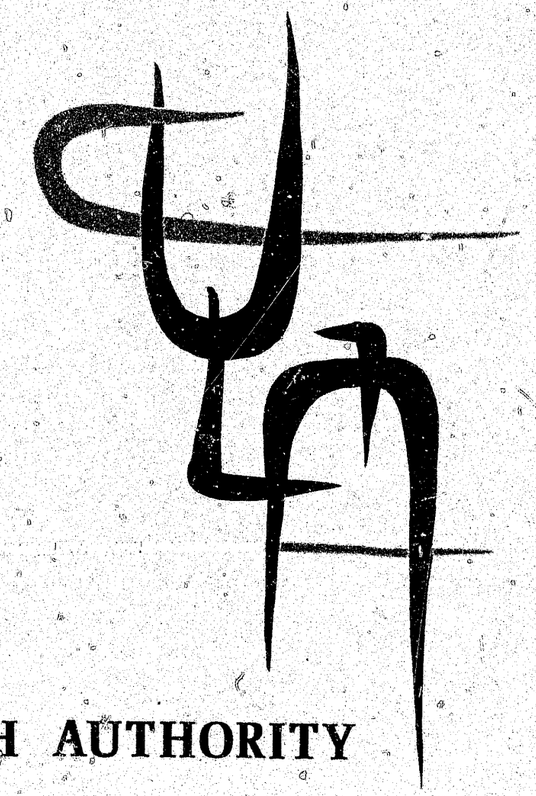
# California's Probation Subsidy Program

## A PROGRESS REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

## REPORT NO. 2



*January, 1975*



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YOUTH AUTHORITY

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February 28, 1975

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Mr. Darryl R. White
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Gentlemen:

I am pleased to transmit herewith the report, California's Probation Subsidy Program: A Progress Report to the Legislature, Report, No. 2, prepared by the Department of the Youth Authority. This report is a sequel to the Progress Report to the Legislature 1966-73 on the California Probation Subsidy Program which was published in January, 1974. The present report was made possible through the inclusion of evaluation funds in AB 368, Chapter 1004, Statutes of 1972.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the rehabilitative effectiveness of "special supervision programs" in 15 counties by comparing the recidivism rates of subsidy probationers with those of matched groups of regular probationers and state parolees.

One of the important findings of the study was that intensive probation supervision, as financially supported by subsidy, is as effective as state incarceration followed by parole, in terms of the frequency of arrests or convictions during a one-year follow-up period. Accordingly, in view of the fact that the intensive probation program is equally effective and is a less costly form of treatment, it seems evident that the probation subsidy program should be continued and that no action be taken to modify its provisions which would jeopardize its proven effectiveness in encouraging counties to use probation in lieu of commitment to a state institution.

On the other hand, the study suggests that there is no difference between regular and special probation supervision in relation to recidivism. If this is true, we need to reexamine existing practices to determine if there are more effective ways to use state subsidy dollars. The Youth Authority is currently in the process of reformulating the statewide standards as part of this process.

One thing is known--there is a need for more evaluative research and program experimentation if we are to be more successful. Ways must be found to encourage county probation departments to maintain better records describing the treatment processes which are employed with individual cases. The expansion and improvement of services provided by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in the Department of Justice should receive continued support, particularly in the development of feedback capabilities which would routinely inform probation departments of recidivism by probationers. At the state level, continued emphasis is necessary in providing the leadership and the financing of research directed toward identifying more effective supervision practices.

Finally, the results of the present study point to the great difficulty encountered in attempting to design and conduct effective rehabilitation programs, whether in institutions or in community settings. A greater percentage of our efforts and resources should be focused on delinquency prevention and diversion programs as potentially viable alternative means of achieving our goals of reducing crime and increasing the safety of our citizens.

Sincerely,

Allen F. Breed

Allen F. Breed, Director

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

FINDINGS

Based upon the data collected and analyzed in the present study on juvenile and adult offender populations, the following findings are offered in this report:

1. Intensive probation supervision, as provided by subsidy, is *at least as effective* as state incarceration as indicated by recidivism rates for both juvenile and adult offenders.

2. The probation subsidy program has resulted in *significantly higher levels* of probation services for juveniles and adults placed in "intensive supervision" caseloads.

3. However, evidence developed by this study *did not indicate a significant difference* in the level of rehabilitative effectiveness between probation practices under probation subsidy and traditional methods.

LIMITATIONS

In a study of this kind, it was inevitable that technical and financial factors limited the amount of data available. As a result, many of the findings must be viewed as inconclusive.

Among the major technical and financial limitations inherent in the study are the following:

1. Although the study included subsidy probationers from numerous programs in 15 study counties,[1] there was no attempt to study particular subsidy programs within or between individual counties. For this reason, the study's findings apply only to the average subsidy program and county. Among the subsidy programs sampled there may be a number of especially effective rehabilitation programs whose performance was offset by averaging them with less successful ones. Research projects now under way will undertake evaluations of specific subsidy programs in selected counties.

2. In order to ensure fair and unbiased comparisons among the various treatment groups and to complete the study within a reasonable time period, it was necessary to restrict the collection of follow-up data to a twelve month period following placement on field supervision. Cases were not studied following their removal from probation. Therefore, the findings of this study relate only to recidivism rates during the one year follow-up period.

[1] Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Alameda, San Francisco, Fresno, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Monterey, Humboldt, and Mendocino.



3. Despite extensive efforts to match the parole and regular probation samples to the randomly selected subsidy sample, in all likelihood the resulting samples were still not strictly equivalent with respect to probability of future violational behavior. These matching problems were most evident among the juvenile samples due to inadequacies of the base expectancy scale which was employed. The adult base expectancy scale seemed to be much more reliable, and consequently the adult samples were probably more closely matched.

# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

California's probation subsidy program, now in its ninth year, was developed as a result of a 1964 State Board of Corrections study which found probation services to be inadequate in most California counties. Probation caseloads ranged up to 200 per probation officer--a ratio which made effective supervision all but impossible. At the same time, continuing increases in the commitment of offenders to the State had resulted in a spiral of continuing and expensive construction of state institutions and prisons.

After the Board of Corrections recommended that a cost-sharing plan be adopted to improve the level of local probation supervision, the probation subsidy program was passed by the Legislature and signed into law in 1965. The program was first implemented in the 1966-67 fiscal year.

Under the program, state funds are disbursed to counties for the development of intensive supervision programs. These funds are allocated according to the level of commitment reduction to state institutions based on past commitment performance levels.

Following are some of the visible results of the program:

--Construction of new institutions and prisons has been brought to a virtual halt.

--The program expanded from 31 participating counties in 1966-67 to 47 in 1973-74.

--Intensive supervision programs developed under probation subsidy provided services to 22,000 probationers (both adult and juvenile) in 47 counties. A total of about 1,700 probation staff are involved in these special programs.

--Average caseload size in the special supervision programs has been reduced to about 30 per probation officer.

--Commitment reductions by participating counties have increased from 1,398 in 1966-67 to 5,027 in 1973-74.

--Total program earnings also have increased, from $5,675,815 in 1966-67 to $20,260,104 in 1973-74.

These funds have made it possible to set up a wide range of special programs, including individual and group counseling, family counseling, psychiatric, psychological and medical services, job placement services, vocational and training programs, drug education programs, remedial education programs, anti-narcotic testing, placement in specialized foster homes and community day-care programs.

Under the original probation subsidy legislation, Section 1820 of the Welfare and Institutions Code specified four basic goals: 1) increased protection of the State's citizens; 2) a more even administration of justice among all counties; 3) rehabilitation of offenders; and 4) reduced commitments to state correctional institutions.



An earlier report on probation subsidy[1] showed that goals 2 and 4 basically have been achieved and there was no effect on goal 1. Analysis of the achievement of goal 3--dealing with the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs--was held in abeyance to be addressed by this report. Specifically, the purpose of the present study was to determine the impact of the probation subsidy program on the rehabilitative effectiveness of probation programs throughout the state.

