Other Cases	42.25	6764		
First Offense				
Reduced Supervision	46.59	11	1.40	0.16
All Other Cases	35.89	903		
One Prior Offense				
Reduced Supervision	37.50	13	-2.80	0.01
All Other Cases	55.07	1784		
Race				
Reduced Supervision	62.50	9	-0.35	0.72
All Other Cases	65.05	2860		
Age				
Reduced Supervision	28.36	7	0.65	0.51
All Other Cases	27.10	2641		
Broken Family				
Reduced Supervision	29.17	6	-0.42	0.68
All Other Cases	32.67	900		
H.S. Graduate				
Reduced Supervision	41.67	6	1.79	0.07
All Other Cases	28.42	944		
Class				
Reduced Supervision	2.00	8	-0.62	0.53
All Other Cases	2.17	985		
Tot. Trt.				
Reduced Supervision	0.98	101	9.31	0.00
All Other Cases	0.27	9928		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Reduced Supervision	17.11	101	0.93	0.35
All Other Cases	15.65	9928		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Reduced Supervision	17.84	101	-1.65	0.10
All Other Cases	20.47	9862		
Tym. Trt.				
Reduced Supervision	14.98	87	-1.25	0.21
All Other Cases	16.76	3508		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Reduced Supervision	10.80	15	-0.01	0.99
All Other Cases	10.85	2553		
Super. Tym.				
Reduced Supervision	1.62	95	2.30	0.02
All Other Cases	0.69	9392		
Narcotics History				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	4	-0.81	0.42
All Other Cases	0.14	4175		

Table I-13

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Residential Non-Permissive vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Residential Non-Permissive	37.50	10		
All Other Cases	42.26	6769	-0.47	0.64
First Offense				
Residential Non-Permissive	12.50	4		
All Other Cases	36.13	910	-1.87	0.06
One Prior Offense				
Residential Non-Permissive	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	54.95	1797	-103.16	0.00
Race				
Residential Non-Permissive	62.50	10		
All Other Cases	65.05	2859	-0.37	0.71
Age				
Residential Non-Permissive	23.88	16		
All Other Cases	27.13	2632	-2.56	0.01
Broken Family				
Residential Non-Permissive	12.50	4		
All Other Cases	32.73	902	-1.98	0.05
H.S. Graduate				
Residential Non-Permissive	62.50	4		
All Other Cases	28.36	946	3.79	0.00
Class				
Residential Non-Permissive	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	2.17	993	-87.32	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Residential Non-Permissive	2.84	61		
All Other Cases	0.26	9968	27.21	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Residential Non-Permissive	21.37	61		
All Other Cases	15.63	9968	2.84	0.01
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Residential Non-Permissive	14.12	57		
All Other Cases	20.48	9906	-3.01	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Residential Non-Permissive	4.24	46		
All Other Cases	16.88	3549	-6.50	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Residential Non-Permissive	7.91	11		
All Other Cases	10.86	2557	-0.68	0.50
Super. Tym.				
Residential Non-Permissive	5.25	36		
All Other Cases	0.68	9451	6.97	0.00
Narcotics History				
Residential Non-Permissive	1.00	20		
All Other Cases	0.14	4159	11.27	0.00

Table I-14

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Residential Permissive vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Residential Permissive	38.93	35		
All Other Cases	42.27	6744	-0.62	0.54
First Offense				
Residential Permissive	14.73	56		
All Other Cases	37.41	858	-6.66	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Residential Permissive	25.83	15		
All Other Cases	55.19	1782	-5.05	0.00
Race				
Residential Permissive	64.58	72		
All Other Cases	65.06	2797	-0.18	0.86
Age				
Residential Permissive	26.25	36		
All Other Cases	27.12	2612	-1.02	0.31
Broken Family				
Residential Permissive	42.97	64		
All Other Cases	31.86	842	4.24	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Residential Permissive	43.75	28		
All Other Cases	28.04	922	4.57	0.00
Class				
Residential Permissive	2.05	38		
All Other Cases	2.18	955	-0.96	0.34
Tot. Trt.				
Residential Permissive	2.68	125		
All Other Cases	0.25	9904	37.85	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Residential Permissive	26.68	125		
All Other Cases	15.53	9904	7.90	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Residential Permissive	15.36	125		
All Other Cases	20.51	9838	-3.60	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Residential Permissive	3.97	112		
All Other Cases	17.13	3483	-10.56	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Residential Permissive	21.05	41		
All Other Cases	10.68	2527	4.60	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Residential Permissive	4.47	70		
All Other Cases	0.67	9417	8.08	0.00
Narcotics History				
Residential Permissive	0.78	9		
All Other Cases	0.14	4170	5.53	0.00

Table I-15
Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Job Training vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Job Training	45.31	16		
All Other Cases	42.25	6763	0.38	0.70
First Offense				
Job Training	22.50	5		
All Other Cases	36.10	909	-1.20	0.23
One Prior Offense				
Job Training	56.25	16		
All Other Cases	54.93	1781	0.23	0.82
Race				
Job Training	51.04	24		
All Other Cases	65.16	2845	-3.19	0.00
Age				
Job Training	28.00	18		
All Other Cases	27.10	2630	0.75	0.45
Broken Family				
Job Training	25.00	18		
All Other Cases	32.80	888	-1.61	0.11
H.S. Graduate				
Job Training	24.40	21		
All Other Cases	28.59	929	-1.05	0.30
Class				
Job Training	1.79	19		
All Other Cases	2.18	974	-2.15	0.03
Tot. Trt.				
Job Training	1.82	51		
All Other Cases	0.27	9978	14.64	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Job Training	14.95	51		
All Other Cases	15.67	9978	-0.33	0.74
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Job Training	10.47	51		
All Other Cases	20.49	9912	-4.50	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Job Training	6.16	45		
All Other Cases	16.85	3550	-5.44	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Job Training	15.79	19		
All Other Cases	10.81	2549	1.50	0.13
Super. Tym.				
Job Training	3.41	44		
All Other Cases	0.68	9443	4.59	0.00
Narcotics History				
Job Training	0.0	3		
All Other Cases	0.14	4176	-0.70	0.48

Table I-16
Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Job Placement vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Job Placement	58.33	6		
All Other Cases	42.24	6773	1.23	0.22
First Offense				
Job Placement	39.77	11		
All Other Cases	35.98	903	0.49	0.62
One Prior Offense				
Job Placement	22.50	15		
All Other Cases	55.22	1782	-5.64	0.00
Race				
Job Placement	60.12	21		
All Other Cases	65.08	2848	-1.05	0.30
Age				
Job Placement	21.03	17		
All Other Cases	27.15	2631	-4.98	0.00
Broken Family				
Job Placement	12.50	11		
All Other Cases	32.89	895	-3.31	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Job Placement	30.83	15		
All Other Cases	28.46	935	0.50	0.62
Class				
Job Placement	1.95	21		
All Other Cases	2.18	972	-1.30	0.19
Tot. Trt.				
Job Placement	2.08	37		
All Other Cases	0.27	9992	14.54	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Job Placement	17.72	37		
All Other Cases	15.66	9992	0.80	0.43
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Job Placement	14.30	37		
All Other Cases	20.46	9926	-2.36	0.02
Tym. Trt.				
Job Placement	12.17	29		
All Other Cases	16.76	3566	-1.87	0.06
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Job Placement	12.94	18		
All Other Cases	10.83	2550	0.62	0.54
Super. Tym.				
Job Placement	8.06	35		
All Other Cases	0.67	9452	11.15	0.00
Narcotics History				
Job Placement	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.14	4179	-26.10	0.00

Table I-17
 Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
 Receiving Practical Individual Assistance vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Practical Individual Assistance	58.33	12	1.74	0.08
All Other Cases	42.23	6767		
First Offense				
Practical Individual Assistance	12.50	4	-1.87	0.06
All Other Cases	36.13	910		
One Prior Offense				
Practical Individual Assistance	54.55	22	-0.08	0.93
All Other Cases	54.95	1775		
Race				
Practical Individual Assistance	45.36	35	-5.44	0.00
All Other Cases	65.29	2834		
Age				
Practical Individual Assistance	27.65	34	0.62	0.53
All Other Cases	27.10	2614		
Broken Family				
Practical Individual Assistance	12.50	11	-3.31	0.00
All Other Cases	32.89	895		
H.S. Graduate				
Practical Individual Assistance	18.75	8	-1.53	0.13
All Other Cases	28.58	942		
Class				
Practical Individual Assistance	2.46	13	1.34	0.18
All Other Cases	2.17	980		
Tot. Trt.				
Practical Individual Assistance	2.12	127	28.41	0.00
All Other Cases	0.26	9902		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Practical Individual Assistance	21.69	127	4.35	0.00
All Other Cases	15.59	9902		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Practical Individual Assistance	13.15	124	-5.15	0.00
All Other Cases	20.53	9839		
Tym. Trt.				
Practical Individual Assistance	4.36	88	-9.01	0.00
All Other Cases	17.03	3507		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Practical Individual Assistance	11.53	30	0.26	0.79
All Other Cases	10.84	2538		
Super. Tym.				
Practical Individual Assistance	6.18	120	15.56	0.00
All Other Cases	0.62	9367		
Narcotics History				
Practical Individual Assistance	0.64	14	5.44	0.00
All Other Cases	0.14	4165		

Table I-18
 Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
 Receiving Psychotherapeutic Individual Assistance vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	72.50	5	2.12	0.03
All Other Cases	42.24	6774		
First Offense				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	12.50	3	-1.62	0.11
All Other Cases	36.10	911		
One Prior Offense				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	87.50	7	3.84	0.00
All Other Cases	54.82	1790		
Race				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	37.50	3	-2.21	0.03
All Other Cases	65.07	2866		
Age				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	31.50	5	1.94	0.05
All Other Cases	27.10	2643		
Broken Family				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	37.50	3	0.41	0.68
All Other Cases	32.63	903		
H.S. Graduate				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0	-48.46	0.00
All Other Cases	28.50	950		
Class				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	2.00	3	-0.38	0.70
All Other Cases	2.17	990		
Tot. Trt.				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	1.70	33	10.75	0.00
All Other Cases	0.28	9996		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	43.20	33	10.12	0.00
All Other Cases	15.58	9996		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	46.67	27	8.62	0.00
All Other Cases	20.37	9936		
Tym. Trt.				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	13.27	26	-1.34	0.18
All Other Cases	16.75	3569		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	19.43	7	0.48	0.63
All Other Cases	10.84	2561		
Super. Tym.				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	1	-0.18	0.86
All Other Cases	0.70	9486		
Narcotics History				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0	-26.10	0.00
All Other Cases	0.14	4179		

Table I-19

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Education vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Education	41.60	61		
All Other Cases	42.26	6718	-0.16	0.87
First Offense				
Education	56.25	56		
All Other Cases	34.70	858	6.31	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Education	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	54.95	1797	-103.16	0.00
Race				
Education	71.25	60		
All Other Cases	64.91	2809	2.25	0.03
Age				
Education	27.13	75		
All Other Cases	27.11	2573	0.03	0.97
Broken Family				
Education	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	32.64	906	-48.12	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Education	56.80	57		
All Other Cases	26.69	893	13.22	0.00
Class				
Education	2.50	56		
All Other Cases	2.15	937	3.24	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Education	1.00	77		
All Other Cases	0.27	9952	8.34	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Education	32.21	77		
All Other Cases	15.54	9952	9.30	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Education	17.68	76		
All Other Cases	20.46	9887	-1.52	0.13
Tym. Trt.				
Education	10.63	49		
All Other Cases	16.80	3546	-3.26	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Education	14.00	11		
All Other Cases	10.83	2557	0.73	0.47
Super. Tym.				
Education	16.50	16		
All Other Cases	0.67	9471	16.29	0.00
Narcotics History				
Education	0.0	56		
All Other Cases	0.14	4123	-3.05	0.00

Table I-20

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Behavior Modification vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	42.26	6779	-108.90	0.00
First Offense				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	36.02	914	-4.310	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	54.95	1797	-103.16	0.00
Race				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	65.04	2869	-161.02	0.00
Age				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	27.11	2648	-275.12	0.00
Broken Family				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	32.64	906	-48.12	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	28.50	950	-48.46	0.00
Class				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	2.17	993	-87.32	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.28	10029	-36.83	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	15.67	10029	-99.69	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	20.44	9963	-128.43	0.00
Tym Trt.				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	16.72	3595	-76.10	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	10.85	2568	-38.22	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.70	9487	-17.20	0.00
Narcotics History				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.14	4179	-26.10	0.00

Table I-21
 Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
 Receiving Group Therapy vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Group Therapy	38.82	19		
All Other Cases	42.27	6760	-0.47	0.64
First Offense				
Group Therapy	29.17	18		
All Other Cases	36.16	896	-1.16	0.25
One Prior Offense				
Group Therapy	87.50	4		
All Other Cases	54.87	1793	2.89	0.00
Race				
Group Therapy	81.25	24		
All Other Cases	64.91	2845	3.69	0.00
Age				
Group Therapy	28.42	12		
All Other Cases	27.10	2636	0.90	0.37
Broken Family				
Group Therapy	62.50	4		
All Other Cases	32.51	902	2.94	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Group Therapy	12.50	9		
All Other Cases	28.65	941	-2.67	0.01
Class				
Group Therapy	1.00	4		
All Other Cases	2.18	989	-3.01	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Group Therapy	1.42	50		
All Other Cases	0.27	9979	10.65	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Group Therapy	34.74	50		
All Other Cases	15.57	9979	8.62	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Group Therapy	23.13	45		
All Other Cases	20.42	9918	1.56	0.12
Tym Trt.				
Group Therapy	12.38	34		
All Other Cases	16.76	3561	-1.93	0.05
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Group Therapy	23.20	5		
All Other Cases	10.82	2563	1.92	0.05
Super. Tym.				
Group Therapy	18.96	25		
All Other Cases	0.65	9462	23.91	0.00
Narcotics History				
Group Therapy	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.14	4179	-26.10	0.00

Table I-22
 Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
 Receiving Non-Professional Group Counseling vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	62.50	36		
All Other Cases	42.15	6743	3.82	0.00
First Offense				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	54.17	36		
All Other Cases	35.28	878	4.44	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	37.50	20		
All Other Cases	55.14	1777	-3.49	0.00
Race				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	67.50	45		
All Other Cases	65.01	2824	0.77	0.44
Age				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	21.28	23		
All Other Cases	27.16	2625	-5.57	0.00
Broken Family				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	37.50	7		
All Other Cases	32.61	899	0.63	0.53
H.S. Graduate				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	12.50	16		
All Other Cases	28.77	934	-3.58	0.00
Class				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	2.17	993	-87.32	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	1.00	45		
All Other Cases	0.28	9984	6.36	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	25.80	45		
All Other Cases	15.62	9984	4.33	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	22.73	45		
All Other Cases	20.43	9918	0.97	0.33
Tym. Trt.				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	9.33	40		
All Other Cases	16.80	3555	-3.58	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	1.90	21		
All Other Cases	10.92	2547	-2.87	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	10.51	35		
All Other Cases	0.66	9452	14.95	0.00
Narcotics History				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.75	8		
All Other Cases	0.14	4171	4.99	0.00

Table I-23

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Medical Methods vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Medical Methods	15.44	34		
All Other Cases	42.39	6745	-4.91	0.00
First Offense				
Medical Methods	33.33	18		
All Other Cases	36.08	896	-0.46	0.65
One Prior Offense				
Medical Methods	87.50	4		
All Other Cases	54.87	1793	2.89	0.00
Race				
Medical Methods	26.56	16		
All Other Cases	65.26	2853	-7.20	0.00
Age				
Medical Methods	27.76	41		
All Other Cases	27.10	2607	0.83	0.41
Broken Family				
Medical Methods	12.50	4		
All Other Cases	32.73	902	-1.98	0.05
H.S. Graduate				
Medical Methods	12.50	6		
All Other Cases	28.60	944	-2.17	0.03
Class				
Medical Methods	2.03	29		
All Other Cases	2.18	964	-0.96	0.34
Tot. Trt.				
Medical Methods	2.14	105		
All Other Cases	0.26	9924	26.00	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Medical Methods	36.12	105		
All Other Cases	15.45	9924	13.51	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Medical Methods	15.13	105		
All Other Cases	20.50	9858	-3.44	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Medical Methods	12.50	88		
All Other Cases	16.83	3507	-3.05	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Medical Methods	7.46	56		
All Other Cases	10.92	2512	-1.78	0.08
Super. Tym.				
Medical Methods	4.49	96		
All Other Cases	0.66	9391	9.53	0.00
Narcotics History				
Medical Methods	0.90	73		
All Other Cases	0.13	4106	19.83	0.00

Table I-24

Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Special Prison vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Special Prison	32.50	10		
All Other Cases	42.27	6769	-0.97	0.33
First Offense				
Special Prison	35.23	11		
All Other Cases	36.03	903	-0.11	0.92
One Prior Offense				
Special Prison	40.13	19		
All Other Cases	55.10	1778	-2.88	0.00
Race				
Special Prison	83.33	60		
All Other Cases	64.65	2809	6.67	0.00
Age				
Special Prison	22.14	66		
All Other Cases	27.23	2582	-8.17	0.00
Broken Family				
Special Prison	41.45	19		
All Other Cases	32.45	887	1.90	0.06
H.S. Graduate				
Special Prison	13.36	58		
All Other Cases	29.48	892	-6.71	0.00
Class				
Special Prison	2.38	24		
All Other Cases	2.17	969	1.28	0.20
Tot. Trt.				
Special Prison	2.41	91		
All Other Cases	0.26	9938	27.73	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Special Prison	23.50	91		
All Other Cases	15.59	9938	4.78	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Special Prison	13.40	91		
All Other Cases	20.51	9872	-4.25	0.00
Tym Trt.				
Special Prison	7.59	49		
All Other Cases	16.85	3546	-4.90	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Special Prison	18.36	59		
All Other Cases	10.67	2509	4.07	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Special Prison	0.90	90		
All Other Cases	0.69	9397	0.50	0.62
Narcotics History				
Special Prison	0.0	1		
All Other Cases	0.14	4178	-0.40	0.69

Table I-25
Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Contract Programming vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Contract Programming	45.00	30	0.47	0.64
All Other Cases	42.25	6749		
First Offense				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-43.10	0.00
All Other Cases	36.02	914		
One Prior Offense				
Contract Programming	62.50	15	1.30	0.19
All Other Cases	54.88	1782		
Race				
Contract Programming	62.50	30	-0.65	0.52
All Other Cases	65.07	2839		
Age				
Contract Programming	26.80	30	-0.33	0.74
All Other Cases	27.11	2618		
Broken Family				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-48.12	0.00
All Other Cases	32.64	906		
H.S. Graduate				
Contract Programming	62.50	15	7.53	0.00
All Other Cases	27.95	935		
Class				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-87.32	0.00
All Other Cases	2.17	993		
Tot. Trt.				
Contract Programming	1.00	30	5.18	0.00
All Other Cases	0.28	9999		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Contract Programming	15.28	30	-0.13	0.89
All Other Cases	15.67	9999		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Contract Programming	5.67	30	-5.11	0.00
All Other Cases	20.49	9933		
Tym. Trt.				
Contract Programming	3.87	30	-5.39	0.00
All Other Cases	16.83	3565		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Contract Programming	18.80	30	3.05	0.00
All Other Cases	10.75	2538		
Super. Tym.				
Contract Programming	4.40	25	4.72	0.00
All Other Cases	0.69	9462		
Narcotics Programming				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-26.10	0.00
All Other Cases	0.14	4179		

Table I-26
Analysis of Differences Between Adult Groups
Receiving Vocational Training vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Vocational Training	53.27	111	3.66	0.00
All Other Cases	42.07	6668		
First Offense				
Vocational Training	0.0	0	-43.10	0.00
All Other Cases	36.02	914		
One Prior Offense				
Vocational Training	85.36	105	15.10	0.00
All Other Cases	53.06	1692		
Race				
Vocational Training	51.95	109	-6.49	0.00
All Other Cases	65.56	2760		
Age				
Vocational Training	22.85	23	-4.06	0.00
All Other Cases	27.15	2625		
Broken Family				
Vocational Training	17.50	5	-1.66	0.10
All Other Cases	32.73	901		
H.S. Graduate				
Vocational Training	30.36	7	0.27	0.79
All Other Cases	28.49	943		
Class				
Vocational Training	2.46	13	1.34	0.18
All Other Cases	2.17	980		
Tot. Trt.				
Vocational Training	2.55	140	37.93	0.00
All Other Cases	0.25	9889		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Vocational Training	20.83	140	3.91	0.00
All Other Cases	15.59	9889		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Vocational Training	15.71	139	-3.54	0.00
All Other Cases	20.51	9824		
Tym. Trt.				
Vocational Training	13.09	113	-2.98	0.00
All Other Cases	16.84	3482		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Vocational Training	12.25	107	1.03	0.30
All Other Cases	10.79	2461		
Super. Tym.				
Vocational Training	2.98	121	6.42	0.00
All Other Cases	0.67	9366		
Narcotics History				
Vocational Training	0.33	6	1.36	0.17
All Other Cases	0.14	4173		

Table I-27
 Analysis of Differences Between Groups
 Assigned to Probation vs. Those Assigned to Parole
 (Juveniles)

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Parole	36.16	186		
Probation	39.15	500	-1.26	0.21
First Offense				
Parole	21.59	33		
Probation	27.32	113	-1.33	0.19
One Prior Offense				
Parole	48.93	164		
Probation	27.23	56	7.43	0.00
Race				
Parole	59.92	601		
Probation	61.89	244	-1.31	0.19
Age				
Parole	17.47	1023		
Probation	17.14	1028	7.67	0.00
Broken Family				
Parole	56.98	145		
Probation	50.71	106	2.70	0.01
H.S. Graduate				
Parole	15.03	148		
Probation	17.22	90	-1.16	0.25
Class				
Parole	1.75	188		
Probation	1.63	94	1.58	0.12
Tot. Trt.				
Parole	0.52	1041		
Probation	0.79	1111	-5.68	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Parole	31.24	1041		
Probation	25.95	1111	5.80	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Parole	14.15	1039		
Probation	30.71	1094	-16.60	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Parole	11.10	778		
Probation	8.25	659	2.01	0.05
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Parole	12.31	472		
Probation	0.17	1068	33.31	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Parole	1.68	940		
Probation	2.31	686	-2.49	0.01
Narcotics History				
Parole	0.68	101		
Probation	0.15	80	8.42	0.00

Table I-28
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Assigned to Standard Probation vs. Shock Probation

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Probation	38.50	423		
Shock Probation	58.93	7	-1.66	0.10
First Offense				
Standard Probation	23.41	55		
Shock Probation	16.07	7	0.80	0.43
One Prior Offense				
Standard Probation	13.75	20		
Shock Probation	0.0	0	11.00	0.00
Race				
Standard Probation	65.63	128		
Shock Probation	54.95	43	2.58	0.01
Age				
Standard Probation	17.13	659		
Shock Probation	17.00	121	2.14	0.03
Broken Family				
Standard Probation	50.38	33		
Shock Probation	25.00	8	3.14	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Probation	20.45	44		
Shock Probation	87.50	1	-3.75	0.00
Class				
Standard Probation	1.77	53		
Shock Probation	1.25	4	1.87	0.07
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Probation	0.42	742		
Shock Probation	0.17	121	2.85	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Probation	24.48	742		
Shock Probation	15.31	121	5.20	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Probation	40.36	729		
Shock Probation	8.43	121	11.76	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Probation	11.73	310		
Shock Probation	6.37	113	7.35	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Probation	0.01	736		
Shock Probation	0.17	89	-5.89	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Standard Probation	0.14	378		
Shock Probation	4.26	92	-19.31	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Probation	0.0	55		
Shock Probation	0.0	13	0.0	1.00

CONTINUED

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Table I-29

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Assigned to Standard Probation vs. Group Home

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Probation	38.50	423		
Group Home (PPC)	41.07	70	-0.65	0.52
First Offense				
Standard Probation	23.41	55		
Group Home (PPC)	33.09	51	-2.23	0.03
One Prior Offense				
Standard Probation	13.75	20		
Group Home (PPC)	34.72	36	-10.41	0.00
Race				
Standard Probation	65.63	128		
Group Home (PPC)	59.42	73	1.65	0.10
Age				
Standard Probation	17.13	659		
Group Home (PPC)	17.24	248	-2.08	0.04
Broken Family				
Standard Probation	50.38	33		
Group Home (PPC)	54.04	65	-0.80	0.43
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Probation	20.45	44		
Group Home (PPC)	12.50	45	3.02	0.00
Class				
Standard Probation	1.77	53		
Group Home (PPC)	1.46	37	2.49	0.02
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Probation	0.42	742		
Group Home (PPC)	2.20	248	-25.51	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Probation	24.48	742		
Group Home (PPC)	35.56	248	-7.93	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Probation	40.36	729		
Group Home (PPC)	12.93	244	13.49	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Probation	11.73	310		
Group Home (PPC)	4.60	236	12.19	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Probation	0.01	736		
Group Home (PPC)	0.66	243	-9.70	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Standard Probation	0.14	378		
Group Home (PPC)	5.29	216	-13.86	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Probation	0.0	55		
Group Home (PPC)	1.0	12	0.0	1.00

