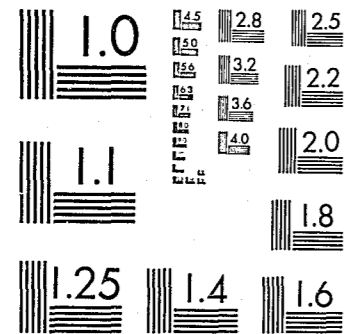


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Washington, D. C. 20531

Report:

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION

12558

WASHINGTON STATE
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL & HEALTH
SERVICES

Analysis and
Information Services
Division

01-09

U.S. Department of Justice
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

The Intensive Parole Program was initiated in June 1976 to provide a well structured alternative to lengthy incarceration for low-risk felons. This project was based on the assumption that low-risk felony offenders could be released early in the community at no greater risk and at a lower cost than offenders serving normal prison terms and supervised under regular parole.

B. Methods

Low-risk offenders were identified through an extensive screening procedure, including approval by the Board of Prison Terms and Parole. They were released after an average incarceration of three months to the supervision of a specially trained intensive parole supervision officer who had a maximum caseload of 20. The final evaluation was conducted on the first 289 offenders released. There was a minimum of six months' follow-up for all offenders. A group of 102 offenders was established as a comparison group. These individuals were incarcerated an average of 16 months and were paroled to regular parole supervision (average caseload of 73).

The analysis of this project emphasized consistency in selecting both the participant and comparison groups using diagnostic and statistical techniques, and monitoring reoffense rates and dollar costs of such a project to the community.

C. Screening Criteria

Candidates for the Intensive Parole Program were screened against the following criteria:

1. Base Expectancy Score (statistical recidivism prediction based on personal and offense-related background).
2. Level of risk to the community.
3. Potential to respond to the program.
4. Community attitudes.
5. Nature and extent of drug abuse.
6. Nature and extent of alcohol abuse.
7. Favorable community conditions.
8. Availability of community resources.

Although the screening was conducted by probation and parole staff, the final decision was made by the Board of Prison Terms and Parole.

Of the approximately 3,240 persons screened for the program, 289 (8.9 percent) were selected and paroled to intensive supervision.

For purposes of comparison to the regular program, a match group of 102 offenders was selected according to the same criteria as above, including Parole Board approval.

D. Recidivism

1. Characteristics Associated with Recidivism

For persons in the intensive parole group, several characteristics were associated with recidivism.

Relative to offenders not revoked, the revoked offender was younger, less educated, more likely to be male, and less likely to be married. Revoked persons were more likely to be property offenders, less likely to have a weapon involved in the offense, and had a lower base expectancy score. Revoked persons were more likely to have alcohol involved in the original offense. Revoked persons were also more likely to have a drug problem, but were less likely to have been originally committed for a drug offense.

2. New Offenses and Violations While on Parole

Relative to the match group of offenders, intensive parolees had more reported technical violations of the conditions of parole, probably due to (a) higher frequency of contact by the parole officer and (b) an increased tendency to report violations in an attempt to preserve public safety in a program which releases prisoners early.

The recidivism analysis was broken down by various subgroups of offenders but, in general, intensive parolees committed fewer new misdemeanor and/or felony offenses while on parole than did match group offenders. When the number of new felonies was related to time at risk, the rate of new felonies for intensive parolees was one-half that of the match group.

3. Parole Revocation

Despite committing new misdemeanor and/or felony offenses at a lower rate than match group members, intensive parolees were revoked at a higher rate. This was because many (44.6 percent) of the intensive parole revocations were for technical violations only, whereas this was true of only 8.3 percent of the match group. Only 25.0 percent of revoked intensive parolees had committed a new felony, while 66.7 percent of revoked match group parolees had committed a new felony. The one-year revocation rate for intensive parolees was 17 percent compared to 6.1 percent for the match

group. When compared to the revocation rate for the general population of parolees (15 percent), the low revocation rate of the match group evidences the effectiveness of the project's criteria in selecting low-risk parolees.

4. Adult Recidivism Index

An Adult Recidivism Index was developed for use in this project. It was designed to be an overall measure of recidivism, with a sensitivity scaled according to the seriousness of the offense. The two groups did not differ on this total scale, probably because the intensive parolees' lower new offense rate was offset by their higher rate of reported technical violations.

E. Cost Comparison

1. Cost Variables

The cost comparison included such costs as incarceration, parole supervision, clerical support, public transfer payments, community resources, and recidivism costs.

2. Total Cost Comparison

For persons completing parole (discharged or revoked), the average cost per intensive parole (in 1975 dollars) was \$5,546. The comparable cost of the match group was \$11,599. This difference of six thousand dollars per parolee is due primarily to the fact that match group parolees averaged over one year longer in prison than did intensive parolees.

3. Recidivism Costs

A lower average recidivism cost for revoked intensive parolees (\$919), relative to the match group (\$1,319), reflects the fact that a higher proportion of intensive parolees were revoked for technical (non-criminal) violations only. The higher average recidivism costs for absconders from intensive parole (\$654), relative to the match group (\$226), reflects the serious commitment by Adult Corrections to locate and return to custody any offender who absconds from the program. This intense effort was expected by the Parole Board and the Superior Court judges and facilitated the acceptance of the program.

4. Earnings

There was no difference between the intensive supervision and match group parolees in average per diem earnings while on parole. However, for both groups, parolees satisfactorily completing

parole supervision earned significantly more money than those who were revoked or who absconded. If this relationship between employment and parole success were a causal one, it would argue for increased efforts in obtaining employment for parolees. This could reduce costs in transfer payments (e.g., aid to dependent children) and avoid future recidivism, incarceration and parole costs. In addition, the (ex)offender would be, by society's standards, a productive, well-adjusted member.

However, the results of this study cannot be interpreted as providing scientific support for the position that employment of offenders will reduce recidivism. It may be that the personal characteristics which help a person secure and retain a job are the same as those which reduce his or her chance of reoffending.

F. Conclusions

One criterion by which the outcome of this project was to be judged was that intensive parolees could be supervised in the community at no greater risk than offenders undergoing regular programming. The evidence overwhelmingly supports this statement. In fact, there is considerable evidence that there is less recidivism by intensive parolees, despite the fact that this was not intended as a treatment program. Because intensive parole was originally conceived as an alternative to lengthy imprisonment, no data were gathered which could answer the question of why the recidivism of intensive parolees was reduced.

Four plausible explanations for decreased recidivism of intensive parolees are suggested:

1. Intensive parolees were less likely to commit new offenses because of a fear of detection produced by increased supervision.
2. By brief incarceration, intensive parolees received the initial "shock value" of prison but were not in long enough to learn the "skills" or adopt the values of the incarcerated criminal population.
3. Because many intensive parolees received formal technical violations, these served as effective warnings that undesirable behavior would not be tolerated.
4. Because many intensive parolees were revoked for technical violations only, this may have screened out those disposed to commit new offenses.

The second criterion for project outcome was that intensive parole would be a less costly alternative. This outcome was documented by an extensive cost analysis.

Because of the clear success of the Intensive Parole Program, it was adopted as a regular program component by the DSHS Adult Corrections Division and was expanded to cover all geographic areas of the state. The concept of intensive supervision as an alternative to prison for low-risk felons has also been extended to probation when the Superior Court judge and DSHS concur.

INTRODUCTION

I. BACKGROUND

A major objective of the Adult Corrections Division budget proposal for the 1975-1977 biennium was to "deinstitutionalize the present system, provide well-controlled alternatives to incarceration at both the local and state levels." The Intensive Parole Supervision Project was designed to address this major objective.

In January 1974, a short study by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Planning and Research Division estimated that 21 percent of the offenders sentenced to prison could be released to immediate parole without any increase in risk to the community. In 1975, a more comprehensive study undertaken by Mathematica, Inc. estimated that 14.1 percent of all persons sentenced to prison could be released on immediate parole without any undue risk to the community. In light of these studies, the Intensive Parole Supervision Project was based on the assumption that a proportion of offenders going into the state prisons could be safely controlled in the community at less cost, provided they were carefully selected from the intake population and there were an improved capacity for supervising them on parole. Because it was designed to be an institution's diversion effort, the program was intended to have a system impact rather than a specific impact on crime. This project was not established to measure the impact of intensive supervision as a treatment modality; rather, it was intended to provide a unique programming alternative to a selected group of low-risk offenders entering the prison system.

The concept of close, intensive community supervision of adult felons is an idea which has been of interest for several years (The "Intensive" Supervision Caseload: A Preliminary Evaluation. University of California, School of Criminology, 1967). Literature searches on the concept and implementation of intensive supervision were conducted through the Washington State Library, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the National Institute on Mental Health, and the Reference Services of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Throughout all the searches, no information relative to a parallel study was found. The State of California seems to have done most in the area of implementing intensive supervision programs for offenders. The populations they have dealt with, however, have been randomized groups of "high-risk" parolees (as opposed to Washington State's selectively picked group of "low-risk" early releases). The California studies report no significant decline in recidivism for their intensive parolees. It is important to note that the California parole projects were designed to have a "crime impact." By contrast, the Washington State Intensive Parole Program attempts to provide an alternative to incarceration rather than to reduce recidivism by parolees.

One project which approximated Washington's Intensive Parole Program was Michigan's "Enriched Probation Program." This dealt specifically with probationers rather than parolees and attempted to make intensive supervision resources available to "low-risk" property offenders. However, Michigan's probation officers had maximum caseloads of 60 offenders, compared to Washington State's 20 offenders.

A Florida study included the population of combined probationers and parolees. The experimental group parole and probation officers had caseloads of no more than 35. However, as in California, the experimental group was primarily composed of the "high-risk" population, with the results showing that adjustment in the community was impaired.

Overall, the combination of small caseloads (no more than 20), the selection of "low-risk" offenders only, and the emphasis on being an alternative to prison make Washington State's Intensive Parole Program a relatively unique application of the intensive supervision concept.

II. SOURCE OF FUNDING

The Intensive Parole Supervision Project began operation on March 1, 1976, and was funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) under grant awards through March 31, 1978. Because the results were encouraging, the Adult Corrections Division funded both the program and research components from April 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979. In order to maintain the credibility of the research evaluation, the research component budget was transferred directly to the DSHS Office of Research. In this fashion, the research activities were administratively separate from project activities. Because of the continued documentation of this program's viability, it was expanded to include intensive probation and geographical areas not previously served. This expanded intensive supervision program was incorporated into the departmental budget for the 1979-1981 biennium as a regular program in the Adult Corrections Division.

III. STAFF ORGANIZATION

The project was organizationally a part of the Adult Probation and Parole Program and was centrally administered out of the Adult Corrections Division headquarters. The project staff included a Project Director, Project Supervisor, eight Probation and Parole Officer IIs, one Secretary I-Typing, and five Clerk Typist II positions. The Probation and Parole Officer (PPO) IIs, as well as the five clerical positions, were deployed throughout the state to provide as much as possible geographical coverage of the major metropolitan areas. The following is a breakdown of staff deployment by office location and counties covered:

<u>OFFICE LOCATION</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PPO IIs</u>
Everett	Snohomish, Skagit, and Whatcom	1
Seattle	King	2
Tacoma	Pierce, Thurston, Kitsap and Mason	2
Vancouver	Clark, Cowlitz and Lewis	1
Yakima	Yakima, Kittitas, and Benton	1
Spokane	Spokane, Lincoln, Adams and Pend Oreille	1

The research activities of the project were the responsibility of the Office of Research. The research component of the project was staffed by a half-time Research Director, two Research Analysts, and a half-time Clerk Typist III.

IV. PROJECT OPERATIONS

The two major tasks of project staff involved the screening of cases at the Reception Units and the supervision of these cases once placed on parole.

The case selection process was geared toward the identification of low-risk offenders entering the system. A description of the selection procedures is contained in the project evaluation section of this report. It should be noted that the concept of risk, as well as an individual offender's potential to respond to the program as elements of the selection criteria, were not regarded as absolute. The project attempted to select the best group of offenders relative to the characteristics of the total intake population.

Unlike the dangers associated with many diversionary programs, the selection procedures of the project ensured that the individuals under project supervision would otherwise have served longer periods of incarceration had they not been selected by the project. Subsequent to an assessment of a case in relation to the project screening criteria, a pre-parole investigation was conducted to determine whether the offender met the criteria. The ultimate decision to release an offender to the project was made by the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. The offender had to have been sentenced to the

Department of Social and Health Services by the Superior Courts. The decision to release an individual to the project was made independently by the Parole Board at the time of a minimum term hearing.

The ongoing supervision within the community is structured through the use of an Intensive Parole Supervision Agreement. The agreement is used as a vehicle by which the parole officer and parolee can mutually establish goals for the period of parole. Three roles were used by the parole officer in case supervision. Although they are listed as distinct roles, in reality they overlap. Brief descriptions of the three primary roles of project parole officers are:

Service Broker: In this role, the officer functions as an "agent of change." He/she must have knowledge of relevant community resources and how to use them. Activities include:

- A. Establishing liaison with community agencies and individuals to obtain housing, employment, schooling, drug or alcohol treatment, mental health treatment, driving or trade licenses, tools, union membership, etc.
- B. Coordinating with local agencies and individuals to monitor the progress of parolees and to anticipate or forestall problems.
- C. Developing new sources of aid for parolees.
- D. Developing with the parolee a plan for community living which makes use of local services.