Although this research was mandated and funded by the California State Legislature through the passage of Assembly Bill 368 in 1973, a number of additional factors have pointed up the need for a thorough, exhaustive evaluation of the program. For example, sharp criticism has recently been leveled at the probation subsidy program, primarily from the field of law enforcement. Perhaps the most serious of these charges is that the probation subsidy program, by encouraging the diversion of offenders from state institutions into local programs, has increased the number of dangerous offenders on the streets, resulting in greater risk to the citizens of the state. This report attempts to provide data relevant to addressing this issue by comparing recidivism rates of offenders placed under subsidy supervision as opposed to rates of offenders placed in various types of other local and state correctional programs.

This report provides outcome data of a type which has been almost totally lacking to date, and yet which is necessary in order for any reasonable evaluation to proceed. These data include information of three basic types: offender

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[1] California's Probation Subsidy Program, A Progress Report to The Legislature 1966-1973, January 1974.

characteristics, probation process data, and outcome (recidivism) data. Questions concerning the effectiveness of any treatment program can only be answered by analyzing the complex interactions among these three types of variables.

There are three basic considerations involved in measuring the impact of the probation subsidy program on the effectiveness of state aid on the rehabilitation of offenders.

First, a major assumption underlying the development of the probation subsidy program was that local probation supervision would be at least as effective in reducing violational behavior as state incarceration followed by parole for a significant proportion of the cases being committed to state institutions prior to probation subsidy. To evaluate this assumption, it is necessary to compare the recidivism rates of subsidy probationers and state parolees in order to assess the relative rehabilitative effectiveness of the two treatment alternatives.

Secondly, one intent of the subsidy legislation was "strengthening and improving the supervision of persons placed on probation by the juvenile and superior courts of this state."[1] Accordingly, a second question must be asked concerning the degree to which probation subsidy has accomplished this goal--whether or not the services provided to probationers by "special supervision programs" are superior to services provided by regular probation programs.

Finally, the third consideration was whether or not the probation subsidy program has resulted in improved rehabilitative effectiveness. According to Section

[1]Section 1820, California Welfare and Institutions Code.



1822 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, standards were to be developed and prescribed by the Department of the Youth Authority, subject to approval by the State Board of Corrections, which were "sufficiently flexible to foster the development of new and improved supervision practices." This study attempted to measure whether or not probationers supervised by special supervision programs actually demonstrated decreased recidivism when compared to similar probationers supervised under regular probation programs.

Chapter II briefly presents a description of the research design and methodology used in seeking answers to the above questions. A more detailed account of these research methods appears in Appendix A which includes descriptions of study populations, sampling procedures, types of data collected and data collection procedures. Chapter III presents the findings of the juvenile and adult portions of the study, including descriptions of the samples, matching procedures, and statistical comparisons required to answer the questions asked in this chapter.

## CHAPTER II
## METHODOLOGY

This chapter briefly describes the methods utilized by the research staff in this study. A more detailed explanation of the research methodology is contained in Appendix A.

In order to answer the basic study questions, it was necessary to compare the subsidy program with two other kinds of programs, regular probation supervision and state parole. Also, the juvenile and adult probation programs required individual analysis, due to differences between the types of individuals and the types of administrative policies applied in these programs. Thus, in studying the juvenile cases, three groups were examined: 1) subsidy; 2) regular probation; and 3) Youth Authority juvenile court commitment parole cases. The adult segment of the study also compared three samples: 1) subsidy; 2) regular probation; and 3) Department of Corrections parole and Youth Authority criminal court commitment parole cases combined.

In any comparison survey of social or correctional programs it is imperative to utilize research techniques which determine that the results can be attributed to the type of program itself rather than to the different types of individuals participating in the various programs. For example, in the present effort to assess the effectiveness of the probation subsidy program in comparison to regular program supervision, the fact that individuals placed in subsidy programs are usually the more difficult cases must be a main point of consideration. To assure a fair assessment of the programs, therefore, a matching technique was

utilized. In this type of research design, individuals in the different programs are matched on variables known to be related to behavior, such as age, race, and conviction offense. In addition, base expectancy scales which measure the risk of violational behavior were also employed in the matching. After the cases in the different programs were matched, comparisons were made only between cases in similar risk groups, assuring that differences in results could be attributed to program variables rather than to the differences in types of individuals involved in the programs.

For this study, 15 counties containing approximately three-quarters of the total statewide subsidy program caseload, were selected for inclusion in the study. A sample size of 26 percent of the total eligible subsidy populations in these 15 counties was determined to be a realistic sample. The sample size for each county was based on the proportionate number of eligible subsidy cases in that county in comparison to the total 15 county sample. The Bureau of Criminal Statistics provided a listing of probation populations meeting the selection criteria for each of the 15 counties.

The study findings reflect an averaging of data from all 15 counties. There was no attempt to break down the analyses on a county-by-county basis due to the unique differences in the different county programs. In addition, a county-by-county analysis would not be able to control for any individual county differences in the operation of their criminal justice systems.

After a random selection of subsidy cases was completed, these cases were matched, county-by-county, with regular probation cases. The listing of the sample cases was then provided to each of the 15 study counties for the collection of the required data.



As indicated in Chapter I, three types of data were collected, relating to the offender, the treatment and the outcome.

The probation and parole case files provided information on selected offender characteristics; this information was also utilized as a source for matching selected cases for risk (i.e., base expectancy scores).

Indicators of treatment reported in the case files proved to be scanty at best. The measures reported in the files included: the number of personal, group, telephone, and collateral contacts made by the probation officer during the study period; the number of probation officers assigned to supervise the case during the study period; the use of a treatment plan; the extent of differential programming; and whether the case received psychological, typological, or supervision level classification.

The measures of outcome were obtained from two different sources. The Department of Justice, which receives reports of arrests, court petitions and court convictions on adults, was the source of outcome data used in the adult portion of the study. In the juvenile component of the study it was necessary to rely on case files for outcome data because such data were not centrally collected as with adults. For the two probation groups, arrests, petitions and court findings were determined. For the CYA juvenile court parole cases, data on arrests, suspensions associated with a law violation, and revocations associated with a law violation were utilized.

Data relating to the treatment and outcome variables were collected for the entire period extending from the initiation of field supervision to the probationer's removal from the probation caseload, or until the probationer

had been under field supervision for a period of twelve months (excluding time spent in jail, juvenile camps or some other 24-hour detention facility).

Finally, the data collected was then analyzed to examine outcome results (arrests, convictions, juvenile court findings) in relation to the variables of type of program, amount of treatment, age and risk level.



# CHAPTER III
# FINDINGS

This chapter reports the results of statistical analyses which were conducted on the collected data. The first section describes the samples in terms of basic background characteristics in order to evaluate the success of the matched sampling techniques in selecting samples which were roughly equivalent in terms of their probabilities of recidivism prior to the onset of treatment. The remaining three sections of the chapter are attempts to arrive at valid answers to the three basic questions asked in Chapter I by comparing the various adult and juvenile study groups with respect to numerous measures of treatment intensity and outcome.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLES

As indicated in Chapter II, the juvenile and adult portions of this study both focused on three distinct subject populations: subsidy and regular probationers from 15 California counties and parolees from state correctional institutions.[1] Also as indicated in Chapter II, a matched sampling technique was used in which the samples selected from the regular probation and parole populations were matched to samples of cases randomly selected from the subsidy probation populations on the bases of age, race, and convicted offense category. Appendices B and C present the age, race, and convicted offense distributions for the juvenile and adult samples respectively. These distributions are also broken

[1] Initially, separate adult samples were drawn from Department of Corrections parolees and Department of Youth Authority (criminal court) parolees. However, the relative internal homogeneity of these two populations with respect to age made matched comparisons with the subsidy sample impossible, which necessitated the combination of the two into a single "parole" sample.

down by risk category[1] and age group for juveniles and by risk category[2] only for adults.

It can be seen from Appendix B that some difficulty was encountered in attempting to select a juvenile court CYA parole sample which was matched to the juvenile subsidy sample because of the relatively small number of "low risk" parolees. For this reason, all juvenile subsidy versus juvenile parole comparisons which were conducted excluded subjects in the low risk category. Appendix Table B5 shows the distribution of base expectancy scores for the final matched juvenile subsidy and CYA juvenile court parole samples.