Table I-30

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Work Study

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	37.93	115		
Work Study	32.50	10	0.85	0.40
First Offense				
Standard Parole	24.04	26		
Work Study	0.0	0	5.71	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	48.52	127		
Work Study	62.50	19	-2.71	0.01
Race				
Standard Parole	63.69	463		
Work Study	60.00	10	0.94	0.35
Age				
Standard Parole	17.33	814		
Work Study	17.67	26	-1.68	0.09
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	56.43	103		
Work Study	0.0	0	38.07	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	12.50	128		
Work Study	32.24	19	-6.72	0.00
Class				
Standard Parole	1.68	139		
Work Study	2.74	19	-9.27	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.36	821		
Work Study	0.31	26	0.33	0.74
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	30.67	821		
Work Study	14.77	26	3.62	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	14.25	819		
Work Study	10.12	26	1.44	0.15
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	11.59	586		
Work Study	4.24	25	0.89	0.37
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	11.90	346		
Work Study	15.95	22	-1.62	0.11
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	1.15	751		
Work Study	7.32	22	-5.81	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.70	54		
Work Study	0.0	0	11.22	0.00

Table I-31

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Halfway House

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	37.93	115		
Halfway House	35.00	20	0.68	0.50
First Offense				
Standard Parole	24.04	26		
Halfway House	12.50	1	0.53	0.60
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	48.52	127		
Halfway House	37.50	18	2.08	0.04
Race				
Standard Parole	63.69	463		
Halfway House	63.16	38	0.26	0.79
Age				
Standard Parole	17.33	814		
Halfway House	18.58	40	-7.24	0.00
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	56.43	103		
Halfway House	47.50	5	1.27	0.21
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	12.50	128		
Halfway House	12.50	1	0.0	1.00
Class				
Standard Parole	1.68	139		
Halfway House	1.29	21	3.46	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.36	821		
Halfway House	1.51	41	-8.55	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	30.67	821		
Halfway House	28.33	41	0.66	0.51
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	14.25	819		
Halfway House	13.02	41	0.53	0.59
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	11.59	586		
Halfway House	2.97	29	1.13	0.26
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	11.90	346		
Halfway House	1.18	17	4.07	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	1.15	751		
Halfway House	5.59	22	-4.13	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.70	54		
Halfway House	1.00	14	-2.39	0.02

Table I-32

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Early Release

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	37.93	115		
Early Release	0.0	0	21.39	0.00
First Offense				
Standard Parole	24.04	26		
Early Release	0.0	0	5.71	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	48.52	127		
Early Release	0.0	0	24.39	0.00
Race				
Standard Parole	63.69	463		
Early Release	62.50	4	0.19	0.85
Age				
Standard Parole	17.33	814		
Early Release	17.00	6	0.79	0.43
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	56.43	103		
Early Release	37.50	4	2.51	0.01
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	12.50	128		
Early Release	0.0	0	0.0	1.00
Class				
Standard Parole	1.68	139		
Early Release	1.00	4	2.87	0.01
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.36	821		
Early Release	0.67	6	-0.93	0.35
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	30.67	821		
Early Release	27.68	6	0.33	0.74
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	14.25	819		
Early Release	11.67	6	0.44	0.66
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	11.59	586		
Early Release	8.33	6	0.19	0.85
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	11.90	346		
Early Release	1.00	6	2.46	0.01
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	1.15	751		
Early Release	0.0	6	0.58	0.56
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.70	54		
Early Release	0.0	4	3.03	0.00

Table I-33

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Special Parole

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	37.93	115		
Special Parole	32.62	41	1.62	0.11
First Offense				
Standard Parole	24.04	26		
Special Parole	12.50	6	1.30	0.20
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	48.52	127		
Special Parole	0.0	0	24.39	0.00
Race				
Standard Parole	63.69	463		
Special Parole	49.72	45	7.00	0.00
Age				
Standard Parole	17.33	814		
Special Parole	18.30	102	-8.34	0.00
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	56.43	103		
Special Parole	0.0	0	38.07	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	12.50	128		
Special Parole	0.0	0	0.0	1.00
Class				
Standard Parole	1.68	139		
Special Parole	2.60	5	-4.30	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.36	821		
Special Parole	1.52	106	-12.94	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	30.67	821		
Special Parole	29.19	106	0.66	0.51
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	14.25	819		
Special Parole	12.32	106	1.36	0.18
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	11.59	586		
Special Parole	9.98	94	0.38	0.70
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	11.90	346		
Special Parole	24.37	54	-8.10	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Standard Parole	1.31	751		
Special Parole	4.25	100	-5.70	0.00
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.70	54		
Special Parole	0.59	29	1.07	0.29

Table I-34

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Assigned to Standard Parole vs. Max-Out

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Standard Parole	37.93	115		
Max-Out	0.0	0	21.39	0.00
First Offense				
Standard Parole	24.04	26		
Max-Out	0.0	0	5.71	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Standard Parole	48.52	127		
Max-Out	0.0	0	24.39	0.00
Race				
Standard Parole	63.69	463		
Max-Out	25.30	41	16.43	0.00
Age				
Standard Parole	17.33	814		
Max-Out	17.00	35	1.50	0.06
Broken Family				
Standard Parole	56.43	103		
Max-Out	62.50	33	-2.31	0.02
H.S. Graduate				
Standard Parole	12.50	128		
Max-Out	0.0	0	0.0	1.00
Class				
Standard Parole	1.68	139		
Max-Out	0.0	0	42.08	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Standard Parole	0.36	821		
Max-Out	0.32	41	0.34	0.73
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Standard Parole	30.67	821		
Max-Out	61.90	41	-8.71	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Standard Parole	14.25	819		
Max-Out	21.07	41	-2.97	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Standard Parole	11.59	586		
Max-Out	17.45	38	-0.88	0.38
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Standard Parole	11.90	346		
Max-Out	0.0	27	5.70	0.00
Super Tym.				
Standard Parole	1.15	751		
Max-Out	0.0	39	1.47	0.14
Narcotics History				
Standard Parole	0.70	54		
Max-Out	0.0	0	11.22	0.00

Table I-35
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Financial Aid vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-36.14	0.00
All Other Cases	38.34	686		
First Offense				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-14.43	0.00
All Other Cases	26.02	146		
One Prior Offense				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-89.22	0.00
All Other Cases	60.49	845		
Age				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-795.13	0.00
All Other Cases	17.30	2051		
Broken Family				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-46.82	0.00
All Other Cases	54.33	251		
H.S. Graduate				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-17.32	0.00
All Other Cases	15.86	238		
Class				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-46.70	0.00
All Other Cases	1.71	282		
Tot. Trt.				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-27.91	0.00
All Other Cases	0.66	2152		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-62.10	0.00
All Other Cases	28.51	2152		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-42.74	0.00
All Other Cases	22.64	2133		
Tym. Trt.				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-49.77	0.00
All Other Cases	9.11	1436		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-17.66	0.00
All Other Cases	3.89	1540		
Super. Tym.				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-15.34	0.00
All Other Cases	1.95	1626		
Narcotics History				
Financial Aid	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

Table I-36
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Intensive Supervision vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Intensive Supervision	46.17	49	2.05	0.04
All Other Cases	37.74	637		
First Offense				
Intensive Supervision	12.50	6	-1.56	0.12
All Other Cases	26.61	140		
One Prior Offense				
Intensive Supervision	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Intensive Supervision	41.31	59	-8.03	0.00
All Other Cases	61.93	786		
Age				
Intensive Supervision	17.41	119	1.23	0.22
All Other Cases	17.30	1932		
Broken Family				
Intensive Supervision	43.45	21	-2.87	0.00
All Other Cases	55.33	230		
H.S. Graduate				
Intensive Supervision	87.50	3	10.77	0.00
All Other Cases	14.95	235		
Class				
Intensive Supervision	1.56	9	-0.76	0.45
All Other Cases	1.71	273		
Tot. Trt.				
Intensive Supervision	1.76	119	11.64	0.00
All Other Cases	0.60	2033		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Intensive Supervision	35.34	119	3.61	0.00
All Other Cases	28.11	2033		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Intensive Supervision	11.28	119	-5.25	0.00
All Other Cases	23.32	2014		
Tym. Trt.				
Intensive Supervision	10.69	103	2.40	0.02
All Other Cases	8.99	1333		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Intensive Supervision	3.63	97	-0.31	0.76
All Other Cases	3.91	1443		
Super. Tym.				
Intensive Supervision	1.72	116	-0.48	0.63
All Other Cases	1.96	1510		
Narcotics History				
Intensive Supervision	0.40	43	-0.78	0.43
All Other Cases	0.46	138		

Table I-37

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Specialized Supervision vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Specialized Supervision	62.50	2	1.23	0.22
All Other Cases	38.27	684		
First Offense				
Specialized Supervision	12.50	11	-2.17	0.03
All Other Cases	27.13	135		
One Prior Offense				
Specialized Supervision	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Specialized Supervision	75.00	2	1.04	0.30
All Other Cases	60.45	843		
Age				
Specialized Supervision	19.33	15	8.13	0.00
All Other Cases	17.29	2036		
Broken Family				
Specialized Supervision	37.50	1	-0.92	0.36
All Other Cases	54.40	250		
H.S. Graduate				
Specialized Supervision	12.50	1	-0.24	0.81
All Other Cases	15.88	237		
Class				
Specialized Supervision	1.00	1	-1.16	0.25
All Other Cases	1.71	281		
Tot. Trt.				
Specialized Supervision	2.63	16	7.27	0.00
All Other Cases	0.65	2136		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Specialized Supervision	39.66	16	2.10	0.04
All Other Cases	28.43	2136		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Specialized Supervision	13.25	16	-1.54	0.12
All Other Cases	22.72	2117		
Tym. Trt.				
Specialized Supervision	11.13	16	1.17	0.24
All Other Cases	9.09	1420		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Specialized Supervision	0.19	16	-1.72	0.09
All Other Cases	3.93	1524		
Super. Tym.				
Specialized Supervision	0.55	11	-0.91	0.36
All Other Cases	1.95	1615		
Narcotics History				
Specialized Supervision	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

Table I-38

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Reduced Supervision vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-36.14	0.00
All Other Cases	38.34	686		
First Offense				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-14.43	0.00
All Other Cases	26.03	146		
One Prior Offense				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	089.22	0.00
All Other Cases	60.49	845		
Age				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-795.13	0.00
All Other Cases	17.30	2051		
Broken Family				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-46.82	0.00
All Other Cases	54.33	251		
H.S. Graduate				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-17.32	0.00
All Other Cases	15.86	238		
Class				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-46.70	0.00
All Other Cases	1.81	282		
Tot. Trt.				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-27.91	0.00
All Other Cases	0.66	2152		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-62.10	0.00
All Other Cases	28.51	2152		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-42.74	0.00
All Other Cases	22.64	2133		
Tym. Trt.				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-49.77	0.00
All Other Cases	9.11	1436		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-17.66	0.00
All Other Cases	3.89	1540		
Super. Tym.				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-15.34	0.00
All Other Cases	1.95	1626		
Narcotics History				
Reduced Supervision	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

Table I-39
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Residential Non-Permissive vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Residential Non-Permissive	39.17	45	0.21	0.84
All Other Cases	38.28	641		
First Offense				
Residential Non-Permissive	29.17	18	0.65	0.52
All Other Cases	25.59	128		
One Prior Offense				
Residential Non-Permissive	54.61	19	2.45	0.02
All Other Cases	42.35	201		
Race				
Residential Non-Permissive	85.29	34	7.75	0.00
All Other Cases	59.45	811		
Age				
Residential Non-Permissive	17.07	49	-1.67	0.10
All Other Cases	17.31	2002		
Broken Family				
Residential Non-Permissive	16.35	13	-8.72	0.00
All Other Cases	56.41	238		
H.S. Graduate				
Residential Non-Permissive	12.50	44	-1.76	0.08
All Other Cases	16.62	194		
Class				
Residential Non-Permissive	1.00	1	-1.16	0.25
All Other Cases	1.71	281		
Tot. Trt.				
Residential Non-Permissive	2.20	49	10.20	0.00
All Other Cases	0.62	2103		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Residential Non-Permissive	36.19	49	2.56	0.01
All Other Cases	28.33	2103		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Residential Non-Permissive	14.67	49	-2.31	0.02
All Other Cases	22.83	2084		
Tym. Trt.				
Residential Non-Permissive	7.53	47	-1.59	0.11
All Other Cases	9.17	1389		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Residential Non-Permissive	7.59	49	3.05	0.00
All Other Cases	3.77	1491		
Super. Tym.				
Residential Non-Permissive	10.89	47	12.76	0.00
All Other Cases	1.68	1579		
Narcotics History				
Residential Non-Permissive	1.00	12	4.15	0.00
All Other Cases	0.41	169		

Table I-40
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Residential Permissive vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Residential Permissive	33.33	30	-1.01	0.31
All Other Cases	38.57	656		
First Offense				
Residential Permissive	40.50	25	3.81	0.00
All Other Cases	23.04	121		
One Prior Offense				
Residential Permissive	40.06	39	-1.09	0.28
All Other Cases	44.13	181		
Race				
Residential Permissive	62.05	55	0.61	0.55
All Other Cases	60.38	790		
Age				
Residential Permissive	17.53	138	2.83	0.01
All Other Cases	17.29	1913		
Broken Family				
Residential Permissive	57.50	35	1.10	0.27
All Other Cases	53.82	216		
H.S. Graduate				
Residential Permissive	12.50	13	-0.88	0.38
All Other Cases	16.06	225		
Class				
Residential Permissive	1.64	39	-0.75	0.46
All Other Cases	1.72	243		
Tot. Trt.				
Residential Permissive	1.91	139	14.50	0.00
All Other Cases	0.57	2013		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Residential Permissive	39.37	139	6.27	0.00
All Other Cases	27.76	2013		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Residential Permissive	20.76	137	-0.93	0.35
All Other Cases	22.77	1996		
Tym. Trt.				
Residential Permissive	8.04	111	-1.70	0.09
All Other Cases	9.20	1325		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Residential Permissive	6.90	98	3.57	0.00
All Other Cases	3.69	1442		
Super. Tym.				
Residential Permissive	7.07	74	9.04	0.00
All Other Cases	1.70	1552		
Narcotics History				
Residential Permissive	1.00	14	4.55	0.00
All Other Cases	0.40	167		

Table I-41
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Job Training vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Job Training	32.50	10		
All Other Cases	38.42	676	-0.67	0.50
First Offense				
Job Training	12.50	22		
All Other Cases	28.43	124	-3.26	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Job Training	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	43.41	220	-30.54	0.00
Race				
Job Training	39.77	22		
All Other Cases	61.04	823	-5.07	0.00
Age				
Job Training	17.70	30		
All Other Cases	17.30	2021	2.22	0.03
Broken Family				
Job Training	62.50	4		
All Other Cases	54.24	247	0.90	0.37
H.S. Graduate				
Job Training	12.50	16		
All Other Cases	16.10	222	-0.99	0.33
Class				
Job Training	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	1.71	282	-46.70	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Job Training	2.37	30		
All Other Cases	0.64	2122	8.72	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Job Training	22.18	30		
All Other Cases	28.60	2122	-1.64	0.10
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Job Training	7.96	28		
All Other Cases	22.84	2105	-3.20	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Job Training	4.35	26		
All Other Cases	9.20	1410	-3.55	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Job Training	1.83	24		
All Other Cases	3.92	1516	-1.18	0.24
Super. Tym.				
Job Training	3.10	29		
All Other Cases	1.92	1597	1.23	0.22
Narcotics History				
Job Training	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.45	181	-12.07	0.00

Table I-42
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Job Placement vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Job Placement	37.50	14		
All Other Cases	38.36	672	-0.11	0.91
First Offense				
Job Placement	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	26.03	146	-14.43	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Job Placement	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	43.41	220	-30.54	0.00
Race				
Job Placement	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	60.49	845	-89.22	0.00
Age				
Job Placement	19.26	17		
All Other Cases	17.29	2034	3.38	0.00
Broken Family				
Job Placement	62.50	14		
All Other Cases	53.85	237	1.72	0.09
H.S. Graduate				
Job Placement	12.50	14		
All Other Cases	16.07	224	-0.92	0.36
Class				
Job Placement	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	1.71	282	-46.70	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Job Placement	2.82	17		
All Other Cases	0.64	2135	8.29	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Job Placement	31.35	17		
All Other Cases	28.49	2135	0.55	0.58
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Job Placement	9.82	17		
All Other Cases	22.75	2116	-2.17	0.03
Tym. Trt.				
Job Placement	1.67	15		
All Other Cases	9.19	1421	-4.20	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Job Placement	0.0	15		
All Other Cases	3.93	1525	-1.75	0.08
Super. Tym.				
Job Placement	5.60	15		
All Other Cases	1.91	1611	2.79	0.01
Narcotics History				
Job Placement	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.45	181	-12.07	0.00

Table I-43
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Practical Individual Assistance vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Practical Individual Assistance	17.50	5		
All Other Cases	38.49	681	-1.69	0.09
First Offense				
Practical Individual Assistance	17.50	5		
All Other Cases	26.33	141	-0.89	0.38
One Prior Offense				
Practical Individual Assistance	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	43.41	220	-30.54	0.00
Race				
Practical Individual Assistance	56.73	13		
All Other Cases	60.55	832	-0.69	0.49
Age				
Practical Individual Assistance	17.16	22		
All Other Cases	17.31	2029	-0.69	0.49
Broken Family				
Practical Individual Assistance	62.50	1		
All Other Cases	54.30	250	0.44	0.66
H.S. Graduate				
Practical Individual Assistance	12.50	4		
All Other Cases	15.92	234	-0.48	0.63
Class				
Practical Individual Assistance	2.00	4		
All Other Cases	1.71	278	0.95	0.34
Tot. Trt.				
Practical Individual Assistance	1.23	22		
All Other Cases	0.65	2130	2.44	0.02
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Practical Individual Assistance	34.24	22		
All Other Cases	28.45	2130	1.27	0.21
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Practical Individual Assistance	18.55	22		
All Other Cases	22.69	2111	-0.79	0.43
Tym. Trt.				
Practical Individual Assistance	4.70	10		
All Other Cases	9.14	1426	-2.02	0.04
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Practical Individual Assistance	9.52	21		
All Other Cases	3.81	1519	3.01	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Practical Individual Assistance	0.53	15		
All Other Cases	1.96	1611	-1.07	0.28
Narcotics History				
Practical Individual Assistance	0.0	8		
All Other Cases	0.47	173	-2.64	0.01

Table I-44
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Psychotherapeutic Individual Assistance vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	38.34	686	-36.14	0.00
First Offense				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	26.03	146	-14.43	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	12.50	2		
All Other Cases	43.69	218	-2.10	0.04
Race				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	12.50	2		
All Other Cases	60.60	843	-3.47	0.00
Age				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	17.50	21		
All Other Cases	17.30	2030	0.92	0.36
Broken Family				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	54.33	251	-46.82	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	15.86	238	-17.32	0.00
Class				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	1.00	1		
All Other Cases	1.71	281	-1.16	0.25
Tot. Trt.				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	1.52	21		
All Other Cases	0.65	2131	3.63	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	39.21	21		
All Other Cases	28.41	2131	2.32	0.02
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	12.86	21		
All Other Cases	22.74	2112	-1.84	0.07
Tym. Trt.				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	8.23	13		
All Other Cases	9.12	1423	-0.46	0.65
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.60	5		
All Other Cases	3.90	1535	-0.85	0.39
Super. Tym.				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	7.31	13		
All Other Cases	1.90	1613	3.81	0.00
Narcotics History				
Psychotherapeutic Individ. Assist.	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.45	181	-12.07	0.00

Table I-45
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Education vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Education	28.75	20		
All Other Cases	38.63	666	-1.57	0.12
First Offense				
Education	12.50	7		
All Other Cases	26.71	139	-1.69	0.09
One Prior Offense				
Education	31.73	13		
All Other Cases	44.14	207	-2.07	0.04
Race				
Education	61.25	20		
All Other Cases	60.47	825	0.17	0.86
Age				
Education	17.23	137		
All Other Cases	17.31	1914	-0.91	0.36
Broken Family				
Education	69.32	11		
All Other Cases	53.65	240	2.80	0.01
H.S. Graduate				
Education	41.25	20		
All Other Cases	13.53	218	10.00	0.00
Class				
Education	1.81	16		
All Other Cases	1.70	266	0.69	0.49
Tot. Trt.				
Education	2.28	145		
All Other Cases	0.54	2007	19.98	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Education	34.60	145		
All Other Cases	28.07	2007	3.57	0.00
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Education	9.59	145		
All Other Cases	23.60	1988	-6.73	0.00
Tym. Trt.				
Education	4.30	139		
All Other Cases	9.63	1297	-8.84	0.00
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Education	0.74	144		
All Other Cases	4.22	1396	-4.62	0.00
Super. Tym.				
Education	5.74	131		
All Other Cases	1.61	1495	9.08	0.00
Narcotics History				
Education	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.45	181	-12.07	0.00

Table I-46
 Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
 Receiving Behavior Modification vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Behavior Modification	62.50	1		
All Other Cases	38.30	685	0.87	0.39
First Offense				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	26.03	146	-14.43	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Behavior Modification	37.50	6		
All Other Cases	43.57	214	-0.70	0.49
Race				
Behavior Modification	66.67	6		
All Other Cases	60.40	839	0.77	0.44
Age				
Behavior Modification	17.00	9		
All Other Cases	17.31	2042	-0.93	0.35
Broken Family				
Behavior Modification	62.50	1		
All Other Cases	54.30	250	0.44	0.66
H.S. Graduate				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	15.86	238	-17.32	0.00
Class				
Behavior Modification	3.00	3		
All Other Cases	1.70	279	3.74	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Behavior Modification	1.89	9		
All Other Cases	0.66	2143	3.37	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Behavior Modification	20.84	9		
All Other Cases	28.54	2143	-1.08	0.28
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Behavior Modification	15.33	9		
All Other Cases	22.68	2124	-0.90	0.37
Tym. Trt.				
Behavior Modification	3.50	6		
All Other Cases	9.14	1430	-1.99	0.05
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Behavior Modification	7.50	6		
All Other Cases	3.88	1534	1.02	0.31
Super. Tym.				
Behavior Modification	6.00	6		
All Other Cases	1.93	1620	1.95	0.05
Narcotics History				
Behavior Modification	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.45	181	-12.07	0.00

Table I-47
Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Group Therapy vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Group Therapy	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	38.34	686	-36.14	0.00
First Offense				
Group Therapy	87.50	1		
All Other Cases	25.60	145	2.90	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Group Therapy	37.50	6		
All Other Cases	43.57	214	-0.70	0.49
Race				
Group Therapy	46.59	11		
All Other Cases	60.67	834	-2.36	0.02
Age				
Group Therapy	17.00	15		
All Other Cases	17.31	2036	-1.20	0.23
Broken Family				
Group Therapy	62.50	3		
All Other Cases	54.23	248	0.77	0.44
H.S. Graduate				
Group Therapy	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	15.86	238	-17.32	0.00
Class				
Group Therapy	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	1.71	282	-46.70	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Group Therapy	2.47	15		
All Other Cases	0.65	2137	6.46	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Group Therapy	27.35	15		
All Other Cases	28.52	2137	-0.21	0.83
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Group Therapy	12.67	15		
All Other Cases	22.71	2118	-1.59	0.11
Tym. Trt.				
Group Therapy	5.29	14		
All Other Cases	9.15	1422	-2.08	0.04
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Group Therapy	4.33	12		
All Other Cases	3.89	1528	0.18	0.86
Super. Tym.				
Group Therapy	4.00	9		
All Other Cases	1.93	1617	1.21	0.23
Narcotics History				
Group Therapy	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	0.45	181	-12.07	0.00

Table I-48
Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Non-Professional Group Counseling vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	12.50	1		
All Other Cases	38.38	685	-0.93	0.35
First Offense				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	87.50	1		
All Other Cases	25.60	145	2.90	0.00
One Prior Offense				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	62.50	12		
All Other Cases	42.31	208	3.30	0.00
Race				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	64.42	13		
All Other Cases	60.43	832	0.73	0.47
Age				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	20.23	13		
All Other Cases	17.29	2038	11.06	0.00
Broken Family				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	54.33	251	-46.82	0.00
H.S. Graduate				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	15.86	238	-17.32	0.00
Class				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.0	0		
All Other Cases	1.71	282	-46.70	0.00
Tot. Trt.				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	1.92	13		
All Other Cases	0.65	2139	4.18	0.00
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	42.44	13		
All Other Cases	28.43	2139	2.37	0.02
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	10.50	12		
All Other Cases	22.71	2121	-1.72	0.09
Tym. Trt.				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	4.50	4		
All Other Cases	9.13	1432	-1.33	0.18
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.0	1		
All Other Cases	3.89	1539	-0.45	0.65
Super. Tym.				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	0.50	12		
All Other Cases	1.96	1614	-0.98	0.33
Narcotics History				
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	1.00	12		
All Other Cases	0.41	169	4.15	0.00