Caseworker: In some circumstances, it has been appropriate for the parole officer to work directly with the offender on a one-to-one casework basis, with only minimal use of outside resources. In this capacity, the officer serves as an "Instrument of Change." Principal activities are:

- A. Establishing a casework relationship with the parolee.
- B. Conducting individual or group counseling sessions.
- C. Contacting the parolee and other significant individuals and agencies on a planned basis.

Law Enforcement Agent: This role includes the surveillance responsibilities of the parole officer relating to both statutory acts and to conditions of parole. The officer is required to:

- A. Monitor parolee behavior and progress, and report findings to the Parole Board.
- B. Investigate irregularities observed by the officer or reported to him.

- C. Report violations of the law or parole conditions to proper authorities.
- D. Work with law enforcement authorities and the Parole Board to determine appropriate action.
- E. Testify and cross examine witnesses at probable cause and parole revocation hearings.
- F. Make searches, arrests, and transport parole violators as necessary.
- G. Maintain liaison with local law enforcement agencies.

Case supervision has been provided at three levels of intensity, with minimum standards for each. The length of time a parolee spends on any one level depends on the needs of that case as determined by the parole officer. All intensive parolees begin at the first level. Mandatory minimum contacts for each supervision category have been as follows:

First Level: One face-to-face contact with parolee per week. Two contacts per month must be in the field (home, work, school, etc.); the others may be in the office. In addition, two collateral face-to-face contacts are required each month.

Second Level: Two face-to-face contacts with the parolee per month, one of which must be in the field. In addition, two face-to-face collateral contacts are required each month.

Third Level: One face-to-face contact with the parolee per month and one collateral contact.

At the end of the one-year period of supervision, it was determined whether the individual's behavior warranted a request for conditional discharge from supervision or whether further supervision by the regular field program of Adult Probation and Parole was required.

V. CASE SELECTION CRITERIA

A. Base Expectancy Scoring

Residents were considered eligible for the project if they scored within the medium to high success categories of the base expectancy scale (a score of .638 - .982). This score is predictive of parole success and is based on an individual's personal and offense-related background. Referrals were to be made in the order of base expectancy scores. Referrals were not made for offenders who scored in the high-risk categories unless factors were present which strongly overrode the base expectancy score.

B. Level of Risk

Offenders, whether their crimes were against persons or property, who were judged by the project staff and/or the Parole Board to represent a high risk to the community, were excluded from the project. A record of past violence did not automatically rule out the selection of an individual. However, the nature and cause of the violent act and the potential for reoccurrence was carefully assessed. Preliminary judgments of risk were based on a review of the offender's past behavior patterns, criminal history, psychological and/or psychiatric evaluations, and information from family members, friends, or other persons having an intimate knowledge of the individual.

Risk was assessed, in part, by the degree to which the offender's past history was indicative of secondary deviation; that is, the development of a criminal identity. In addition, his/her criminal behavior was assessed relative to whether it was individually motivated, situationally motivated, or represented systematic involvement in crime. Those individuals whose past history pointed to a longstanding criminal behavior pattern (systematic involvement) were excluded from consideration. Individuals whose criminal behavior was a function of mental disorders (individually motivated) were evaluated on the basis of: The nature of the disorder, potential risk for violence, the availability of treatment resources, and amenability to treatment and supervision within the community.

C. Potential to Respond to the Program

An important consideration in the selection process was the apparent attitude of the offender toward the project and his/her ability and willingness to comply with the conditions of parole. Project staff were particularly alert for evidence that candidates were either unwilling or unable to respond adequately under intensive supervision.

Evidence of potential was measured in part by the resident's past ability and/or adjustment in the following areas:

1. Probation supervision
2. Family life
3. School
4. Military
5. Employment

D. Community Attitudes:

The presence of unusually hostile or fearful attitudes on the part of individuals or the community at large which would make readjustment difficult were carefully evaluated.

Where such conditions existed, notwithstanding other favorable circumstances, candidates were not approved for the project.

E. Nature and Extent of Drug Abuse

The following persons were not considered:

1. Those who over a prolonged period had been systematically involved in the selling of drugs.
2. Those who were physiologically and/or psychologically addicted to drugs and who had a history or repeated failure in drug treatment programs.
3. Those whose life style was heavily oriented towards the drug subculture.

F. Nature and Extent of Alcohol Abuse

Those persons who were chronic alcoholics and who had a history of repeated failures in alcohol treatment programs were not considered for the project.

G. Favorable Community Conditions

Three or more of the following factors were normally included in favorable community conditions:

1. Community acceptance (e.g., criminal justice agencies, victims, etc.)
2. Positive family ties and/or peer relationships.
3. Meaningful employment opportunities.
4. Educational or vocational training opportunities.
5. Adequate residential facilities.
6. Constructive leisure time activities.

H. Availability of Community Resources

Another consideration was the availability of services in the community required by the candidate. These included:

1. Halfway houses.
2. Professionally-sanctioned drug screening and treatment services.
3. Mental health services.
4. Professionally-sanctioned alcohol treatment services.
5. Education and vocational training facilities and services.

6. Employment placement services.
7. Acceptable leisure time facilities.
8. Volunteer services.

Not having such resources in the home community did not rule out an individual if placement could be made in different locations where necessary programs were available.

In order to provide for consistency in the selection process, both for the intensive parole group, and the match group, an Intensive Parole Project screening form was developed. This document is essentially a criminal/personal history checklist, and contains items dealing with the offender's history of violent behavior, drugs/alcohol abuse, and psychopathy. Refer to Appendices A and B for copies of the screening form and its definitions.

PROJECT EVALUATION

I. EVALUATION DESIGN

This study was designed to look at both the cost and effectiveness of intensive parole supervision relative to traditional lengthy imprisonment and regular, large caseload parole supervision. For this purpose it was necessary to construct a matched group of regular parolees (persons similar to intensive parolees) against whom comparisons could be made. Ideally, offenders would have been assigned randomly to the intensive or match group treatments. However, equal treatment under the law considerations rendered this design impossible. Therefore, a retrospective sample of parolees was drawn for the match (comparison) group. These persons were selected by a matching process designed to replicate as nearly as possible the same process by which intensive parolees were screened. It was expected that this procedure would replicate the subjective decision making process and result in a comparison group equated on the qualitative dimensions not amenable to statistical analysis. Any differences between groups on objective and measured variables (e.g., age, marital status) which occurred as a result of this matching procedure can be handled statistically in the quantitative analysis of the results.

Recidivism was the outcome variable used for a 6 to 18 month follow-up period for both groups. Because of a state planning agency (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) special condition attached to the grant, recidivism was defined as "any contact with a law enforcement agency" (i.e., arrest). However, our analysis of this data at various points distinguished among technical violations, alleged vs. convicted offenses, and misdemeanor vs. felony offenses. The cost data gathered for both groups was oriented towards a governmental point of view, that is, costs to local, state, and federal agencies, as opposed to costs to the offenders.

II. SCREENING PROCESS

A. Intensive Parole Group

The Reception Center at Shelton and the Women's Treatment Center at Purdy were the primary sources of cases for the project. Initial screening was originally conducted by the intake staff of these institutions. Those offenders who appeared eligible for the project were identified for further screening by the project director and were subsequently assigned to a parole officer serving the offender's home community. The parole officer who was assigned the case then interviewed the prospective candidate and developed a plan to be followed if the individual were recommended for release to intensive parole supervision. A report of the parole plan was submitted to the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, along with other information and recommendations of the institution project staff. The Parole Board made the final selection and established the conditions of parole. When parole was approved, existing release procedures were followed. The average length of stay in prison for those released to intensive parole was 2.96 months.

The original procedure for initial case screening by institutional intake staff was changed early in the project. Because level of risk is relative to the characteristics of the total population entering the system, it was decided that it would be advantageous for the project staff to acquire some understanding of the characteristics of the prison intake population. Thus, as of November 1, 1976, the project director became involved in the first level screening of all cases reviewed at the Reception Center. After this date, records were kept on all court commitments enabling the project staff to obtain a broader picture of the characteristics of offenders admitted to the state prison system.

B. Match Group

Prior to implementation of the Intensive Parole Program, extended efforts were made to establish a procedure for random assignment of low-risk felons to either intensive parole supervision or to a comparison group of offenders who would spend their normal time in prison. However, due to equal treatment under the law considerations, it was necessary to make use of a historical match group design.

The match group included persons who were paroled at the same time as those selected for early release in intensive supervision. However, match group subjects were released to regular caseloads after having served normal sentences. A person in the match group may have entered the institution two years

prior to being selected as a match group subject. These subjects were selected based on the criteria that they would have been approved for intensive parole supervision had it been in existence at the time they were admitted to prison.

Some specifics related to the screening process were necessarily different for the match group than for project participants. For example, match group subjects were not interviewed by program staff. Their files were reviewed initially by research staff rather than by the project director. Once cases were screened, they were presented to the Parole Board with the mutual understanding that the Board would review the case files of potential match group subjects and either reject the case or sign a statement to the effect that the Board would have approved the subject had the project existed when they were admitted (see Appendix C). The average length of stay in prison for match group offenders released to regular parole was 15.95 months.

III. COMPARABILITY OF INTENSIVE AND MATCH GROUPS

A. Acceptance Rates

Acceptance rates at different points in the case selection and screening process for both groups are presented in Appendix D. For the intensive group, 12.6 percent of those screened were later referred to the Parole Board. For the match group, 35.3 percent of those screened were referred to the Parole Board. This difference is understandable in view of the fact that the match group was screened primarily from low-risk institutions, while the intensive group was screened from all admissions at Shelton and Purdy.

The Parole Board approval rate was 69.8 percent for intensive parole candidates and 44.1 percent for match group candidates. Because both groups were screened against the same criteria, this difference in approval rates was unexpected and may be due to several factors. One factor could be a difference in the quality in the preparole investigations conducted by intensive parole officers and regular parole officers. Because offenders being released to regular parole are not subject to the project's screening criteria, their preparole investigation reports do not necessarily address in detail the relevant criteria necessary for admission to intensive parole supervision. A second factor might be a more conservative orientation on the part of the project director when he screened intensive candidates than was the case for the research staff who screened for the match group candidates. A third factor might be a difference in Parole Board screening procedures between the two groups.

Prior to June 1977, the review of match group candidates by the Parole Board was conducted by an administrative review panel. This was not a random selection of Board members and resulted in a small proportion of the Parole Board making the majority of decisions. Two Parole Board members responsible for many of the match group case reviews were considered more conservative than the Parole Board in general, which would explain a lower rate of acceptance on their part. Subsequent to June 1977, match group cases were reviewed on a weekly basis via rotating Board panels.

This interpretation is borne out by the fact that prior to June 1977, the administrative review panel approved 31.6 percent of the cases that came before it. Subsequent to June 1977, but excluding the last month for reasons discussed later, the Parole Board approved 62.9 percent of cases presented. While this was a definite increase, it was still lower than the acceptance rate for intensive parole candidates submitted to the same Parole Board. An additional factor which could account for this difference is that match group review was a low priority task for the Board because their decisions concerning match group candidates were academic and held no consequences for the client. This could have easily resulted in some Board members making a somewhat superficial review rather than carefully considering individual cases.

Delays by the Parole Board in reviewing match group candidates is documented by a research memo dated September 13, 1977. At that time, there were 32 outstanding cases at the Parole Board, 14 of which had been referred either during or prior to the month of July. In July, only five cases were reviewed by the Board, and only four cases were reviewed for the month of August. Both the project and research staff made requests to the Parole Board to expedite the match group selection process. The Parole Board responded by approving 28 of the last 29 cases submitted for its consideration. Because of this extraordinary approval rate, these 28 persons were analyzed separately for recidivism to determine if the en masse approval of candidates held any implication for the recidivism of these offenders.

As mentioned previously, a 1975 study conducted by Mathematica, Inc., estimated that 14.1 percent of all persons sentenced to prison could be released on immediate parole without any undue risk to the community. The percentage of persons screened that ultimately received a parole to intensive supervision was 8.9 percent. This would indicate that the Parole Board, project staff, or both were being relatively conservative when it came to the actual placement of offenders on intensive parole supervision. It should be noted that at the time the candidate is

referred to the Parole Board, he has been carefully screened against the project criteria. These people (on paper) meet all of the criteria necessary for immediate release. Therefore, the percentage of persons screened who are referred to the Parole Board (12.6 percent) might provide a more relevant comparison to the Mathematica study.

B. Group Characteristics

A statistical analysis of the relative composition of the intensive and match groups revealed no significant differences on the variables of finding of fact, ^{1/} force involved, alcohol involved, drugs involved, weapon involved, commitment offense, race, alcohol problem history, or drug problem history. Significant differences were found for the variables of age, education, sex, marital status and base expectancy score. The differences between the groups are presented in Appendix E.

The average intensive parolee was almost three years older than the average match group member (25.3 years versus 22.4 years). Because age is a variable typically associated with differential levels of recidivism, this difference was taken into account in the recidivism analysis. The main age difference between groups was that 40 (14 percent) intensive group members were over the age of 32 as compared to one person (one percent) for the match group.

The intensive parole group was found to have a higher percentage of women (15.6 percent) than the match group (6.9 percent). Subsequent analyses performed on the intensive parole group indicated that females are more likely to be married (88.9 percent) than males (42.2 percent); less likely to have alcohol involved in their offense (11.1 percent) than males (31.6 percent); less likely to have alcohol problems (15.6 percent) than males (48.8 percent); more likely to be in the high base expectancy success category (82.2 percent) than males (38.9 percent); and older on the average (29.0 years) than males (24.6 years). Because sex is known to be related to recidivism, this factor was also taken into account during the recidivism analysis.