The primary aim of using the matched sample design was to equate the study groups with respect to their initial probability of success/failure so that any differences during treatment might be fairly attributed to the treatments themselves. However, as can be clearly seen from Appendix Table C5 this goal was not achieved for the adult samples by the mere matching on age, race, and convicted offense. This table, which shows the distribution of cases in the three groups with respect to a large number of background data collected from case files (for the most part), reveals no less than 13 significant differences among the samples. Among these differences are a number which might reasonably be expected to influence the probability of success or failure of any treatment efforts undertaken (e.g., prior record, drug and alcohol abuse, employment status, education, family criminal record, use of alias).

[1]Juvenile "risk" was estimated using the Alameda County Juvenile Base Expectancy Scale (see Appendix D).

[2]Adult "risk" was estimated by Base Expectancy Scale (BE 61A) as developed by the California Department of Corrections for use with parolees and as modified to make it applicable to the probation populations (see Appendix E).



In addition to these differences in basic demographic characteristics, data from other sources also emphasized the inequality of the two probation samples with respect to other variables. Table 1 shows that subsidy cases were more often given jail as a condition of probation and were sentenced to

TABLE 1

RISK OF SUBSIDY AND REGULAR ADULT PROBATIONERS AS INDICATED BY SENTENCE AND SUPERVISION LEVEL CLASSIFICATION

| Variable | Subsidy Probation | | Regular Probation | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| CONDITIONS OF PROBATION | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 523 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 6.9$, df = 1 |
| Straight probation | 238 | 45.4 | 281 | 53.7 | $p<.009$* |
| Probation with jail | 286 | 54.6 | 242 | 46.3 | |
| LENGTH OF PROBATION | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 523 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 35.4$, df = 2 |
| 0-2 years | 96 | 18.3 | 177 | 33.8 | $p<.001$* |
| 3 years | 343 | 65.5 | 293 | 56.0 | |
| 4 or more years | 85 | 16.2 | 53 | 10.1 | |
| SUPERVISION LEVEL CLASSIFICATION | | | | | |
| Total | 389 | 100.0 | 310 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 140.9$, df = 2 |
| Minimum | 10 | 2.6 | 69 | 22.3 | $p<.001$* |
| Medium | 73 | 18.8 | 128 | 41.3 | |
| Maximum | 306 | 78.7 | 113 | 36.5 | |

*Statistically significant.

longer probation terms by sentencing judges than were the regular probation cases. It also shows that subsidy cases were more often specified as maximum supervision cases and less often specified as medium or minimum supervision cases. These data indicate that subsidy cases were seen by sentencing judges and probation department personnel as being more serious risks than the regular probationers.

These findings also supported the use of statistical controls in order to ensure unbiased comparisons between the various treatment alternatives.

PROBATION-PAROLE COMPARISONS

One of the major studies behind the development of the probation subsidy program was the 1964 Probation Study by the Board of Corrections. A primary assumption underlying that study was that "for a larger number of cases than current practice indicates, probation is as effective, if not more effective, than most institutional forms of correctional care."[1] The purpose of this section is to assess the validity of that assumption by comparing subsidy probation and parole with respect to the effectiveness with which similar offenders are rehabilitated. Stated another way, this question amounts to asking how community treatment of offenders compares to treatment at the state level in terms of rehabilitative effectiveness.

For the purposes of this study, rehabilitation was assumed to be inversely proportional to criminal activity. Furthermore, since criminal activity is impossible to measure directly, it was necessary to rely on available data which may be regarded as providing relatively unbiased indicators of criminal activity. For evaluation of adult programs, the most reliable and readily available data relating to criminal activity were those of arrests and convictions which were obtained from CII rap sheets by contracting with the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Therefore, all analyses undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of programs in rehabilitating adult probationers and parolees were concerned with four basic

[1] Probation Study, Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, Board of Corrections, Sacramento, 1965, page 3.



dependent variables: total arrests, total convictions, felony arrests, and felony convictions. It was felt that by examining four different indicators of recidivism, the probability of a systematic bias resulting from an unidentified source other than the law violating behavior of the individual probationer would be minimized. In other words, since arrests and convictions are imperfect measures of criminal activity (arrests being also influenced by police activity and convictions by the activities of the prosecuting and defense attorneys and the judicial system as well) examining both arrests and convictions might result in the reaching of a more confident answer than could be reached by examining either arrests or convictions alone.

The basic strategy employed in attempting to answer this question was to compare the arrests and convictions (total and felony) of adult subsidy and parole cases while controlling for the effects of "risk" category.

Unfortunately, this analysis, which was relatively straightforward for the adult samples, was somewhat more complex for the juvenile samples. In addition to the matching problem already discussed, the criteria which were available to measure the effectiveness of supervision were not the same for both samples. Court findings were the criterion primarily used for the probation group, while parole revocations served as the measure of failure in the CYA group. The different measures of program effectiveness reflect the different administrative procedures generally employed at the county and state levels. Thus, the outcome measures used were not strictly comparable, but only roughly equivalent.

Another problem with the juvenile comparison was that the base expectancy scale used to match cases on the probability of violational behavior was

ineffective in forecasting the level of violational outcome for the risk groups used in the analysis of this data (very high, high, medium high, and medium low risk; $F = .16$, $df = 3$, $p>.50$) which meant that the matching effected between the subsidy and CYA groups did not necessarily equate the two groups on violational risk. Therefore, for these reasons the results of comparisons between the juvenile subsidy and CYA juvenile court parole groups should be interpreted with caution.

*Juvenile Comparisons*

Table 2 presents the percentages of each juvenile study group that had a "failure" during the study period. Failure is defined as either a court finding in the case of subsidy probation or a revocation from field supervision in the case of CYA juvenile parolees.[1] Although the CYA cases tend toward higher violational rates, the data reveal no statistically significant differences between the two groups when risk category and age level are considered.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGES OF JUVENILE CASES RECEIVING A COURT FINDING (SUBSIDY CASES) OR BEING REVOKED (CYA PAROLE CASES)

| Risk Category | AGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | |
| | Subsidy | CYA Parole | Subsidy | CYA Parole |
| Total[a] | 40.6 | 52.9 | 26.7 | 33.6 |
| Very High Risk | 61.0 | 68.7 | 20.0 | 25.0 |
| High Risk | 42.9 | 46.7 | 32.9 | 38.5 |
| Medium-High Risk | 34.7 | 50.0 | 26.0 | 33.3 |
| Medium-Low Risk | 37.9 | 38.9 | 24.7 | 38.5 |

[a]Difference between total percentages is significant ($p<.05$) for younger cases only. All other differences are non-significant.

[1] These juvenile outcome data are presented in more detail in Appendix Tables F1 and F2.



With regard to the more serious violations--felony findings or revocations associated with a felony--the data in Table 3 show that the high risk CYA cases and the older medium-high risk CYA cases have significantly more failures than do the subsidy cases. However, there are no significant differences between the groups for the very high risk group, the medium-low risk group, and the younger medium-high risk group.

From the data in Table 3 it appears that intensive probation supervision is at least as effective as state commitment, and perhaps even more effective in regard to serious violations (felonies) in reducing recidivism during supervision. These findings, however, should be considered only suggestive because of the difficulties encountered in case matching, and differences in the types of outcome measures employed.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGES OF JUVENILE CASES RECEIVING A COURT FINDING (SUBSIDY CASES) OR BEING REVOKED (CYA PAROLE CASES) FOR A FELONY OFFENSE

| Risk Category | AGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | |
| | Subsidy | CYA Parole | Subsidy | CYA Parole |
| Total[a] | 23.1 | 45.1 | 12.8 | 32.7 |
| Very High Risk | 34.1 | 56.2 | 10.0 | 25.0 |
| High Risk[a] | 23.5 | 46.7 | 16.4 | 38.5 |
| Medium-High Risk[a] | 21.2 | 36.6 | 8.0 | 29.6 |
| Medium-Low Risk | 21.2 | 33.3 | 16.1 | 38.5 |

[a]Differences are statistically significant.
Total - Both younger and older.
High Risk - Both younger and older.
Medium-High Risk - Older cases only.
All other differences are non-significant.

Adult Comparisons

On the other hand, the adult portion of the study, which did not suffer from the same methodological problems as the juvenile portion, lends support to the conclusions suggested by the juvenile findings.