Table I-49
Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Medical Methods vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-36.14	0.00
All Other Cases	38.34	686		
First Offense				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-14.43	0.00
All Other Cases	26.03	146		
One Prior Offense				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-89.22	0.00
All Other Cases	60.49	845		
Age				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-795.13	0.00
All Other Cases	17.30	2051		
Broken Family				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-46.82	0.00
All Other Cases	54.33	251		
H.S. Graduate				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-17.32	0.00
All Other Cases	15.86	238		
Class				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-46.70	0.00
All Other Cases	1.71	282		
Tot. Trt.				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-27.91	0.00
All Other Cases	0.66	2152		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-62.10	0.00
All Other Cases	28.51	2152		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-42.74	0.00
All Other Cases	22.64	2133		
Tym. Trt.				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-49.77	0.00
All Other Cases	9.11	1436		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-17.66	0.00
All Other Cases	3.89	1540		
Super. Tym.				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-15.34	0.00
All Other Cases	1.95	1626		
Narcotics History				
Medical Methods	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

Table I-50
Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Special Prison vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Special Prison	37.50	13	-0.11	0.91
All Other Cases	38.35	673		
First Offense				
Special Prison	12.50	13	-2.38	0.02
All Other Cases	27.35	133		
One Prior Offense				
Special Prison	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Special Prison	50.00	2	-0.75	0.45
All Other Cases	60.51	843		
Age				
Special Prison	17.64	44	2.27	0.02
All Other Cases	17.30	2007		
Broken Family				
Special Prison	62.50	13	1.65	0.10
All Other Cases	53.89	238		
H.S. Graduate				
Special Prison	12.50	13	-0.88	0.38
All Other Cases	16.06	225		
Class				
Special Prison	2.00	13	1.75	0.08
All Other Cases	1.70	269		
Tot. Trt.				
Special Prison	2.78	46	13.83	0.00
All Other Cases	0.61	2106		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Special Prison	30.41	46	0.61	0.54
All Other Cases	28.47	2106		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Special Prison	12.70	46	-2.79	0.01
All Other Cases	22.86	2087		
Tym. Trt.				
Special Prison	7.73	45	-1.36	0.18
All Other Cases	9.16	1391		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Special Prison	7.39	36	2.46	0.01
All Other Cases	3.81	1504		
Super. Tym.				
Special Prison	8.00	28	6.40	0.00
All Other Cases	1.84	1598		
Narcotics History				
Special Prison	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

Table I-51

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Contract Programming vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-36.14	0.00
All Other Cases	38.34	686		
First Offense				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-14.43	0.00
All Other Cases	26.03	146		
One Prior Offense				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-30.54	0.00
All Other Cases	43.41	220		
Race				
Contract Programming	87.50	6	3.39	0.00
All Other Cases	60.30	839		
Age				
Contract Programming	17.00	6	-0.76	0.45
All Other Cases	17.30	2045		
Broken Family				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-46.82	0.00
All Other Cases	54.33	251		
H.S. Graduate				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-17.32	0.00
All Other Cases	15.86	238		
Class				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-46.70	0.00
All Other Cases	1.71	282		
Tot. Trt.				
Contract Programming	3.00	6	5.26	0.00
All Other Cases	0.65	2146		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Contract Programming	37.03	6	0.98	0.33
All Other Cases	28.49	2146		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Contract Programming	8.00	6	-1.47	0.14
All Other Cases	22.69	2127		
Tym. Trt.				
Contract Programming	4.00	6	-1.81	0.07
All Other Cases	9.14	1430		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Contract Programming	0.0	6	-1.10	0.27
All Other Cases	3.91	1534		
Super. Tym.				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-15.34	0.00
All Other Cases	1.95	1626		
Narcotics History				
Contract Programming	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

Table I-52

Analysis of Differences Between Juvenile Groups
Receiving Vocational Training vs. All Other Cases

VARIABLE	MEAN	NUMBER OF CASES	T VALUE	2-TAIL PROB.
Property Offense				
Vocational Training	41.07	7	0.26	0.79
All Other Cases	38.31	679		
First Offense				
Vocational Training	44.64	7	2.35	0.02
All Other Cases	25.09	139		
One Prior Offense				
Vocational Training	37.50	2	-0.40	0.69
All Other Cases	43.46	218		
Race				
Vocational Training	83.65	13	4.32	0.00
All Other Cases	60.12	832		
Age				
Vocational Training	18.31	16	4.13	0.00
All Other Cases	17.30	2035		
Broken Family				
Vocational Training	37.50	10	-3.00	0.00
All Other Cases	55.03	241		
H.S. Graduate				
Vocational Training	12.50	7	-0.64	0.52
All Other Cases	15.96	231		
Class				
Vocational Training	1.64	11	-0.40	0.69
All Other Cases	1.71	271		
Tot. Trt.				
Vocational Training	2.63	16	7.27	0.00
All Other Cases	0.65	2136		
Recid. (exact recidivism score)				
Vocational Training	27.03	16	-0.28	0.78
All Other Cases	28.52	2136		
Follow (number of months batch followed up)				
Vocational Training	16.13	16	-1.07	0.29
All Other Cases	22.69	2117		
Tym. Trt.				
Vocational Training	13.36	11	2.04	0.04
All Other Cases	9.08	1425		
Slam. Tym. (number of months batch incarcerated)				
Vocational Training	7.55	11	1.41	0.16
All Other Cases	3.87	1529		
Super. Tym.				
Vocational Training	4.36	11	1.57	0.12
All Other Cases	1.93	1615		
Narcotics History				
Vocational Training	0.0	0	-12.07	0.00
All Other Cases	0.45	181		

APPENDIX J

COMPLETE REGRESSION EQUATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

I. PROBATION AND PAROLE VS. THEIR ALTERNATIVES FOR EACH DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM

A. Adults:

Probation:

Table 1	--	Failure
2	--	Abscond
3	--	Arrest
4	--	Conviction
5	--	Imprisonment-Technical
6	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
7	--	Imprisonment-All

Parole:

Table 8	--	Failure
9	--	Abscond
10	--	Arrest
11	--	Conviction
12	--	Imprisonment-Technical
13	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
14	--	Imprisonment-All

B. Juveniles:

Probation:

Table 15	--	Failure
16	--	Abscond
17	--	Arrest
18	--	Conviction
19	--	Imprisonment-Technical
20	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
21	--	Imprisonment-All

Parole:

Table 22	--	Failure
23	--	Abscond
24	--	Arrest
25	--	Conviction
26	--	Imprisonment-Technical
27	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
28	--	Imprisonment-All

II. ANALYSIS OF OVERALL IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE TREATMENT

A. Adults:

Table 29	--	Overall Impact
30	--	Probation
31	--	Shock Probation
32	--	Partial Physical Custody
33	--	Parole
34	--	Work Study
35	--	Halfway House
36	--	Early Release
37	--	Parole Program
38	--	Maximum Sentence
39	--	Failure
40	--	Abscond
41	--	Arrest
42	--	Conviction
43	--	Imprisonment-Technical
44	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
45	--	Imprisonment-All

B. Juveniles:

Table 46	--	Overall Impact
47	--	Probation
48	--	Shock Probation
49	--	Partial Physical Custody
50	--	Parole
51	--	Work Study
52	--	Halfway House
53	--	Early Release
54	--	Parole Program
55	--	Maximum Sentence
56	--	Failure
57	--	Abscond
58	--	Arrest
59	--	Conviction
60	--	Imprisonment-Technical
61	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
62	--	Imprisonment-All

III. ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC TREATMENTS

A. Adults:

Table 63	--	Overall Impact
64	--	Probation vs. Alternatives
65	--	Parole vs. Alternatives
66	--	Probation
67	--	Shock Probation
68	--	Partial Physical Custody
69	--	Parole
70	--	Work Study
71	--	Halfway House
72	--	Early Release
73	--	Parole Program
74	--	Maximum Sentence
75	--	Failure
76	--	Abscond
77	--	Arrest
78	--	Conviction
79	--	Imprisonment-Technical
80	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
81	--	Imprisonment-All

B. Juveniles:

Table 82	--	Overall Impact
83	--	Probation vs. Alternatives
84	--	Parole vs. Alternatives
85	--	Probation
86	--	Shock Probation
87	--	Partial Physical Custody
88	--	Parole
89	--	Work Study
90	--	Halfway House
91	--	Early Release
92	--	Parole Program
93	--	Maximum Sentence
94	--	Failure
95	--	Abscond
96	--	Arrest
97	--	Conviction
98	--	Imprisonment-Technical
99	--	Imprisonment-New Conviction
100	--	Imprisonment-All

PART I
 PROBATION AND PAROLE VS. THEIR ALTERNATIVES FOR EACH DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM

Table J-1

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- FAILURE

Multiple R .61
 R Square .37
 Adjusted R Square .32
 Standard Error 19.81
 (Constant = 73.72)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-12.19	20.35	-.05	.36
Group Home, PPC	12.98	9.54	.11	1.85
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	-1.51	.25	-.48	36.29
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	8.40	20.49	.03	.17
Mid-Atlantic	-39.56	10.82	-.29	13.36
East-North Central	-34.13	5.84	-.53	34.11
West-North Central	-34.37	15.41	-.18	4.97
South Atlantic	-21.57	20.41	-.08	1.12
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	-13.78	4.53	-.29	9.27
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				

Table J-2

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ABSCOND

Multiple R .59
R Square .35
Adjusted R Square .32
Standard Error 7.36
(Constant = 13.73)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation				
Group Home, PPC	8.31	2.01	.27	17.10
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	-.19	.04	-.45	20.72
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	10.83	5.34	.11	4.11
Mid-Atlantic	-1.21	2.42	-.03	.25
East-North Central	8.04	2.32	.26	12.02
West-North Central	.39	2.35	.01	.03
South Atlantic	-2.62	2.10	-.09	1.56
East-South Central				
Mountain	16.73	3.31	.32	25.54
Pacific	7.78	1.82	.43	18.19
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-.40	1.60	-.02	.06

Table J-3

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ARREST

Multiple R .55
R Square .30
Adjusted R Square .28
Standard Error 12.97
(Constant = 503.63)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-31.15	6.75	-.05	21.32
Group Home, PPC	5.97	13.01	.06	2.
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.61	.09	.59	48.40
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	4.43	4.25	.06	1.08
East-North Central	-5.03	4.44	-.10	1.28
West-North Central	-.34	14.21	-.00	.00
South Atlantic	7.50	2.20	.19	11.63
East-South Central				
Mountain	23.27	13.05	.10	3.18
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-40.60	7.55	-.29	28.89

Table J-4

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- CONVICTION

Multiple R .46
R Square .21
Adjusted R Square .17
Standard Error 13.16
(Constant = 70.73)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-8.68	4.53	-.21	3.67
Group Home, PPC	4.58	4.82	.09	.90
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.95	.10	.08	1.00
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-30.89	16.29	-.20	3.59
Mid-Atlantic	-17.37	14.44	-.19	1.45
East-North Central	-18.08	13.28	-.63	1.85
West-North Central	-35.27	13.95	-.76	6.40
South Atlantic	-8.57	14.23	-.11	.36
East-South Central	-9.93	18.82	-.04	.28
Mountain	4.19	18.78	.02	.05
Pacific	-17.69	13.54	-.55	1.71
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-2.54	2.42	-.12	1.11

Table J-5

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL

Multiple R .50
R Square .25
Adjusted R Square .23
Standard Error 11.18
(Constant = 76.89)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	8.03	11.40	.04	.50
Group Home, PPC	1.60	12.07	.02	.02
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	-.15	.06	-.16	7.29
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-2.49	4.40	-.03	.32
East-North Central	5.60	2.59	.14	4.68
West-North Central	-5.75	11.34	-.67	.26
South Atlantic	-7.91	2.72	-.19	8.47
East-South Central				
Mountain	20.23	11.38	.09	3.16
Pacific	13.23	2.07	.52	40.76
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-5.54	1.62	-.25	11.64

Table J-6

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION

Multiple R .60
 R Square .36
 Adjusted R Square .31
 Standard Error 12.34
 (Constant = -73.10)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	36.54	8.58	.55	18.12
Group Home, PPC	8.72	10.28	.07	.72
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	-.59	.14	-.53	18.63
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-11.71	9.55	-.12	1.50
East-North Central	-33.02	6.74	-.93	23.98
West-North Central	-40.95	11.89	-.34	11.85
South Atlantic				
East-South Central	-62.07	15.79	-.36	15.46
Mountain	2.72	9.28	.03	.09
Pacific	-26.24	6.01	-.88	19.06
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	9.98	5.76	.29	3.01

Table J-7

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL

Multiple R .74
 R Square .55
 Adjusted R Square .52
 Standard Error 10.38
 (Constant = 124.90)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	.20	4.69	.00	.00
Group Home, PPC	25.10	6.74	.29	13.86
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	-.60	.08	-.06	.60
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-4.34	3.00	-.15	2.09
East-North Central	6.60	3.69	.16	3.29
West-North Central				
South Atlantic	-5.47	9.15	-.04	.36
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	12.53	4.67	.34	7.20
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-9.44	4.02	-.28	5.52

Table J-8

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- FAILURE

Multiple R .51
R Square .26
Adjusted R Square .24
Standard Error 17.05
(Constant = 152.46)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-2.13	2.70	-.03	.62
Halfway House	21.41	3.35	.27	40.75
Early Release	-16.54	6.21	-.10	7.10
Parole Program	-4.67	2.44	-.08	3.67
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.29	.06	.18	21.82
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	2.97	3.76	.03	.63
Mid-Atlantic	4.63	3.29	.06	1.98
East-North Central	-1.42	2.84	-.02	.25
West-North Central	18.78	4.12	.19	20.80
South Atlantic	5.29	6.49	.03	.66
East-South Central	2.68	2.76	.04	.94
Mountain	1.52	3.66	.02	.17
Pacific	9.92	2.17	.24	20.99
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-10.76	2.01	-.23	28.55

Table J-9

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ABSCOND

Multiple R .51
R Square .26
Adjusted R Square .26
Standard Error 7.81
(Constant = 95.91)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	.12	1.45	.00	.01
Halfway House	17.09	1.13	.30	229.96
Early Release	14.22	2.28	.12	39.00
Parole Program	3.90	1.27	.06	9.45
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.95	.02	.01	.24
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	2.06	1.87	.03	1.21
Mid-Atlantic	-6.04	1.47	-.18	16.82
East-North Central	-6.93	1.44	-.25	23.28
West-North Central	-9.35	1.43	-.38	42.94
South Atlantic	-9.35	1.40	-.46	44.90
East-South Central	-6.69	1.49	-.19	20.13
Mountain	-6.05	1.44	-.22	17.69
Pacific	-2.73	1.38	-.10	3.94
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-6.91	.89	-.16	60.10

Table J-10

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ARREST

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .35
Standard Error 15.96
(Constant = -134.50)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	11.00	3.56	.14	9.57
Halfway House	4.68	2.66	.08	3.09
Early Release	35.77	9.76	.16	13.45
Parole Program	16.72	2.62	.35	40.72
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.65	.06	.53	107.89
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-15.96	12.04	-.06	1.76
Mid-Atlantic	-20.50	4.08	-.39	25.20
East-North Central	-31.22	6.22	-.26	25.21
West-North Central	-10.37	6.98	-.07	2.21
South Atlantic	-15.35	3.65	-.38	17.66
East-South Central	-33.22	16.50	-.09	4.05
Mountain	-5.30	5.12	-.06	1.07
Pacific	-21.76	3.84	-.49	32.11
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	13.90	2.85	.27	23.87

Table J-11

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- CONVICTION

Multiple R .74
R Square .54
Adjusted R Square .51
Standard Error 11.68
(Constant = -19.18)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-8.34	3.99	-.12	4.36
Halfway House	-4.30	3.70	-.09	1.35
Early Release	.16	3.86	.00	.00
Parole Program	.44	2.52	.01	.03
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.50	.04	.67	141.44
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	2.89	3.93	.05	.54
Mid-Atlantic	-1.61	3.95	-.03	.17
East-North Central	2.60	5.09	.04	.26
West-North Central	4.25	4.01	.08	1.12
South Atlantic	-2.28	3.27	-.05	.48
East-South Central	54.09	11.98	.23	20.38
Mountain	12.49	12.00	.05	1.08
Pacific	2.66	3.17	.08	.71
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	2.34	1.98	.07	1.40

Table J-12

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL

Multiple R .44
R Square .19
Adjusted R Square .19
Standard Error 10.78
(Constant = 10.17)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-3.25	1.76	-.04	3.44
Halfway House	8.26	1.62	.11	25.81
Early Release	-15.21	4.11	-.07	13.69
Parole Program	-1.78	1.18	-.03	2.29
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.21	.02	.27	183.75
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	.98	1.90	.01	.27
Mid-Atlantic	-.27	1.44	-.00	.00
East-North Central	-3.92	1.38	-.08	8.02
West-North Central	-1.45	1.18	-.05	1.51
South Atlantic	-4.66	1.16	-.16	16.03
East-South Central	-1.56	1.40	-.03	1.24
Mountain	1.74	1.29	.04	1.83
Pacific	5.61	1.14	.20	24.35
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-2.05	.63	-.07	10.44

Table J-13

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION

Multiple R .47
R Square .22
Adjusted R Square .22
Standard Error 7.15
(Constant = 37.85)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-.27	1.65	-.00	.03
Halfway House	.72	1.94	.01	.14
Early Release	2.07	2.75	.02	.57
Parole Program	2.26	.88	.05	6.67
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.18	.01	.31	226.02
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	4.92	1.55	.08	10.12
Mid-Atlantic	-6.18	.88	-.18	49.02
East-North Central	-5.02	.87	-.15	34.41
West-North Central	-5.66	.72	-.26	62.35
South Atlantic	-7.74	.69	-.40	124.78
East-South Central	-8.24	.84	-.27	95.63
Mountain	-5.14	.78	-.19	43.04
Pacific	-5.14	.70	-.26	53.83
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-2.40	.54	-.09	19.47

Table J-14

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL

Multiple R .56
 R Square .31
 Adjusted R Square .31
 Standard Error 12.52
 (Constant = 98.32)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-15.46	2.72	-.15	32.21
Halfway House	-8.81	2.89	-.08	9.30
Early Release	11.12	12.57	.02	.78
Parole Program	7.80	2.03	.10	14.80
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.28	.02	.43	270.90
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	13.29	2.25	.24	34.74
Mid-Atlantic	4.26	2.44	.06	3.04
East-North Central	2.97	2.25	.07	1.73
West-North Central	-10.75	5.46	-.05	3.87
South Atlantic	-3.25	2.71	-.04	1.44
East-South Central	.21	6.57	.00	.00
Mountain	-.13	4.58	-.00	.00
Pacific	-1.38	1.81	-.04	.58
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-6.77	1.02	-.24	44.05

Table J-15

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- FAILURE

Multiple R .60
 R Square .36
 Adjusted R Square .30
 Standard Error 19.29
 (Constant = 546.04)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	20.92	9.23	.26	5.14
Group Home, PPC	5.75	6.24	.13	.85
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	1.50	.58	.27	6.60
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central	-33.48	7.64	-.71	19.22
West-North Central	-17.71	12.78	-.12	1.92
South Atlantic	-18.01	9.17	-.30	3.86
East-South Central	-86.29	25.38	-.34	11.56
Mountain	4.91	20.47	.02	.06
Pacific	-26.81	10.33	-.34	6.74
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-43.59	14.24	-.38	9.37

Table J-16

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ABSCOND

Multiple R .31
 R Square .10
 Adjusted R Square .07
 Standard Error 14.62
 (Constant = 34.34)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	8.29	15.14	.03	.30
Group Home, PPC	10.73	4.40	.14	5.96
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.71	.07	.12	.92
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-19.07	5.10	-.28	13.99
East-North Central	-9.64	6.95	-.08	1.92
West-North Central	-3.08	4.23	-.06	.53
South Atlantic	-3.52	5.99	-.10	.35
East-South Central				
Mountain	-20.34	15.57	-.06	1.71
Pacific	1.23	5.40	.02	.05
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-1.00	2.03	-.03	.24

Table J-17

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ARREST

Multiple R .70
 R Square .50
 Adjusted R Square .47
 Standard Error 16.80
 (Constant = -228.29)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-20.85	3.94	-.36	27.98
Group Home, PPC	23.03	3.39	.49	46.26
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.89	.22	.33	16.56
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-7.97	5.39	-.09	2.19
East-North Central	-10.36	6.04	-.14	2.94
West-North Central	-32.72	5.73	-.34	36.61
South Atlantic	-3.03	5.81	-.03	.27
East-South Central				
Mountain	.73	4.61	.01	.03
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	21.61	6.59	.32	10.76

Table J-18

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- CONVICTION

Multiple R .86
 R Square .74
 Adjusted R Square .67
 Standard Error 9.13
 (Constant = 103.89)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation				
Group Home, PPC	23.86	4.21	.73	32.09
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.51	.17	1.32	8.89
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-84.06	41.95	-1.12	4.02
Mid-Atlantic	-13.21	12.30	-.24	1.15
East-North Central	-19.00	5.81	-.31	10.70
West-North Central	-2.72	8.29	-.04	.11
South Atlantic	-5.90	5.87	-.09	1.01
East-South Central	-3.28	6.94	-.04	.22
Mountain				
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-8.66	9.65	-.28	.81

Table J-19

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL

Multiple R .61
 R Square .44
 Adjusted R Square .41
 Standard Error 10.32
 (Constant = 16.92)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-14.75	2.15	-.53	46.98
Group Home, PPC	-.14	2.08	-.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.52	.16	.22	11.09
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	24.37	9.08	.44	7.21
East-North Central	-8.06	8.70	-.11	.86
West-North Central	15.66	8.07	.40	3.77
South Atlantic	11.15	9.00	.12	1.54
East-South Central				
Mountain	9.54	12.72	.05	.56
Pacific	6.45	7.39	.21	.76
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-.67	2.52	-.03	.07

Table J-20

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION

Multiple R .66
 R Square .44
 Adjusted R Square .33
 Standard Error 6.49
 (Constant = 27.33)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-8.60	10.12	-.43	.72
Group Home, PPC	1.07	8.33	.03	.02
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.22	.84	.09	.07
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central	-22.35	12.08	-1.24	3.42
West-North Central	-19.01	19.60	-1.00	.94
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				

Table J-21

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Probation
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL

Multiple R .61
 R Square .37
 Adjusted R Square .30
 Standard Error 12.01
 (Constant = 15.13)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-3.22	10.90	-.04	.09
Group Home, PPC	22.33	7.04	.60	10.07
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.18	.26	.11	.51
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-12.78	8.47	-.19	2.27
East-North Central	-1.53	9.86	-.02	.02
West-North Central	-2.25	7.89	-.05	.08
South Atlantic				
East-South Central	1.34	7.13	.03	.04
Mountain				
Pacific	11.89	6.03	.21	3.89
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-.40	7.15	-.01	.00

Table J-22

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- FAILURE

Multiple R .66
R Square .44
Adjusted R Square .35
Standard Error 16.80
(Constant = 231.28)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-7.15	25.04	-.07	.08
Halfway House	-28.02	18.28	-.16	2.35
Early Release	-11.33	11.69	-.11	.94
Parole Program	-36.18	44.18	-.58	.67
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.36	.80	.31	.20
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	17.10	48.71	.31	.12
Mid-Atlantic	-40.90	35.49	-.33	1.33
East-North Central	-.64	7.47	-.02	.01
West-North Central	49.16	48.73	.55	1.02
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-16.19	8.57	-.36	3.57

Table J-23

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ABSCOND

Multiple R .49
R Square .24
Adjusted R Square .18
Standard Error 18.14
(Constant = 8.31)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-28.21	7.25	-.41	15.14
Halfway House	-7.52	6.27	-.11	1.44
Early Release	-20.95	19.09	-.09	1.21
Parole Program	-4.23	4.43	-.10	.91
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.57	.22	.23	6.67
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-8.52	20.66	-.04	.17
Mid-Atlantic	-36.66	14.22	-.27	6.64
East-North Central	-8.27	10.03	-.15	.68
West-North Central	-16.37	10.85	-.23	2.28
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	-3.97	8.90	-.09	.20
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	2.49	4.75	.06	.27

Table J-24

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ARREST

Multiple R .85
R Square .72
Adjusted R Square .68
Standard Error 15.37
(Constant = 73.15)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-42.35	6.61	-.43	41.01
Halfway House	-13.86	15.66	-.16	.78
Early Release				
Parole Program	11.69	17.32	.06	.46
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	1.23	.20	.52	38.87
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-7.64	4.41	-.12	3.00
Mid-Atlantic	-63.24	13.42	-.54	22.20
East-North Central	-21.65	5.57	-.29	15.11
West-North Central	-16.28	16.07	-.18	1.03
South Atlantic	-17.31	16.36	-.06	1.12
East-South Central				
Mountain	-34.99	15.81	-.12	4.90
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-2.21	7.32	-.03	.09

Table J-25

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- CONVICTION

Multiple R .90
R Square .81
Adjusted R Square .69
Standard Error 11.37
(Constant = 4.79)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study				
Halfway House	31.17	12.64	.49	6.08
Early Release	4.90	16.08	.05	.09
Parole Program	-.33	11.50	-.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.52	.34	.27	2.39
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-2.75	11.39	-.05	.06
East-North Central	-7.06	14.07	-.09	.25
West-North Central	-18.38	19.20	-.24	.92
South Atlantic	33.53	11.29	.65	8.81
East-South Central	-8.18	10.65	-.14	.60
Mountain				
Pacific	.27	9.23	.01	.00
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				