Although the average number of years of education for the intensive parole group (11.2 years) was only slightly higher than that for the match group (10.7 years), this difference was statistically significant. Fifty percent of intensive parolees had completed high school compared to only 41 percent of match group persons. Because education is usually found to be related to recidivism, this factor was also taken into account during the recidivism analysis.

^{1/} A formal determination in Superior Court that a weapon was used in the crime. A finding of fact carries a mandatory minimum prison term of five years, but this minimum term can be waived by the Parole Board.

The intensive parole group was also found to have significantly more married persons (49.5 percent) than the match group (24.5 percent). The definition of "married" for this analysis includes married persons, persons cohabitating, and divorced, separated, or widowed persons who are legally responsible for the support of dependents. This definition is consistent with the one used when computing base expectancy scores. Because this is another variable typically associated with recidivism, marital status was controlled for in the recidivism analysis.

A slight but statistically significant difference was found between the two groups on the average base expectancy score. The base expectancy score is a number assigned to each individual entering the Adult Corrections system. This number is an attempt to predict recidivism by means of computations based upon the individual's background. A multiple regression technique was used to derive the loadings, determining that such criteria as juvenile incarceration, prior parole revocations, history of alcohol abuse, and marital status (unmarried) contributed to a greater chance of future parole violations (Washington State Parole Base Expectancy Study, Research Report 1, Volume 7, July 1974). The average base expectancy score for the intensive parole group was .799; the average for the match group was .765. However, marital status is one of the key variables on which the base expectancy score is computed for any given individual. When base expectancy scores were adjusted for the contribution of marital status, this resulted in a mean for the intensive group of .752 and a mean for the match group of .742 (the difference is not statistically significant). Thus, two-thirds of the difference between the intensive and match groups on the base expectancy score is accounted for by the marital status variable. Because marital status has been controlled for in the recidivism analysis, it was not necessary also to control for base expectancy score differences.

IV. COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM

A. Characteristics Associated with Recidivism

A number of characteristics were found to be related to parole revocation for the intensive parole group. Revoked persons were:

1. Less likely to be married (33.9 percent versus 53.2 percent).
2. More likely to have alcohol involved in the commitment offense (41.1 percent versus 25.3 percent).

3. Less likely to have a weapon involved in the commitment offense (5.4 percent versus 16.3 percent).
4. More likely to have an alcohol problem (55.4 percent versus 40.8 percent).
5. More likely to have a drug problem (76.8 percent versus 59.7 percent).
6. Less educated on the average (10.63 years versus 11.29 years; 71.4 percent no high school diploma versus 44.6 percent).
7. Lower on the average base expectancy score (.737 versus .813; 23.2 percent in the high success category versus 51.1 percent).
8. More likely to be male (92.4 percent versus 82.4 percent).
9. Less likely to have drugs involved in the commitment offense (23.2 percent versus 36.7 percent).
10. Younger on the average (22.16 years versus 26.03; 5.4 percent over 30 years versus 18.9 percent).
11. More likely to have been originally sent to prison for a property offense (83.9 percent versus 53.2 percent), and less likely to have been committed for person offenses (7.1 percent versus 19.7 percent) or drug offenses (8.9 percent versus 23.6 percent).

The only variables for intensive parolees which did not discriminate between those revoked and not revoked were the variables of race, use of force, and a special finding by the Superior Court (finding of fact) that the offender used a weapon in the commission of the offense. However, because perceived risk to the community was one of the screening criteria, few offenders were selected who had used force (23) or who had a finding of fact (3).

The finding that the revoked intensive parolee is more likely to be male, unmarried, committed for a property offense, have a lower base-expectancy score, younger, and less educated than those persons not revoked, is consistent with facts established for the general adult felony offender population. The finding that revoked offenders are less likely to have a weapon involved in the offense is consistent with the general fact the persons convicted for crimes against persons are less likely to revoke than property offenders. The finding that offenders with drug or alcohol problems were more likely to revoke may be due to

the high rate of revocations for technical violations only. That is, for persons with drug or alcohol problems, it is typically stipulated that they participate in an appropriate treatment program as a condition of parole. Those who failed to participate were prone to revocation as technical violators, regardless of whether they engaged in any criminal activity. Thus, for intensive parolees, the relationship between revocation and substance abuse may be interpreted as due to a systems response rather than abuse being indicative of increasing criminal activity. This interpretation is supported by the finding that while persons with drug problems were more likely to revoke, persons originally committed for a drug offense or who had drugs involved in the commitment offense were less likely than others to revoke.

B. Violation Rates - All Persons

The violation rates of the intensive parole and match groups for various types of offenses are presented in Table 1. This table shows that a higher percentage of intensive parolees receive technical violations (violations of the conditions of parole) during the first and second six months of supervision than do members of the match group. During this time intensive parolees were in the special supervision program. During the third and fourth six-month intervals (second year), they were supervised by regular caseload officers and received technical violations at the same rate as regular (match group) parolees. A higher proportion of match group persons received convictions for non-traffic misdemeanors during the second six months than intensive parolees.

The intensive parolees have a collective aggregate of 304 man years of parole; match group members have a collective aggregate of 150.5 years. Although the intensive parolees collectively have approximately twice as much time at risk than do the match group members, intensive parolees committed only 23 new felonies, while the match group members committed 22 new felonies during their time at risk.

Because of the high rate of technical violations for the intensive group and the likelihood that this would be compounded with more serious acts of recidivism, the acts of recidivism for both groups were combined into three mutually exclusive categories:

1. Technical violations only,
2. Alleged or convicted offenses, and
3. Combined technicals and offenses

The first and third categories were combined to get the total rate of technical violations for both groups, and the second and third categories were combined to determine the total new offense rate for each group.

TABLE 1

Violation Rates Over Time by Type of Violation - All Offenders

Type of Violation	First Six Months				Second Six Months			
	IPSP N = 289		Match N = 102		IPSP N = 186		Match N = 96	
	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations
Technical Violations	81 (28.0%)	183	15 (14.7%)	31	40 (21.5%)	83	9 (9.4%)	16
Alleged Misdemeanor	4 (1.4%)	5	1 (1.0%)	1	3 (1.6%)	3	1 (1.0%)	4
Alleged Gross Misdemeanor	4 (1.4%)	6	2 (2.0%)	3	4 (2.2%)	5	1 (1.0%)	1
Convicted Traffic Misdemeanor	20 (6.9%)	29	10 (9.8%)	17	14 (7.5%)	30	13 (13.5%)	23
Convicted Other Misdemeanor	14 (4.8%)	14	9 (8.8%)	9	7 (3.8%)	9	12 (12.5%)	12
Convicted Gross Misdemeanor	1 (.3%)	1	2 (2.0%)	5	1 (.5%)	1	2 (2.1%)	2
Alleged Felony	4 (1.4%)	6	4 (3.9%)	5	2 (1.1%)	2	1 (1.0%)	1
Convicted Felony A*	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Convicted Felony B*	4 (1.4%)	4	1 (1.0%)	1	3 (1.6%)	3	1 (1.0%)	1
Convicted Felony C*	2 (.7%)	2	3 (2.9%)	3	2 (1.1%)	2	1 (1.0%)	2
TOTAL	96 (33.2%)		29 (28.4%)		48 (25.8%)		29 (30.2%)	

Post-Program Period

Type of Violation	Third Six Months				Fourth Six Months			
	IPSP N = 289		Match N = 102		IPSP N = 186		Match N = 96	
	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations
Technical Violations	10 (9.3%)	23	7 (9.3%)	12	5 (17.2%)	9	2 (7.1%)	5
Alleged Misdemeanor	1 (.9%)	2	1 (1.3%)	2	0 (0.0%)	0	2 (7.1%)	2
Alleged Gross Misdemeanor	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Convicted Traffic Misdemeanor	4 (3.7%)	9	8 (10.7%)	13	2 (6.9%)	2	2 (7.1%)	4
Convicted Other Misdemeanor	5 (4.7%)	5	3 (4.0%)	3	1 (3.4%)	2	1 (3.6%)	1
Convicted Gross Misdemeanor	1 (.9%)	1	0 (0.0%)	1	1 (3.4%)	1	0 (0.0%)	0
Alleged Felony	0 (0.0%)	0	1 (1.3%)	3	1 (3.4%)	2	0 (0.0%)	0
Convicted Felony A*	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Convicted Felony B*	0 (0.0%)	0	4 (5.3%)	5	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Convicted Felony C*	1 (.9%)	1	1 (1.3%)	1	1 (3.4%)	1	0 (0.0%)	0
TOTAL	15 (14.0%)		22 (29.3%)		5 (17.2%)		5 (17.9%)	

*Maximum Sentence: A = 20 years, B = 10 years, C = 5 years.

IPSP versus Match: Significant χ^2 analyses: technical violations, first 6 months ($\chi^2=7.22$, $p < .01$); technical violations, second 6 months ($\chi^2=6.49$, $p < .05$); convicted other misc., second 6 months ($\chi^2=7.69$, $p < .01$)

The cumulative frequency of parole violations over time for all persons is presented in Table 2, and the violation rates for each of the individual six-month periods are shown in Table 3. In general, intensive parolees receive more technical violations but commit fewer new offenses than do match group members. This result is seen in each of the first three six-month intervals. It is interesting to note that the violation rate by intensive parolees for new offenses during the third six months (6.6 percent) was much less than that of the match group (21.3 percent), despite the fact that during this period both groups were receiving regular supervision.

C. Violation Rates Controlled for Group Differences

As mentioned before, the intensive and match group members were found to be different on four characteristics known to be related to recidivism. In order to draw valid conclusions concerning differential violation rates between groups, it was necessary to take these differences into account in analyzing the recidivism so that the conclusions regarding recidivism would not be ambiguous. In order to accomplish this end, the following "special groups" of offenders were constructed from the intensive and match group populations: persons who were unmarried, male, 32 years of age or less, and who had no more than 12 years of education. Conclusions based on the analysis of these "special groups" would be based primarily on differences due to the intensive parole program versus traditional incarceration and parole program, and not be based on pre-existing group differences.

The cumulative frequencies of parole violations over time for special groups are presented in Table 4. From this table we can conclude that the intensive parole supervision group had a higher rate of technical violations (combining categories one and three) than did the match group (49.3 percent after one year versus 15.1 percent for the match group). This very high rate of technical violations for the intensive parole group had been anticipated prior to the beginning of this project. It appeared to be the result of two factors. One factor is the close supervision that these parolees receive. Low-risk parolees in the general population receive very little actual supervision, perhaps as little as one contact every three months or so. By contrast, the intensive parolees typically received four contacts per month. In addition, the intensive parole officers were much more likely to report minor infractions than were regular parole officers.

When categories two and three in Table 4 are combined, the intensive parole group was found to have a smaller percentage of offenders (32.9 percent) with alleged or convicted offenses than the match group (46.9 percent) after one year of supervision, although this did not achieve statistical significance.

TABLE 2

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - All Persons

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	51	17.6%	37	19.9%	27	25.2%	13	44.8%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	15	5.2%	8	4.3%	5	4.7%	2	6.9%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	30	10.4%	33	17.7%	25	23.4%	12	41.4%
No Violations	193	66.8%	108	58.1%	50	46.7%	2	6.9%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	289	100.0%	186	100.0%	107	100.0%	29	100.0%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	4	3.9%	4	4.2%	6	8.0%	2	7.1%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	13.7%	27	28.1%	25	33.3%	13	46.4%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	11	10.8%	11	11.5%	11	14.7%	6	21.4%
No Violations	73	71.6%	54	56.2%	33	44.0%	7	25.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	102	100.0%	96	100.0%	75	100.0%	28	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months	Fourth 6 Months
1.	$(X^2=11.75, p < .01)$	1. $(X^2=12.60, p < .01)$	1. $(X^2=8.82, p < .01)$	1. $(X = 10.43, p < .01)$
2.	$(X^2=8.00, p < .01)$	2. $(X^2=33.06, p < .01)$	2. $(X^2=26.31, p < .01)$	2. $(X = 11.48, p < .01)$
2&3.	$(X^2=4.10, p < .05)$	2&3. $(X^2=9.66, p < .01)$	2&3. $(X^2=7.60, p < .01)$	1&3. $(X = 19.41, p < .01)$
1&3.	$(X^2=7.22, p < .01)$	1&3. $(X^2=14.57, p < .01)$	1&3. $(X^2=12.60, p < .01)$	

TABLE 3

Rate of Parole Violations by Six Month Intervals - All Persons

Type of Violation	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	51	17.6%	20	10.8%	8	7.5%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	15	5.2%	8	4.3%	5	4.7%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	30	10.4%	20	10.8%	2	1.9%	5	17.2%
No Violations	193	66.8%	138	74.2%	92	86.0%	24	82.8%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	289	100.0%	186	100.1%	107	100.1%	29	100.0%

Match Group

Type of Violation	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	4	3.9%	5	5.2%	6	8.0%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	13.7%	20	20.8%	15	20.0%	3	10.7%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	11	10.8%	4	4.2%	1	1.3%	2	7.1%
No Violations	73	71.6%	67	69.8%	53	70.7%	23	82.1%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	102	100.0%	96	100.0%	75	100.0%	28	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months
Variables	1. ($\chi^2=11.75, p \leq .01$)	2. ($\chi^2=19.35, p \leq .01$)	2. ($\chi^2=12.47, p \leq .01$)
	2. ($\chi^2= 8.00, p \leq .01$)	2&3. ($\chi^2= 4.17, p \leq .05$)	2&3. ($\chi^2= 8.74, p \leq .01$)
	2 & 3. ($\chi^2= 4.10, p \leq .05$)	1&3. ($\chi^2= 4.17, p \leq .05$)	
	1 & 3. ($\chi^2= 7.22, p \leq .01$)		

TABLE 4

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - "Special Group"*

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	23	18.3%	16	21.9%	13	28.9%	5	38.5%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	9	7.1%	4	5.5%	3	6.7%	1	7.7%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	21	16.7%	20	27.4%	14	31.1%	6	46.2%
No Violations	73	57.9%	33	45.2%	15	33.3%	1	7.7%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	126	100.0%	73	100.0%	45	100.0%	13	100.1%

Type of Violations	Match Group							
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	0	0.0%	2	3.0%	2	3.7%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	11	15.7%	23	34.8%	19	35.2%	9	42.9%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	9	12.9%	8	12.1%	10	18.5%	5	23.8%
No Violations	50	71.4%	33	50.0%	23	42.6%	7	33.3%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	70	100.0%	66	99.9%	54	100.0%	21	100.0%

* "Special group" includes all "non-married" (see previous definition) males, age 32 or under who have not more than a twelfth grade education.

** Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months
	1. ($\chi^2=14.48$, $p \leq .01$)	1. ($\chi^2=10.97$, $p \leq .01$)	1. ($\chi^2=12.11$, $p \leq .01$)
	1&3. ($\chi^2=11.10$, $p \leq .01$)	2. ($\chi^2=19.10$, $p \leq .01$)	2. ($\chi^2=11.55$, $p \leq .01$)
		3. ($\chi^2=5.03$, $p \leq .05$)	1&3. ($\chi^2=14.67$, $p \leq .01$)
		1&3. ($\chi^2=18.27$, $p \leq .01$)	

The rates of parole violation for individual six-month periods are presented in Table 5. Analyses based on Table 5 indicate that the difference in cumulative technical violation rates is due to a higher rate of technical violations during both the first six months and second six months of supervision. During the third and fourth six months of supervision, there are no differences between groups on any of the violation categories. This may be due to two things: (1) After 12 months of supervision, if an intensive parolee does not receive a conditional discharge from supervision, he is transferred to regular field parole supervision; (2) after 12 months of supervision for both groups, the offense-prone persons in either group have been successfully weeded out of the active parole supervision cases.

Thus, it can be concluded from this analysis of recidivism for intensive and match group members matched for pre-existing group differences, that the only statistically significant difference between intensive parolees and regular parolees is a higher rate of technical violations during each of the first two six-month periods (that is, during the period of intensive supervision).

D. Violation Rates by Subgroups

A comparison of the cumulative violation rates between males and females (see Tables 6 and 7) for the intensive parole group revealed that fewer females committed new offenses (9.4 percent) than males (24.7 percent) after one year of supervision. Although not statistically significant, this is consistent with the previous finding that females have a lower revocation rate than males.

Tables 8 and 9 present the cumulative frequency of parole violations for those 32 years of age or under versus those who are 33 years or over. These tables indicate that after 12 months of supervision, the younger parolees have a higher rate of technical violations (40.7 percent versus 20.7 percent) and also a higher rate of new offenses (24.8 percent versus 6.9 percent). This is consistent with the usual finding that older parolees are much less prone to recidivism than younger parolees.

Tables 10 and 11 present the violation rates separately for married versus nonmarried persons. Consistent with expectations, it was found that nonmarried persons had a significantly higher technical violation rate (47.1 percent versus 28.9 percent after 12 months) than do married persons. Also consistent with expectations was that nonmarried persons had a higher offense rate (30.3 percent versus 14.4 percent at 12 months) than did married persons. Both the technical violation and offense rate differences occur as early as during the first six months of supervision.

TABLE 5

Rate of Parole Violations by Six Month Intervals - "Special Group"*

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	23	18.3%	13	17.8%	5	11.1%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	9	7.1%	5	6.8%	4	8.9%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	21	16.7%	12	16.4%	1	2.2%	3	23.1%
No Violations	73	57.9%	43	58.9%	35	77.8%	10	76.9%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	126	100.0%	73	99.9%	45	100.0%	13	100.0%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	0	0.0%	3	4.6%	4	7.4%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	11	15.7%	18	27.3%	11	20.4%	2	9.5%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	9	12.9%	3	4.6%	1	1.9%	1	4.8%
No Violations	50	71.4%	42	63.6%	38	70.4%	18	85.7%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	70	100.0%	66	100.1%	54	100.1%	21	100.0%

* "Special group" includes all "non-married" (see previous definition) males, age 32 or under who have not more than a twelfth grade education.

** Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months
	1. ($\chi^2=14.48$, $p \leq .01$)	1. ($\chi^2=5.99$, $p \leq .05$)
1&3. ($\chi^2=11.10$, $p \leq .01$)	2. ($\chi^2=10.47$, $p \leq .07$)	
	3. ($\chi^2=5.09$, $p \leq .05$)	
	1&3. ($\chi^2=12.66$, $p \leq .01$)	

TABLE 6

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Males Only

Type of Violations	<u>IPS Group</u>				<u>Post-Program Period</u>			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	43	17.6%	31	20.1%	21	23.6%	10	43.5%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	5.7%	8	5.2%	5	5.6%	2	8.7%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	28	11.5%	30	19.5%	22	24.7%	10	43.5%
No Violations	159	65.2%	85	55.2%	41	46.1%	1	4.3%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	244	100.0%	154	100.0%	89	100.0%	23	100.0%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations	4	4.2%	4	4.4%	6	8.6%	2	7.4%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	14.7%	27	30.0%	24	34.3%	12	44.4%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	10	10.5%	11	12.2%	11	15.7%	6	22.2%
No Violations	67	70.5%	48	53.3%	29	41.4%	7	25.9%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	95	99.9%	90	99.9%	70	100.0%	27	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

	<u>First 6 Months</u>	<u>Second 6 Months</u>	<u>Third 6 Months</u>	<u>Fourth 6 Months</u>
Variables	1. ($X^2=10.30, p \leq .01$) 2. ($X^2= 7.31, p \leq .01$) 1&3. ($X^2= 7.51, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=11.37, p \leq .01$) 2. ($X^2=28.45, p \leq .01$) 2&3. ($X^2= 8.16, p \leq .01$) 1&3. ($X^2=13.94, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2= 6.27, p \leq .05$) 2. ($X^2=21.59, p \leq .01$) 2&3. ($X^2= 6.37, p \leq .05$) 1&3. ($X^2= 9.63, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2= 8.86, p \leq .01$) 2. ($X^2= 7.87, p \leq .01$) 1&3. ($X^2=16.57, p \leq .01$)

TABLE 7

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Females Only

Type of Violations	<u>IPS Group</u>				<u>Post-Program Period</u>			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	8	17.8%	6	18.8%	6	33.3%	3	50.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	2	4.4%	3	9.4%	3	16.7%	2	33.3%
No Violations	34	75.6%	23	71.9%	9	50.0%	1	16.7%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	45	100.0%	32	100.1%	18	100.0%	6	100.0%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups: (IPS Male vs. IPS Female): None

TABLE 8

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Age 32 or Under

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	46	18.5%	33	21.0%	26	28.0%	13	48.1%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	15	6.0%	8	5.1%	5	5.4%	2	7.4%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	27	10.8%	31	19.7%	23	24.7%	10	37.0%
No Violations	161	64.7%	85	54.1%	39	41.9%	2	7.4%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	249	100.0%	157	99.9%	93	100.0%	27	99.9%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	4	4.0%	4	4.2%	6	8.1%	2	7.1%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	13.9%	27	28.4%	25	33.8%	13	46.4%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	11	10.9%	11	11.6%	11	14.9%	6	21.4%
No Violations	72	71.3%	53	55.8%	32	43.2%	7	25.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	101	100.1%	95	100.0%	74	100.0%	28	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months	Fourth 6 Months
	1. ($X^2=12.36, p < .01$)	1. ($X^2=13.34, p < .01$)	1. ($X^2=10.48, p < .01$)	1. ($X^2=11.65, p < .01$)
	2. ($X^2=5.81, p < .05$)	2. ($X^2=26.93, p < .01$)	2. ($X^2=22.57, p < .01$)	2. ($X^2=10.55, p < .01$)
	1&3. ($X^2=7.99, p < .01$)	2&3 ($X^2=6.41, p < .05$)	2&3. ($X^2=5.99, p < .05$)	1&3. ($X^2=17.91, p < .01$)
		1&3 ($X^2=17.16, p < .01$)	1&3. ($X^2=15.22, p < .01$)	

TABLE 9

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Age 33 or Over

Type of Violations	<u>IPS Group</u>				<u>Post-Program Period</u>			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	5	12.5%	4	13.8%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	3	7.5%	2	6.9%	2	14.3%	2	100.0%
No Violations	32	80.0%	23	79.3%	11	78.6%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	40	100.0%	29	100.0%	14	100.0%	2	100.0%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups: IPS (Age 32 and under) vs. IPS (Age 33 and over)

	<u>Second 6 months</u>	<u>Third 6 Months</u>
Variables	2&3. ($X^2 = 4.59, p \leq .05$)	1&3. ($X^2 = 4.76, p \leq .05$)
	1&3. ($X^2 = 4.20, p \leq .05$)	

TABLE 10

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - "Married" Persons *

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	25	17.5%	18	18.6%	10	18.5%	5	45.5%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	5	3.5%	4	4.1%	2	3.7%	1	9.1%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	5	3.5%	10	10.3%	9	16.7%	4	36.4%
No Violations	108	75.5%	65	67.0%	33	61.1%	1	9.1%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	143	100.0%	97	100.0%	54	100.0%	11	100.1%

Type of Violations	Match Group							
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	3	12.0%	2	8.7%	3	20.0%	1	20.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	3	12.0%	4	17.4%	4	26.7%	3	60.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	3	12.0%	3	13.0%	1	6.7%	1	20.0%
No Violations	16	64.0%	14	60.9%	7	46.7%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	25	100.0%	23	100.0%	15	100.1%	5	100.0%

* "Married" persons includes married persons, persons cohabiting, and divorced, separated or widowed persons who are legally responsible for the support of dependents.

** Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables	IPS Married vs. Match Married		IPS Married vs. IPS Non-married		
	First 6 Months		First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months
	2&3	($\chi^2 = 7.14, p \leq .01$)	3. ($\chi^2 = 14.42, p \leq .01$)	3. ($\chi^2 = 7.67, p \leq .01$)	1&3 ($\chi^2 = 7.85, p \leq .01$)
			2&3. ($\chi^2 = 15.84, p \leq .01$)	2&3 ($\chi^2 = 6.83, p \leq .01$)	
			1&3. ($\chi^2 = 6.97, p \leq .01$)	1&3 ($\chi^2 = 6.64, p \leq .01$)	

TABLE 11

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - "Non-Married" Persons

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	26	17.8%	19	21.3%	17	32.1%	8	44.4%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	10	6.8%	4	4.5%	3	5.7%	1	5.6%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	25	17.1%	23	25.8%	16	30.2%	8	44.4%
No Violations	85	58.2%	43	48.3%	17	32.1%	1	5.6%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	146	99.9%	89	99.9%	53	100.1%	18	100.0%

Type of Violations	Match Group							
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	1	1.3%	2	2.7%	3	5.0%	1	4.3%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	11	14.3%	23	31.5%	21	35.0%	10	43.5%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	8	10.4%	8	11.0%	10	16.7%	5	21.7%
No Violations	57	74.0%	40	54.8%	26	43.3%	7	30.4%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	77	100.0%	73	100.0%	60	100.0%	23	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables	IPS Non-married vs. Match Non-married			Match Married vs. Match Non-married
	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months	First 6 Months
1. ($X^2=12.91, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=12.31, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=14.16, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=5.74, p \leq .05$)	
1&3. ($X^2=13.85, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=21.07, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=14.48, p \leq .01$)		
	3. ($X^2= 5.74, p \leq .05$)	1&3 ($X^2=19.22, p \leq .01$)		
	1&3. ($X^2=20.64, p \leq .01$)			

Tables 12 and 13 present separate cumulative frequencies of parole violations for those with 12 or fewer years of education versus those with 13 or more years of education (i.e., at least some exposure to college-level education). Contrary to the expected findings, education did not appear to be a factor in the violation rates for intensive parolees. This finding may be partially due to the small number of persons in the intensive parole group who were exposed to 13 or more years of education (a maximum of 26 people).

As mentioned previously, the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles admitted 28 of the last 29 match group cases it reviewed into the match group. The acceptance rate previous to that time had been much lower. In order to determine if this "en masse" admittance into the match group would have any significant effect on the violation rate for the match group as a whole, the last 28 persons admitted, "segregated cases," were analyzed separately from the first 74 admissions (see Table 14). This analysis revealed that there was no significant difference between these two groups on total technical violation rate, or in total new reoffense rate. However, the segregated group was somewhat more likely to receive technical violations combined with new offenses, and somewhat less likely to receive alleged or convicted offenses without a technical violation report. Because of the lack of impact on recidivism, either the research staff person produced a sample of persons near the end of the match group selection process which fortuitously met the Parole Board's conception of who should be admitted into the match group; or, the Parole Board's process in determining match group membership did not adequately distinguish between those likely to recidivate and those not likely to recidivate.