Table 4, which shows both total and felony arrests of adult subsidy and parole cases fails to indicate any statistically significant differences between the two forms of supervision.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGES OF ADULT CASES ARRESTED[a]

| Risk Category | Total Arrests | | Felony Arrests | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Parole | Subsidy | Parole |
| Total | 45.6 | 51.0 | 31.1 | 36.5 |
| High Risk | 68.2 | 62.4 | 53.2 | 46.7 |
| Medium Risk | 46.3 | 45.2 | 30.3 | 31.3 |
| Low Risk | 25.8 | 29.7 | 13.2 | 17.6 |

[a]All differences were not statistically significant.

TABLE 5

PERCENTAGES OF ADULT CASES CONVICTED[a]

| Risk Category | Total Convictions | | Felony Convictions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Parole | Subsidy | Parole |
| Total | 33.2 | 34.0 | 12.4 | 16.2 |
| High Risk | 51.9 | 45.0 | 30.8 | 23.1 |
| Medium Risk | 30.9 | 26.4 | 13.3 | 10.6 |
| Low Risk | 19.8 | 18.9 | 4.4 | 9.5 |

[a]All differences were not statistically significant.



Similarly, Table 5 indicates that the matched samples of adult subsidy probationers and adult state parolees were not significantly different with respect to the percentages of cases experiencing any conviction or only felony convictions during the study period.[1]

These data, especially when viewed in conjunction with the juvenile findings, support the proposition that subsidy probation is at least as effective if not more so as a state commitment in reducing subsequent recidivism.

IMPROVEMENT OF PROBATION SUPERVISION

The question addressed in this section is, "Do the 'special supervision programs' developed by counties in accordance with Article 7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code embody 'a degree of supervision substantially above the usual or the use of new techniques in addition to...routine supervision techniques' as stated in Section 1822 of that article?"

To evaluate this question, analyses were conducted comparing the juvenile and adult subsidy and regular probation samples on several measures of supervision intensity and quality. From Tables 6-8 it can be seen that in each comparison, subsidy probation proved to be significantly superior to regular probation in terms of better quality and quantity of supervision.

For juveniles, Table 6 shows the mean numbers of contacts per month received by subsidy and regular probationers. These data are also broken down by risk category (BES) and age group. These data show for each age group and risk category combination, that the juvenile subsidy cases received significantly more contacts per month than did the regular probation supervision groups.

[1]These adult outcome data are presented in more detail in Appendix Tables G1 and G2.

TABLE 6

MEAN NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICER CONTACTS PER MONTH
OF ALL TYPES BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION,
AGE GROUP, AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category | AGE | | | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular | |
| Total | 2.58 (487) | 1.54 (730) | 2.24 (349) | 1.22 (560) | None computed |
| High Risk | 2.62 (135) | 1.90 (158) | 2.53 (100) | 1.33 (98) | Younger t = 2.75, p<.01* Older t = 4.19, p<.001* |
| Medium-High Risk | 2.60 (114) | 1.62 (141) | 2.04 (97) | 1.32 (127) | Younger t = 3.76, p<.001* Older t = 3.42, p<.001* |
| Medium-Low Risk | 2.61 (129) | 1.43 (215) | 1.96 (89) | 1.12 (189) | Younger t = 5.52, p<.001* Older t = 8.20, p<.001* |
| Low Risk | 2.46 (109) | 1.34 (216) | 2.50 (63) | 1.19 (146) | Younger t = 4.76, p<.001* Older t = 3.85, p<.001* |

*Statistically significant.

Table 7 shows that juvenile subsidy probationers more often received psychological or typological classification and more often had a treatment plan prepared and recorded by the deputy probation officer (DPO). These findings all point to the conclusion that the probation subsidy program is actually delivering more and better quality treatment to the probationer.

Table 8 compares the adult subsidy and regular probation samples on all available measures of treatment quality and quantity. From this table it can be seen that subsidy probationers had more personal contacts (including individual and group contacts with the DPO), more collateral contacts made on their behalf by the DPO, more often had a specific supervision level specified by the probation department, more often were classified using a typological system, more often had a treatment plan written for them by their



DPO, more often received differential treatment, and more often received services from probation department support personnel.

TABLE 7

USE OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS AND TREATMENT
PLANS WITH JUVENILE PROBATIONERS

| Supervision Measures | Subsidy Probation | | Regular Probation | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION STATUS | | | | | |
| Total | 861 | 100.0 | 1,364 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 369.1$, df = 1 |
| Classified | 569 | 66.1 | 402 | 29.5 | p<.001* |
| Not classified | 292 | 33.9 | 962 | 70.5 | |
| TREATMENT PLAN RECORDED | | | | | |
| Total | 862 | 100.0 | 1,364 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 96.7$, df = 1 |
| Yes | 358 | 41.5 | 328 | 24.1 | p<.001* |
| No | 504 | 58.5 | 1,036 | 75.9 | |

*Statistically significant.

In summary, the data presented in this section lead to the conclusion that the special supervision programs in the 15 test counties have been extremely successful in providing improved probationary services to the juvenile and adult offenders placed on their caseloads. Thus, the subsidy program appears to be carrying out its objective of providing better services to probationers.

PROBATION EFFECTIVENESS

By enacting the probation subsidy program, Legislators anticipated that the subsidies paid to county probation departments would lead to the development of improved supervision practices and higher proportions of probationers being

TABLE 8

SUPERVISION OF ADULT STUDY GROUPS

| Supervision Measures | Subsidy Probation | | Regular Probation | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| PERSONAL CONTACT RATE | | | | | |
| Total | 485 | 100.0 | 474 | 100.0 | F = 102.4, df = 1/957 |
| 0.0 - 0.5 per mo. | 76 | 15.7 | 209 | 44.1 | p<.001* |
| 0.6 - 1.0 per mo. | 144 | 29.7 | 192 | 40.5 | |
| Over 1.0 per mo. | 265 | 54.6 | 73 | 15.4 | $\chi 2$ = 177.9, df = 2 |
| | | | | | p<.001* |
| COLLATERAL CONTACT RATE | | | | | |
| Total | 480 | 100.0 | 469 | 100.0 | F = 34.1, df = 1/947 |
| 0.00 per mo. | 117 | 24.4 | 195 | 41.6 | p<.001* |
| 0.10 - 0.33 per mo. | 128 | 26.7 | 158 | 33.7 | |
| Over 0.33 per mo. | 235 | 49.0 | 116 | 24.7 | $\chi 2$ = 62.9, df = 2 |
| | | | | | p<.001* |
| TYPE OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM RECORDED | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi 2$ = 108.7, df = 2 |
| None | 175 | 33.4 | 308 | 58.8 | p<.001* |
| One type only | 280 | 53.4 | 214 | 40.8 | |
| Two or more types | 69 | 13.2 | 2 | 0.4 | |
| LEVEL OF SUPERVISION SPECIFIED | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi 2$ = 26.9, df = 1 |
| Not specified | 135 | 25.8 | 214 | 40.8 | p<.001* |
| Specified | 389 | 74.2 | 310 | 59.2 | |
| TREATMENT PLAN RECORDED | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi 2$ = 173.5, df = 1 |
| No | 226 | 43.1 | 433 | 82.6 | p<.001* |
| Yes | 298 | 56.9 | 91 | 17.4 | |
| DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT REPORTED | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi 2$ = 79.6, df = 1 |
| No | 344 | 65.6 | 466 | 88.9 | p<.001* |
| Yes | 180 | 34.4 | 58 | 11.1 | |
| SUPPORT SERVICES UTILIZED | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi 2$ = 35.9, df = 1 |
| No | 440 | 84.0 | 500 | 95.4 | p<.001* |
| Yes | 84 | 16.0 | 24 | 4.6 | |

*Statistically significant



rehabilitated. This section of the report attempts to evaluate the degree to which such developments have come about by comparing the recidivism rates of subsidy and regular probationers which have been matched as closely as possible with respect to "risk." The assumption here is that if "subsidy probation" utilizes improved supervision techniques, then the recidivism rates of probationers on its caseloads should be lower than the recidivism rates of similar probationers on ordinary probation caseloads.

Juvenile Comparisons

Tables 9 and 10 compare the juvenile subsidy and regular samples with respect to the percentages of cases receiving court findings (total and felony respectively) during the study period.[1] It can be seen from Table 9 that there were no statistically significant differences between the recidivism rates demonstrated by the subsidy and regular supervision cases when matched on the bases of age, race, convicted offense and risk category.