Table J-26

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL

Multiple R .81
 R Square .66
 Adjusted R Square .66
 Standard Error 12.10
 (Constant = 83.23)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study				
Halfway House	-5.58	4.40	-.04	1.60
Early Release	-9.83	12.35	-.02	.63
Parole Program	7.35	2.51	.09	8.57
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.16	.06	.63	394.81
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	3.33	8.14	.02	.17
Mid-Atlantic	19.85	6.81	.16	8.49
East-North Central	1.89	5.77	.03	.11
West-North Central	10.95	5.69	.26	3.70
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain	33.46	13.27	.08	6.36
Pacific	26.57	5.50	.63	23.30
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-7.50	1.69	-.19	19.65

Table J-27

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION

Multiple R .81
 R Square .66
 Adjusted R Square .62
 Standard Error 6.34
 (Constant = 5.61)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study				
Halfway House	16.29	6.73	.17	5.85
Early Release				
Parole Program	-54.73	6.36	-.80	73.97
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.99	.17	.01	.00
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	10.83	5.83	.19	3.45
Mid-Atlantic	53.86	6.43	1.10	70.21
East-North Central	4.01	5.02	.14	.64
West-North Central	1.15	5.53	.05	.04
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	12.69	8.29	.13	2.34
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-.19	2.48	-.01	.01

Table J-28

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Alternatives to Parole
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL

Multiple R .45
 R Square .20
 Adjusted R Square .14
 Standard Error 17.62
 (Constant = 47.86)

	<u>B</u>	<u>STD. ERROR OF B</u>	<u>BETA</u>	<u>F RATIO</u>
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Work Study	-31.55	19.45	-.12	2.63
Halfway House	-.71	17.99	-.01	.00
Early Release				
Parole Program	-19.44	5.18	-.30	14.08
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.14	.07	.15	3.49
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	20.17	11.84	.19	2.91
Mid-Atlantic	2.14	9.86	.04	.05
East-North Central	4.64	9.61	.08	.23
West-North Central	11.09	9.33	.23	1.42
South Atlantic	23.88	11.54	.24	4.28
East-South Central	25.33	23.61	.14	1.15
Mountain	8.73	9.28	.19	.88
Pacific	21.23	9.46	.49	5.04
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-2.38	3.02	-.06	.62

PART II

ANALYSIS OF OVERALL IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE TREATMENT

Table J-29

General Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS - ANY TREATMENT

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	26.59	0.54	0.42	2361.28
Abscond	0.44	0.35	0.01	1.54
Re-Arrest	18.84	0.58	0.29	1048.39
Re-Conviction	10.07	0.67	0.13	225.44
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.47	0.35	0.17	331.48
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	14.64	0.44	0.31	1065.58
<u>INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION</u>				
(relative to no supervision)				
Probation	-10.16	1.04	-0.21	94.91
"Shock" Probation	-17.52	1.81	-0.08	92.84
Group Home, PPC	-4.27	1.81	-0.02	5.58
Parole	-10.38	1.00	-0.28	106.21
Work Study	-10.73	1.29	-0.09	68.71
Halfway House	-4.84	1.28	-0.04	14.23
Early Release	-11.28	1.97	-0.05	32.65
Parole Program	-10.58	1.16	-0.13	82.76
<u>LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP</u>				
(months)	0.18	0.0	0.19	546.38
<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u>				
(compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	5.64	0.89	0.05	40.07
Mid-Atlantic	-2.23	0.65	-0.03	11.73
East-North Central	-0.76	0.60	-0.01	1.62
West-North Central	-2.61	0.60	-0.05	18.78
South Atlantic	-3.47	0.56	-0.08	37.57
East-South Central	-2.44	0.71	-0.03	11.57
Mountain	0.33	0.66	0.0	0.26
Pacific	1.07	0.52	0.03	4.30
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u>				
(1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.95	0.31	-0.12	240.29
<u>ANY TREATMENT</u>				
(Added=1; Else=0)	2.29	0.40	0.05	32.47

Table J-30

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PROBATION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .55
R Square .30
Adjusted R Square .29
Standard Error 14.28
(Constant = 64.45)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	24.10	1.85	.41	169.64
Abscond	-5.50	1.69	-.12	10.66
Re-Arrest	12.49	1.66	.28	56.50
Re-Conviction	11.58	1.78	.24	42.23
Imprisonment (technical offense)	3.20	1.56	.08	4.21
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	3.92	2.06	.07	3.63
<u>LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP</u>				
(months)	-.50	.03	-.04	2.11
<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u>				
(compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	4.48	6.54	.02	.47
Mid-Atlantic	-6.98	2.07	-.12	11.34
East-North Central	-2.62	1.62	-.06	2.59
West-North Central	-6.47	3.41	-.05	3.60
South Atlantic	-1.87	1.88	-.03	.99
East-South Central	8.17	14.42	.01	.32
Mountain	14.66	4.13	.09	12.60
Pacific	1.04	1.47	.03	.50
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u>				
(1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.27	.99	.14	18.74
<u>ANY TREATMENT</u>				
(Added=1; Else=2)	2.96	1.08	.07	7.57

Table J-31

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- "SHOCK" PROBATION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .22
 R Square .05
 Adjusted R Square .11
 Standard Error 10.95
 (Constant = 14.04)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	14.70	15.49	.18	.90
Abscond				
Re-Arrest	2.17	5.24	.09	.17
Re-Conviction	3.14	5.13	.15	.37
Imprisonment (technical offense)	9.70	15.49	.12	.39
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	1.61	7.09	.05	.05
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.90	.10	.02	.01
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central				
West-North Central				
South Atlantic	-6.27	12.17	-.07	.27
East-South Central	-9.80	12.21	-.20	.64
Mountain				
Pacific	7.36	9.46	.12	.61
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	.00	.00	.00	.00

Table J-32

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PARTIAL PHYSICAL CUSTODY -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .79
 R Square .62
 Adjusted R Square .55
 Standard Error 11.53
 (Constant = 9.40)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	27.48	10.00	.43	7.55
Abscond	3.00	8.70	.08	.12
Re-Arrest	13.73	10.08	.23	1.86
Re-Conviction	-.56	9.08	-.02	.00
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-8.73	10.23	-.15	.73
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	26.89	11.30	.38	5.66
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.24	.20	.12	1.38
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central	10.96	6.07	.20	3.26
West-North Central				
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	10.36	4.77	.26	4.72
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	.35	3.90	.01	.01

Table J-33

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PAROLE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .71
R Square .50
Adjusted R Square .50
Standard Error 10.12
(Constant = 65.44)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	25.37	.60	.39	1794.20
Abscond	.29	.33	.01	.74
Re-Arrest	15.93	.85	.16	350.34
Re-Conviction	8.40	1.14	.06	54.53
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.55	.33	.20	390.78
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	14.99	.44	.37	1178.88
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.19	.01	.21	564.77
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	10.74	.99	.10	116.93
Mid-Atlantic	.78	.69	.01	1.26
East-North Central	.57	.64	.00	.00
West-North Central	-1.11	.61	.03	3.33
South Atlantic	-3.08	.58	.09	26.68
East-South Central	-1.20	.69	-.02	3.01
Mountain	1.61	.65	.03	6.05
Pacific	3.08	.56	.09	29.97
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-5.23	.34	.13	237.20
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)				
	3.52	.50	.06	49.75

Table J-34

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- WORK STUDY -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .72
R Square .52
Adjusted R Square .48
Standard Error 14.95
(Constant = 167.55)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	22.28	4.48	.47	24.72
Abscond	1.86	4.61	.03	.16
Re-Arrest	30.60	5.55	.48	30.36
Re-Conviction	-2.10	6.14	-.02	.12
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	2.70	4.76	.04	.32
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.32	.07	.30	20.04
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-3.12	4.85	.05	.41
Mid-Atlantic	-9.23	5.37	.14	2.95
East-North Central	13.68	9.41	.08	2.12
West-North Central	6.95	6.55	.07	1.12
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-13.11	6.59	-.13	3.96
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)				
	.37	2.91	.01	.02

Table J-35

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- HALFWAY HOUSE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .68
R Square .46
Adjusted R Square .42
Standard Error 15.35
(Constant = 319.41)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	39.25	4.96	.66	62.65
Abscond	19.55	4.69	.39	17.37
Re-Arrest	16.52	4.73	.33	12.18
Re-Conviction	6.50	5.50	.10	1.40
Imprisonment (technical offense)	13.41	4.59	.27	8.53
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	8.66	5.14	.12	2.83
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.20	.15	.08	1.75
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	21.99	12.68	.45	3.01
Mid-Atlantic	10.34	12.71	.20	.66
East-North Central	19.73	12.79	.40	2.38
West-North Central	14.20	12.95	.17	1.20
South Atlantic	20.23	12.80	.38	2.50
East-South Central	7.14	15.09	.04	.22
Mountain	4.93	13.28	.06	.14
Pacific	20.99	13.15	.26	2.55
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-27.03	7.46	-.22	13.12
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-8.53	4.13	-.17	4.26

Table J-36

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- EARLY RELEASE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .88
R Square .77
Adjusted R Square .69
Standard Error 7.14
(Constant = 66.31)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	15.92	4.35	.46	13.37
Abscond	12.66	4.21	.43	9.05
Re-Arrest	30.61	5.08	.58	36.33
Re-Conviction	4.37	3.91	.14	1.25
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-5.94	3.91	-.16	2.31
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	17.68	8.39	.20	4.44
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.95	.20	.67	23.06
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-9.45	9.74	-.15	.04
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central				
West-North Central				
South Atlantic	-14.19	7.09	-.48	4.01
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	-10.57	6.09	-.39	3.02
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-5.07	2.22	-.28	5.23
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-.54	3.58	-.02	.02

Table J-37

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PAROLE PROGRAM -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .67
R Square .45
Adjusted R Square .43
Standard Error 14.09
(Constant = 57.86)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	19.53	2.85	.37	46.88
Abscond	4.63	2.86	.07	2.61
Re-Arrest	19.08	2.41	.39	62.41
Re-Conviction	5.89	2.84	.10	4.30
Imprisonment (technical offense)	3.26	2.22	.07	2.16
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	20.84	2.83	.33	54.08
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.32	.04	.31	64.77
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-9.00	4.26	.11	4.48
Mid-Atlantic	-11.56	4.05	.17	8.17
East-North Central	-19.49	4.06	.26	23.02
West-North Central	-3.86	4.35	.05	.79
South Atlantic	-6.81	4.24	.09	2.58
East-South Central	-6.84	5.29	.06	1.67
Mountain	-24.87	5.89	.19	17.84
Pacific	-12.47	3.20	.33	15.14
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-3.17	1.43	.09	4.93
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-4.86	1.68	-.13	8.39

Table J-38

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- MAXIMUM SENTENCE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .85
R Square .73
Adjusted R Square .70
Standard Error 10.55
(Constant = 301.51)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	-2.70	15.96	-.01	.03
Abscond	9.02	8.09	.05	1.24
Re-Arrest	25.17	3.50	.60	51.80
Re-Conviction	15.85	2.62	.31	36.48
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	33.62	6.99	.31	23.13
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.37	.06	.35	43.69
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-8.91	7.20	-.07	1.53
Mid-Atlantic	-.70	4.10	-.01	.03
East-North Central	-8.87	8.84	-.05	1.01
West-North Central	-14.55	5.34	-.18	7.44
South Atlantic	-15.11	3.51	-.32	18.57
East-South Central	30.77	11.38	.18	7.32
Mountain				
Pacific	-19.21	4.05	-.50	22.52
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-23.57	11.03	-.10	4.57
ANY TREATMENT (added=1; Else=0)	-6.22	5.11	-.08	1.48

Table J-39

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- FAILURE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .47
R Square .22
Adjusted R Square .20
Standard Error 18.34
(Constant = 195.64)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-14.80	18.63	-.03	.63
Group Home, PPC	8.79	8.43	.04	1.09
Parole	-3.24	1.98	.08	2.67
Work Study	-6.27	3.26	.08	3.69
Halfway House	14.95	3.90	.16	14.69
Early Release	-17.74	6.79	-.09	6.83
Parole Program	-6.21	3.04	-.09	4.18
Maximum Sentence	8.46	18.65	.02	.21
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.15	.06	.09	5.56
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	1.80	3.97	.02	.21
Mid-Atlantic	-1.71	3.39	.02	.25
East-North Central	-5.22	2.69	.08	3.77
West-North Central	14.90	4.23	.14	12.43
South Atlantic	5.78	6.55	.03	.78
East-South Central	1.12	2.94	.02	.14
Mountain	-.88	3.88	.01	.05
Pacific	6.81	2.01	.16	11.42
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-13.21	1.84	.27	51.60
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)				
	4.96	1.64	.12	9.12

Table J-40

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ABSCOND -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .51
R Square .26
Adjusted R Square .26
Standard Error 7.83
(Constant = 75.56)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation				
Group Home, PPC	12.73	1.85	.13	47.48
Parole	2.45	.66	.10	13.92
Work Study	.88	1.49	.01	.35
Halfway House	12.26	1.39	.20	78.12
Early Release	16.91	2.36	.13	51.48
Parole Program	.64	1.46	.10	.19
Maximum Sentence	15.48	5.58	.05	7.68
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	-.47	.02	-.06	8.56
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	7.65	1.63	.11	22.04
Mid-Atlantic	.28	1.18	.01	.06
East-North Central	-.32	1.15	-.00	.00
West-North Central	-2.50	1.15	-.10	4.76
South Atlantic	-2.95	1.10	-.14	7.17
East-South Central	-.25	1.24	-.01	.04
Mountain	.86	1.17	.03	.55
Pacific	3.25	1.04	.13	9.85
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-4.58	.77	-.14	35.31
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)				
	7.79	.81	.23	92.87

Table J-41

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ARREST -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .35
Standard Error 14.58
(Constant = -48.38)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-30.66	5.50	-.27	31.03
Group Home, PPC	-4.04	7.52	-.02	.29
Parole	-10.08	1.71	-.24	34.61
Work Study	5.08	3.33	.06	2.33
Halfway House	-.65	2.47	-.01	.07
Early Release	22.20	8.82	.08	6.33
Parole Program	7.57	2.29	.14	10.93
Maximum Sentence	8.55	2.89	.12	8.72
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.63	.05	.54	163.50
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-2.44	11.10	-.01	.05
Mid-Atlantic	-12.64	3.80	-.22	11.08
East-North Central	-20.54	4.83	-.26	18.07
West-North Central	-.59	6.34	-.00	.01
South Atlantic	-5.71	3.60	-.15	2.52
East-South Central	-23.61	15.13	-.05	2.43
Mountain	7.30	5.04	.07	2.09
Pacific	-11.90	3.70	.33	10.36
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	7.27	2.43	.13	8.98
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-2.19	1.28	-.06	2.92

Table J-42

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- CONVICTION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .57
R Square .33
Adjusted R Square .30
Standard Error 13.07
(Constant = 29.66)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-16.59	3.32	-.28	24.97
Group Home, PPC	-2.95	3.71	-.04	.63
Parole	-7.58	2.36	-.19	10.31
Work Study	-13.74	4.33	-.15	10.08
Halfway House	-6.14	3.25	-.09	3.56
Early Release	-7.67	4.40	-.08	3.05
Parole Program	-4.45	2.55	-.09	3.06
Maximum Sentence	1.77	3.05	.03	.34
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.39	.04	.44	90.26
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	1.09	4.25	.01	.07
Mid-Atlantic	-5.22	4.15	-.08	1.58
East-North Central	-2.42	4.15	-.07	.34
West-North Central	-7.66	3.96	-.15	3.74
South Atlantic	-3.16	3.76	-.06	.71
East-South Central	24.31	10.00	.10	5.91
Mountain	14.03	9.82	.06	2.04
Pacific	-2.63	3.55	.08	.55
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-.67	1.49	-.03	.20
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-1.21	1.83	-.04	.44

Table J-43

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .45
R Square .20
Adjusted R Square .20
Standard Error 10.85
(Constant = 24.85)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-.59	10.91	-.00	.00
Group Home, PPC	-3.35	4.59	-.01	.53
Parole	-1.00	.73	-.03	1.89
Work Study	-3.05	1.89	-.03	2.60
Halfway House	11.25	1.90	1.35	34.89
Early Release	-15.27	4.17	-.07	13.39
Parole Program	.84	1.45	.01	.34
Maximum Sentence	.00	.00	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.18	.01	.23	146.74
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	.83	1.85	.01	.20
Mid-Atlantic	.50	1.34	.01	.14
East-North Central	-3.43	1.23	-.07	7.81
West-North Central	-1.91	1.09	-.06	3.06
South Atlantic	-5.24	1.05	-.17	24.76
East-South Central	-2.03	1.33	-.04	2.33
Mountain	1.15	1.22	.03	.89
Pacific	6.41	.97	.24	43.23
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.01	.56	-.04	3.31
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-5.78	1.00	-.14	33.59

Table J-44

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .50
R Square .25
Adjusted R Square .25
Standard Error 7.65
(Constant = 62.80)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-4.56	3.06	-.03	2.22
Group Home, PPC	4.21	5.47	.01	.59
Parole	-5.69	.76	-.23	56.09
Work Study	-5.33	1.89	-.06	7.93
Halfway House	-7.89	2.25	-.08	12.34
Early Release	-4.86	3.01	-.03	2.62
Parole Program	-6.20	1.22	-.13	25.85
Maximum Sentence	.38	1.20	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.16	.01	.25	156.95
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	4.42	1.64	.06	7.27
Mid-Atlantic	-5.45	.94	-.15	33.58
East-North Central	-5.30	.89	-.16	35.42
West-North Central	-5.16	.78	-.21	43.92
South Atlantic	-7.09	.75	-.33	88.50
East-South Central	-7.48	.92	-.22	66.76
Mountain	-4.26	.85	-.15	25.33
Pacific	-5.93	.70		
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.04	.56	-.15	51.27
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	4.16	.73	.14	32.17

Table J-45

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .62
R Square .39
Adjusted R Square .38
Standard Error 12.30
(Constant = 141.11)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	1.72	4.64	.01	.14
Group Home, PPC	37.97	6.44	.14	34.75
Parole	9.39	1.42	.23	43.72
Work Study	-6.39	3.02	-.06	4.48
Halfway House	.74	3.15	.01	.06
Early Release	19.52	12.41	.03	2.47
Parole Program	16.65	2.43	.19	47.13
Maximum Sentence	43.22	5.69	.17	57.67
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.27	.02	.40	275.54
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	12.56	2.12	.21	34.95
Mid-Atlantic	-1.50	1.96	-.03	.59
East-North Central	2.68	1.95	.06	1.88
West-North Central	-10.53	5.32	-.05	3.92
South Atlantic	-3.73	2.51	-.04	2.21
East-South Central	.78	6.42	.00	.02
Mountain	.28	4.44	.00	.00
Pacific	-.33	1.63	.01	.04
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-7.57	.88	-.25	73.83
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)				
	2.02	1.18	.05	2.93

Table J-46

General Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES - ANY TREATMENT

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	35.88	2.15	0.48	277.68
Abscond	13.33	1.98	0.28	45.28
Re-Arrest	30.01	2.08	0.47	207.30
Re-Conviction	5.42	2.76	0.04	3.85
Imprisonment (technical offense)	11.87	1.77	0.25	44.81
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	12.24	2.00	0.18	37.42
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to no supervision)				
Probation	-24.54	2.97	-0.54	68.07
"Shock" Probation	-31.81	3.21	-0.34	97.83
Group Home, PPC	-15.11	3.11	-0.22	23.48
Parole	-8.91	3.01	-0.20	8.73
Work Study	-36.39	4.52	-0.18	64.64
Halfway House	-16.19	3.90	-0.10	17.19
Early Release	-21.25	7.61	-0.05	7.79
Parole Program	-17.02	3.39	-0.17	25.11
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	0.30	0.02	0.34	119.02
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-2.87	3.01	-0.02	0.90
Mid-Atlantic	-9.05	2.70	-0.09	11.19
East-North Central	-13.33	2.34	-0.20	32.28
West-North Central	-9.34	2.36	-0.17	15.56
South Atlantic	-10.16	2.63	-0.18	14.82
East-South Central	-12.75	6.20	-0.03	4.22
Mountain	-2.04	3.02	-0.01	0.45
Pacific	2.05	2.22	0.04	0.85
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-1.37	0.87	-0.03	2.48
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)				
	4.71	1.01	0.10	21.67

Table J-47

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PROBATION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .55
R Square .30
Adjusted R Square .28
Standard Error 15.30
(Constant = 75.28)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	29.01	4.71	.42	37.92
Abscond	.25	4.72	.00	.00
Re-Arrest	18.55	4.91	.31	14.26
Re-Conviction	-8.96	6.23	.07	2.07
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.33	4.72	.04	.24
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-5.20	4.64	-.08	1.26
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.24	.07	.39	10.28
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-7.54	8.01	.03	.89
Mid-Atlantic	-9.82	4.14	-.11	5.61
East-North Central	-12.49	4.14	-.18	9.09
West-North Central	-7.34	3.70	-.12	3.94
South Atlantic	-10.67	5.42	-.29	3.88
East-South Central	-5.50	12.09	-.02	.21
Mountain	-.15	4.71	-.00	.00
Pacific	-2.30	3.51	-.54	.43
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.71	1.77	-.05	.93
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	3.38	2.00	.07	2.85

Table J-48

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- "SHOCK" PROBATION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .89
R Square .80
Adjusted R Square .78
Standard Error 8.02
(Constant = 138.52)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	62.66	9.02	1.05	48.24
Abscond	33.94	9.98	.18	11.56
Re-Arrest	29.93	4.16	.80	51.69
Re-Conviction				
Imprisonment (technical offense)	15.20	3.71	.44	16.81
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	26.88	9.74	.24	7.61
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.62	.17	.17	14.05
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central				
West-North Central				
South Atlantic				
East-South Central	30.91	6.62	.42	21.79
Mountain				
Pacific	-.59	4.93	-.02	.01
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-12.94	4.86	-.34	7.10
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-14.57	7.33	.29	3.95

Table J-49

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PARTIAL PHYSICAL CUSTODY -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .71
R Square .50
Adjusted R Square .46
Standard Error 15.82
(Constant = 245.78)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	32.38	11.63	.63	7.75
Abscond	15.58	11.83	.19	1.73
Re-Arrest	36.47	11.80	.77	9.55
Re-Conviction	8.62	11.96	.13	.52
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-.39	11.95	-.01	.00
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	16.34	12.64	.18	1.67
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.32	.07	.03	.20
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	11.82	12.46	.13	.90
Mid-Atlantic	-12.76	13.16	.19	.94
East-North Central	-6.24	11.72	.12	.28
West-North Central	22.36	12.06	.24	3.44
South Atlantic	11.42	11.88	.18	.92
East-South Central	-33.02	20.40	.10	2.62
Mountain	10.74	14.52	.05	.55
Pacific	21.57	11.56	.49	3.48
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-20.08	4.85	.43	17.14
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-2.45	5.94	.03	.17

Table J-50

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PAROLE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R
R Square
Adjusted R Square
Standard Error
(Constant =

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	33.17	3.13	.37	112.14
Abscond	20.65	2.91	.26	50.41
Re-Arrest	30.72	3.64	.33	71.32
Re-Conviction	12.40	6.07	.07	4.18
Imprisonment (technical offense)	15.24	2.05	.34	55.16
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	19.46	2.63	.35	54.62
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.50	.05	.33	123.52
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	18.95	5.75	.20	10.88
Mid-Atlantic	7.60	5.69	.07	1.78
East-North Central	5.06	5.13	.09	.98
West-North Central	4.84	5.08	.10	.91
South Atlantic	18.85	7.21	.10	6.84
East-South Central	-8.98	10.64	.03	.71
Mountain	10.22	5.70	.10	3.22
Pacific	23.15	5.00	.47	21.45
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-3.16	1.38	.08	5.25
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	.45	1.69	.01	.07

Table J-51

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- WORK STUDY -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .91
R Square .83
Adjusted R Square .78
Standard Error 6.49
(Constant = 3.11)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	9.71	13.94	.23	.48
Abscond	9.83	7.02	.37	1.96
Re-Arrest	.59	6.89	.02	.01
Re-Conviction				
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.33	.41	1.00	10.79
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central				
West-North Central				
South Atlantic	-17.99	7.37	-.48	5.96
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	-19.66	3.96	-.65	24.67
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	.00	.00	.00	.00

Table J-52

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- HALFWAY HOUSE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .70
R Square .49
Adjusted R Square .29
Standard Error 15.14
(Constant = 3.45)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	8.64	24.41	.07	.13
Abscond	4.86	19.86	.13	.06
Re-Arrest	17.46	21.87	.45	.64
Re-Conviction	.94	21.17	.01	.00
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-4.44	18.87	-.10	.06
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	22.83	24.51	.34	.87
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.54	.40	.81	14.47
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central	9.92	11.29	.17	.77
West-North Central				
South Atlantic				
East-South Central	1.27	20.70	.02	.00
Mountain				
Pacific	24.73	11.36	.67	4.74
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-10.34	12.04	.29	.74

Table J-53

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- EARLY RELEASE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R 1.0
 R Square 1.0
 Adjusted R Square 0.0
 Standard Error 0.0
 (Constant = 27.83)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	55.50	0.00	1.31	99999.99
Abscond	6.60	0.00	.12	99999.99
Re-Arrest				
Re-Conviction	2.20	0.00	.04	99999.99
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-4.17	0.00	-.35	99999.99
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic				
East-North Central	28.87	0.00	.64	99999.99
West-North Central				
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	.00	.00	.00	.00