Violation rates were also analyzed separately for different categories of crime: person offenders (Table 15), property offenders (Table 16), drug offenders (Table 17), and other offenders (Table 18). The results of these analyses indicate that property offenders received more technical violations (48.0 percent) than either the drug group (30.7 percent) or the person offense group (20.5 percent). One other significant finding was that property offenders committed more new offenses (26.5 percent) than did person offenders (12.8 percent).

E. Revocation Rates

The revocation rate of parolees is not only a common measure of recidivism; it is perhaps of special interest in an experimental program such as Intensive Parole Supervision. Revocation rates for the match and intensive parole groups are reported in Tables 19 and 20. The revocation data in these tables are based on the date of parole suspension because this date is closer to the time of behavior leading to revocation. The cumulative revocation rate for the intensive parole group was significantly higher than that for the match group. The 18-month cumulative revocation

TABLE 12

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Education 12 Years or Less

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	49	18.6%	36	21.3%	26	26.0%	13	48.1%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	5.3%	8	4.7%	5	5.0%	2	7.4%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	27	10.3%	29	17.2%	22	22.0%	10	37.0%
No Violations	173	65.8%	96	56.8%	47	47.0%	2	7.4%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	263	100.0%	169	100.0%	100	100.0%	27	99.9%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	4	4.1%	4	4.3%	5	7.0%	1	3.7%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	14	14.3%	26	28.3%	24	33.8%	13	48.1%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	11	11.2%	11	12.0%	11	15.5%	6	22.2%
No Violations	69	70.4%	51	55.4%	31	43.7%	7	25.9%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	98	100.0%	92	100.0%	71	100.0%	27	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period.

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

IPS 12 Years Education or Less vs. Match 12 Years of Less

	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months	Fourth 6 Months
Variables	1. ($X^2=12.07, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=13.19, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=10.05, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=13.89, p \leq .01$)
	2. ($X^2= 8.02, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=29.10, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=24.46, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=11.17, p \leq .01$)
	2&3. ($X^2= 4.71, p \leq .05$)	2&3. ($X^2= 9.85, p \leq .01$)	2&3. ($X^2= 8.93, p \leq .01$)	1&3. ($X^2=19.20, p \leq .01$)
	1&3. ($X^2= 7.00, p \leq .01$)	1&3. ($X^2=13.76, p \leq .01$)	1&3. ($X^2=11.50, p \leq .01$)	

TABLE 13

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Education 13 Years or More

Type of Violations	<u>IPS Group</u>				<u>Post-Program Period</u>			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	2	7.7%	1	5.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	3	11.5%	4	23.5%	3	42.9%	2	100.0%
No Violations	20	76.9%	12	70.6%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	26	99.9%	17	100.0%	7	100.1%	2	100.0%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

IPS 12 Years Education or Less vs. IPS over 12 Years Education: None

TABLE 14

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time

Match Group - Segregated* Cases Only

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	1	3.6%	1	3.8%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	2	7.1%	5	19.2%	5	25.0%	1	14.3%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	6	21.4%	5	19.2%	6	30.0%	3	42.9%
No Violations	19	67.9%	15	57.7%	8	40.0%	3	42.9%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	28	100.0%	26	99.9%	20	100.0%	7	100.1%

Match Group - Less Segregated Cases

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	3	4.1%	3	4.3%	5	9.1%	2	9.5%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	12	16.2%	22	31.4%	20	36.4%	12	57.1%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	5	6.8%	6	8.6%	5	9.1%	3	14.3%
No Violations	54	73.0%	39	55.7%	25	45.5%	4	19.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	74	100.1%	70	100.0%	55	100.1%	21	99.9%

* The last 28 cases admitted "en masse" by the Parole Board.

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

	<u>First 6 Months</u>	<u>Third 6 Months</u>
Variables	3. ($\chi^2 = 4.54, p \leq .05$)	3. ($\chi^2 = 5.12, p \leq .05$)

TABLE 15

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Person Offenders

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	7	14.0%	5	12.8%	4	16.7%	3	50.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	2	4.0%	2	5.1%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	2	4.0%	3	7.7%	3	12.5%	3	50.0%
No Violations	39	78.0%	29	74.4%	16	66.7%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	50	100.0%	39	100.0%	24	100.1%	6	100.0%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	1	6.7%	1	7.1%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	3	30.0%	2	33.3%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	1	6.7%	1	7.1%	1	10.0%	2	33.3%
No Violations	13	86.7%	10	71.4%	4	40.0%	2	33.3%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	15	100.1%	14	99.9%	10	100.0%	6	99.9%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

Variables 2. Third 6 Months
($X^2 = 4.54, p < .05$)

TABLE 16

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Property Offenders

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	41	24.0%	24	23.5%	16	28.1%	7	43.8%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	8	4.7%	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	25	14.6%	25	24.5%	16	28.1%	7	43.8%
No Violations	97	56.7%	51	50.0%	25	43.9%	2	12.5%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	171	100.0%	102	100.0%	57	100.1%	16	100.1%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	3	5.4%	3	5.8%	2	5.0%	1	6.7%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	11	19.6%	20	38.5%	15	37.5%	6	40.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	9	16.1%	9	17.3%	9	22.5%	4	26.7%
No Violations	33	58.9	20	38.5%	14	35.0%	4	26.7%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	56	100.0%	52	100.1%	40	100.0%	15	100.1%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

	First 6 Months	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months	Fourth 6 Months
Variables	1. ($X^2=9.36, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=7.51, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=8.28, p \leq .01$)	1. ($X^2=5.56, p \leq .05$)
	2. ($X^2=12.32, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=37.47, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=25.29, p \leq .01$)	2. ($X^2=7.94, p \leq .01$)
	2&3. ($X^2=6.35, p \leq .05$)	2&3. ($X^2=12.78, p \leq .01$)	2&3. ($X^2=9.89, p \leq .01$)	1&3. ($X^2=9.57, p \leq .01$)
	1&3. ($X^2=5.51, p \leq .05$)	1&3. ($X^2=8.97, p \leq .01$)	1&3. ($X^2=7.81, p \leq .01$)	

TABLE 17

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Drug Offenders

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	3	5.0%	7	17.9%	6	26.1%	2	33.3%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	5	8.3%	4	10.3%	4	17.4%	2	33.3%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	3	5.0%	5	12.8%	6	26.1%	2	33.3%
No Violations	49	81.7%	23	59.0%	7	30.4%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	60	100.0%	39	100.0%	23	100.0%	6	99.9%

Type of Violations	Match Group							
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	20.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	3	12.5%	4	17.4%	5	26.3%	4	80.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No Violations	21	87.5%	19	82.6%	12	63.2%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES *	24	100.0%	23	100.0%	19	100.0%	5	100.0%

* Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups:

	Second 6 Months	Third 6 Months
Variables	1. ($X^2 = 4.65$, $p \leq .05$) 1&3. ($X^2 = 8.78$, $p \leq .01$)	3. ($X^2 = 5.78$, $p \leq .05$) 1&3. ($X^2 = 8.12$, $p \leq .01$)

TABLE 18

Cumulative Frequency of Parole Violations Over Time - Other Offenders *

Type of Violations	IPS Group				Post-Program Period			
	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	1	33.3%	1	100.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No Violations	8	100.0%	5	83.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	8	100.0%	6	100.0%	3	100.0%	1	100.0%

Match Group

Type of Violations	First Six Months		Second Six Months		Third Six Months		Fourth Six Months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1. Technical Violations Only	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2. Alleged or Convicted Offenses	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	33.3%	1	50.0%
3. Combined Technicals and Offenses	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
No Violations	6	85.7%	5	71.4%	3	50.0%	1	50.0%
TOTAL ACTIVE CASES **	7	100.0%	7	100.0%	6	100.0%	2	100.0%

* Other offenders are those having a combination of two or more of the major offense groupings (person, property or drug offenses).

** Active cases are those parolees who are under supervision during the follow-up period. Parolees who are revoked or receive a Conditional Discharge from Supervision during a particular follow-up period are excluded from the subsequent follow-up period(s).

TABLE 19
 REVOCATION RATE
 Intensive Parole Supervision Group

Time at Risk	Period of Parole Suspension				N
	0-6 mos.	6-12 mos.	12-18 mos.	18-24 mos.	
24 mos.	12	3	3	3	86
18 mos.	9	7	3		69
12 mos.	5	3			57
6 mos.	8				77

Revocation Rate (based on parole suspension date)

Interval	11.76%	6.13%	3.87%	3.49%
Cumulative	11.76%	18.40%	23.87%	24.42%

TABLE 20
 REVOCATION RATE
 Match Group

Time at Risk	Period of Parole Suspension				N
	0-6 mos.	6-12 mos.	12-18 mos.	18-24 mos.	
24 mos.	1	3	2	0	55
18 mos.	2	0	2		32
12 mos.	0	1			12
6 mos.	1				3

Revocation Rate (based on parole suspension date)

Interval	3.92%	4.04%	4.60%	---
Cumulative	3.92%	7.07%	11.49%	10.91%

rate for the intensive group was 23.9 percent as compared to 11.5 percent for the match group. This result occurred despite the fact that the groups differed on the four characteristic variables known to be related to recidivism. These characteristics favor the intensive parole group in that a higher proportion of intensive parolees possessed those characteristics associated with low recidivism.

The higher revocation rate for intensive parolees becomes more understandable when looking at the type of violations for revoked cases (see Table 21). About 93 percent of all intensive parolees revoked had been cited for technical violations. Only 75 percent of the match group members revoked had been cited for technical violations. It is also evident from this table that the majority of match group revocation cases had committed a new felony offense. This was not the case for intensive parolees. Because most revoked parolees had committed multiple offenses, it is also useful to look at the most serious type of violation for which a parolee is revoked (see Table 22). From this table we see that two-thirds of the match group revocations were for the commission of a new felony offense, while only one-quarter of the intensive parolee revocations were for the commission of a new felony offense. Twenty-five intensive parolees (44.6 percent) were revoked for technical violations only. Only one match group member (8.3 percent) was revoked for technical violations only. Thus, it is clear that the higher level of revocations for the intensive group is not due to greater criminal activity. In fact, the proportion of persons committing new felony offenses for both groups is approximately the same for any six-month period of supervision.

The apparent tendency of intensive parole officers to recommend parole revocation for relatively minor offenses and/or a tendency on the part of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles to approve such revocation recommendations may be due to two related factors. First, there may be an attitude that because intensive parolees have only spent a brief time in prison that they are in a sense being given a second chance and have not paid their debt to society. A more plausible reason is a desire to ensure the public's safety. Because of the potential implications of adverse publicity concerning criminal behavior on the part of intensive parolees experimentally released to the community, it is probable that there was a strong tendency to revoke intensive parolees when they exhibited any form of undesirable behavior rather than waiting until a parolee committed a more serious violation.

TABLE 21
VIOLATION COMPARISON FOR CASES REVOKED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 30, 1979
ALL VIOLATIONS

Type of Violation	IPSP N = 56		Match N = 12	
	Violators	Violations	Violators	Violations
Technical Violations	52 (92.9%)	168	9 (75.0%)	26
Alleged Misdemeanor	7 (12.5%)	9	2 (16.7%)	6
Alleged Gross Misdemeanor	7 (12.5%)	9	3 (25.0%)	4
Convicted Traffic Misdemeanor	8 (14.3%)	18	4 (33.3%)	8
Convicted Other Misdemeanor	10 (17.9%)	12	3 (25.0%)	4
Convicted Gross Misdemeanor	2 (3.6%)	2	1 (8.3%)	3
Alleged Felony	6 (10.7%)	9	4 (33.3%)	7
Convicted Felony A*	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Convicted Felony B*	7 (12.5%)	7	2 (16.7%)	2
Convicted Felony C*	6 (10.7%)	6	3 (25.0%)	4

TABLE 22
VIOLATION COMPARISON FOR CASES REVOKED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 30, 1979
MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION

Type of Violation	IPSP N = 56	Match N = 12
Technical Violation	25 (44.6%)	1 (8.3%)
Alleged Misdemeanor	2 (3.6%)	0
Alleged Gross Misdemeanor	3 (5.4%)	0
Convicted Traffic Misdemeanor	3 (5.4%)	1 (8.3%)
Convicted Other Misdemeanor	8 (14.3%)	2 (16.7%)
Convicted Gross Misdemeanor	1 (1.8%)	0
Alleged Felony	3 (5.4%)	3 (25.0%)
Convicted Felony A*	0	0
Convicted Felony B*	7 (12.5%)	2 (16.7%)
Convicted Felony C*	4 (7.1%)	3 (25.0%)
<hr/>		
Felony Revocations	$\frac{14}{56} = 25.0\%$	$\frac{8}{12} = 66.7\%$

($\chi^2 = 7.839$; $p \leq .001$)

* Maximum Sentence: A = 20 years, B = 10 years, C = 5 years.