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVING COURT FINDINGS

| Risk Category | AGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | |
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular |
| Total[a] | 37.7 | 30.0 | 26.9 | 21.3 |
| High Risk | 48.2 | 47.3 | 29.1 | 26.5 |
| Medium-High Risk | 34.7 | 31.0 | 26.0 | 22.4 |
| Medium-Low Risk | 37.9 | 28.5 | 24.7 | 19.3 |
| Low Risk | 27.3 | 17.9 | 28.1 | 19.6 |

[a]Difference between total percentages is significant (p<.01) for younger cases only. All other differences are not significant.

[1] These data are presented in more detail in Appendix Tables H1 and H2.

Similarly, Table 10 reveals only one significant difference between subsidy and regular (low risk, younger cases), and that difference is in the opposite direction from that hypothesized. These data, therefore, cast doubt upon the hypothesis that subsidy funds have led to the development of more effective supervision practices as indicated by improved performance of probationers.

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVING A COURT FINDING FOR A FELONY OFFENSE

| Risk Category | AGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | |
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular |
| Total[a] | 22.2 | 15.7 | 13.6 | 11.0 |
| High Risk | 26.6 | 24.6 | 14.6 | 15.7 |
| Medium-High Risk | 21.2 | 17.9 | 8.0 | 10.4 |
| Medium-Low Risk | 21.2 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 10.4 |
| Low Risk[a] | 19.1 | 9.0 | 17.2 | 9.2 |

[a]Differences between total and low risk group percentages are significant for younger cases only. All other differences are not significant.

Adult Comparisons

With respect to adult probationers the data presented in Tables 11 and 12 lend support to the correctness of the above conclusion.[1] These two tables show the percentages of cases arrested and convicted during the study period by type of supervision and risk category. Table 11 shows that the differences in the percentages of subsidy and regular probationers arrested were not

[1]These data are presented in more detail in Appendix Tables I1 and I2.



statistically significant. Table 12 shows that subsidy probationers overall received significantly more total convictions as well as felony convictions in comparison to regular probationers. However, when the regular and subsidy groups are compared within risk categories these differences all but disappear. This indicates that the overall differences were merely due to the disproportionate numbers of cases in the three risk categories in the two probation samples rather than to differences in treatment effectiveness.

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE OF ADULT PROBATIONERS ARRESTED[a]

| Risk Category | Total Arrests | | Felony Arrests | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular |
| Total | 45.6 | 40.0 | 31.1 | 26.8 |
| High Risk | 68.2 | 70.1 | 53.2 | 56.7 |
| Medium Risk | 46.3 | 49.3 | 30.3 | 29.7 |
| Low Risk | 25.8 | 24.5 | 13.2 | 14.7 |

[a]All differences are not statistically significant.

TABLE 12

PERCENTAGE OF ADULT PROBATIONERS CONVICTED

| Risk Category | Total Convictions | | Felony Convictions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular |
| Total[a] | 33.2 | 26.4 | 12.4 | 7.3 |
| High Risk | 51.9 | 50.5 | 20.8 | 20.6 |
| Medium Risk | 30.9 | 33.1 | 13.3 | 8.8 |
| Low Risk | 19.8 | 14.4 | 4.4 | 1.8 |

[a]Differences between total percentages are significant for both total and felony convictions. All other differences are not significant.

In conclusion, the data presented in this section fail to support the assumption that enriched supervision results in reduced recidivism among probationers. It furthermore calls into question any assumption that providing county probation departments with state monies will automatically result in the development of more effective probation programs.

It must be pointed out that these findings do not preclude the possibility that some counties have developed more effective programs, but rather they indicate only that the "average" subsidy program across all counties is not significantly more effective than conventional probation.



APPENDIX A
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

STUDY DESIGN

The most crucial methodological problem encountered in the evaluation of social and correctional programs is that of being able to attribute the results of a particular program to the program itself, rather than to the type of individuals participating in the program. For instance, in the present effort to assess the effectiveness of the probation subsidy program in comparison to regular probation supervision, it must be taken into account that individuals placed into intensive supervision probation programs (subsidy) are, in general, the tougher, more difficult cases. Given this situation, the problem becomes one of determining how to make a valid comparison between the effects of intensive supervision and conventional supervision on those treated.

There are two techniques customarily employed to deal with this type of research problem. The first is known as random assignment. A random assignment design requires that a pool of subjects be established so that subjects can be randomly assigned to an experimental and a control group. In this way, differences between the individuals treated in the different programs are eliminated, and any differences in the outcome of treatment is directly attributable to differences in the programs themselves. This type of research design requires considerable control over the operations of the treatment programs, especially the intake and termination procedures.

The other research method used to cope with this problem is known as matching. In this type of research design, individuals in the different

programs are matched on variables known to be related to the probability of violational behavior--on such variables as age, race, convicted offense, etc. Also, it is possible to match cases utilizing more sophisticated techniques, known as "base expectancy scales," which measure the risk of violational behavior. These scales are composed of items empirically found to be associated with violational behavior. After the cases in the different programs are matched, comparisons are made only between cases in similar violational risk groups. Thus, the high risk cases in the experimental program are compared only with the high risk cases in the control program. In this way, differences found between similar risk levels in the different treatment programs are attributable to the programs and not to the types of individuals seen in the programs.

It should be kept in mind that evaluations involving "retrospective" data (reexamination of events that have already occurred) are restricted to using a matching design. Random assignment designs on the other hand, are restricted to the "prospective" study of events that will occur, starting from the present and continuing forward in time. Because of the constraints imposed by the timetable incorporated in the AB 368 legislation, this study was limited to using retrospective data which, therefore, dictated the use of a matching type of design.

In order to answer the basic study questions, it was necessary to compare the subsidy program with two other kinds of programs: 1) regular probation supervision; and 2) state parole. Also, individual analysis of both the juvenile and adult probation programs was required. Thus, in studying the juvenile cases,



three groups were examined: 1) subsidy; 2) regular probation; and 3) Youth Authority juvenile court commitment parole cases. The adult segment of the study also compared three samples: 1) subsidy; 2) regular probation; and 3) Department of Corrections parole and Youth Authority criminal court commitment parole cases combined.

SAMPLE SELECTION

As mentioned earlier, the evaluation of the probation subsidy program was separated into two components, the juvenile program assessment and the assessment of the adult program. This dual analysis was necessary because of the differences between the types of individuals and the types of administrative policies applied to cases in the two programs. Consequently, the sampling procedures used in selecting the samples were somewhat different in regard to specifics, but were conceptually identical. For purposes of clarity, the sampling procedures used to select each study component will be discussed separately.

Juvenile Samples

This section describes the selection criteria for the three groups that comprise the juvenile component of the study.

1. Juvenile Subsidy Sample

   a. Males only. Females were excluded because they constitute only a small proportion of the subsidy caseload (21.1%) and exhibit a different pattern of violational behavior.

   b. Section 602 WIC juvenile court wards only. These cases comprise the majority of the subsidy caseload.

c. First time subsidy cases only. This criterion was chosen to insure a comparable follow-up period so as to enable the study to attribute program outcome to the supervision period under study.

d. Cases both adjudicated and received on subsidy caseloads in 1971 (excluding secondary probation grants). Secondary grants were excluded to eliminate already proven failures.

e. Cases were excluded if they were on regular probation supervision for more than three months immediately prior to subsidy supervision. This was done to eliminate the possibility that the outcome might have resulted from the effects of regular probation supervision exposure.

f. Only cases with six months or more of subsidy supervision were included unless the case was terminated or a probation violation. This was done to allow sufficient time to measure the effect of the program.

g. County camp aftercare cases were excluded. This was done also to exclude proven probation failures.



2. Juvenile Regular Probation Sample

Same as for the subsidy sample with the exception of criteria c and e. Cases with prior history of subsidy supervision were excluded.

3. Youth Authority Parole - Juvenile Court Commitments

a. Males only.

b. Section 602 WIC juvenile court wards.

c. New commitment to the Youth Authority. Recommitments were excluded from the study.

d. Cases paroled in 1971.

e. First parole on present commitment.