Table J-54

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PAROLE PROGRAM -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .64
 R Square .41
 Adjusted R Square .33
 Standard Error 13.77
 (Constant = 66.66)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	29.27	13.75	.49	4.53
Abscond	6.07	11.54	.18	.28
Re-Arrest	10.90	13.77	.09	.63
Re-Conviction	6.95	13.77	.06	.26
Imprisonment (technical offense)	8.48	11.75	.23	.52
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-3.55	11.59	.08	.09
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.65	.33	.20	3.95
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-1.16	14.48	.01	.01
Mid-Atlantic	4.75	11.95	.09	.16
East-North Central				
West-North Central	31.39	11.37	.77	7.63
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	27.51	11.04	.80	6.21
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-6.34	5.90	.19	1.16
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-4.95	3.38	.14	2.15

Table J-55

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- MAXIMUM SENTENCE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .89
R Square .79
Adjusted R Square .77
Standard Error 12.22
(Constant = -7.30)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure				
Abscond				
Re-Arrest	58.45	5.68	.82	106.06
Re-Conviction				
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.10	.17	.52	42.13
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England				
Mid-Atlantic	-39.36	9.79	-.34	16.16
East-North Central				
West-North Central				
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-5.89	4.51	-.11	4.51

Table J-56

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- FAILURE -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .30
Standard Error 18.56
(Constant = 345.28)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	9.44	9.09	.10	.108
Group Home, PPC	-4.83	6.56	-.10	.54
Parole	9.04	5.27	.18	2.95
Work Study	-31.99	13.70	-.18	5.45
Halfway House	-40.02	20.29	-.13	3.89
Early Release	-13.33	12.65	-.07	1.11
Parole Program	8.14	13.56	.08	.36
Maximum Sentence	.00	.00	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.17	.27	.65	18.89
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-47.99	16.76	.53	8.20
Mid-Atlantic	-14.32	23.48	.53	23.70
East-North Central	-22.97	6.37	.51	13.01
West-North Central	-12.68	12.12	.11	1.09
South Atlantic	-5.99	8.31	.09	.52
East-South Central	-57.14	21.50	.19	7.07
Mountain	11.99	19.71	.04	.37
Pacific	-18.48	7.73	.28	5.71
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-24.86	7.71	.37	10.40
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	6.52	4.69	.15	1.93

Table J-57

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ABSCOND -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .44
R Square .19
Adjusted R Square .17
Standard Error 15.50
(Constant = 42.80)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	11.18	15.82	.03	.50
Group Home, PPC	8.92	4.41	.09	4.10
Parole	17.36	3.19	.33	29.70
Work Study	-11.32	5.07	-.10	4.99
Halfway House	6.97	4.83	.06	2.08
Early Release	-8.59	16.19	-.02	.28
Parole Program	8.26	3.43	.13	5.81
Maximum Sentence	.00	.00	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.14	.07	.24	3.81
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-6.10	.02	16.13	.19
Mid-Atlantic	-16.41	4.89	-.24	15.73
East-North Central	-5.01	5.09	-.07	.97
West-North Central	-5.44	4.04	.10	1.82
South Atlantic	-6.89	5.63	-.20	1.50
East-South Central				
Mountain	-20.37	16.33	-.05	1.56
Pacific	-.68	4.11	-.02	.03
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.14	1.86	-.04	.38
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	3.26	2.41	.08	1.82

Table J-58

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
On the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ARREST -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .77
R Square .59
Adjusted R Square .56
Standard Error 16.46
(Constant = 163.02)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-25.16	3.92	-.34	41.27
Group Home, PPC	26.74	3.63	.46	54.11
Parole	20.66	4.41	.31	21.95
Work Study	-28.73	6.48	.20	19.66
Halfway House	-9.52	6.66	-.08	2.04
Early Release				
Parole Program	-15.33	12.91	.05	1.41
Maximum Sentence	19.74	4.08	.26	23.40
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.98	.15	.39	45.02
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-8.14	4.10	-.11	3.04
Mid-Atlantic	-16.08	5.36	-.18	9.01
East-North Central	-29.12	4.37	-.35	44.51
West-North Central	-4.60	5.38	-.05	.73
South Atlantic	-15.72	17.48	-.04	.81
East-South Central				
Mountain	.20	4.44	.00	.00
Pacific				
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	18.09	4.88	.25	13.72
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-8.38	2.68	-.17	9.80

Table J-59

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- CONVICTION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .83
R Square .69
Adjusted R Square .60
Standard Error 11.18
(Constant = 51.91)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation				
Group Home, PPC	31.31	9.75	.87	10.32
Parole	17.52	6.11	.41	8.23
Work Study				
Halfway House	36.74	12.20	.42	9.06
Early Release	25.67	17.25	.17	2.22
Parole Program	18.12	11.76	.17	2.37
Maximum Sentence	5.17	5.45	.08	.90
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.71	.15	.32	22.55
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-17.79	32.70	-1.02	10.87
Mid-Atlantic	-7.13	11.49	-.13	.38
East-North Central	-13.78	12.03	.20	1.31
West-North Central	-5.53	13.41	-.07	.17
South Atlantic	14.59	11.64	.26	1.57
East-South Central	-6.93	9.56	-.11	.52
Mountain				
Pacific	4.93	10.82	.14	.21
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.56	6.64	-.11	.47
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-7.98	8.13	-.23	.96

Table J-60

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .34
R Square .12
Adjusted R Square .11
Standard Error 18.43
(Constant = 30.36)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-6.18	2.37	-.10	6.80
Group Home, PPC	.95	2.46	.01	.15
Parole	11.08	1.90	.27	34.04
Work Study				
Halfway House	4.64	4.65	.03	1.00
Early Release	-1.45	12.57	-.00	.01
Parole Program	16.40	2.87	.18	32.73
Maximum Sentence				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.13	.06	.59	417.28
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	-.38	7.74	-.00	.00
Mid-Atlantic	22.60	5.80	.22	5.19
East-North Central	-1.71	5.05	-.02	.11
West-North Central	8.97	4.94	.22	3.30
South Atlantic	25.32	7.86	.10	10.39
East-South Central				
Mountain	28.08	9.86	.08	8.11
Pacific	19.96	4.71	.51	17.94
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-6.71	1.47	-.19	20.84
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	3.15	1.57	.07	4.03

Table J-61

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .79
R Square .62
Adjusted R Square .57
Standard Error 6.31
(Constant = -36.19)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
<u>INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION</u> (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-5.94	3.97	-.13	2.24
Group Home, PPC	9.53	6.50	.13	2.15
Parole	-2.64	2.84	-.12	.86
Work Study				
Halfway House	21.37	7.51	.20	8.09
Early Release				
Parole Program	-57.78	7.03	-.77	67.48
<u>Maximum Sentence</u>				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.15	.15	.09	.91
<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u> (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	3.65	7.05	.06	.27
Mid-Atlantic	51.37	6.67	.96	59.30
East-North Central	-3.71	6.41	-.18	.34
West-North Central	-4.80	7.20	-.24	.44
South Atlantic				
East-South Central				
Mountain				
Pacific	12.67	8.10	.17	2.45
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u> (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=2)	-6.63	4.00	-.18	2.75

Table J-62

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Added Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional and Geographic Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL -- ANY TREATMENT

Multiple R .55
R Square .30
Adjusted R Square .26
Standard Error 16.38
(Constant = 10.15)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
<u>INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION</u> (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-6.22	10.58	-.03	.35
Group Home, PPC	17.59	6.04	.21	8.47
Parole	23.40	3.11	.61	56.65
Work Study	.36	17.84	.00	.00
Halfway House	28.96	16.69	.16	3.01
Early Release				
Parole Program	8.32	4.76	.11	3.06
<u>Maximum Sentence</u>				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.16	.15	.15	6.46
<u>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</u> (compared to other U.S. & Canada)				
New England	14.97	10.15	.15	2.18
Mid-Atlantic	4.73	9.13	.07	.27
East-North Central	7.78	8.74	.14	.79
West-North Central	11.99	9.12	.21	1.73
South Atlantic	21.92	9.82	.26	4.98
East-South Central	19.72	21.90	.09	.81
Mountain	11.67	8.59	.23	1.84
Pacific	17.95	8.75	.46	4.21
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u> (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-.53	2.54	-.01	.04
ANY TREATMENT (Added=1; Else=0)	-.93	2.82	-.02	.11

PART III
ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC TREATMENTS

Table J-63

General Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected
ADULTS -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .65
R Square .43
Adjusted R Square .42
Standard Error 11.92
(Constant = 75.28)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO	
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)					
Failure	27.33	.56	.44	2341.10	
Abscond	.22	.36	.01	.37	
Re-Arrest	18.37	.59	.28	966.74	
Re-Conviction	10.07	.68	.13	221.23	
Imprisonment (tech. offense)	6.67	.36	.18	350.66	
Imprisonment (either new con- viction or tech. offense)	16.02	.43	.34	1362.62	
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to no supervision)					
Probation	-10.27	1.05	-.22	95.02	
"Shock" Probation	-17.93	1.79	-.09	100.53	
Group Home - PPC	-5.76	1.92	-.03	9.03	
Parole	-11.23	1.01	-.31	124.24	
Work Study	-10.19	1.31	-.09	60.75	
Halfway House	-3.42	1.35	-.03	6.39	
Early Release	-11.03	1.98	-.05	30.97	
Parole Program	-8.67	1.22	-.11	50.31	
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.19	.01	.20	575.57	
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-5.12	.32	-.13	261.41	
TREATMENT	(N)				
Psychotherapeutic Indiv. Assist.	33	18.95	2.33	.06	66.16
Drug/Medical	105	8.50	1.21	.06	49.22
Special Prison	91	6.23	1.28	.04	23.84
Reduced Supervision	101	5.25	1.21	.03	18.76
Residential - Non-Permissive	61	4.90	1.69	.02	8.43
Group Therapy	50	4.64	1.80	.02	6.65
Residential - Permissive	125	4.26	1.24	.03	11.85
Intensive Supervision	283	3.92	.79	.04	24.43
Education	77	1.89	1.47	.01	1.66
Non-Profess. Group Counseling	45	1.84	1.93	.01	.90
Vocational Training	140	.76	1.03	.01	.54
Job Training	51	.40	1.77	.00	.00
Practical Individual Assistance	127	-0.28	1.15	-.00	.06
Specialized Supervision	115	-1.89	1.33	-.01	2.01
Financial Aid	28	-6.56	2.37	-.02	7.63
Job Placement	37	-7.71	2.02	-.03	14.52
Contract Programming	30	-11.54	2.25	-.04	26.36

Table J-64

Adults
Probation vs. Its Alternatives
Specific Treatment

Multiple R .53
R Square .28
Adjusted R Square .27
Standard Error 14.34
(Constant = 63.10)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	23.75	1.82	.40	170.57
Abscond	-6.34	1.61	-.14	15.61
Re-Arrest	11.71	1.56	.27	56.26
Re-Conviction	9.04	1.62	.20	31.33
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.65	1.51	.06	3.09
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	.71	1.78	.01	.16
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-3.64	2.15	-.05	2.85
Group Home, PPC	2.56	2.76	.03	.86
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-.46	.03	-.00	.02
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.21	.87	-.13	23.23
TREATMENT				
Residential Non-Permissive	18.80	6.06	.08	9.64
Practical Assistance	12.44	4.04	.07	9.46
Residential Permissive	10.53	4.04	.07	6.78
Intensive Supervision	4.65	1.16	.10	15.98
Job Placement	2.38	4.60	.01	.27
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	.42	2.34	.00	.03
Reduced Supervision	-4.46	4.59	.02	.95
Non-Professional Group Therapy	-8.82	4.08	.06	4.68
Job Training	-10.86	10.19	-.02	1.14

Table J-65

Adults
Parole vs. Its Alternatives
Specific Treatment

Multiple R .69
R Square .47
Adjusted R Square .47
Standard Error 11.19
(Constant = 83.96)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	26.76	.58	.43	2098.43
Abscond	.96	.35	.03	7.38
Re-Arrest	18.90	.68	.25	764.91
Re-Conviction	7.75	.86	.08	80.63
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.79	.35	.19	375.05
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	17.14	.43	.38	1586.87
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard parole)				
Maximum Sentence	11.80	.96	.10	150.91
Work Study	1.71	.85	.02	3.99
Parole Program	4.26	.75	.06	32.32
Early Release	2.13	1.63	.01	1.71
Halfway House	10.05	.97	.11	108.20
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.22	.01	.22	715.57
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-5.87	.34	.14	290.60
TREATMENT				
Individual Psychotherapy	17.06	2.19	.06	60.53
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	11.80	1.49	.07	63.02
Non-Professional Group Therapy	8.51	2.30	.03	13.66
Special Prison	6.69	1.21	.04	30.75
Reduced Supervision	6.06	1.20	.04	25.34
Group Therapy	4.00	1.69	.02	5.57
Residential Permissive	2.20	1.26	.02	3.05
Education	2.20	1.39	.01	2.52
Residential Non-Permissive	1.95	1.69	.01	1.33
Vocational Training	1.11	.97	.01	1.31
Practical Assistance	-2.84	1.16	-.02	5.98
Special Supervision	-3.06	1.28	-.02	5.72
Intensive Supervision	-5.17	1.52	-.03	11.58
Financial Aid	-7.60	2.24	-.03	11.48
Job Placement	-11.98	2.25	-.04	28.36
Contract Programming	-10.91	2.12	-.04	26.43

CONTINUED

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Table J-66

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PROBATION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .53
R Square .29
Adjusted R Square .28
Standard Error 14.43
(Constant = 60.89)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	23.95	1.88	.41	161.86
Abscond	-6.90	1.68	-.15	16.80
Re-Arrest	11.83	1.64	.27	52.32
Re-Conviction	10.15	1.73	.21	34.27
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.93	1.55	.07	3.56
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	-.21	1.87	-.00	.01
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-.14	.03	-.00	.00
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-4.03	.89	.13	20.38
TREATMENT				
Non-Professional Group Therapy	15.77	14.66	.03	1.16
Practical Assistance	13.71	4.24	.08	10.45
Residential Permissive	11.69	7.30	.04	2.57
Intensive Supervision	4.56	1.18	.10	15.02
Job Placement	2.29	4.63	.01	.25
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	-.10	2.36	-.00	.00
Reduced Supervision	-4.67	4.62	-.02	1.03
Job Training	-10.44	10.26	-.02	1.04

Table J-67

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- "SHOCK" PROBATION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .17
R Square .03
Adjusted R Square -.09
Standard Error 10.89
(Constant = 12.61)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	6.32	11.89	.08	.28
Abscond				
Re-Arrest	3.56	4.95	.15	.52
Re-Conviction	4.54	4.67	.22	.95
Imprisonment (technical offense)	1.32	11.89	.02	.01
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	5.14	6.36	.16	.65
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.97	.09	.02	.01
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
TREATMENT				
Practical Assistance	-8.36	11.71	.10	.51

Table J-68

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PARTIAL PHYSICAL CUSTODY -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .76
R Square .58
Adjusted R Square .50
Standard Error 12.13
(Constant = 10.89)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	30.37	10.38	.47	8.56
Abscond	3.99	9.21	.11	.10
Re-Arrest	11.20	10.79	.19	1.08
Re-Conviction	-3.19	9.86	-.09	.11
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-13.47	10.97	-.23	1.51
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	29.46	10.73	.41	7.53
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.32	.21	.16	2.33
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
TREATMENT				
Residential Non-Permissive	7.61	5.78	.14	1.74
Residential Permissive	4.36	4.81	.10	.82
Non-Professional Group Therapy	2.41	4.74	.07	.26

Table J-69

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PAROLE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .70
R Square .49
Adjusted R Square .49
Standard Error 10.29
(Constant = 73.83)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	26.81	.63	.42	1836.31
Abscond	.27	.34	.01	.66
Re-Arrest	15.20	.88	.16	298.48
Re-Conviction	9.67	1.16	.07	69.97
Imprisonment (technical offense)	6.92	.33	.21	423.58
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	17.31	.42	.42	1737.10
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.20	.01	.22	629.25
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-5.98	.34	.15	307.81
TREATMENT				
Individual Psychotherapy	17.17	2.02	.07	72.35
Intensive Supervision	14.13	3.44	.03	16.92
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	13.76	1.91	.06	51.80
Non-Professional Group Therapy	8.53	2.27	.03	14.17
Special Prison	7.42	1.15	.06	41.41
Reduced Supervision	5.55	1.35	.03	16.82
Job Training	4.45	3.64	.01	1.49
Group Therapy	4.08	1.66	.02	6.06
Residential Permissive	3.15	2.37	.01	1.76
Vocational Training	1.45	.92	.01	2.49
Education	.64	1.64	.00	.15
Residential Non-Permissive	-.18	3.10	-.00	.00
Special Supervision	-.24	10.29	-.00	.00
Practical Assistance	-2.89	1.85	.01	2.45
Contract Programming	-12.75	2.72	.04	21.95

Table J-70

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- WORK STUDY -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .71
R Square .50
Adjusted R Square .46
Standard Error 15.30
(Constant = 133.77)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	17.18	4.98	.36	11.92
Abscond	2.99	4.71	.05	.40
Re-Arrest	33.99	4.88	.53	48.43
Re-Conviction	2.61	5.78	.03	.20
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-2.90	4.35	.05	.44
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	3.75	4.98	.06	.57
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.38	.09	.36	18.36
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-10.93	6.38	.11	2.93
TREATMENT				
Vocational Training	18.16	15.87	.06	1.34
Special Prison	12.41	15.80	.04	.62
Education	12.19	4.42	.22	7.60
Job Training	4.69	.10	.07	1.31
Practical Assistance	.66	5.20	.01	.02
Residential Permissive	-6.51	5.44	-.08	1.43
Reduced Supervision	-8.61	8.39	-.07	1.05
Residential Non-Permissive	-12.51	8.70	-.08	2.06

Table J-71

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- HALFWAY HOUSE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .70
R Square .48
Adjusted R Square .45
Standard Error 15.01
(Constant = 272.85)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	37.06	4.87	.63	58.02
Abscond	14.61	4.53	.29	10.42
Re-Arrest	20.22	4.58	.41	19.49
Re-Conviction	8.06	5.58	.12	2.09
Imprisonment (technical offense)	10.32	4.53	.20	5.19
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	11.21	5.11	.16	4.82
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-.21	.14	.08	2.47
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-21.60	11.43	.17	3.57
TREATMENT				
Special Prison	50.07	20.05	.15	6.24
Medical Intervention (usually drugs)	2.38	13.53	.01	.03
Residential Permissive	.16	2.89	.00	.00
Residential Non-Permissive	-2.76	3.68	.04	.56
Practical Assistance	-5.70	3.06	-.11	3.47
Vocational Training	-5.94	9.88	-.03	.36
Contract Programming	-9.13	5.06	-.11	3.25
Job Training	-10.49	4.49	-.13	5.44
Special Supervision	-16.07	15.74	-.05	1.04
Job Placement	-30.18	5.03	-.33	36.00

Table J-72

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- EARLY RELEASE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .86
R Square .74
Adjusted R Square .69
Standard Error 7.19
(Constant = 45.39)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	13.67	3.89	.40	12.32
Abscond	8.88	3.72	.30	5.70
Re-Arrest	28.59	4.96	.54	32.75
Re-Conviction	1.15	3.57	.04	.11
Imprisonment (technical offense)	-6.48	3.87	.18	2.80
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	17.72	7.92	.20	5.01
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.84	.14	.59	35.93
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-3.90	1.86	.22	4.37
TREATMENT				

Table J-73

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- PAROLE PROGRAM -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .66
R Square .43
Adjusted R Square .41
Standard Error 14.37
(Constant = 33.65)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	18.01	2.94	.35	37.62
Abscond	2.21	3.01	.03	.54
Re-Arrest	18.07	2.63	.37	47.08
Re-Conviction	5.30	3.07	.09	2.98
Imprisonment (technical offense)	3.08	2.27	.07	1.84
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	17.16	3.23	.27	28.30
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.33	.04	.32	68.30
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.96	1.68	-.06	1.36
TREATMENT				
Residential Non-Permissive	16.08	8.48	.07	3.59
Non-Professional Group Therapy	8.24	8.52	.04	.93
Medical Intervention (usually drugs)	3.29	3.27	.04	1.01
Reduced Supervision	-.64	3.46	-.01	.03
Job Placement	-.92	4.17	.92	.05
Group Therapy	-1.96	6.71	.01	.09
Practical Assistance	-6.54	4.19	.06	2.43
Special Supervision	-7.54	2.37	-.17	10.15
Intensive Supervision	-8.31	2.55	-.14	10.63
Financial Aid	-9.12	3.11	-.12	8.60

Table J-74

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- MAXIMUM SENTENCE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .79
R Square .62
Adjusted R Square .59
Standard Error 12.34
(Constant = 280.42)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	39.31	12.52	.17	9.86
Abscond	11.36	8.97	.07	1.60
Re-Arrest	35.39	2.72	.84	169.24
Re-Conviction	17.95	2.93	.35	37.60
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	49.93	7.71	.47	41.90
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.39	.06	.37	37.16
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-23.29	12.61	-.10	3.41
TREATMENT				
Special Supervision	8.82	8.95	.05	.97
Residential Permissive	-2.88	12.51	-.01	.05
Special Prison	-3.87	12.44	-.02	.10
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	-5.53	11.63	-.03	.23
Practical Assistance	-6.37	7.75	-.05	.67

Table J-75

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- FAILURE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .48
R Square .23
Adjusted R Square .20
Standard Error 18.29
(Constant = 199.76)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-15.32	18.34	-.03	.69
Group Home, PPC	10.13	8.99	.04	1.27
Parole	-1.72	2.17	-.04	.63
Work Study	-1.29	3.80	-.02	.12
Halfway House	8.24	4.84	.09	2.89
Early Release	-11.16	6.75	-.06	2.73
Parole Program	-1.85	3.13	-.03	.35
Maximum Sentence	4.91	20.87	.01	.06
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.25	.08	.14	10.69
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-13.94	1.88	-.29	55.07
TREATMENT				
Job Placement	38.46	18.46	.07	4.34
Non-Professional Group Therapy	30.29	9.40	.11	10.39
Job Training	16.29	12.99	.04	1.57
Residential Permissive	14.31	5.53	.12	6.69
Practical Assistance	13.31	5.39	.10	6.10
Intensive Supervision	11.66	4.13	.11	7.98
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	11.43	2.75	.15	17.32
Residential Non-Permissive	9.51	9.85	.04	.93
Vocational Training	6.36	3.34	.07	3.62
Financial Aid	4.21	6.59	.02	.41
Education	3.05	3.28	.04	.87
Special Prison	-2.78	6.57	-.01	.18
Group Therapy	-6.34	5.06	-.05	1.57
Contract Programming	-9.91	4.96	-.07	3.99
Special Supervision	-42.00	15.41	-.11	7.43

Table J-76

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ABSCOND -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .48
 R Square .23
 Adjusted R Square .23
 Standard Error 8.00
 (Constant = 90.86)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation				
Group Home, PPC	10.32	1.95	.11	28.18
Parole	.53	.71	.02	.55
Work Study	.58	1.79	.01	.11
Halfway House	9.53	1.66	.16	32.80
Early Release	15.94	2.41	.13	43.66
Parole Program	8.59	2.36	.12	13.21
Maximum Sentence	11.37	5.70	.04	3.98
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-.56	.02	-.07	11.96
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-6.10	.72	-.19	71.15
TREATMENT				
Education	28.54	4.67	.11	37.27
Vocational Training	18.21	4.65	.07	15.32
Residential Permissive	14.17	1.79	.18	62.76
Special Prison	14.06	2.15	.12	42.69
Practical Assistance	11.09	1.70	.13	42.35
Group Therapy	10.04	8.03	.02	1.57
Individual Psychotherapy	8.47	8.04	.02	1.11
Job Training	7.54	2.25	.08	11.20
Residential Non-Permissive	5.12	2.06	.05	6.20
Non-Professional Group Therapy	5.04	4.06	.02	1.54
Intensive Supervision	3.34	1.69	.04	3.90
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	2.51	3.10	.02	.65
Special Supervision	-2.24	3.13	-.02	.51
Reduced Supervision	-3.15	4.67	-.01	.46
Job Placement	-7.17	6.12	-.02	1.37
Financial Aid	-10.04	3.83	-.06	6.86