In order to compare the revocation rate for either the intensive or match group with the revocation rates of regular parolees, it was necessary to redefine the period of revocation based on the revocation date (rather than based on the date of parole suspension as in the previous analysis). The Classification and Work Unit project collected recidivism data on a random four percent sample of all parolees (excluding intensive parolees) for virtually the same period of time during which the intensive parole project existed. This study established that 15 percent of regular parolees had been returned to the institution after 12 months at risk. The corresponding revocation rate for the intensive parole group was 17.0 percent, which was not statistically different from the revocation rate for regular parolees. However, the corresponding revocation rate for the match group was only 6.1 percent. This lower revocation rate for the match group indicates that the project's screening criteria for intensive parole supervision are effective in selecting groups of parolees who are low-risk offenders.

F. Adult Recidivism Index

During the course of this project, the Adult Recidivism Index (see Appendix F) was developed to measure the recidivism of adult Washington State parolees. This index was developed to an overall measure of recidivism. It was designed to be sensitive to any act of recidivism, but the sensitivity of the index is scaled according to the seriousness of the act of recidivism. This index incorporates three dimensions of recidivism (in order of relative importance): whether the offender is revoked, whether the act was alleged or resulted in a conviction, and the seriousness of the offense (consistent with Washington State Criminal Codes). The index may be used for single or multiple acts of recidivism.

Various means of Adult Recidivism Index scores were computed for both intensive and match groups for six-month intervals, including analyses broken down by age, sex, marital status, and education. Of the 48 statistical tests, only three were statistically significant. Because these three significant findings could have easily occurred by chance alone, two alternate conclusions can be drawn from the analysis of the Adult Recidivism Index score:

1. Either there was no difference between intensive and regular parolees for the type of recidivism as measured by this index, or
2. The Adult Recidivism Index is not a sensitive enough tool to be used for recidivism analysis.

While a determination of the efficacy of the Adult Recidivism Index cannot be made, the alternate conclusion (no recidivism difference between groups) is not inconsistent with previously-cited results on more traditional recidivism measures. Although it has been demonstrated that intensive parolees consistently receive many more technical violations than match group parolees, the Adult Recidivism Index was designed to give minimum weight to these types of parole violations. This was offset by the tendency of match group offenders to commit more new offenses. These two factors may have balanced out, resulting in similar Adult Recidivism Index scores for the two groups.

G. Recidivism Summary

A number of variables were found to be related to recidivism for Intensive Parolees. Relative to offenders not revoked, the revoked offender was younger, less educated, more likely to be male, and less likely to be married. Revoked persons were more likely to be property offenders, less likely to have a weapon involved in the original offense, and had a lower Base Expectancy score. Revoked persons were more likely to have alcohol involved in the commitment offense and more likely to have an alcohol problem. Revoked persons were also more likely to have a drug problem but were less likely to have drugs involved in the commitment offense.

Relative to the match group of offenders, Intensive Parolees were found to have more reported technical violations of the conditions of parole, probably because of 1) frequent contact by the parole officer and (2) increased tendency to report known violations due to the experimental nature of the program. Intensive parolees were found to have committed fewer nontraffic misdemeanors and fewer total offenses than the match group. When the number of new felonies is related to total time at risk, the new felony rate for Intensive Parolees is half that of the match group.

Violation rates were broken down by subgroups of offender characteristics in order to control for pre-existing inter-group differences. The strong relationship between intensive supervision and reported technical violations persisted in every analysis. The somewhat weaker tendency for Intensive Parolees to commit fewer offenses while on parole was present in many analyses, but not statistically significant in some. In the latter cases, the relationship was still apparent in the data but did not quite attain statistical significance (at the .05 level) because of the reduced sample size. However, because of the consistent presence of this effect in all analyses, it is appropriate to conclude that Intensive Parolees committed fewer new offenses, in general, than did match group members.

Despite committing new offenses at a lower rate than match group members, Intensive Parolees were revoked at a higher rate. This was because many (44.6 percent) revoked Intensive Parolees were revoked for technical violations only, but this was not true for match group members (8.3 percent). Only 25.0 percent of revoked Intensive Parolees had committed a new felony, while 66.7 percent of match group parolees had committed a new felony. The one-year revocation rate for Intensive Parolees was 17 percent compared to 6.1 percent for the match group. When compared to the revocation rate for the general population of parolees (15 percent), the low revocation rate of the match group evidences the effectiveness of the screening criteria in selecting low-risk parolees.

An Adult Recidivism Index was developed for use in this project. It was designed to be an overall measure of recidivism with a sensitivity scaled according to the seriousness of the offense. The two groups did not differ on this total scale, probably because the Intensive Parolees' lower new offense rate was offset by their higher rate of reported technical violation.

IV. COST COMPARISON

A. Approach

The evaluation of any program alternative would be incomplete without a cost analysis. Any change in the status quo is usually disruptive in some way (perhaps by definition). Thus, a new program intended to supplant an ongoing program must be justified according to whether it is more effective or less costly. As has been pointed out:

... traditional institutions are not doing the job of rehabilitating offenders, a less costly, less personally damaging alternative should naturally be utilized whenever it is at least as effective as imprisonment. Until one type of incarceration is shown to be more effective than another, a major criterion for evaluation will have to be comparative cost. ^{1/}

Thus, from the onset of this project, it was felt that the project could be considered successful if costs were lower, even if the effectiveness measures (recidivism) were not affected by intensive supervision.

¹Carl W. Nelson, "Cost-Benefit Analysis and Alternatives to Incarceration," Federal Probation, Dec. 1975, pp. 45-50.

In order to demonstrate the cost-benefits of intensive supervision, cost data were gathered on the same intensive and match group persons used in the recidivism analysis. The cost variables used, their definitions, and the data sources are given in Table 23. The cost analysis was conducted from the "governmental" point of view: "Those costs and benefits which affect the flow of funds of local, state, or federal governments."^{2/}

Cost variables can be of two basic types: fixed or marginal. Fixed costs are those which occur regardless of the number of people involved in a program. For example, the salary of a regional administrator for community services is a state expense which is relatively fixed and does not vary with the number of parolees under supervision. On the other hand, the cost of food at an institution is an example of a marginal cost which varies directly with the number of residents. Unfortunately, most program expenses are a combination of fixed and marginal types. A parole officer's salary, for example, is the same whether his caseload is 20 or 120. However, if the average statewide caseload is 70 and 70 parolees were added to the statewide caseload, an additional officer would be needed. Although all of the cost variables used in this study contained some element of fixed costs, major fixed costs such as capital construction and supervisory salaries were not included.

B. Results

The results of the cost comparison between groups are presented in Table 24. All cost results are standardized in that the data were deflated to 1975 dollars to control for the effects of inflation.

Table 24 shows an \$8,000 difference in average incarceration costs between the intensive and match groups. This is primarily due to the difference in length of prison stay between the intensive parolees (three months) and the match group of regular parolees (16 months).

The \$1,400 difference in parole costs between groups was primarily due to a larger caseload for match group parolees (approximately 75) than for intensive parolees (20). In addition, a very conservative estimate of parole costs for regular supervision was used (see Table 23).

Transfer payments (made directly to the parolee) averaged \$750 more for intensive than regular parolees. There are two reasons for this. First, more intensive than match group parolees were released to treatment centers or were identified through

²Ibid.

TABLE 23
MAJOR COST VARIABLES

<u>Cost Variable</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Source of Data</u>
Incarceration	Institutional operating budget divided by average daily population - weighted for number of offenders accepted from each institution.	Budget documents, movement data from computer files.
Parole	Intensive group: total operating budget divided by 180. Match group: average PPO I and PPO II salary divided by average caseload size plus clerical support salaries.	Budget documents, payroll listings, monthly reports on population count.
Transfer Payments	Payments directly to the offender, such as gate money, stipends, public assistance, etc.	Questionnaire to officers at four month intervals, state records, contact with vendor. (Some costs such as veteran's benefits and Basic Education Opportunity Grants could not be measured due to confidential status.)
Vocational	Training costs.	State records, questionnaire to officers.
Other Community Resources	Such as drug and alcohol treatment (local community costs only, federal and state costs included in transfer payments).	Questionnaire to officers, vendor contacts, state records.
Recidivism Costs	Jail costs, public defender	Court records, national averages.
Income	Per diem income while on parole.	Questionnaire to officers.

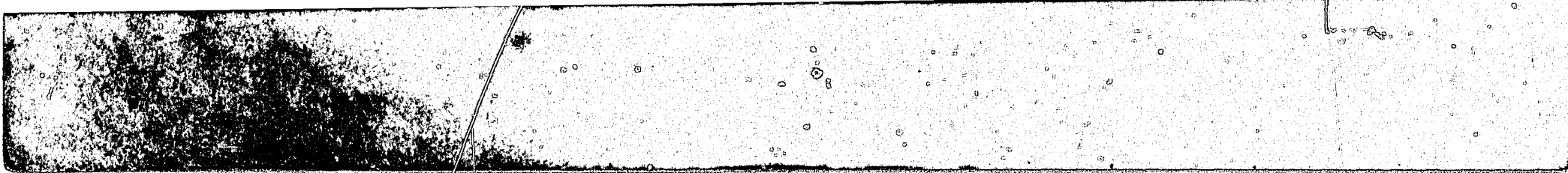


TABLE 24

COST COMPARISON OF INTENSIVE AND MATCH PAROLEES
TERMINATED BY CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE, REVOCATION OR ABSCOND
IN 1975 DOLLARS

	<u>INTENSIVE</u>			<u>MATCH</u>		
	CDFS * N = 90	REVOKED N = 56	ABSCOND N = 6	CDFS * N = 51	REVOKED N = 12	ABSCOND N = 5
Incarceration	\$2,335	\$2,111	\$2,397	\$10,315	\$11,382	\$9,538
Parole Cost	1,998	1,199	1,852	310	205	213
Transfer Payments						
State	760	833	1,172	182	472	62
Federal	362	198	274	141	98	44
Vocational Training						
State	8	1	0	11	6	1
Federal	166	6	0	257	23	4
Community Resources	17	0	0	0	0	0
Recidivism	21	919	654	83	1,319	226
TOTAL	\$5,667	\$5,266	\$6,350	\$11,299	\$13,505	\$10,088

Weighted Group Average N = 152 \$5,546

N = 68 \$11,599

*Conditional Discharge From Supervision

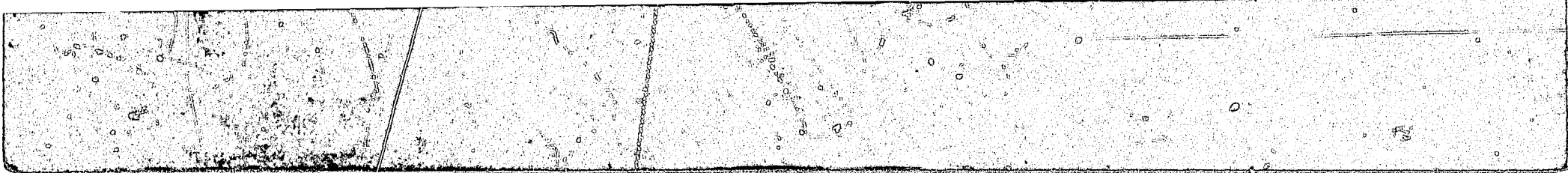


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State	8	1	0	11	6	1
Federal	166	6	0	257	23	4
Community Resources	17	0	0	0	0	0
Recidivism	21	919	654	83	1,319	220
TOTAL	\$5,667	\$5,266	\$6,350	\$11,299	\$13,505	\$10,088

Wzighted Group Average N = 152 \$5,546

N = 68 \$11,599

*Conditional Discharge From Supervision

intensive supervision as being in need of these services. Second, the intensive group had a higher proportion of females (15 percent) than the match group (nine percent), and the transfer payments for women were significantly higher.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS		
	Intensive	Match
Female	\$1,325 (n=23)	\$676 (n=0)
Male	\$ 693 (n=126) t=2.32	\$180 (n=62) t=2.45

Vocational costs were higher for the match group than the intensive group (about \$200/person vs. \$100), but this difference was not statistically reliable. Higher vocational costs for both groups can be seen in Table 24 for those who successfully completed parole and were discharged, compared to those with unsuccessful termination (revoked or absconded). This does not necessarily mean, however, that vocational training per se will reduce recidivism. Clearly, the motivation to obtain vocational training is related to the motivation to succeed on parole.

Table 24 shows a negligible cost attributable to use of community resources (\$17 for discharged intensive parolees, \$10 for all other categories). This is because the bulk of community resource costs are paid by state and federal sources (and thus are contained in the transfer payment component above). Thus, the Intensive Parole program has not imposed any appreciable financial burden on the community for the use of its resources.

The total recidivism costs did not differ between intensive and match groups. However, the distribution of costs between the two groups was different. The average recidivism cost for revoked persons was lower for the intensive group (\$919) than for the match group (\$1,319). This reflects the fact that a higher proportion of intensive parolees were revoked for technical violations, thus avoiding the expense of a new trial and extended pre-trial confinement. This was offset by the higher costs for absconders from intensive supervision (\$654) than from regular parole (\$266). This cost difference reflects the commitment to the judges, Parole Board, and the community on the part of Adult Corrections to vigorously pursue and return to custody an intensive parolee absconding from supervision. Although there is also some commitment regarding absconders from regular supervision, the intensity given to the pursuit of absconders from early parole would be cost and time prohibitive if applied to those on regular supervision.

Data were gathered on the earnings of the parolees, but were not included in the cost comparison because earnings related more directly to the "individual" than the "governmental" point of view. However, a summary of these results is presented here because of its heuristic value as an outcome measure.