Adult Samples

The sample selection procedure was essentially the same for the adult component of the study. The selection criteria used to select the samples in the adult component of the study follow below.

1. Adult Subsidy Sample

a. Males only.

b. Criminal court commitment cases. These are the more serious criminal cases and comprise about 90 percent of the adult subsidy caseload.

c. First time under subsidy supervision.

d. Case both adjudicated and opened in 1971. Secondary grants of probation were excluded.

e. Cases were excluded if under regular supervision for three months or more immediately prior to being placed under subsidy supervision.

f. Only cases with six or more months of supervision were included, except if terminated or violated from probation.

2. Adult Regular Probation Sample

Same as for the subsidy sample with the exception of criteria c and e. Cases with prior history of subsidy supervision were excluded.

3. Adult Parole Sample

a. Males only.

b. Criminal court commitment.

c. Cases paroled in 1971.

d. First parole on present commitment.

e. New criminal court commitment to the Youth Authority or to the Department of Corrections. Recommitments were excluded from the study.

f. Only cases with six or more months of supervision were included, except if terminated or recommitted.

Sampling Procedure

Arrangements were made with the Bureau of Criminal Statistics to provide a listing of the probation populations meeting the selection criteria for each



of the 15 study counties.[1] The 15 selected counties contain approximately three-quarters of the total statewide subsidy program caseload. A sample size of 26 percent of the total eligible subsidy populations in these 15 counties was determined to be a feasible and realistic sample, given the time and financial restrictions imposed upon the study. The sample size for each county was selected on the basis of its proportion to the total population of eligible subsidy cases in the 15 counties.

The procedures used in selecting the subsidy sample in each county was to select cases according to the tens digit of the county case identification number. It was assumed that this would result in a random sample since case numbers are assigned in an unbiased sequential order.

After the subsidy sample was chosen for each county, the procedure called for matching the regular probation cases in a particular county to the subsidy cases for that county on the basis of age, race, and convicted offense type groupings in the juvenile component. Three age groupings (7-15 years, 16-17 years, 18-20 years), two race groupings (Caucasian, non-Caucasian), and four convicted offense categories (violent crimes, property crimes, drug offenses, and other), were used and yielded 24 categories of cases (3 age x 2 race x 4 offense types = 24).

Preliminary data which had been collected on adult probationers in five counties had indicated no change in recidivism rates with increasing age over 21 years of age. For this reason, in the adult sample two age groups (18-20 years, 21 and older) were used instead of three. This resulted in 16 age-race-offense

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[1] Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Alameda, San Francisco, Fresno, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Monterey, Humboldt, and Mendocino.

combinations. Regular probation cases were proportionately matched in each category. Since the study design called for matching cases on base expectancy score in addition to age, race, and offense, the regular probation cases were oversampled by a factor of 1.5 to increase the likelihood of obtaining a large enough pool from which matched base expectancy scores could be drawn.

The CYA Juvenile Court Parole Sample was obtained by drawing a sample that matched the distribution of the 24 age x race x offense type subsidy combinations across all 15 counties. (Only 27.5 percent of the CYA juvenile court cases met the selection criteria.) It was not possible to match cases within each county as was done with the regular probation cases because the population of CYA cases was too small or dissimilar in some counties. Similarly, the CYA criminal court parole sample and the CDC parole sample were selected by matching cases proportionately to the 16 age-race-offense types across all 15 counties in the same manner as the CYA juvenile court parole sample.

A listing of the probation sample cases was then provided to each of the 15 study county probation departments for the collection of the required data. In some instances, certain case files could not be located and therefore those cases were replaced with cases having similar age-race-offense characteristics. When this proved impossible, cases were replaced by others having either a different offense type, race, or age in this order.

DATA COLLECTION

As indicated in Chapter I, three types of data were collected in this study, relating to: 1) the offender; 2) the "treatment"; and 3) the "outcome."



In systems operations terms this is the input-treatment-output analysis model. Because of the retrospective nature of the present study, data were necessarily limited to what was available in the case files and records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

The probation and parole case files provided information on selected offender characteristics. This information was also employed as a source of case matching for risk. The items chosen were those that comprise the base expectancy scales for the juvenile and adult cases, respectively. In the case of the juveniles, this information included present and prior record data, school behavior, and family adjustment information. Each of these items was weighted in accordance with the weights assigned by a base expectancy scale constructed by the Alameda County Probation Department. The sum total of the weighted characteristics was taken as the juvenile base expectancy score. The juvenile base expectancy scale score had an interrater reliability coefficient of .71.

With regard to the adult cases, the base expectancy scale employed was the California Department of Corrections's BE 61A version. This scale is a weighted composite of present and prior record information, drug and alcohol usage, living arrangement, and family criminal record data. The interrater reliability coefficient obtained on our sample was .83, which indicates a very favorable degree of reliability.

Indicators of treatment reported in the case files proved to be scanty at best. The measures reported in the files included the number of personal, group, telephone, and collateral contacts made by the probation officer during the study period, the number of probation officers assigned to supervise the case during the study period, the use of a treatment plan, the extent of differential programming, and whether the case received psychological, typological, or supervision level classification.

The measures of performance were obtained from two different sources. The Department of Justice receives reports of arrests, court petitons and court convictions on adults. This was the source of outcome data used in the adult portion of the study.

In the juvenile component of the study it was necessary to rely on case files for outcome data because such data are not centrally collected as for adults. For the two probation groups, arrests, petitions, and court findings were determined. The outcome measures used in the CYA juvenile court parole cases was also taken from case files. The three types of outcome measures used for these cases were arrests, suspensions associated with a law violation, and revocations associated with a law violation.

FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

Data relating to the numbers of contacts and to the outcome variables were collected covering the entire period from the initiation of field supervision to the probationer's removal from the probation caseload or until such time that the probationer had been under field supervision for a period of twelve months, excluding time spent in jail, juvenile camps or some other 24 hour detention facility. This was done in an attempt to equate all cases with respect to the amount of arrest liable time during which they were studied.

Cases which were removed from field supervision or transferred to another form of field supervision prior to the completion of the twelve month study period were included in the study only if: a) they had received at least six months of field supervision; or b) they were removed as either failures (revoked and sentenced) or successes (early termination).



Fairness was guaranteed in the analyses conducted on these data by using contact and performance (e.g., arrest, conviction, finding, petition) rates per month of field supervision. In this way it was possible to avoid unreasonable bias resulting from differential periods of arrest liable exposure.

PROCEDURE

Separate drafts of the data forms were developed for each study population: 1) juvenile probation; 2) adult probation; 3) CYA juvenile court parole; and 4) CYA criminal court parole and CDC parole samples combined. Also a draft of the coding instructions for each of the questionnaire items was developed. The adult probation form was pretested in San Francisco County and the juvenile form was pretested in Sacramento County.[1] Upon making the revisions found necessary in the pretest phase, and after updating the coding instruction manuals, training of the coders at each county location was begun. The individuals who extracted the data from the case files were generally clerks who had worked extensively with the materials in question. Juvenile unit clerks were employed to complete the juvenile probation questionnaires, and adult unit clerks were used to fill out the adult probation questionnaires. In order to ensure as much uniformity as possible, one CYA staff member did the training for the juvenile case coders in all 15 study counties, while another staff member did all of the adult case training.

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[1] The valuable contribution made by the County Probation Research Organization members in developing the forms and design used in the present study is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks must go to Mr. David O. Melton, Subsidy Unit Supervisor of the San Francisco County Adult Probation Department for his thoughtful suggestions and his time in helping revise the adult probation questionnaire, and to Mr. Ray Roskelley, Director of Juvenile Services of the Sacramento County Probation Department for his idea of including additional case background data on the juvenile probation form.

The training of county coders consisted of explaining each item on the questionnaire to the coders, and then having them split up into pairs and fill out a questionnaire on an actual case. After this was done, the trainer reviewed each case and corrected any errors and explained the nature of the error. Training continued until the trainer was satisfied that the coders understood the task. An interrater reliability check was instituted to assess the reliability of the coders or the stability of the coded responses. As the coding proceeded, each county would send in batches of completed forms. These forms were then edited by the CYA project staff. Forms with inconsistent data were returned to the county staff for resolution. The state data were also edited and corrected as required. The collection of data at the state level was carried out by student workers. The student workers were trained in the administrative procedures employed at the state level, and the use of the forms associated with each procedure.