Table J-77

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- ARREST -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .63
 R Square .39
 Adjusted R Square .37
 Standard Error 14.38
 (Constant = -86.73)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-42.15	4.45	-.37	89.76
Group Home, PPC	16.73	7.11	.09	5.54
Parole	-2.94	1.86	-.07	2.48
Work Study	11.79	3.34	.13	12.47
Halfway House	9.93	2.94	.16	11.37
Early Release	24.25	8.75	.09	7.67
Parole Program	11.74	2.50	.21	22.06
Maximum Sentence	15.21	2.48	.22	37.67
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.70	.05	.60	188.20
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	9.92	2.51	.17	15.63
TREATMENT				
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	6.86	4.76	.05	2.08
Special Prison	3.79	2.96	.05	1.64
Intensive Supervision	2.12	1.77	.04	1.44
Special Supervision	-3.34	5.15	-.02	.42
Contract Programming	-6.19	8.75	-.02	.50
Residential Permissive	-7.23	4.83	-.05	2.23
Practical Assistance	-11.64	3.31	-.12	12.37
Vocational Training	-11.67	3.33	-.12	12.28
Non-Professional Group Therapy	-16.83	5.53	-.12	9.24
Reduced Supervision	-17.01	4.85	-.12	12.32
Job Placement	-18.61	3.90	-.17	22.72
Financial Aid	-21.99	5.91	-.13	13.86
Job Training	-22.33	10.54	-.07	4.49
Group Therapy	-23.32	14.61	-.05	2.55
Individual Psychotherapy	-30.96	15.31	-.07	4.09

Table J-78

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- CONVICTION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .59
 R Square .35
 Adjusted R Square .31
 Standard Error 12.94
 (Constant = 24.26)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-18.14	2.85	-.30	40.55
Group Home, PPC	-14.31	4.73	-.19	9.15
Parole	-9.62	1.91	-.24	25.48
Work Study	-16.71	4.41	-.18	14.34
Halfway House	-18.42	6.32	-.28	8.51
Early Release	-8.84	4.04	-.09	4.78
Parole Program	-5.72	2.29	-.11	6.22
Maximum Sentence	1.29	2.91	.02	.20
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.41	.04	.47	105.96
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-.41	1.18	-.02	.12
TREATMENT				
Vocational Training	14.85	9.71	.08	2.34
Special Prison	11.79	4.41	.11	7.15
Contract Programming	10.90	7.55	.10	2.08
Job Training	7.57	7.89	.06	.94
Non-Professional Group Therapy	7.40	5.51	.08	1.80
Residential Permissive	6.01	5.51	.06	1.19
Job Placement	3.11	5.55	.02	.31
Intensive Supervision	-0.62	2.41	-.01	.07
Reduced Supervision	-7.40	6.59	-.04	1.26
Special Supervision	-7.88	9.78	-.03	.65
Practical Assistance	-8.70	5.02	-.07	3.00
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	-11.31	3.22	-.15	12.30

Table J-79

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .32
 R Square .10
 Adjusted R Square .09
 Standard Error 11.52
 (Constant = 37.81)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-4.34	11.55	-.01	.14
Group Home, PPC	-10.43	6.10	-.04	2.92
Parole	-3.12	.76	-.10	17.11
Work Study	-4.75	2.00	-.05	5.64
Halfway House	12.40	2.48	.15	24.92
Early Release	-14.82	4.44	-.07	11.15
Parole Program	1.52	1.86	.02	.66
Maximum Sentence	.00	.00	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.19	.02	.24	145.77
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-1.92	.58	-.07	10.93
TREATMENT				
Group Therapy	10.42	6.76	.03	2.38
Intensive Supervision	2.13	2.02	.02	1.11
Non-Professional Group Therapy	.89	5.58	.00	.03
Vocational Training	-.38	2.09	-.00	.03
Reduced Supervision	-.99	2.06	-.01	.23
Medical Intervention(usually drugs)	-5.74	8.21	-.01	.49
Residential Non-Permissive	-5.76	3.08	-.04	3.50
Special Supervision	-6.60	2.54	-.07	6.75
Special Prison	-8.23	6.66	-.02	1.52
Job Training	-9.43	5.27	-.04	3.21
Practical Assistance	-10.04	3.01	-.07	11.11
Residential Permissive	-10.87	3.30	-.08	10.85
Education	-12.18	8.18	-.03	2.22
Financial Aid	-14.05	5.46	-.05	6.61
Contract Programming	-26.42	7.07	-.08	13.98

Table J-80

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .48
 R Square .23
 Adjusted R Square .22
 Standard Error 7.78
 (Constant = 69.87)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-5.50	3.09	-.04	3.17
Group Home, PPC	2.76	5.93	.01	.22
Parole	-6.58	.79	-.27	69.77
Work Study	-1.78	1.90	-.02	.88
Halfway House	2.61	2.92	.03	.80
Early Release	-5.61	3.04	-.04	3.40
Parole Program	-4.00	1.67	-.08	5.75
Maximum Sentence	-.72	1.23	-.01	.35
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.17	.01	.26	158.58
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-5.10	.54	-.19	88.73
TREATMENT				
Special Prison	13.24	1.96	.13	45.55
Reduced Supervision	9.82	1.20	.17	66.57
Non-Professional Group Therapy	8.58	5.53	.03	2.41
Residential Non-Permissive	6.39	4.16	.03	2.36
Intensive Supervision	5.33	1.37	.08	15.13
Vocational Training	4.74	1.57	.06	9.12
Group Therapy	3.87	4.61	.02	.70
Job Training	-1.22	3.69	-.01	.11
Special Supervision	-1.80	1.97	-.03	.83
Residential Permissive	-3.93	3.56	-.03	1.22
Practical Assistance	-4.52	2.68	-.04	2.86
Education	-6.63	4.57	-.03	2.11

Table J-81

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

ADULTS -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .61
 R Square .37
 Adjusted R Square .36
 Standard Error 12.44
 (Constant = 144.26)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	3.34	4.56	.02	.54
Group Home, PPC	36.63	7.22	.13	25.76
Parole	10.10	1.23	.25	67.50
Work Study	3.81	3.17	.03	1.44
Halfway House	7.09	3.42	.06	4.30
Early Release	19.07	12.51	.03	2.32
Parole Program	16.21	2.62	.19	38.33
Maximum Sentence	38.02	6.03	.15	39.78
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.26	.02	.38	265.40
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-8.29	.70	-.28	140.83
TREATMENT				
Non-Professional Group Therapy	19.37	5.59	.08	11.99
Individual Psychotherapy	15.58	2.57	.14	36.70
Medical Intervention (usually drugs)	12.25	4.64	.07	6.98
Residential Non-Permissive	10.91	5.82	.05	3.51
Education	9.16	3.65	.06	6.31
Group Therapy	7.36	2.68	.06	7.52
Vocational Training	3.29	2.83	.03	1.35
Practical Assistance	2.87	3.05	.02	.89
Special Supervision	1.69	12.68	.00	.02
Job Training	.22	4.33	.00	.00
Intensive Supervision	-1.92	5.76	-.01	.11
Special Prison	-2.27	4.20	-.01	.29
Job Placement	-3.46	4.30	-.02	.65
Residential Permissive	-4.06	2.85	-.04	2.03

Table J-82

General Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected
JUVENILES - SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .58
R Square .34
Adjusted R Square .33
Standard Error 17.44
(Constant = 24.83)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO	
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)					
Failure	37.01	2.16	.50	293.71	
Abscond	15.37	2.00	.32	59.22	
Re-Arrest	36.02	2.07	.58	303.42	
Re-Conviction	7.77	2.90	.07	7.17	
Imprisonment (tech. offense)	17.34	1.77	.37	95.55	
Imprisonment (either new con- viction or tech. offense)	17.35	1.98	.27	76.77	
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION					
(relative to no supervision)					
Probation	-28.08	3.04	-.63	85.41	
"Shock" Probation	-34.48	3.35	-.37	105.75	
Group Home - PPC	-19.20	3.45	-.29	31.07	
Parole	-14.49	3.09	-.33	22.00	
Work Study	-35.32	4.54	-.18	60.42	
Halfway House	-23.63	4.14	-.15	32.61	
Early Release	-28.49	7.78	-.07	13.42	
Parole Program	-18.55	3.52	-.19	27.84	
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.24	.02	.28	120.88	
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-.20	.81	-.00	.06	
TREATMENT					
	(N)				
Specialized Supervision	16	17.33	4.48	.07	14.97
Non-Profes. Group Counseling	13	16.02	5.12	.06	9.78
Job Placement	17	15.63	4.84	.07	10.43
Psychotherapeutic Indiv. Assist.	21	14.79	3.89	.07	14.45
Contract Programming	6	14.14	7.50	.04	3.55
Practical Individual Assistance	22	12.41	3.81	.06	10.59
Residential - Permissive	139	8.90	1.82	.10	23.81
Special Prison	46	8.71	2.80	.06	9.71
Intensive Supervision	119	8.21	1.93	.09	18.12
Vocational Training	6	5.58	4.44	.02	1.58
Residential - Non-Permissive	49	5.55	2.67	.04	4.25
Group Therapy	15	.11	4.59	.00	.00
Education	145	.61	2.20	.01	.08
Behavior Modification	9	-8.35	5.90	-.03	2.01
Job Training	30	-9.51	3.47	-.05	7.50

Table J-83

Juveniles
Probation vs. Its Alternatives
Specific Treatment

Multiple R .60
R Square .36
Adjusted R Square .35
Standard Error 15.90
(Constant = 46.23)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	28.86	3.32	.46	75.79
Abscond	4.88	3.18	.12	2.35
Re-Arrest	30.02	3.15	.56	90.78
Re-Conviction	.93	4.17	.01	.05
Imprisonment (technical offense)	7.48	3.19	.14	5.51
Imprisonment (either new convic- tion or technical offense)	3.19	3.39	.04	.88
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION				
(relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-10.18	1.96	-.16	26.94
Group Home, PPC	10.18	2.63	.21	14.95
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.19	.03	.28	44.32
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-3.38	1.10	-.08	9.49
TREATMENT				
Practical Assistance	20.06	3.98	.13	25.41
Individual Psychotherapy	19.27	6.14	.08	9.86
Special Supervision	15.13	4.14	.09	13.34
Job Placement	12.08	5.53	.07	4.78
Vocational Training	11.57	8.08	.04	2.05
Residential Non-Permissive	9.07	5.23	.05	3.01
Intensive Supervision	9.00	2.38	.11	14.33
Special Prison	8.94	3.66	.06	5.98
Contract Programming	5.43	7.42	.02	.54
Residential Permissive	-.33	3.27	-.00	.01
Education	-3.01	2.94	-.05	1.05
Group Therapy	-3.63	7.67	-.01	.22
Behavior Modification	-3.81	16.18	-.01	.06
Job Training	-13.11	4.07	-.08	10.39

Table J-84

Juveniles
Parole Vs. Its Alternatives
Specific Treatment

Multiple R .65
R Square .42
Adjusted R Square .40
Standard Error 17.39
(Constant = 4.08)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	34.14	2.94	.38	134.88
Abscond	27.72	2.63	.42	111.25
Re-Arrest	34.29	2.95	.46	135.23
Re-Conviction	7.39	4.28	.06	2.98
Imprisonment (technical offense)	2.03	2.09	.44	92.29
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	20.60	2.39	.35	74.49
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to no supervision)				
Maximum Sentence	17.80	3.53	.15	25.47
Work Study	-21.68	3.79	-.15	32.77
Halfway House	-11.71	3.10	-.10	14.23
Early Release	-4.69	7.56	-.02	.39
Parole Program	-3.02	2.56	-.04	1.40
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.61	.04	.37	210.70
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	1.27	1.17	.03	1.17
TREATMENT				
Non-Professional Group Therapy	11.12	5.16	.05	4.64
Residential Permissive	10.04	2.24	.12	20.02
Individual Psychotherapy	7.98	4.87	.04	2.69
Special Prison	6.93	4.03	.05	2.95
Vocational Training	2.61	5.15	.01	.26
Intensive Supervision	1.78	3.28	.02	.30
Group Therapy	-2.42	5.57	-.01	.19
Education	-8.19	5.32	-.04	2.37
Job Training	-11.27	5.82	-.05	3.75
Behavior Modification	-12.56	6.27	-.05	4.02
Practical Assistance	-18.08	8.36	-.06	4.67

Table J-85

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PROBATION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .57
R Square .32
Adjusted R Square .31
Standard Error 15.03
(Constant = 47.42)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	36.62	3.89	.53	88.80
Abscond	4.08	3.58	.11	1.30
Re-Arrest	28.42	3.75	.47	57.51
Re-Conviction	.75	4.87	.01	.02
Imprisonment (technical offense)	7.88	3.83	.12	4.24
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	1.31	3.74	.02	.12
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.19	.03	.31	31.42
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-3.44	1.24	.10	7.70
TREATMENT				
Job Placement	43.75	15.18	.09	8.30
Individual Psychotherapy	19.99	8.98	.07	4.96
Special Supervision	15.55	4.01	.13	15.06
Vocational Training	12.83	7.66	.05	2.80
Special Prison	8.95	3.55	.08	6.35
Intensive Supervision	5.78	2.47	.09	5.50
Practical Assistance	3.16	5.13	.02	.38
Education	2.09	5.07	.01	.17
Job Training	-16.82	4.86	-.12	11.94

Table J-86

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
 Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- "SHOCK" PROBATION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .89
 R Square .80
 Adjusted R Square .78
 Standard Error 8.01
 (Constant = 144.17)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	51.19	7.43	.86	47.48
Abscond	33.34	8.67	.18	14.81
Re-Arrest	29.85	4.12	.80	52.58
Re-Conviction				
Imprisonment (technical offense)	15.13	3.66	.44	17.10
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	14.62	7.52	.13	3.78
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.62	.17	.17	13.98
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-13.45	2.15	-.36	39.21
TREATMENT				
Practical Assistance	28.44	6.74	.39	17.80
Residential Permissive	-4.13	6.90	-.05	.36
Intensive Supervision	-15.09	5.88	-.11	6.59

Table J-87

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
 Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PARTIAL PHYSICAL CUSTODY -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .60
 R Square .37
 Adjusted R Square .31
 Standard Error 17.86
 (Constant = -111.29)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	25.91	13.58	.50	3.64
Abscond	17.35	13.76	.22	1.59
Re-Arrest	45.67	13.52	.96	11.42
Re-Conviction	13.47	14.34	.20	.88
Imprisonment (technical offense)	13.08	13.60	.25	.93
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	23.61	15.44	.26	2.34
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.35	.08	.31	17.54
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	9.33	4.77	.20	3.82
TREATMENT				
Contract Programming	39.18	14.31	.28	7.50
Practical Assistance	22.28	19.14	.07	1.36
Individual Psychotherapy	21.92	13.58	.09	2.61
Residential Non-Permissive	17.37	8.34	.18	4.33
Group Therapy	14.82	11.30	.10	1.72
Job Placement	11.13	10.02	.12	1.23
Job Training	7.69	10.08	.06	.58
Education	4.04	6.68	.09	.37
Residential Permissive	2.73	7.23	.05	.14

Table J-88

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PAROLE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .61
R Square .37
Adjusted R Square .36
Standard Error 17.77
(Constant = -13.81)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	34.30	3.22	.39	113.74
Abscond	27.55	3.07	.34	80.28
Re-Arrest	32.88	3.50	.35	88.34
Re-Conviction	16.08	.10	7.92	7.92
Imprisonment (technical offense)	19.69	2.18	.44	81.53
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	20.11	2.66	.36	51.19
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.59	.04	.39	173.34
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	1.30	1.31	.03	.99
TREATMENT				
Non-Professional Group Therapy	11.22	5.31	.06	4.46
Residential Permissive	10.43	2.59	.12	16.26
Individual Psychotherapy	8.22	5.07	.04	2.62
Job Training	3.09	9.31	.01	.11
Residential Non-Permissive	2.36	3.41	.02	.48
Special Prison	-1.52	9.05	-.00	.03
Behavior Modification	-2.72	8.04	-.01	.12
Vocational Training	-2.89	5.78	-.01	.25
Group Therapy	-3.05	5.71	-.02	.29
Education	-6.43	7.37	-.02	.76
Practical Assistance	-24.76	9.02	-.09	7.53

Table J-89

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- WORK STUDY -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .83
R Square .69
Adjusted R Square .61
Standard Error 8.53
(Constant = 7.18)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	12.08	17.42	.29	.48
Abscond	5.19	9.05	.19	.33
Re-Arrest	-1.26	8.99	.04	.02
Re-Conviction				
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.65	.48	.49	1.87
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
TREATMENT				
Education	-13.41	5.07	.39	6.99

Table J-90

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
 Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- HALFWAY HOUSE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .63
 R Square .40
 Adjusted R Square .23
 Standard Error 15.80
 (Constant = 57.63)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	4.86	23.48	.04	.04
Abscond	12.52	16.65	.33	.57
Re-Arrest	22.67	17.81	.58	1.62
Re-Conviction	4.35	18.56	.06	.06
Imprisonment (technical offense)	5.30	16.95	.12	.10
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	26.42	20.92	.39	1.60
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.02	.34	.54	9.31
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-5.13	21.95	-.04	
TREATMENT				
Residential Permissive	9.19	7.30	.26	1.59

Table J-91

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
 Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- EARLY RELEASE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R 1.00
 R Square 1.00
 Adjusted R Square .00
 Standard Error .00
 (Constant = 27.83)

DEFINITION	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
(relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	55.50	.00	1.31	99999.99
Abscond	6.60	.00	.12	99999.99
Re-Arrest				
Re-Conviction	2.20	.00	.04	99999.99
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	-4.16	.00	-.35	99999.99
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
TREATMENT				
Intensive Supervision	28.87	.00	.64	99999.99

Table J-92

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- PAROLE PROGRAM -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .59
R Square .35
Adjusted R Square .25
Standard Error 14.55
(Constant = 197.62)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	28.65	12.30	.48	5.43
Abscond	15.54	11.65	.45	1.78
Re-Arrest	10.90	14.55	.09	.56
Re-Conviction	6.95	14.55	.06	.23
Imprisonment (technical offense)	21.40	11.23	.58	3.63
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)	5.89	12.10	.13	.24
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.75	.32	.23	5.32
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-16.61	5.80	-.49	8.19
TREATMENT				
Special Prison	9.80	4.46	.23	4.84
Job Placement	3.95	11.39	.03	.12
Intensive Supervision	-7.97	4.20	.23	3.60
Job Training	-13.82	7.36	.19	3.53
Behavior Modification	-17.10	10.85	.17	2.48

Table J-93

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism,
Length of Time in Follow-Up and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- MAXIMUM SENTENCE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .89
R Square .79
Adjusted R Square .77
Standard Error 12.22
(Constant = -550.27)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
DEFINITION (relative to imprisonment for a new conviction)				
Failure	58.45	5.68	.82	106.06
Abscond				
Re-Arrest				
Re-Conviction				
Imprisonment (technical offense)				
Imprisonment (either new conviction or technical offense)				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	1.10	.17	.52	42.13
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	45.25	9.44	.39	22.99
TREATMENT				
Intensive Supervision	-5.89	4.51	.10	1.70

Table J-94

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- FAILURE -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .56
R Square .32
Adjusted R Square .25
Standard Error 19.27
(Constant = 101.26)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	6.42	18.70	.07	.12
Group Home, PPC	6.01	8.34	.12	.52
Parole	.39	4.72	.01	.01
Work Study	-12.58	12.19	-.07	1.07
Halfway House	-12.88	21.14	-.04	.37
Early Release	-7.93	12.42	-.04	.41
Parole Program	-29.19	8.64	-.28	11.42
Maximum Sentence	.00	.00	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.58	.13	.32	20.49
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-7.99	5.15	.12	2.41
TREATMENT				
Special Prison	36.53	11.63	.26	9.87
Practical Assistance	25.94	19.86	.20	1.71
Intensive Supervision	13.62	5.15	.23	6.99
Residential Non-Permissive	10.36	10.87	.07	.91
Job Training	-10.73	15.96	.05	.45
Residential Permissive	-14.68	15.35	.12	.92
Education	-15.33	7.78	.29	3.88
Individual Psychotherapy	-15.89	26.44	.05	.36
Group Therapy	-16.82	20.63	.05	.67

Table J-95

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ABSCOND -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .44
R Square .19
Adjusted R Square .16
Standard Error 15.56
(Constant = 67.56)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	18.99	15.73	.05	1.46
Group Home, PPC	9.12	6.30	.09	2.10
Parole	22.61	2.92	.43	59.78
Work Study	1.88	5.19	.02	.13
Halfway House	10.47	6.08	.09	2.97
Early Release	-5.26	16.04	-.01	.11
Parole Program	14.49	3.67	.22	15.58
Maximum Sentence	.00	.00	.00	.00
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)	.20	.04	.34	25.90
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)	-3.63	1.39	-.11	6.82
TREATMENT				
Special Supervision	24.63	6.73	.14	13.40
Non-Professional Group Therapy	18.50	6.71	.11	7.59
Practical Assistance	16.91	8.01	.08	4.47
Residential Non-Permissive	11.63	10.76	.05	1.17
Residential Permissive	9.44	5.91	.10	2.55
Individual Psychotherapy	8.77	5.99	.06	2.14
Special Prison	8.50	4.17	.09	4.15
Group Therapy	5.50	11.48	.02	.23
Intensive Supervision	3.06	3.99	.04	.59
Job Training	1.43	11.58	.00	.01
Education	-2.34	5.28	-.02	.20

Table J-96

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- ARREST -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .74
R Square .55
Adjusted R Square .51
Standard Error 17.41
(Constant = -213.38)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-21.11	3.92	-.28	29.04
Group Home, PPC	19.37	4.63	.33	17.53
Parole	11.54	3.53	.17	10.66
Work Study	-25.84	6.39	-.18	16.36
Halfway House	-9.22	5.66	-.07	2.66
Early Release				
Parole Program	-25.93	12.66	-.09	4.20
Maximum Sentence	20.76	4.44	.27	21.82
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	1.16	.16	.46	56.27
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	21.89	4.49	.30	23.79
TREATMENT				
Job Placement	39.01	17.61	.09	4.90
Special Prison	11.26	17.61	.03	.41
Special Supervision	2.71	7.12	.02	.15
Education	-1.12	4.87	-.02	.05
Practical Assistance	-2.04	12.71	-.01	.03
Intensive Supervision	-5.69	5.25	-.05	1.18
Behavior Modification	-11.74	18.04	-.03	.42
Residential Permissive	-11.80	4.42	-.16	7.13
Job Training	-13.24	4.72	-.13	7.87
Residential Non-Permissive	-17.68	11.35	-.07	2.43
Vocational Training	-46.72	18.10	-.11	6.66

Table J-97

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- CONVICTION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .73
R Square .53
Adjusted R Square .41
Standard Error 13.58
(Constant = -69.06)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation				
Group Home, PPC	20.66	5.03	.58	16.88
Parole	24.53	5.89	.57	17.35
Work Study				
Halfway House	29.61	10.83	.34	7.48
Early Release	7.00	15.47	.05	.21
Parole Program	1.75	14.00	.02	.01
Maximum Sentence	6.70	6.52	.11	1.06
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.31	.08	.57	16.48
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	6.73	6.46	.17	1.09
TREATMENT				
Job Training	-3.50	19.20	-.02	.03
Residential Permissive	-4.70	6.51	-.11	.52
Residential Non-Permissive	-6.91	8.65	-.08	.64
Group Therapy	-15.61	14.41	-.10	1.17
Vocational Training	-20.79	10.75	-.20	3.74
Practical Assistance	-26.37	8.36	-.35	9.94

Table J-98

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-TECHNICAL -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .74
R Square .55
Adjusted R Square .53
Standard Error 13.40
(Constant = 77.67)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-9.64	2.90	-.15	11.04
Group Home, PPC	-13.13	5.37	-.19	5.97
Parole	2.90	2.57	.07	1.27
Work Study				
Halfway House	-12.49	5.86	-.07	4.54
Early Release	-16.30	13.66	-.03	1.42
Parole Program	10.96	3.62	.12	9.19
Maximum Sentence				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	1.17	.06	.61	388.65
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	-5.02	1.18	-.14	18.05
TREATMENT				
Residential Non-Permissive	33.11	7.64	.14	18.80
Contract Programming	24.26	7.49	.12	10.51
Education	16.87	5.31	.20	10.09
Residential Permissive	15.92	2.79	.19	32.54
Individual Psychotherapy	12.79	8.11	.05	2.49
Non-Professional Group Therapy	11.32	5.57	.06	4.12
Group Therapy	9.25	4.79	.06	3.73
Special Supervision	8.52	8.11	.02	.31
Special Prison	3.48	4.50	.03	.60
Behavior Modification	2.50	6.08	.01	.16
Intensive Supervision	-2.57	3.27	-.03	.62
Job Training	-8.14	9.91	-.02	.68
Vocational Training	-12.90	9.53	-.04	1.83
Practical Assistance	-25.26	9.82	-.07	6.62

Table J-100

Regression Equation:
The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-ALL -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .55
R Square .31
Adjusted R Square .25
Standard Error 16.44
(Constant = 4.80)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	-2.25	11.02	-.01	.04
Group Home, PPC	16.41	5.22	.20	9.87
Parole	17.95	2.96	.46	36.75
Work Study	-.46	16.58	-.00	.00
Halfway House	22.47	10.87	.13	4.27
Early Release				
Parole Program	14.82	6.30	.19	5.53
Maximum Sentence				
LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP (months)				
	.18	.06	.17	9.23
DECADE DATA COLLECTED (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	1.86	2.51	.05	.55
TREATMENT				
Vocational Training	10.64	6.58	.10	2.61
Special Prison	9.07	6.56	.08	1.91
Individual Psychotherapy	5.41	6.02	.05	.81
Residential Permissive	3.83	4.14	.05	.86
Residential Non-Permissive	.36	3.45	.01	.01
Job Placement	-1.28	13.13	-.01	.01
Intensive Supervision	-6.12	11.25	-.03	.30
Education	-15.91	8.40	-.10	3.59
Practical Assistance	-16.84	10.19	-.09	2.73
Group Therapy	-17.08	11.76	-.08	2.11
Job Training	-23.76	17.64	-.08	1.81
Behavior Modification	-26.45	11.47	-.15	5.32

Table J-99

Regression Equation:
 The Independent Impact of Various Forms of Intervention
 on the Rate of Criminal Recidivism
 Controlling for Definition of Recidivism, Length of Time in Follow-Up,
 Institutional Location and Decade Data Collected

JUVENILES -- IMPRISONMENT-NEW CONVICTION -- SPECIFIC TREATMENT

Multiple R .40
 R Square .16
 Adjusted R Square .06
 Standard Error 9.37
 (Constant = -88.30)

	B	STD. ERROR OF B	BETA	F RATIO
<u>INSTITUTIONAL LOCATION</u> (relative to standard probation)				
"Shock" Probation	.25	5.25	.00	.00
Group Home, PPC	4.60	16.35	.06	.08
Parole	3.89	3.45	.18	1.27
Work Study				
Halfway House	18.40	21.04	.17	.76
Early Release				
Parole Program	-5.43	9.58	-.07	.32
Maximum Sentence				
<u>LENGTH OF TIME IN FOLLOW-UP</u> (months)				
	-.18	.19	-.01	.01
<u>DECADE DATA COLLECTED</u> (1=<1960; 2=1960's; 3=1970's)				
	7.67	3.41	.41	5.06
<u>TREATMENT</u>				
Special Prison	8.89	11.13	.08	.64
Vocational Training	5.59	6.00	.09	.87
Job Training	-1.80	13.25	-.02	.02
Residential Permissive	-3.47	18.78	-.05	.03
Practical Assistance	-7.68	9.57	-.07	.64

APPENDIX K

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APPENDIX L

CRITIQUE OF TECI

Methodology of Treatment Evaluation Assessment

by

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I. THE STUDY AND ITS FINDINGS

A. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STUDY

Trends in the Effectiveness of Correctional Intervention (to be denoted TECI) is an attempt to determine the effects on recidivism of a large number of correctional measures involving some form of supervision or treatment. The study is a secondary analysis of published and unpublished evaluations of correctional measures. Based on information about 12,146 groups of released offenders, representing more than 2 million individuals, the study is unprecedented in its scope. No previous assessment of correctional intervention has worked with such a vast data base.