	AVERAGE PER DIEM EARNINGS		
	Discharged	Revoked	Absconded
Intensive	\$15.10	6.17	3.76
Match	\$16.58	2.38	3.45

As can be seen, there was no difference between the intensive supervision and match group parolees in average per diem earnings while on parole. However, for both groups, parolees satisfactorily completing parole supervision (i.e., discharged) earned significantly more money than those who were revoked or absconded. This was the same relationship observed for vocational training (see above). If this relationship between employment (or vocational training) and parole success were a causal one, it would argue for increased efforts in obtaining training and employment for parolees. This could reduce costs in transfer payments (e.g., aid to dependent children) and avoid future recidivism, incarceration, and parole costs. In addition, the (ex)offender would be, by society's standards, a productive well-adjusted member.

C. Limitations of Cost Data

It should be pointed out that the frame of reference for the cost analysis was from the point of conviction until the point of termination from intensive parole for any reason. Intensive parolees who have their paroles revoked must return to prison, serve a sentence, and then be released to regular parole. The costs of imprisonment and reparole subsequent to revocation of intensive parole was not included in the cost analysis. To do so would have required an extensive longitudinal study. This point is of critical concern because of the difference in revocation rates between intensive and match group offenders. To the extent that this discrepancy persists, intensive parole represents an added expense to the state, rather than a savings. Thus, the rough estimate of \$6,000 difference between groups must be somewhat mitigated.

On the other hand, the cost benefits of intensive parole may be much greater than stated. The state penal institutions have been operating under overcrowded conditions for a substantial period of time. Intensive parole clearly diverts offenders from prison. An expanded caseload capacity of 500 offenders would divert the equivalent of an entire institution's population and

thus would save the state millions in capital construction costs. Intensive parole also functions to keep the prison population growth under control while work release and institutional capacities expand to accompany state population growth. Without intensive parole, overcrowded conditions would be much more severe. The costs in both probable litigation and in terms of human misery and suffering have been and can continue to be alleviated through use of the intensive parole alternative.

DATE _____

APPENDIX A
IPSP SCREENING FORM

NAME _____ NUMBER _____ RES _____
COUNTY _____ DOB _____ CRIME _____

YES	NO	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
_____	_____	
1. Prior Criminal Behavior		
_____	_____	a. Fixed or repetitive pattern
_____	_____	b. History of assaultive behavior
_____	_____	c. Weapons used
_____	_____	d. Unnecessary violence
2. History of Drug Abuse		
_____	_____	a. Crime was drug related
_____	_____	b. Systematic sales and/or use
_____	_____	c. Physiologically addicted
_____	_____	d. Experimental abuse
_____	_____	e. Opiate abuse
_____	_____	f. Subcultural identifier
3. History of Alcohol Abuse		
_____	_____	a. Crime was alcohol related
_____	_____	b. Binge drinker
_____	_____	c. Chronic alcoholic
4. Potential to Respond		
_____	_____	a. High school dropout
_____	_____	b. Unstable family life
_____	_____	c. Single
_____	_____	d. Unstable employment history
_____	_____	e. Unstable military background
_____	_____	f. History of escape, attempted escape, absconding, juvenile runaways
_____	_____	g. Diagnosed sociopathy
_____	_____	h. Homosexual
_____	_____	i. History of suicide attempts
_____	_____	j. History of mental illness
_____	_____	k. Previously in mental health treatment
_____	_____	l. Previously in alcohol and/or drug treatment

Accepted/Rejected

APPENDIX B

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS FOR IPSP SCREENING FORM

- 1a. Fixed or repetitive pattern - A series of prior involvements in acting out behaviors which are similar or related to current offense. This is generally reflected by high rates of prior arrests, convictions and/or incarcerations.
- 1b. History of assaultive behavior - A series of prior reported violent behaviors; usually violent behaviors expressed towards others. This can be reported by high frequency of physical altercations (not involving the authorities, e.g. "family disputes"), high rates of arrest, conviction, and/or incarceration.
- 1c. Weapons used - Can be any physical structure (e.g. automobile, gun, etc.) when used in a bodily-assaultive manner. If checked "yes," indicate nature of weapon to the right of category, under the "comments" column.
- 1d. Unnecessary violence - That behavior which goes beyond "normal" boundaries of violence within the scope of the criminal act (e.g. mutilation of a homicide victim. This includes both violence against property and person.
- 2a. Crime was drug related - Current crime had some basic connection with either the procuring, selling, etc., of illegal chemical substances (e.g. if robbery was committed in order to procure money for drugs, etc.).
- 2b. Systematic sales and/or use - High rate of sales and/or use reported by subject, prior histories (e.g. P.S.I., etc.), and arrests, convictions, and/or incarcerations related to the same. Circle the situation that is appropriate (e.g. if the client only used, then circle "use").
- 2c. Physiologically addicted - High rate of chemical abuse of chemicals which specifically lend themselves to physical addiction. The chemical bonding properties of such drugs (e.g. class "A" narcotics) tend to form a physical response that necessitates higher and higher dosages in order to obtain the same level of effect.
- 2d. Experimental abuse - Chemical usage of an intermittent nature. This category does not exclude "opiate abuse."
- 2e. Opiate abuse - Opiate is taken to mean any substance having an addiction forming or addiction sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion, i.e., a drug having addiction forming or addiction sustaining liability. Refer to RCW 69.50.101 of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, for further descriptive information.

- 2f. Subcultural identifier - One who has an established pattern of association with peers who abuse drugs on a regular basis and in large quantities. Can be an "impressionable" personality.
- 3a. Crime was alcohol related - Current crime instigated by direct or indirect relationship to alcohol (e.g. drunk driving, stealing money to buy alcohol, etc.).
- 3b. Binge drinker - Known clinically as the "reactive drinker," this individual goes on drinking "splurges" after experiencing a series of psychic traumas; he can stay "dry" for days and weeks at a time, but when crisis (as he experiences it) hits, the reaction is to become intoxicated.
- 3c. Chronic alcoholic - Physiologically and/or psychologically dependent on alcohol. This involves an almost daily habit, and usually in large quantities (quantity varies with body weight, food intake, etc.).
- 4a. High school dropout - One who at any time dropped out of high school. If an individual dropped out, but returned to get G.E.D. at a later date, check "yes."
- 4b. Unstable family life - Refers to either family life while growing up or after leaving blood relatives. Relates to turmoil within the family unit, as perceived by both the client under consideration and the client's "significant others."
- 4c. Single - Marital status of one who has never married.
- 4d. Unstable employment history - Erratic pattern of employment, indicated by the constant changing of jobs, high rate of absenteeism while on the job, etc.
- 4e. Unstable military background - History of conflicts with authorities while within the ranks of any of the national armed services. Indicator: A.W.O.L.'s, being put in stockade, etc.
- 4f. History of escape, attempted escape, absconding, juvenile runaways - Relates specifically to escapes while within the custody of local, state, or federal officials (except "juvenile runaways"). Each item (i.e. escape, etc.) should be circled as to its appropriateness to the individual. The frequency of such, then, can be indicated in the "comments" column to the right of the column.
- 4g. Diagnosed sociopathy - Sociopathy, as defined by Harrison Gough, can be looked at as "an egocentric inability to perceive the effects of one's behavior on others," as well as the more obvious antisocial attitudes, values and behaviors expressed by the client. For IPSP purposes, this clinical evaluation will be reflected by one or more of the Reception Center professional staff, preferable the staff psychologist or psychiatrist.

- 4h. Homosexual - One whose primary sexual orientation (i.e. overt and covert behavior) has consistently been with those of the same sex.
- 4i. History of suicide attempts - Any prior occurrence of an attempting to kill oneself. A history of contemplating, but not attempting, suicide should be checked "no," but the fact of contemplation should be indicated to the right of the category under the "comments" column.
- 4j. History of mental illness - Past behavior patterns which have consistently caused an individual interpersonal and/or intrapsychic difficulties to the extent that mental health authorities were involved in an intervention process. Such histories can be sporadic or consistent, and should be judged primarily by patterns developed over a period of time.
- 4k. Previously in mental health treatment - Having been at any time in the past involved in mental health treatment, either by a psychologist, social worker, or any other form of mental health therapist. Indications can be made to the right of the category as to the extent and recency of treatment (in terms of length and involvement).
- 4l. Previously in alcohol and/or drug treatment - Any past treatment received from a professional in each respective area. The treatment received, if any, should be circled, and indication can be made as to extent of such involvement.

APPENDIX C

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION PROJECT
Adult Probation & Parole

Board Of Prison Terms and Paroles
DECISION SHEET

Name _____

Date _____

D.S.H.S.# _____

The above named individual has been screened by research staff for the Intensive Parole Supervision Project "match group." The research staff is requesting that the respective Parole Board members considering this case indicate either "YES" or "NO" as to whether this person would have been considered a good possibility for Intensive Parole had the program existed at the time of incarceration.

YES

Initial: _____

NO

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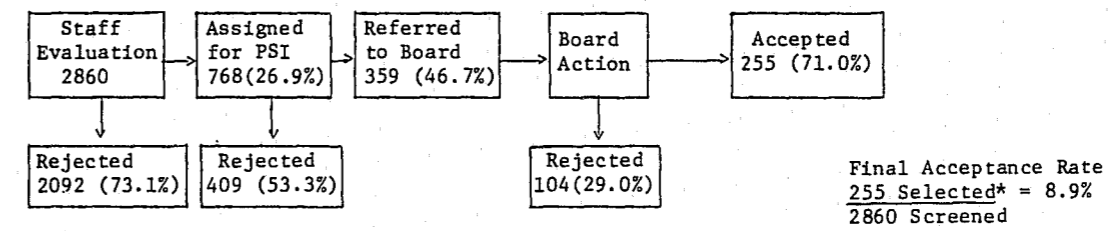
CONTINUED

1 OF 2

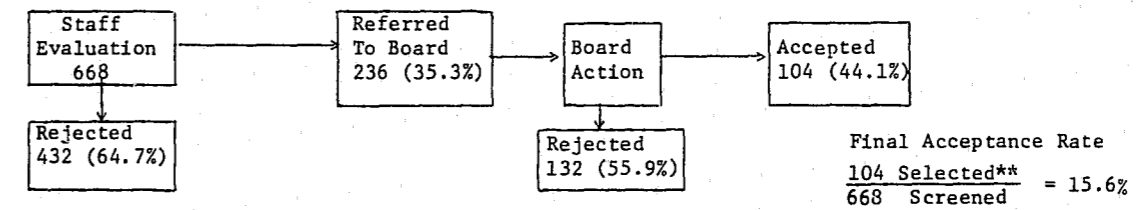
APPENDIX D

SCREENING PROCESS SUMMARY

INTENSIVE PAROLE GROUP



MATCH GROUP (regular parole)



* Although the analyses in this report are based on 289 offenders, screening information was available only up to the point where 255 had been approved.

** Two persons were dropped because they would not have been "at risk" at least 6 months by the end of the project.

APPENDIX E

OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS

FINDING OF FACT

Yes	3	1.0%	3	2.9%
No	286	99.0%	99	97.1%

Chi square= _____
 df= _____
 Sig. ? _____

Frequencies too small for computing.

FORCE INVOLVED

Yes	23	8.0%	8	7.8%
No	266	92.0%	94	92.2%

Chi square= .001
 df= 1
 Sig. @ N.S.

ALCOHOL INVOLVED

Yes	82	28.4%	38	37.3%
No	207	71.6%	64	62.7%

Chi square= 2.796
 df= 1
 Sig. @ N.S.

Time Period thru January, 1979...

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION PROJECT

DRUGS INVOLVED

	IPS		MATCH	
Yes	99	34.3%	44	43.1%
No	190	65.7%	58	56.9%

Chi square= 2.563
 df= 1
 Sig. @ N.S.

WEAPON INVOLVED

Yes	41	14.2%	11	10.8%
No	248	85.8%	91	89.2%

Chi square= .757
 df= 1
 Sig. @ N.S.

Time Period thru January, 1979

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION PROJECT

BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES

	IPS		Match	
.982	32	11.1%	6	5.9%
.909	26	9.0%	6	5.9%
.889	29	10.0%	15	14.7%
.866	1	.3%	0	0.0%
.831	44	15.2%	3	2.9%
.816	22	7.6%	10	9.8%
.803	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
.786	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
.758	30	10.4%	9	8.8%
.738	42	14.5%	16	15.7%
.731	1	.3%	0	0.0%
.728	2	.7%	1	1.0%
.715	1	.3%	0	0.0%
.713	2	.7%	1	1.0%
.685	2	.7%	0	0.0%
.665	38	13.1%	21	20.6%
.655	2	.7%	1	1.0%
.652	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
.635	4	1.4%	3	2.9%
.629	1	.3%	0	0.0%
.622	1	.3%	0	0.0%
.562	6	2.1%	6	5.9%
.519	1	.3%	1	1.0%
.493	1	.3%	0	0.0%
.433	1	.3%	0	0.0%

IPS Match
 $\bar{X} = .799$ $\bar{X} = .765$
 SD = .110 SD = .112
 $\bar{X}_{comb} = .790$ $SD_{comb} = .111$
 t-test: IPS - Match
 $t = 2.671$
 $df = 389$
 Sign. @ .01

When adjusted for BE definition of marital status:

$\bar{X}_{IPS} = .752$
 $\bar{X}_{MATCH} = .742$
 Thus two-thirds of the difference between IPS and Match on the BE is accounted for by this variable.
 The t-test would not be significant when adjusted for the BE definition of marital status.