The data were then posted on data sheets for keypunching and 100 percent keypunch verification. After this, the data were sent to the computer for range check and internal consistency editing. When all the errors were corrected, a final computer data set was recorded on a computer disc for statistical analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analyses of the data were carried out via the Data-Text statistical program package.[1] Analyses included frequencies, chi-square analyses, t-tests, and complex analysis of variance. In general, the analyses examined the study outcome results (arrests, convictions, juvenile court findings) related to the variables of type-of-supervision program, amount of treatment, age, and risk level.

[1] David J. Armor and Arthur S. Couch, An Introduction to Computerized Social Data Analysis: Data-Text Primer, The Free Press, New York, 1972.



APPENDIX B

DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Below are presented the distributions of age, race, and offense type broken down by risk category, type of program supervision, and age group.

TABLE B1

DISTRIBUTION OF RACE BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category | Race | AGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | CYA | Subsidy | Regular | CYA |
| Total | Total | 100.0% (492) | 100.0% (733) | 100.0% (110) | 100.0% (351) | 100.0% (574) | 100.0% (105) |
| | White | 59.3% (292) | 58.0% (425) | 50.9% (56) | 54.1% (190) | 59.8% (343) | 57.1% (60) |
| | Non-White | 40.7% (200) | 42.0% (308) | 49.1% (54) | 45.9% (161) | 40.2% (231) | 42.9% (55) |
| High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (138) | 100.0% (157) | 100.0% (66) | 100.0% (102) | 100.0% (99) | 100.0% (72) |
| | White | 54.3% (75) | 55.4% (87) | 51.5% (34) | 55.9% (57) | 57.6% (57) | 54.2% (39) |
| | Non-White | 45.7% (63) | 44.6% (70) | 48.5% (32) | 44.1% (45) | 42.4% (42) | 45.8% (33) |
| Medium-High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (117) | 100.0% (142) | 100.0% (22) | 100.0% (97) | 100.0% (130) | 100.0% (27) |
| | White | 55.6% (65) | 59.2% (84) | 50.0% (11) | 44.3% (43) | 56.2% (73) | 37.0% (10) |
| | Non-White | 44.4% (52) | 40.8% (58) | 50.0% (11) | 55.7% (54) | 43.8% (57) | 63.0% (17) |
| Medium-Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (128) | 100.0% (218) | 100.0% (18) | 100.0% (91) | 100.0% (197) | 100.0% (13) |
| | White | 58.6% (75) | 56.4% (123) | 44.4% (8) | 60.4% (55) | 54.8% (108) | 61.5% (8) |
| | Non-White | 41.4% (53) | 43.6% (95) | 55.6% (10) | 39.6% (36) | 45.2% (89) | 38.5% (5) |
| Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (109) | 100.0% (216) | 100.0% (4) | 100.0% (61) | 100.0% (148) | 100.0% (3) |
| | White | 70.6% (77) | 60.6% (131) | 75.0% (3) | 57.4% (35) | 70.9% (105) | 100.0% (3) |
| | Non-White | 29.4% (32) | 39.4% (85) | 25.0% (1) | 42.6% (26) | 29.1% (43) | - |

TABLE B2

DISTRIBUTIONS OF MEAN AGE BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE GROUP, AND RISK CATEGORY OF JUVENILE SAMPLES

| Risk Category | Statistics | AGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | CYA | Subsidy | Regular | CYA |
| Total | Mean | 14.94 | 14.98 | 14.99 | 17.39 | 17.43 | 17.38 |
| | Sample Size | 499 | 757 | 110 | 360 | 591 | 115 |
| | Percent | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| High Risk Group (27-40) | Mean | 15.02 | 14.81 | 14.85 | 17.33 | 17.29 | 17.38 |
| | S.D.* | 1.09 | 1.20 | 1.26 | .49 | .50 | .64 |
| | Sample Size | 139 | 167 | 66 | 103 | 102 | 72 |
| | Percent | 27.9% | 22.1% | 60.0% | 28.6% | 17.3% | 62.6% |
| Medium-High Risk Group (41-43) | Mean | 14.86 | 15.19 | 15.32 | 17.47 | 17.37 | 17.48 |
| | S.D.* | 1.25 | 1.07 | .78 | .58 | .58 | .85 |
| | Sample Size | 118 | 146 | 22 | 100 | 134 | 27 |
| | Percent | 23.6% | 19.3% | 20.0% | 27.7% | 22.7% | 23.5% |
| Medium-Low Risk Group (44-46) | Mean | 14.89 | 14.99 | 15.11 | 17.39 | 17.56 | 17.08 |
| | S.D.* | 1.15 | 1.13 | .83 | .55 | .68 | .28 |
| | Sample Size | 132 | 221 | 18 | 93 | 202 | 13 |
| | Percent | 26.5% | 29.2% | 16.4% | 25.8% | 34.2% | 11.3% |
| Low Risk Group (47-51) | Mean | 14.99 | 14.96 | 15.00 | 17.36 | 17.41 | 18.00 |
| | S.D.* | 1.11 | 1.03 | 1.41 | .55 | .60 | 1.00 |
| | Sample Size | 110 | 223 | 4 | 64 | 153 | 3 |
| | Percent | 22.0% | 29.5% | 3.6% | 17.7% | 25.9% | 2.6% |

*Standard Deviation.



TABLE B3

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF OFFENSE BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY OF JUVENILE SAMPLES

| Risk Category | Type of Offense | AGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | CYA | Subsidy | Regular | CYA |
| Total | Total | 100.0% (497) | 100.0% (748) | 100.0% (109) | 100.0% (357) | 100.0% (586) | 100.0% (114) |
| | Violence | 14.9% (74) | 13.1% (98) | 17.4% (19) | 15.4% (55) | 11.9% (70) | 18.4% (21) |
| | Property | 55.9% (278) | 57.2% (428) | 57.8% (63) | 42.9% (153) | 43.4% (254) | 42.1% (48) |
| | Drugs | 9.9% (49) | 11.9% (89) | 5.5% (6) | 23.8% (85) | 23.4% (137) | 21.1% (24) |
| | Other | 19.3% (96) | 17.8% (133) | 19.3% (21) | 17.9% (64) | 21.3% (125) | 18.4% (21) |
| High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (138) | 100.0% (166) | 100.0% (65) | 100.0% (103) | 100.0% (102) | 100.0% (71) |
| | Violence | 15.9% (22) | 12.0% (20) | 9.2% (6) | 17.5% (18) | 12.7% (13) | 19.7% (14) |
| | Property | 52.2% (72) | 57.2% (95) | 63.1% (41) | 37.8% (39) | 41.2% (42) | 49.3% (35) |
| | Drugs | 6.5% (9) | 8.5% (14) | 4.6% (3) | 23.3% (24) | 24.5% (25) | 15.5% (11) |
| | Other | 25.4% (35) | 22.3% (37) | 23.0% (15) | 21.4% (22) | 21.6% (22) | 15.5% (11) |
| Medium-High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (118) | 100.0% (145) | 100.0% (22) | 100.0% (99) | 100.0% (133) | 100.0% (27) |
| | Violence | 12.7% (15) | 9.0% (13) | 22.7% (5) | 17.2% (17) | 12.8% (17) | 25.9% (7) |
| | Property | 59.4% (70) | 60.0% (87) | 68.2% (15) | 44.4% (44) | 39.1% (52) | 29.6% (8) |
| | Drugs | 6.8% (8) | 11.0% (16) | - | 18.2% (18) | 16.5% (22) | 18.5% (5) |
| | Other | 21.1% (25) | 20.0% (29) | 9.1% (2) | 20.2% (20) | 31.6% (42) | 25.9% (7) |
| Medium-Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (131) | 100.0% (217) | 100.0% (18) | 100.0% (93) | 100.0% (200) | 100.0% (13) |
| | Violence | 15.3% (20) | 15.7% (34) | 38.9% (7) | 10.8% (10) | 11.0% (22) | - |
| | Property | 56.4% (74) | 54.8% (119) | 33.3% (6) | 45.2% (42) | 44.0% (88) | 38.5% (5) |
| | Drugs | 13.0% (17) | 13.4% (29) | 11.1% (2) | 29.0% (27) | 23.5% (47) | 46.2% (6) |
| | Other | 15.3% (20) | 16.1% (35) | 16.7% (3) | 15.0% (14) | 21.5% (43) | 15.4% (2) |