Unlike other reviews of correctional treatment evaluations, TECI pools information from different studies in such a way as to yield an unequivocal yes-or-no answer to the question of whether a given form of intervention reduces or increases recidivism. The methodological issues raised by the study are reviewed here to help determine the degree of confidence that can be placed in its findings, and to aid in the planning of future assessments of correctional measure effectiveness.

II. APPRAISAL OF THE METHODOLOGY

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH METHODS

TECI evaluates the effects of correctional measures by estimating multiple regression equations in which a recidivism rate (the proportion of a group's members that recidivate) is treated as a dependent variable. The various forms of intervention studied are treated as predictors through the use of dummy variables. Relevant control variables, such as length of time in follow-up, are handled as covariates in the regression.

The studies on which TECI draws have information about the recidivism and background traits of each individual in the study; thus in those studies the individual offender is the unit of analysis. Information of this sort is not available to the researcher conducting a secondary analysis. Thus a pooling of raw data from disparate studies is not possible. What can be done, however, is to make the group a unit of analysis. The recidivism rates and aggregate characteristics of the group thus become the data used to estimate the regression equations.

When more than one indicator of recidivism is available, TECI reports separate estimates for each indicator. The sensitivity of findings to the choice of indicator is discussed for each intervention. When the findings for different indicators are seriously discrepant, the treatment is reported as inconsistent in its effects. Consistent findings are interpreted whether or not they are significant at the conventional .05 level.

The authors report that alternative methods of analysis such as logistic regression (logits) were considered but rejected on the grounds that readers who lack statistical sophistication would find logit analyses too difficult to interpret.

Numerous methodological issues arise in connection with the procedures employed in the TECI analysis. The next section will review those problems that arise generally in the evaluation of correctional interventions. Those problems are not unique to this study, but arise in every evaluation of correctional intervention. Though they have been discussed previously in the evaluation literature, they are of sufficient importance to warrant a brief review here. Then problems that are associated with the unique methodology of the TECI study will be reviewed.

B. PROBLEMS IN EVALUATING CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTIONS

Of the many considerations that arise in evaluating correctional effectiveness, only a few especially important concerns will be noted. They involve (1) the use of official definitions of recidivism, (2) the nature of recidivist offenses, and (3) the treatment of recidivism as a dichotomous variable. For a useful review of other methodological issues that bear on treatment evaluation the reader is referred to Rezmovic (1979).

1. The Use of Official Definitions of Recidivism

Almost all program evaluations are based on official definitions of recidivism; that is, they define recidivism in terms of the actions that government officials take with regard to offenders. These actions may be arrests, convictions, reimprisonments with a new conviction, or reimprisonments occasioned by "technical" violations of administrative regulations (e.g. parole conditions). Someone who simply disappears from the jurisdiction may be labeled an absconder and considered a recidivist.

There can be little doubt that the relationship between official recidivism-defining actions and violations of the law on the part of offenders is imperfect. Some infractions escape official notice. If noticed, they may elicit no official action. For example, parole agents sometimes overlook violations of parole conditions or even minor illegalities because they consider the violations trivial. Some rearrests and reimprisonments may be wrongful because the ex-offender was not responsible for the infraction charged. In some jurisdictions, parole is revoked for reasons unrelated to violation of the law (Greenberg, 1975); in others, technical violations are made the basis for parole revocation primarily to avoid the expense and trouble of a new trial for someone who has actually broken the law. Absconders may be trying

to get away with something illegal, or they may simply be trying to get a fresh start by relocating somewhere else.

In itself, error in official responses to offender behavior does not vitiate the conclusions drawn from official indicators of recidivism about the relative effects of different programs. If the errors affect all programs being evaluated to the same extent (apart from random fluctuations), then no bias in inference is introduced. Their only effect is to make it harder to be certain that observed differences in recidivism are not due to random errors. However this uncertainty will be small when sample sizes are large.

Little is known about differences between programs in the ways officials define subjects as recidivists or non-recidivists, but there are several reasons for being concerned about possible biases. The first concerns studies in which information about recidivism is derived from self-reports. These self-reports can be compared with official indicators of recidivism. Information of this sort is available for two studies of juvenile recidivism, Klein (1975) and Davidson et. al. (n.d.). Klein's work, it should be noted, is among those included in the TECI sample, and the problems it raises for the interpretation of official recidivism figures have been noted in the text.

Both studies found evidence for discrepancies between official and self-reported recidivism. These discrepancies were large enough to lead to very different conclusions about program effectiveness. Klein (1975), for example, comments:

First, released youngsters report committing as many illegal behaviors as those in the other conditions yet report being arrested less than all the others. Second, petitioned youngsters report committing as many illegal behaviors as those in other conditions yet report being arrested more than all the others. Therefore these higher and lower recidivism rates cannot be attributed to offense behavior...Among offenders sufficiently delinquent to warrant arrest, (a) their own delinquent

behavior contributes less to their different rearrest rates than does their visibility to their "treaters" and the police. (b) Released youngsters do not commit fewer offenses yet are rearrested less often. Adults -- treaters and police -- pay less attention to them. (c) Petitioned youngsters do not differ in levels of offense behavior, yet are rearrested at higher rates. Adults -- treaters and police -- pay more attention to them.

It may be noted that Klein implicitly assumes the veracity of youths to be the same regardless of which program they experienced, so that their self-reports can be taken as the standard against which rearrests are compared. That assumption may or may not be correct, but it is probably more reasonable than the assumption that arrest policy was uninfluenced by program participation. However, for present purposes this is irrelevant. What is relevant is that official recidivism figures are called into question as a means of distinguishing the effects of one program from another.

Whether similar effects were present in other studies is something we will never know, because investigators did not look for them. As a practical matter, self-report data about recidivism are hardly ever available; thus there is little choice but to use official rates, as was done here. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that enforcement policies can have a powerful effect on official recidivism rates. John Conrad recalls that in the Special Intensive Parole Unit (SIPU) which California maintained, there were major differences between the agents in methods of dealing with parolees:

In Oakland, for example, the SIPU agent was an irrepressible enthusiast who kept his office open until late hours at night to dispense advice to, and to conduct bull sessions with any parolee who cared to happen in, as most of his caseload seemed to enjoy doing. His violation rate was extraordinarily low, and I never saw any reason to believe that there was a special ambience in Oakland which favored parole success. Across the bay in San Francisco the SIPU agent was an enthusiast of a different stripe. He liked to rise in the small hours of the morning so that he could descend on unemployed

parolees and remind them that early birds get the available worms and slug-a-beds do not. How he managed to conduct these sunrise raids on his charges without dismemberment of his person I have never understood, but his parole violation rate was high, even after he was convinced of the unwisdom of the strenuous counseling technique he had adopted. (Quoted in Maltz, 1980.)

Differences such as these can utterly confound the comparison of interventions.

That this is not an isolated example is suggested by a number of studies which provide evidence that treatment agents and/or criminal justice authorities respond differently to those exposed to different dispositions or programs (see, for example, Lerman, 1968, 1975; Robison and Smith, 1971; Davis, 1974). This ought to make us cautious about interpreting findings based on official measures of recidivism, especially when these measures are produced proactively by authorities.

Differential response to individuals in different programs can arise in a number of ways. Officials who are convinced that a given program should work may fail to take action against violators in the program, believing that continued program participation will minimize the risk of future violations. Some officials may be eager to demonstrate that a particular program really works, and they may deliberately try to keep the official recidivism rate low by ignoring violations.

Some programs -- halfway houses, group homes, low caseload probation and parole -- entail greater exposure of the offender to officials and thus provide greater possibilities for surveillance than normally exist. Under these circumstances, a high recidivism rate may reflect only the greater risk of apprehension faced by subjects in such programs. Several investigators (e.g. Hudson, 1973; Vasoli and Fahey, 1970) have suggested that surveillance effects may account for higher rates of recidivism associated with the

programs they evaluated. These suggestions are quite reasonable, and lead one to wonder whether the high rates of recidivism found for halfway houses in the present study might have been at least in part (and perhaps totally) the product of surveillance within the programs.¹

Although at times such considerations will undercut or render ambiguous the findings of the regressions reported here, there will also be times when they will strengthen the interpretation. Thus if official data show that prisoners released unconditionally at the end of their sentences recidivate more often than those released on parole, we should feel especially confident of this finding, since parolees presumably receive greater surveillance than those released without supervision, and are thus at a lower risk of being caught when they do violate the law.

2. The Nature of Recidivist Offenses

Almost all studies ignore the seriousness of recidivist offenses. They measure recidivism entirely by the action (arrest, conviction, imprisonment) taken in response to these offenses. Thus an arrest for shoplifting is equated with an arrest for homicide; a new imprisonment for burglary with a new imprisonment for forcible rape.

Qualitative evidence that criminal justice intervention can change the character of offenses even when it does not eliminate the fact of recidivism is given by Petersilia, Greenwood and Lavin (1977), who quote an offender as saying:

One time I was arrested on an assault charge and the police called my parole officer. When he showed up,

¹Many halfway houses routinely conduct urine tests on residents to determine whether they are using narcotic drugs. Although this may deter drug use, it also increases the chances of detection for users far above what they would be for someone on conventional parole or probation.

he told me to stay away from personal crime or he would violate me. So I started doing burglaries -- I thought it was kind of strange, but it was like he didn't mind knowing I was doing burglaries as long as I didn't hurt anyone.

How frequently intervention channels crime rather than reduces it is not known because no one has tried to find out. On the whole researchers have simply counted arrests or reimprisonments, probably because any other procedure would entail weighting some recidivist offenses more than others, requiring the use of a subjective and somewhat arbitrary scale.² Yet it certainly makes a difference to us what the seriousness of a recidivist offense is. We ordinarily consider a program that reduces recidivism to be a good thing, but we might change our minds if we knew that it greatly increased the seriousness of the recidivist offenses.

One attempt to deal with this problem has been made by Witte and Schmidt (1977; see also Schmidt and Witte, 1979), who use the length of new prison sentence as an indicator of the seriousness of the new offense. However, this indicator can itself be influenced by a judge's knowledge that an offender has been subjected to a particular intervention in the past, and consequently it is potentially contaminated by the independent variable.

3. Treatment of Recidivism as a Dichotomous Variable

Most follow-up studies, including almost all those analyzed here, take the proportion of the sample that has recidivated after a given amount of time at risk as the measure of recidivism. Some studies report this proportion at several different times, e.g. 1 year, 2 years and 3 years.

²A few researchers have dealt with this problem by classifying recidivist offenses into a few broad categories such as violence, property offenses and drug use, or by scaling the seriousness of charges, but most have treated all offenses as equal.

Leaving aside the question of offense severity, this crude approach is vulnerable to criticism on two counts. First, two recidivating offenders may have quite different levels of involvement in illegal activity. One may resume stealing on a regular and frequent basis, while another does so only on rare occasions. As a matter of policy there is presumably some gain in reducing the frequency of offender violations even if they cannot be eliminated altogether. Yet the casual offender who happens to be arrested for an isolated offense is counted as no less a recidivist than the frequent offender. In the absence of self-report or third party observation of the level of criminal activity (something that is almost never available), there is no alternative to this procedure. Yet it is a potential source of bias.

Imagine, for example, that imprisonment turns amateur thieves into semi-professional ones by exposing them to more accomplished thieves. When released they turn to theft to support themselves, and their new sophistication protects them from apprehension most of the time. Probationers do not come into contact with professional thieves, do not gain new expertise, and consequently are caught more frequently on those occasions when they do steal. Even if probationers steal less often than parolees, they may appear in recidivism statistics as equally or even more recidivist. Taken at face value, however, these recidivist figures would be quite misleading.

The usual approach can also be criticized for failing to utilize full information in studying recidivism. In this approach, anyone who recidivates between the time of release and one year later (say) is counted as a recidivist in the first year follow-up, regardless of when the recidivist offense occurs. A very fast recidivism is counted equally with a very slow one.

In most cases the exact date of rearrest is known to the researcher, or is potentially knowable. Stollmack and Harris (1974) have shown that this

information can be used to estimate failure-rate models for recidivism similar to those used routinely in studying equipment breakdown. This approach yields statistical tests for the difference in patterns of recidivism for two groups that, because they rely on more complete information, are more powerful than the tests conventionally employed. Indeed, Harris and Moitra (1976) were able to show that the differences in outcome between different halfway houses in Washington, D.C., which were not statistically significant according to the conventional approach, became so when analyzed using failure-rate models. It follows that a finding of "no significant differences" between groups in the present analysis might actually mean that there are small differences between the groups which would become significant when analyzed on the basis of fuller information about recidivism. However, since the present analysis does not place much emphasis on significance tests, this observation carries no serious implication for the present study.

The failure-rate approach, however, has other implications besides its greater statistical power, for it permits the parametrization of the time dependence of recidivism. Programs can then be compared through a comparison of these parameters, rather than by comparing their recidivism rates (Maltz and McCleary, 1977; Maltz, 1980; Lloyd and Joe, 1978). One advantage of this approach is that programs with follow-up periods of different duration can be easily compared. The present study manages this comparison by introducing length of follow-up as a control variable in the regression equations. However, recidivism does not increase linearly with time in follow-up studies, as this approach assumes; as is clear from the graph on page D-11, it increases curvilinearly. Failure to take adequate account of differences in the length of follow-up is potentially problematic, because in many instances

initial differences between experimental and control groups disappear when the follow-up period is extended (Greenberg, 1977).

C. PROBLEMS OF THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED

1. Use of Additive Models in the Regressions

The dummy variable regression models used in the TECI analysis assume that the various variables which influence outcomes do so additively and linearly. Significance testing in these models is based on the assumption that error terms are distributed normally. Since the distribution of error terms must be truncated when the dependent variable is a recidivism rate (because these rates cannot be negative or larger than 1), some violation of normality must be present. In principle such violations produce bias in significance testing, but in the present study such bias is unlikely to be large. Moreover, the findings of the present study do not rest heavily on significance tests. This is appropriate, for in an exploratory study, the use of the conventional but arbitrary .05 level can lead to a frequent failure to reject the null hypothesis when it is false. In other words, observed differences between measures may be ignored even when they reflect genuine intervention effects simply because they fail to achieve significance at a level that is too demanding for the purpose of the study. This is known as a "type 2" error (Rezmovic, 1979).

When the dependent variable is restricted to the range (0, 1), it is unlikely that the independent variables contribute linearly. A logit or probit analysis, which takes this restricted range into account, and which is nonlinear in its dependence on predictors, would, technically speaking, have been more appropriate. However, such analyses are extremely expensive when data sets are large.

It can be shown rigorously that when the predictor is a dummy variable, the same qualitative conclusions will be reached in a simple regression analysis and in a logit. Suppose y is the dependent variable, and x a dummy variable that can take on the values 0 or 1. Whether we use conventional regression techniques to estimate the equation $y = a + bx + \text{error term}$, or logistic regression to estimate the equation $[y/(1-y)] = a + bx + \text{error term}$, we will obtain the same sign for the estimate of b . In general the magnitudes of the two coefficients will differ, but conclusions as to whether a specific type of intervention raises or lowers recidivism will be the same whichever equation we estimate.

Because the two models make different assumptions about error terms, significance tests for the regression analysis will not necessarily yield exactly the same results as the logit analysis. However, this poses no great problem; it simply tells us not to take significance tests too seriously. In the present case the sample of studies analyzed was not randomly drawn from a larger universe, so there is no reason for taking the significance tests as more than a rough indicator of what effects are present. That is precisely the procedure adopted in TECI.

The qualitative equivalence between logits and regression estimates does not necessarily hold when there is more than one independent variable and these variables are correlated. In that circumstance the signs of a logit coefficient and a multiple regression coefficient can conceivably differ. Simulations of the magnitude of bias potentially introduced when this happens have yet to be carried out; intuitively, one suspects that biases are unlikely to be large, but the matter warrants further investigation.

2. The Use of Aggregated Data

The authors allude to the possibility that the use of grouped or aggregated data could pose a problem of inference. Evaluations of individual interventions take the individual subject as unit of analysis, but here the unit of analysis is a group. The regression equations are estimated with information about the overall performance of groups. Information about individual responses is not available, and therefore not utilized. In general, regressions with the individual as unit of analysis will not yield the same parameter estimates when the individuals are grouped, and the analysis carried out using aggregated variables.

We can assess the likelihood of such a discrepancy arising in the present study by considering two possible causes of a discrepancy. One is contextual effects. Suppose that an individual's tendency to recidivate depends on his income in relation to that of his peers. If x_i represents the income of the i 'th individual, the contextual effect can be represented by introducing a term $b(x_i - \bar{x})$, where \bar{x} is the mean income of the group, into the individual-level equation. In a single group, \bar{x} is a constant, and consequently an unbiased estimate of b is obtained even when x_i alone is used as the predictor. Aggregation to the level of the group is accomplished by summing on i over all members of the group. When this is done the term vanished identically. Although this precludes the estimation of b from the grouped data, no bias is introduced insofar as the estimation of the contribution of an intervention is concerned, for at the individual level, $x_i - \bar{x}$ will be uncorrelated with treatment provided all members of a group receive the same treatment. This is usually the case, but when it is not, the grouping will lead to bias in the estimation of treatment effects provided that income is related

to type of treatment. This is probably an unusual case, but not necessarily an impossible one.

Aggregation bias can arise even in the absence of contextual effects on the basis of assignment to groups. When individuals are grouped at random or according to levels of the independent variable, grouped data yield unbiased estimates of individual-level parameters. However, when grouping is according to levels of the dependent variable, or according to a variable that is causally related to both independent and dependent variables, bias can occur as a result of the grouping (Langbein and Lichtman, 1978: 13-25).

In the present context, grouping according to levels of the independent variable means grouping according to type of intervention. It is a common type of grouping, and poses no problems for the group-level estimation. Grouping according to the dependent variable means grouping according to recidivism. Since recidivism occurs after assignment to an intervention, this sort of grouping should not arise.

Grouping according to a variable that is causally related to recidivism and to treatment does pose a problem. For example, if offenders with prior convictions are more prone to recidivate than those with none, and if assignments to different dispositions take prior record into account, then aggregation bias can occur. This sort of grouping is quite likely to occur in practice. For example, in deciding whether to send an offender to prison or to place her on probation, a judge may decide on the basis of prior record, reasoning that someone with no priors is unlikely to recidivate, while someone with many is likely to do so. Even under this circumstance, unbiased estimates are obtained if the aggregated grouping variable is included in the regression. Omission of this variable from the equation will in general lead to biased estimates. Thus the problem of grouped data is largely identical

with the problem of background variables and the way they are handled in the analysis. This is a topic we will take up below.

3. Inattention to Quality of Studies

In evaluating the effects of an intervention it is important to be confident of treatment integrity (was the promised treatment actually delivered?) and to distinguish the effect of the intervention from numerous other possible influences on outcomes. The better an evaluation does these things, the more rigorous it is said to be.

Previous overviews of correctional treatment evaluations have attempted to form a general assessment of a study's rigor, and have accorded greater credibility to the findings of studies judged to be more rigorous (Lipton, Martinson and Wilks, 1975; Greenberg, 1977). For example, Martinson (1976) reports that the Lipton, Martinson and Wilks survey had seven studies that evaluated "group methods." Six of them, all by Harrison and Mueller, used what Martinson describes as "weak ex post facto" designs, while the seventh, by Kassebaum, Ward and Wilner, used an experimental design involving random assignments of subjects to different conditions. The findings of this last study were considered much more believable than those of the earlier six on the grounds that the experimental design was better able to eliminate the effects of non-intervention.

This is not the approach taken in the present study. Although the evaluations included in the analysis were rated for their rigor, all were weighted equally in the regressions. If a study met the basic criteria for inclusion in the sample, it was used in the computation regardless of its rigor.

Since the procedure adopted in TECI runs contrary to the conventional wisdom, it is worth reviewing the reasons previous investigators have attached

so much importance to rigor. Since these reasons have recently received extensive discussion (Panel on Research, 1979; Rezmovic, 1979; Farrington, 1982), it will suffice to point out that more rigorous designs are better able to exclude possible contributions to differences in outcome between groups assigned to different interventions from such effects as differences in the backgrounds of individual subjects (whether due to self-selection or to assignment by others to different interventions), maturation effects, regression to the mean, and sample attrition.

It is widely accepted that the classical experimental design, in which subjects are randomly assigned to different interventions, is an especially superior method for achieving rigor. This method can guarantee to within known probabilities that the different groups do not differ substantially from one another. The larger the number of individuals randomly assigned, the greater our confidence that the groups are alike. Although the groups may indeed experience maturation, regression to the mean, sample attrition, etc., they should all do so to the same extent, except for the differential influences of the interventions.

Despite the wide consensus on the superiority of experimental designs for determining the effects of interventions, such designs are encountered only infrequently in correctional evaluations. Legal, ethical and political considerations often preclude random assignment to different dispositions. In operation, randomization can be difficult to maintain. For this reason, evaluators often fall back on other evaluation methods, such as matching, the use of base expectancy or salient factor scores, controls for offender background variables, regression-discontinuity designs, etc.

Depending on how systematically these methods have been pursued, they can be more or less persuasive in any given evaluation. Nevertheless, they

are generally considered second-best alternatives to randomization procedures because they require stronger assumptions on the part of the investigator. Evidently the authors of TECI do not find these considerations decisive, for they argue that research energies should be redirected away from experimental research toward the use of alternative procedures involving "the application of multivariate statistical techniques to survey or longitudinal data for the purpose of identifying relevant factors in predicting recidivism" (p. 126).

The reasoning behind this recommendation is this: in the absence of strong theory, experimentation involves putting a great deal of time and energy into the assessment of programs without a great deal of a priori reason to think that they will work. Under these circumstances, many of the evaluations will yield null findings. These findings, laboriously obtained, do nothing to tell us what to study next. In other words, they do not lead to a research program that will zero in on successful interventions within a short period of time. Their recommended strategy, they argue, will do so, because the identification of factors associated with recidivism will contribute to theory development and will yield hypotheses about the effects of intervention that will have greater chances of being proved correct through experimentation.

This is a thoughtful line of reasoning. The history of correctional evaluations to date does suggest that simply trying out many poorly theorized treatment programs is not a very efficient way to proceed. Yet it must also be recalled that investigators have been using multivariate methods to determine the variables that predict recidivism in non-experimental follow-up studies (which are, after all, longitudinal) for some decades. Quite a few stable predictors of recidivism have already been identified in just this manner (Pritchard, 1979). The theoretical fruits of these efforts have not

been terribly impressive. Moreover, some of the interventions were in fact based on as closely reasoned theoretical arguments as we are likely to see in corrections. Arguably, the choice of variables to explore in follow-up studies is not likely to be optimal unless the choice is itself guided by theory.