Time Period thru January, 1979

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION PROJECT

EDUCATION

7	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
8	16	5.5%	8	7.8%
9	31	10.7%	18	17.6%
10	49	17.0%	16	15.7%
11	48	16.6%	17	16.7%
12	119	41.2%	38	37.3%
13	10	3.5%	1	1.0%
14	6	2.1%	2	2.0%
15	3	1.0%	0	0.0%
16	6	2.1%	0	0.0%
17	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
18	1	.3%	0	0.0%

$t = 2.334$ Sign. @ .02
 $\bar{X}_{COMB} = 11.05$ $df = 389$
 $SD_{COMB} = 1.634$

IPS Group:
 $\bar{X} = 11.16$
 $SD = 1.63$

Match Group:
 $\bar{X} = 10.73$
 $SD = 1.61$

BASE EXPECTANCY SUCCESS CATEGORIES

		IPS		Match	
.821 - .982	High	132	45.7%	30	29.4%
.638 - .820	Medium	142	49.1%	62	60.8%
.400 - .637	Low	15	5.2%	10	9.8%

Chi square = 9.283
 $df = 2$
 Sign. @ .02
 Phi = .152

COMMITMENT OFFENSE

	IPS		Match	
Person	50	17.3%	15	14.7%
Property	171	59.2%	56	54.9%
Drugs	60	20.8%	24	23.5%
Other	8	2.8%	7	6.9%

Chi square = 4.106
 $df = 3$
 Sign. @ N.S.

When 'other' is omitted, $\chi^2 = .694$, $df = 2$, N.S.

Time Period thru January, 1979

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION PROJECT

RACE

	IPS		Match	
White	243	84.1%	88	86.3%
Black	25	8.7%	5	4.9%
Am. Indian	5	1.7%	4	3.9%
Other	16	5.5%	5	4.9%

Chi square = 3.053
 df = 3
 Sign. @ N.S.

When combining 'Am. Indian' and 'other', $\chi^2 = 1.662$, df = 2, N.S.

'White' vs all others, $\chi^2 = .279$, df = 1, N.S.

SEX

	IPS		Match	
Male	244	84.4%	95	93.1%
Female	45	15.6%	7	6.9%

CONTROL

Chi square = 4.958
 df = 1
 Sign. @ .05
 Phi = .113

ALCOHOL PROBLEM HISTORY

	IPS		Match	
No	163	56.4%	52	51.0%
Yes	126	43.6%	50	49.0%

Chi square = .895
 df = 1
 Sign. @ N.S.

DRUG PROBLEM HISTORY

	IPS		Match	
No	107	37.0%	39	38.2%
Yes	182	63.0%	63	61.8%

Chi square = .047
 df = 1
 Sign. @ N.S.

Time Period thru January, 1979

INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION PROJECT

MARITAL STATUS REDEFINED*

	IPS		Match	
'Married'	143	49.5%	25	24.5%
'Unmarried'	146	50.5%	77	75.5%

*The B.E. definition of 'married' includes married persons, persons cohabiting, and divorced, separated or widowed persons who are legally responsible for the support of dependents.

CONTROL

Chi square = 19.184
 df = 1
 Sign. @ .001
 Phi = .222

AGE AT ADMISSION

	IPS		Match	
17	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
18	14	4.8%	6	5.9%
19	30	10.4%	13	12.7%
20	38	13.1%	12	11.8%
21	34	11.8%	15	14.7%
22	25	8.7%	15	14.7%
23	21	7.3%	15	14.7%
24	14	4.8%	9	8.8%
25	19	6.6%	3	2.9%
26	13	4.5%	2	2.0%
27	14	4.8%	1	1.0%
28	5	1.7%	2	2.0%
29	7	2.4%	2	2.0%
30	8	2.8%	2	2.0%
31	4	1.4%	0	0.0%
32	3	1.0%	3	2.9%
33	5	1.7%		
34	5	1.7%		
35	3	1.0%		
36	3	1.0%		
37	2	.7%		
39	2	.7%		
40	1	.3%		
41	4	1.4%		
42	1	.3%		
43	2	.7%		
44	1	.3%	1	1.0%
45	3	1.0%		
46	2	.7%		
49	1	.3%		
53	2	.7%		
55	1	.3%		
60	1	.3%		
73	1	.3%		

IPS Match
 $\bar{X} = 25.28$ $\bar{X} = 22.41$
 SD = 7.792 SD = 3.846

t-test: IPS - Match
 t = 3.568
 df = 389
 Sign. @ .001
 $\bar{X}_{comb} = 24.53$
 SD_{comb} = 7.089

APPENDIX F

THE ADULT RECIDIVISM INDEX

INTRODUCTION TO THE ADULT RECIDIVISM INDEX

This version of the Adult Recidivism Index is a modification of the previous versions. It was modified to achieve the following goals:

1. Conformity to the Washington State Criminal Code which distinguishes among three levels of felony offenses and two levels of misdemeanors.
2. Simplicity and the elimination of ambiguities inherent in the previous versions.
3. Flexibility and the ability to assign realistic scores to any complex combination of multiple offenses.
4. Ability for computerized storage of recidivism data and automatic computation of recidivism scores.

The scoring system used with this index was empirically derived. That is, it evolved in the present form because it works, not because it has any theoretical importance.

ADULT RECIDIVISM INDEX

Instructions

Each separate behavior is to be classified according to the three variables below.

	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
I.	<u>Status</u>	
	A. Revoked*	1
	B. Not Revoked	13
II.	<u>Disposition</u>	
	A. Convicted	0
	B. Alleged**	3
III.	<u>Offense</u>	
	A. Class A Felony	0
	B. Class B Felony	1
	C. Class C Felony	2
	D. Gross Misdemeanor	7
	E. Misdemeanor	8
	F. Technical Violation	9
	G. Absconding	6
	H. None	12

* Definition of Revoked

A parolee returned or probationer sent to a Washington State prison facility.

** Definition of Alleged

A. For Revoked alleged means finding of fact at the revocation hearing.

B. For Not Revoked alleged means arrest or warrant.

Scoring

1. The recidivism score for any single behavior is the sum of the scores obtained on the classification on the three variables.
2. a. For multiple instances of recidivism, score each behavior separately.
b. When revocation is for several acts of recidivism, score the most severe behavior as revoked, and the other behaviors as not revoked.
c. The offender's total recidivism score is computed as the product of the individual behavior scores divided by $25n-1$ (where n is the number of scored behaviors). For further clarification, please see the examples below.
3. Technical violations, Absconding, and None (III, F, G, and H) are automatically scored as Convicted (IIA).
4. The level of felony or misdemeanor is dependent on the outcome of the trial. A person may be charged with burglary, for example, but could be convicted for burglary in the first or second degree (class A & B Felonies, respectively). Therefore, alleged felonies are all scored as alleged Class C felonies (IIIC), and alleged misdemeanors are scored similarly (IIIE).
5. It should be noted that alleged offenses, not revoked result in temporary scores which will change subject to court outcome.
6. Caution must be exercised to avoid scoring the same behavior twice. For example, driving without a license could be considered both a misdemeanor (if there is court action) and a technical violation (if specified or a violation report). In this case, the behavior would be scored as (a) convicted misdemeanor if there was court action, (b) alleged misdemeanor if there was court action pending, or (c) technical violation if no court action was planned. It would never be scored as both a technical violation and as a misdemeanor even though this would be technically possible.

Example 1 Offender commits a new burglary, is convicted (2nd degree), and is revoked. He would be classified IA, IIA, and IIIb. His score is $1 + 0 + 1 = 2$.

Example 2 Offender commits a burglary, a warrant is issued for his arrest, and he absconds to avoid arrest. These are two separate behaviors and are scored separately. For the burglary, his classification is IB, IIB, IIIC. The Score is $13 + 3 + 2 = 18$. For absconding, the classification is IB, IIA, IIIG. This score is $13 + 0 + 6 = 19$. The offender's total score is $(18 \times 19 / 25 = 13.68)$.

Example 3 Offender is revoked with two felony allegations (with finding of fact) and a misdemeanor conviction. Because the most severe act is an alleged felony, classify one felony as IA, IIB, and IIIC. This score is $1 + 3 + 2 = 6$. The other felony is classified IB, IIB, IIIC. This score is $13 + 3 + 2 = 18$. Finally, the misdemeanor conviction is classified IB, IIA, IIIE. This score is $13 + 0 + 8 = 21$. The offender's total score is $(6 \times 18 \times 21) / (25 \times 25) = 3.63$.

POSSIBLE SCORES FOR SINGLE BEHAVIORS

Revoked Felony A Conviction	1
Revoked Felony B Conviction	2
Revoked Felony C Conviction	3
Revoked Felony A Alleged	4
Revoked Felony B Alleged	5
Revoked Felony C Alleged	6
Revoked Absconding (Conviction)	7
Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Conviction	8
Revoked Misdemeanor Conviction	9
Revoked Technical (Conviction)	10
Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Alleged	11
Revoked Misdemeanor Alleged	12
Not Revoked Felony A Conviction	13
Not Revoked Felony B Conviction	14
Not Revoked Felony C Conviction	15
Not Revoked Felony A Alleged	16
Not Revoked Felony B Alleged	17
Not Revoked Felony C Alleged	18
Not Revoked Absconder (Conviction)	19
Not Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Conviction	20
Not Revoked Misdemeanor Conviction	21
Not Revoked Technical (Conviction)	22
Not Revoked Gross Misdemeanor Alleged	23
Not Revoked Misdemeanor Alleged	24
NONE (Conviction)	25

APPENDIX C

Caseload _____
Date _____

INTENSIVE PAROLE PROJECT

Parole Officer Name: _____

Parolee Name: _____ Parolee No. _____

Parolee Level: _____

Length of time client has been under your supervision _____

Based upon your observation of the above individual since the parole date (_____), please provide the following information.

I. Assistance

During this period, has the parolee received benefits from any of the following? (if no, check here _____).

	AMOUNT	DATES	
		From	To
1) Gate Money	_____	_____	_____
2) Public Assistance (AFDC, G.A., or Med.)	_____	_____	_____
3) SSI (Disability/Aged)	_____	_____	_____
4) Social Security	_____	_____	_____
5) Unemployment	_____	_____	_____
6) V.A. Benefits	_____	_____	_____
7) D.V.R.	_____	_____	_____
8) Corrections Clearinghouse	_____	_____	_____
9) Basic Education Opportunity Grants	_____	_____	_____
10) Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____

If the parolee has resided in a halfway house or residential treatment center during this period, please fill in the following:

Name of Facility	From Mo/Day/Yr	To Mo/Day/Yr	Amount Contributed By Parolee (if applies)
_____	_____	_____	_____

II. Community Resources

A. Has the parolee utilized the following resources in this time period?

	Check if used	Resource Name
1. job placement	_____	_____
2. educational/occup. training	_____	_____
3. alcohol rehabilitation	_____	_____
4. drug rehabilitation	_____	_____
5. mental health counseling	_____	_____
6. legal services	_____	_____
7. other (specify)	_____	_____

III. Income

A. Has the individual been employed during this period? Yes ___ No ___.

B. Jobs (title) Date of Employ. Income (pr/hr, pr/mo) Date of Termination

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

IV. Has the parolee been cited for any illegal activities or parole violations in this time period? Yes ___ No ___.

Date of parole violation report _____.

Case load Size _____
Date _____

APPENDIX B

INTENSIVE PAROLE PROJECT

Parole Officer Name _____
Parolee Name: _____ Parolee No. _____
Parolee Level: _____
Length of time client has been under your supervision _____

Based upon your observation of the above individual SINCE THE DATE OF THE LAST QUESTIONNAIRE (_____), please provide the following information.

I. Assistance

During this period, has the parolee received benefits from any of the following?
(If no, check here _____).

	AMOUNT	DATES	
		From	To
1) Public Assistance (AFDC, G.A., or Med.)	_____	_____	_____
2) SSI (Disability/Aged)	_____	_____	_____
3) Social Security	_____	_____	_____
4) Unemployment	_____	_____	_____
5) V.A. Benefits	_____	_____	_____
6) D.V.R.	_____	_____	_____
7) Corrections Clearinghouse	_____	_____	_____
8) Basic Education Opportunity Grants	_____	_____	_____
9) Other (specify)	_____	_____	_____

If the parolee has resided in a halfway house or residential treatment center during this period, please fill in the following:

Name of Facility	From Mo/Day/Yr	To Mo/Day/Yr	Amount Contributed By Parolee (if applicable)
_____	_____	_____	_____

II. Community Resources

A. Has the parolee utilized the following resources in this time period?

	Check if used	Resource Name
1. job placement	_____	_____
2. educational/occup. training	_____	_____
3. alcohol rehabilitation	_____	_____
4. drug rehabilitation	_____	_____
5. mental health counseling	_____	_____
6. legal services	_____	_____
7. other (specify)	_____	_____

III. Income

A. Has the individual been employed during this period? Yes _____ No _____.

B. Jobs (title)	Date of Employ.	Income (pr/hr, pr/mo)	Date of Termination
1. _____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____

IV. Has the parolee been cited for any illegal activities or parole violations in this time period? Yes _____ No _____.

Date of parole violation report _____.

END