Whether one concurs with the view that less emphasis should be placed on experimental methods, or thinks that such methods should be used more often, the consequences of not using these methods in program evaluation are not a matter of controversy. Consider a study in which regression methods are used to assess the impact of an intervention T (a dummy variable) on recidivism R . Z_1 and Z_2 denote two offender background characteristics (such as age, prior use of drugs, previous criminal record, etc.) that have an effect on recidivism. Assume the true relationship among these variables to be $R = a + b_1T + b_2Z_1 + b_3Z_2 + u$, where u is a disturbance term, and imagine that the investigator has not collected data for the variable Z_2 . For this reason she attempts to determine the effect of T on R by estimating the regression equation $R = A + B_1T + B_2Z_1 + U$, omitting Z_2 (intentionally or inadvertently) from the equation. It can be readily shown (Hanushek and Jackson, 1977: 81-83) that the estimate \hat{B}_1 is related to the true value b_1 by the formula

$$\hat{B}_1 = b_1 + b_3 r_{Z_2 T} \cdot Z_1 \sqrt{\text{var}(Z_2) / \text{var}(T)}$$

where $\text{var}(X)$ denotes the variance of X . The second term represents bias in the estimation. This term will not vanish as long as both b_3 and $r_{Z_2 T} \cdot Z_1$ differ from zero. Now, b_3 represents the partial coefficient for the effect of Z_2 on R , and it will differ from zero as long as Z_2 has some direct effect on R ; and $r_{Z_2 T} \cdot Z_1$ is the correlation between the omitted variable and treatment

when Z_1 , the included background variable, is held constant. It follows that omitted variable bias will not be a problem when the omitted variable does not have any direct effect on recidivism, or when it is unrelated to the included predictor variable. When more than one background variable is included in the estimated regression, the omitted variable must be unrelated to each of the included variables.

In practice, it is not always easy to know whether omitted variable bias is present. When we do not know all the variables that influence R, it can be difficult to say whether some have been omitted from the equation despite their influence on R. The particular attraction of a randomized experimental design is that we do not need to know this. The random allocation of subjects to the different interventions guarantees that such omitted variables will be uncorrelated with T, the treatment variable, within the limits of random fluctuation. Thus the effects of T can be determined without bias due to omitted variables.

Other procedures, such as controlling for background variables known to influence recidivism, do not provide the same reassurance, for their success depends on knowing and being able to measure accurately all the relevant background variables. When our knowledge of the relevant variables is imperfect, and our ability to obtain accurate measurements is not very good, as is the case in much criminal justice research, then these procedures yield findings whose validity is very much subject to question.

By including in the analysis large numbers of studies that fail to use randomized procedures, but instead use statistical controls for background variables, or no controls at all, TECI bases its analysis on many findings that are likely to be flawed. TECI defends the inclusion of studies lacking in rigor by noting that in their sample, rigor was unrelated to the level of

recidivism (p. 2.5). But this is irrelevant. In studying the difference in recidivism rates, what matters is whether rigor is related to the differences. Consider, for example, two studies of group counseling. Study A, which lacks rigor, finds that at the end of a one-year follow-up, 15% of the treatment group and 25% of the control group have recidivated. It concludes that treatment was somewhat successful. Study B, which is more rigorous, finds that after a one-year follow-up, the recidivism rate for treatment and control groups is the same, 20%. If treatment and control groups have the same numbers of individuals in both studies, rigor is unrelated to recidivism in these data. A regression equation that attempted to predict the effects of treatment and rigor of study through the use of a linear model would find that rigor had no effect on recidivism. But it is clear that rigor does have an effect on the difference in recidivism rates between treatment and control groups.

Another problem also arises from the inclusion in the TECI analysis of studies that are highly variable in quality. Those studies that do use control variables do not necessarily control for prior record, and vice versa. If all these studies are included in a regression equation that includes aggregate-level controls for background variables, there will be a great deal of missing data. To circumvent this problem, no control variables were included in the regressions. Essentially the only predictor variables in the regressions are the dummy variables for the different forms of intervention, length of follow-up, decade in which the study occurred, and region of the country.

We have seen in our earlier discussion of grouped data (II.C.2) that the omission of background variables related to dependent and independent variables is a potential source of bias, just as it is when working with

individual-level data. This would again be true as long as these background variables are causally related to recidivism and to the intervention variables. One might, of course, hope that there are many independent omitted variables, some having small positive effects on recidivism, others have small negative effects, each having roughly the same magnitude, with as many positive as negative contributions. If that is the case, all these omitted variables taken together will have a net effect similar to that of a normally distributed random error term, and parameter estimates for intervention effects will be unbiased. But there is no reason to expect such a happy accident to occur in this analysis.

The authors defend their omission of all background variables by noting that in their data, a number of background characteristics had quite small correlations with recidivism. Table G-2 (p. G-6) reports such correlations separately for juveniles and adults, for seven background characteristics: property offender, one prior offense, % with drug use histories, race (% white), age of group members, % from broken families, and % high school graduates. A few of the correlations are modest in magnitude (for juveniles, the correlations involving race and % high school graduates are each $-.23$, and the correlation involving % from broken homes is $.21$; for adults, the correlation with % with drug use histories is $.21$), but most are quite small, in some cases surprisingly so.

The smallness of these correlations is especially surprising because individual-level correlations in carefully done studies have often been larger. For example, the relationship between race and recidivism in Kassebaum, Ward and Wilner's (1971) study of recidivism among California male parolees released from CMC-East is substantially stronger (at pp. 254, 256). However, other studies find race to be weakly related, or unrelated to

recidivism; and evidently when all studies are taken together, recidivism is not strongly related to race, or to a number of other background variables, at least insofar as zero-order correlations are concerned.

Nevertheless, this is not a terribly persuasive argument for the TECI procedure. For juveniles, being white, being a high school graduate, and coming from an unbroken home each imply having a modestly lower likelihood of recidivism. Being all three of those means having chances that are more than modestly lower than those of a juvenile who is nonwhite, a high school dropout, and from a broken home (the precise amount cannot be determined because the correlations among these three variables are not given).

In addition, there are many variables that have been shown to predict recidivism in individual studies, but that are not listed in Table G-2. Some examples will illustrate. A follow-up study of California adult male prison parolees in 1956 found that parole outcome could be predicted by a base expectancy score computed by given each parolee 21 points plus

16 points for 5 or more years without an arrest or for being a offender,

13 points for no known history of opiate drug use,

8 points if family members had no criminal record,

13 points if the offense was not forgery, bad checks, or burglary,

-3 points for each alias shown on the arrest record,

-5 points for each previous incarceration.

Base expectancy scores were related to the favorable adjustment of Vacaville parolees as follows (O'Leary and Glaser, 1972, quoting D. Gottfredson):

<u>Base Expectancy Score</u>	<u>% of Cases in Each Group Adjusting Favorably on Parole</u>	<u>Cases in Each Group</u>
0 to 9	33	3
10 to 19	0	5
20 to 29	17	12
30 to 39	32	38
40 to 49	33	54
50 to 59	44	50
60 to 69	58	41
70 to 79	77	26
80 to 89	89	36
90 or higher	94	18
TOTAL IN SAMPLE	52	283

Although the relationship between score and outcome is not perfect (the lower scores do not differentiate between groups very well, but there are few cases in those groups), it is strong. Comparison of the variables used in the construction of the score with those considered in the TECI analysis shows that some were used in both studies, and that others used in the base expectancy score construction were omitted from the TECI analysis. This is also true of later versions of the California Base Expectancy Score. For example, a later version, BE61A, is computed as follows (Greenberg, 1975):

- 12 points for an arrest-free period of five or more consecutive years
- 9 points for no history of opiate use
- 8 points for not more than two jail commitments
- 7 points if not committed for burglary, forgery or checks
- 6 points for no family criminal record
- 6 points for no alcohol involvement
- 5 points if not first arrested for auto theft
- 5 points if subject has worked for six or more consecutive months for one employer
- 5 points if no aliases
- 5 points if first imprisonment under this serial number
- 4 points if living arrangement is favorable
- 4 points if no more than two prior arrests.

These scales were, of course, created for a particular population at a particular moment in time, and it is unclear how stable they would be if applied to other correctional populations. As we noted earlier, however, Pritchard (1979) has identified a considerable number of fairly stable predictors that influence recidivism positively or negatively. Most of them are not considered in the TECI analysis. Consequently the omission of background variables in TECI makes it not at all unlikely that the findings for the effects of different interventions are contaminated by omitted variable bias. This is so because many of the variables in question are likely to be related to the choice of disposition or intervention in the non-experimental studies. For example, prisoners released at the end of their sentences may have been denied parole precisely because they were considered worse risks than prisoners who were paroled. In the individual case these predictions may not

necessarily be very accurate (Wenk and Emrich, 1972; Greenberg, 1975), but in the aggregate, they can contribute to differences in group rates enough to throw off a comparison between recidivism rates of parolees with those of prisoners who serve their full terms.³ If one of the factors influencing placement in halfway houses upon release from prison is lack of any place else to go, and lack of a job, both factors that would tend to raise the chances of recidivism, then some of the high rates of recidivism associated with halfway house placement mentioned in TECI could reflect the high risk background of the residents, not the criminogenic effects of the houses themselves.

Although the analytical procedure adopted here did not permit quantitative adjustments to be made for the effect of background variables, on a number of occasions the authors do discuss the possible contributions of background variables in a qualitative way. In many instances, they suggest that these differences are unlikely to explain differences in outcomes.

The qualitative judgments of researchers who have worked closely with a body of data are certainly not to be dismissed out of hand. Yet if these judgments are based only on the few background variables considered in Table G-2, then they may not be a reliable guide to the effects of the many omitted variables not included in the Table. Moreover, a number of the intervention effects are modest in magnitude. The authors never tell us how large the correlations between omitted and included variables would have to be to account for an intervention effect of given magnitude (change in recidivism rates by a given percentage). Consequently these comments must be treated with some skepticism.

³This is not to say that the differences are entirely due to differences in risk: Sacks and Logan (1979) introduce evidence that risk differences did not account for the lower rates of recidivism they observed among parolees in Connecticut.

The treatment of region of the country in which the study took place as a background variable merits particular attention in this discussion. Because there are variations from one part of the country to another in statutory criminal law, in the social and economic conditions that influence crime, and in the recidivism-defining practices of enforcement agencies, recidivism rates of interventions located in different jurisdictions may differ for reasons unrelated to the effects of the interventions. This possibility is recognized in TECI, and evidence is presented (Tables D-4, D-5) that there are, in fact, such differences. They are taken into account in the regression analysis.

In conventional forms of evaluation, no account of these differences needs to be taken, because the different interventions are located in the same jurisdiction.⁴ The present procedure, however, compares groups that may be located in different jurisdictions. Unless this is taken into account, bias will appear in the analysis. Since region is controlled in the regressions, one might think there is nothing to worry about. However, enforcement practices and crime-related social conditions can vary a great deal within a region, even between urban and rural sections of a single state. Indeed, there may well be greater variation in these conditions between sections of a region than there is between large regions. Controlling for region of the country is not an adequate procedure for controlling these jurisdictional effects; the measure is simply too gross and does not pick up all the relevant variation. The authors themselves acknowledge this possibility when they

⁴This is not entirely true. For example, probationers and parolees may be required to abide by different sets of administrative regulations, and may be processed by different agencies using different procedures when suspected of recidivism.

comment (p. D-19, n. 7) that a more refined measure of location might have been desirable.

Interestingly, some information about omitted variables can be extracted from the present data set, although the authors have not attempted to do so. Suppose we take interventions of a given type in a given region of the country, and restrict our analysis to studies in which the sample size is fairly large. If background variables are irrelevant, then rates of recidivism among all evaluations of a given intervention should be quite similar for a given definition of recidivism, once length of follow-up has been controlled statistically. Analysis of covariance procedures make such a control possible, and permit a formal statistical test of the hypothesis that these rates are all the same. The test makes use of the sample sizes of the different groups, and if the samples are large, one will be able to be confident that modest differences in rates do not reflect statistical fluctuation. If they exist and prove to be statistically significant, they signal the existence of omitted variables.

4. Washing Out of Information

By analyzing data in such a highly aggregated manner, TECI loses a good deal of the information reported in individual studies. There has been much discussion in the correctional literature of the possibility that treatments interact with offender groups; in other words, that some categories of offenders respond differently than others to a given intervention.

A number of studies that carry out subgroup analyses do report such effects (Palmer, 1974, 1975; Sacks and Logan, 1979). In most cases this simply amounts to a finding that an intervention reduces recidivism for some groups but not others. Adams (1961) discovered an interaction effect of

particular interest in his evaluation of individual psychotherapy for institutionalized juveniles, for he discovered that boys judged to be amenable to treatment and who received that treatment had lower rates of recidivism than controls, while those judged to be unamenable to treatment had higher rates.

Overall, treatment and control groups had essentially the same rate of recidivism in this study, but this was not necessarily true for some subgroups, at least in individual studies. TECI does not report how it handled the coding of studies that report different recidivism rates for subgroups; one supposes that the separate rates were recorded as separate findings, or that only the overall rate was recorded and analyzed. Either way, important information about treatment was lost.

The TECI approach also obscures important information when well-designed studies of a particular type of intervention have divergent outcomes. To take a hypothetical example, suppose 3 separate studies of group counseling are done in 3 separate prisons. Each uses the same follow-up period, employs the same definition of recidivism, and uses a rigorous experimental design by allocating subjects to treatment and control (no treatment) through a random procedure. Imagine also that the recidivism rates obtained in this way are as follows:

	<u>Study 1</u>		<u>Study 2</u>		<u>Study 3</u>	
	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Control</u>
Recidivism Rate	25%	25%	35%	25%	15%	25%

Although the example would work as well if the control groups did not all have the same recidivism rate, e.g. if the control rates for the studies were, respectively, 25%, 30%, and 20%, I have taken them all to be equal for the sake of simplicity.

An evaluation of these studies discloses that in the first there are no differences between treatment and control groups; in the second, treated inmates recidivate at higher rates than untreated; and in the third, at lower rates. If sample sizes are large, the differences found in studies 2 and 3 will be statistically significant.

The TECI approach assumes that all 6 recidivism rates are directly comparable, and therefore compares the recidivism rate for treatment in group 2 not only with the recidivism rate for the control group in study 2, but with all 5 of the other rates, by means of a regression analysis that accepts all six rates as input data. For the hypothetical data given, such a procedure will yield a regression coefficient for the effect of treatment that is exactly zero. One would conclude that group counseling has no effect on recidivism.

This conclusion would be reached despite the fact that statistically significant differences are present in two out of the three studies. Moreover these effects are genuine. Since I have specified that sample sizes are large, I can be quite confident that they are not due to statistical fluctuations in the randomizing procedure.

This being so, the differences in outcome between studies properly becomes the focus of investigation. Why does group counseling lead to such different results in different places? Perhaps the treatment labeled "group counseling" is not the same everywhere. If so, one would want to search for the differences that influence counseling effectiveness. Perhaps the populations of the different studies are not identical. Randomization will eliminate population differences between treatment and control groups in a single study, but not those between the populations of different studies. If

treatment interacts with offender backgrounds, different studies could yield different conclusions about treatment effectiveness. This, too, is important to know.

While the example used to illustrate these possibilities is hypothetical, there are examples of this kind in the literature that are not hypothetical; evaluations of work release in different states, for example, have come to conflicting conclusions about its effect on recidivism. To be sure, an assessment of correctional treatments of the conventional sort, such as Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975) carried out, would in all probability be unable to determine for sure why such studies disagree, but it might stimulate an investigation of the sources of disagreement by calling attention to it. The present approach obscures these disagreements; it yields an overall effect, but does not tell us about the consistency of findings between studies. When TECI comments about inconsistency of findings for a type of intervention it is concerned with consistency between different definitions of recidivism, not with consistency between studies.

5. Statistical Method of Pooling Data from Different Studies

When combining information from different studies, a decision must be made about how this is to be done statistically. The TECI analysis combines information by treating the groups reported with studies as unit of analysis. This means that each group is weighted equally in the regressions, even though the individual rates are derived from samples of widely varying size (10 was the minimum). The appropriateness of this procedure depends on details of the experimental design.

Imagine that a given treatment is evaluated by means of a treatment and control group on a number of occasions. Steps have been taken to insure that all the groups -- treatment and control -- have subjects that are

identical with respect to every variable that influences outcome. This might be arranged through a matching procedure, for example. We suppose that treatment always has the same effect whenever it is administered. Thus if the same treatment is administered to several groups, all will have exactly identical recidivism rates. However, administration of the treatment is not strictly controlled. Consequently the different treatment groups receive treatments that vary in random fashion. This variation produces group recidivism rates that also vary randomly. In this circumstance each administration of treatment is an independent trial, and thus each outcome should be counted equally in the statistical analysis, just as was done in the TECI analysis.

Now consider a second experimental design. Administration of treatment is rigorously controlled, so that all treatment groups receive exactly the same treatment. Subjects are assigned to treatment or control groups by means of random procedure; and for any given subject, recidivism has a random element not determined by that subject's traits. Environmental contingencies outside an individual's control might produce such a randomizing effect. In this circumstance the TECI procedure is questionable.

This can be seen intuitively by considering coin-flipping. If you flip a coin 10 times and obtain 6 heads instead of 5, you will probably be reluctant to conclude that the coin is unbalanced. Even without computing any odds you will probably recognize that the chances are substantial that a balanced coin could yield 6 heads instead of 5 in 10 flips simply by chance. If you flip the coin 100 times and find 60 heads, you will probably suspect the coin of being unbalanced; and if you flip it 1000 times and obtain 600 heads, you will be sure of it.

A study of recidivism can be compared with a series of coin-flips. Assignment of a subject to a treatment or control group by a random procedure is analogous to flipping a coin, and can even be done in that way. The randomizing effects of environment on recidivism can likewise be compared to the myriad of unknown and uncontrollable influences that influence the outcome of a single coin-flip. Each outcome, then -- recidivism or no recidivism -- is like the result of a flip, which can yield heads or tails. If we are told that a study involving many subjects found a difference in recidivism rates between treatment and control group, we can feel confident that this difference is due to the treatment, not to the random assignment of individuals or to chance contingencies in the environment. But if the same difference was found in a study with few subjects, we would not feel so certain. If we pool information from a number of studies by weighting each finding equally in a regression analysis, we are implicitly allowing studies in which we have little confidence to contribute just as much to our overall finding as studies in which we have much greater confidence.

This intuitive reasoning can be made more precise by considering the simple regression equation for individual i in group j , where there are n_j individuals in group j :

$$y_{ij} = a + bx_{ij} + e_{ij}. \quad (1)$$

We make the usual assumptions about the error terms e_{ij} . They are statistically independent, uncorrelated with x_{ij} , and have an expected variance that is independent of i and j . Now let us aggregate by summing on i from 1 to n_j , and then divide by n_j . Using a dot to denote an index summed over, and a bar to designate a mean, we have:

$$\bar{y}_{.j} = a + b\bar{x}_{.j} + \bar{e}_{.j}. \quad (2)$$

If the expected value of $\text{var}(e_{ij}) = s^2$, it is easily shown that the expected value of $\text{var}(\bar{e}_{.j}) = s^2/n_j$. This quantity depends explicitly on n_j : the variance of the error terms is smaller in the larger groups.

Conventional regression analysis, estimated through ordinary least squares (OLS) procedures, implicitly assumes that the variance of error terms is constant, i.e. that the error terms are homoskedastic. Violations of this assumption do not lead to bias in the estimation of a or b , but they do bias the significance tests. A weighting procedure can be used to avoid this bias when estimating regression equations where heteroskedasticity of error terms of known form is expected. This procedure, known as weighted least squares or generalized least squares, transforms variables in such a way that error terms become homoskedastic. In the present instance, observations are weighted by the factor $n_j^{1/2}$. This counts those grouped rates that come from groups with more members heavily in the analysis, in conformity with our intuition that greater credibility should be accorded to rates derived from larger samples.

Seemingly the analysis reported in TECI is just the sort that would call for the use of weighted least squares, since individuals are grouped into aggregates of radically different sizes in the various studies. This procedure was not utilized for two reasons. First, it yields many more statistically significant findings, many of them small in magnitude. The choice not to weight, then, was a conservative one. Given the many other problems inherent in the study, the authors thought it best to be conservative in claiming treatment effects. Second, recidivism was unrelated to group size, and thus it was concluded that the use of unweighted least squares entailed no risk of bias.

That this reasoning is misleading can be seen from the following hypothetical example. There are two studies of recidivism, each involving a treatment and control group; and the studies are done using the second of the two experimental designs described above. In the first study treatment and control group each have 100 subjects and have respective recidivism rates of 10 and 20%. In the second study treatment and control groups each have 400 subjects and respective recidivism rates of 20 and 10%. At the individual level treatment and recidivism are negatively related, but at the aggregate level unrelated. This is so even though aggregated recidivism is unrelated to group size. At first sight this is puzzling, for the use of unweighted least squares without corrections for heteroskedasticity should not bias estimates of regression parameters. The puzzle is resolved when it is realized that the aggregated error terms are correlated with the aggregated treatment variable, and this leads to biased estimation of regression parameters.

The experimental designs of the studies included in the TECI analysis varied a great deal, but on the whole they probably resemble the second design more than the first, indicating that weighted least squares would have been appropriate. However, preliminary analyses indicated that estimates were not materially altered when weighted least squares regressions were done, and so the use of unweighted procedures evidently did not produce misleading results in this instance. Future analyses that pool information from different studies cannot count on being so lucky, and thus should use a weighting procedure where called for by the study design.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

The authors of TECI are cautious about their findings. They do not advertise them as definitive, but only claim that they suggest some patterns

that bear close scrutiny. This caution is entirely appropriate in light of the various methodological problems noted in the text and highlighted in this review.

It is worth emphasizing that the existence of methodological problems in a piece of research does not necessarily mean that the findings are wrong. We have identified possible problems, but we have not demonstrated that they are all present, or that they are large enough to produce misleading results. Sometimes large sources of error fortuitously cancel. Whether that is the case here cannot easily be determined. Our review does indicate that skepticism is in order. In my judgment, too much uncertainty surrounds the findings for them to be made the basis for social policy unless they are supported by additional research and analysis.

Procedures and findings aside, this study suggests that renewed consideration might be given to the way assessments of treatment evaluations are carried out. This study, like its predecessor by Lipton, Martinson and Wilks, was carried out by private scholars with government funding. Each study was mandated to collect information about a wide variety of correctional interventions carried out over a long period of time.

The time and effort required by studies that are so wide in scope are large. Evaluations must be located, and this is no small task. Many are unpublished or have appeared in obscure journals. The information in each study must be coded and recorded in machine-readable form. Only then can statistical analyses be done. All these tasks must be carried out from scratch every decade or so, when a new study begins. Since the relevant literature is growing, the problem is getting worse.

Apart from the inefficiency of beginning each study anew, these gargantuan efforts take a long time to complete. By the time they are published,

numerous additional evaluations have appeared,⁵ and interest may have shifted to new forms of treatment (see, for example, the discussion of family therapy for juvenile delinquency in Gendreau and Ross, 1979). Moreover, the long delay until the study is published makes it impossible for program administrators to modify their programs on an ongoing basis as the result of the evaluation.

In light of these problems, it may be that more could be learned by establishing a small, ongoing in-house unit in the National Institute of Justice whose function it would be to monitor and assess correctional efforts. This unit would collect reports, assess them, and say something about the effectiveness of different types of programs. As an ongoing operation, it would not face the start-up problems of work done in the private sector once every decade or so.

A unit of this kind could select an intervention of current interest, such as work release, comment about the methodological strengths and limitations of evaluations done to date, suggest reasons for discrepant outcomes, and propose new lines of worthwhile research. In doing this, it might want to request additional information not in the literature from program administrators or evaluators, and perhaps even to make site visits. The unit could carry out reanalyses of data where it seemed appropriate to do so. It could store data and make it available to private researchers. It could conceivably provide technical assistance to state and local evaluation efforts, and in particular, serve as a resource for the evaluation of programs funded by NIJ. A relatively modest investment along these lines might yield substantial improvements in the quality of evaluations of these programs. And it

⁵Thus the most recent study included in TECI was published in 1976, almost a decade before TECI's publication.

would also provide a signal that the federal government has not altogether abandoned treatment as a correctional goal worth pursuing.

Treatment has, in fact, been given reduced attention in the past decade, and it is worth recalling why this has been so. Part of the reason is that evaluations of correctional treatments such as those of Bailey (1966), Robison and Smith (1971), Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975) showed few signs that treatment was highly successful in reducing crime. In the face of earlier inflated claims about treatment, pessimism inevitably set in. Yet in the intervening years, the literature has turned up some evidence for treatment success. No "magic bullet" has yet been devised, but neither does it seem true that nothing can be done to reduce recidivism. Moreover, lack of evidence for treatment success does not mean treatment is failing. It only means that we do not know it is working.

The second reason for reduced interest in treatment was that it seemed linked to objectionable penal practices, such as delaying parole release on the basis of alleged treatment needs. Critics denounced some treatments, such as lobotomies and the administration of drugs in aversion therapy as inhumane. Yet not even the most vociferous critics advocated an end to treatment; rather they demanded that it be made voluntary, separated from punishment. There is nothing in such a demand that could be interpreted as a call for ending of treatment programs, or for not evaluating them. Quite the contrary. Critics hoped to make treatment programs more effective by putting them on a voluntary basis. This ongoing evaluation is fully consistent with the position that treatment considerations should not influence decisions about the kind or length of punishment someone who has been convicted of a crime should receive.

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