TABLE B3 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF OFFENSE BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY OF JUVENILE SAMPLES

| Risk Category | Type of Offense | AGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | CYA | Subsidy | Regular | CYA |
| Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (110) | 100.0% (220) | 100.0% (4) | 100.0% (62) | 100.0% (151) | 100.0% (3) |
| | Violence | 15.5% (17) | 14.1% (31) | 25.0% (1) | 16.1% (10) | 11.9% (18) | - |
| | Property | 56.4% (62) | 57.7% (127) | 25.0% (1) | 45.2% (28) | 47.7% (72) | - |
| | Drugs | 13.6% (15) | 13.6% (30) | 25.0% (1) | 25.8% (16) | 28.5% (43) | 66.7% (2) |
| | Other | 14.5% (16) | 14.6% (32) | 25.0% (1) | 12.9% (8) | 11.9% (18) | 33.3% (1) |



Table B4 presents the distribution of Base Expectancy Scores for the original sample that was initially drawn. Table B5 presents the distribution of the matched Subsidy and CYA juvenile court parole samples.

TABLE B4

DISTRIBUTION OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY OF JUVENILE SAMPLES

| Risk Category | Statistics | AGE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | CYA | Subsidy | Regular | CYA |
| Total | Mean | 43.26 | 44.09 | 39.47 | 42.78 | 44.11 | 39.44 |
| | Sample Size | 499 | 757 | 109 | 360 | 591 | 115 |
| | Percent | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| High Risk Group (27-40) | Mean | 38.22 | 38.31 | 36.88 | 38.18 | 38.52 | 37.19 |
| | S.D.* | 1.71 | 1.68 | 2.58 | 1.90 | 1.66 | 2.21 |
| | Sample Size | 139 | 167 | 66 | 103 | 102 | 72 |
| | Percent | 27.9% | 22.1% | 60.5% | 28.6% | 17.3% | 62.6% |
| Medium-High Risk Group (41-43) | Mean | 42.05 | 41.97 | 41.91 | 42.00 | 42.20 | 41.96 |
| | S.D.* | .85 | .81 | .81 | .79 | .83 | .76 |
| | Sample Size | 118 | 146 | 22 | 100 | 134 | 27 |
| | Percent | 23.6% | 19.3% | 20.2% | 27.8% | 22.7% | 23.5% |
| Medium-Low Risk Group (44-46) | Mean | 44.89 | 44.91 | 44.67 | 44.81 | 44.78 | 44.62 |
| | S.D.* | .81 | .82 | .77 | .76 | .70 | .65 |
| | Sample Size | 132 | 221 | 18 | 93 | 202 | 13 |
| | Percent | 26.5% | 29.2% | 16.5% | 25.8% | 34.1% | 11.3% |
| Low Risk Group (47-51) | Mean | 48.95 | 48.99 | 47.33 | 48.44 | 48.62 | 48.33 |
| | S.D.* | 1.48 | 1.41 | .59 | 1.22 | 1.24 | .58 |
| | Sample Size | 110 | 223 | 3 | 64 | 153 | 3 |
| | Percent | 22.0% | 29.4% | 2.8% | 17.8% | 25.9% | 2.6% |

*Standard Deviation.

TABLE B5

DISTRIBUTION OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES FOR THE MATCHED PROBATION SUBSIDY AND CYA JUVENILE COURT PAROLE SAMPLES

| Risk Category | Statistics | AGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | |
| | | Subsidy | CYA | Subsidy | CYA |
| Total | Mean | 41.65 | 39.52 | 41.55 | 39.40 |
| | Sample Size | 389 | 102 | 296 | 107 |
| | Percent | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Very High Risk Group (27-37) | Mean | 36.00 | 35.53 | 35.67 | 35.39 |
| | S.D.* | 1.12 | 1.63 | 1.37 | 1.37 |
| | Sample Size | 41 | 32 | 30 | 28 |
| | Percent | 10.5% | 31.5% | 10.2% | 26.2% |
| High Risk Group (38-40) | Mean | 39.15 | 38.93 | 39.21 | 38.77 |
| | S.D.* | .83 | .83 | .80 | .84 |
| | Sample Size | 98 | 30 | 73 | 39 |
| | Percent | 25.2% | 29.4% | 24.7% | 36.4% |
| Medium-High Risk Group (41-43) | Mean | 42.05 | 41.91 | 42.00 | 41.96 |
| | S.D.* | .85 | .81 | .79 | .76 |
| | Sample Size | 118 | 22 | 100 | 27 |
| | Percent | 30.3% | 21.5% | 33.7% | 25.2% |
| Medium-Low Risk Group (44-46) | Mean | 44.89 | 44.67 | 44.81 | 44.62 |
| | S.D.* | .81 | .77 | .76 | .65 |
| | Sample Size | 132 | 18 | 93 | 13 |
| | Percent | 34.0% | 17.6% | 31.4% | 12.2% |

*Standard Deviation.



APPENDIX C

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Tables C1-C3 present the distributions of race, age, and offense type by type of supervision and risk category. Table C4 shows the distributions of the three samples with respect to additional background data collected from case files.

TABLE C1

PERCENTAGES AND NUMBERS OF WHITE AND MINORITY CASES IN THE ADULT STUDY GROUPS BY RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category and Race | STUDY GROUP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | | Regular | | Parole | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 |
| White | 294 | 56.1 | 299 | 57.1 | 297 | 56.7 |
| Minority | 230 | 43.9 | 225 | 42.9 | 227 | 43.3 |
| High Risk | 154 | 100.0 | 97 | 100.0 | 242 | 100.0 |
| White | 67 | 43.5 | 44 | 45.4 | 132 | 54.5 |
| Minority | 87 | 56.5 | 53 | 54.6 | 110 | 45.5 |
| Medium Risk | 188 | 100.0 | 148 | 100.0 | 208 | 100.0 |
| White | 108 | 57.4 | 78 | 52.7 | 106 | 51.0 |
| Minority | 80 | 42.6 | 70 | 47.3 | 102 | 49.0 |
| Low Risk | 182 | 100.0 | 279 | 100.0 | 74 | 100.0 |
| White | 119 | 65.4 | 177 | 63.4 | 59 | 79.7 |
| Minority | 63 | 34.6 | 102 | 36.6 | 15 | 20.3 |

TABLE C2

PERCENTAGES AND NUMBERS OF CASES IN THE TWO AGE GROUPS BY ADULT STUDY GROUP AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk and Age Category | STUDY GROUP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | | Regular | | Parole | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 |
| 18-20 | 146 | 27.9 | 146 | 27.9 | 138 | 26.3 |
| 21 and over | 378 | 72.1 | 378 | 72.1 | 386 | 73.7 |
| High Risk | 154 | 100.0 | 97 | 100.0 | 242 | 100.0 |
| 18-20 | 46 | 29.9 | 24 | 24.7 | 51 | 21.1 |
| 21 and over | 108 | 70.1 | 73 | 75.3 | 191 | 78.9 |
| Medium Risk | 188 | 100.0 | 148 | 100.0 | 208 | 100.0 |
| 18-20 | 63 | 33.5 | 51 | 34.5 | 70 | 33.7 |
| 21 and over | 125 | 66.5 | 97 | 65.5 | 138 | 66.3 |
| Low Risk | 182 | 100.0 | 279 | 100.0 | 74 | 100.0 |
| 18-20 | 37 | 20.3 | 71 | 25.4 | 17 | 23.0 |
| 21 and over | 145 | 79.7 | 208 | 74.6 | 57 | 77.0 |



TABLE C3

PERCENTAGES AND NUMBERS OF OFFENDER TYPES IN THE ADULT STUDY GROUPS BY RISK CATEGORY

| Risk and Offense Category | STUDY GROUP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | | Regular | | Parole | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 |
| Violence | 90 | 17.2 | 90 | 17.2 | 86 | 16.4 |
| Property | 205 | 39.1 | 205 | 39.1 | 197 | 37.6 |
| Drugs | 206 | 39.3 | 206 | 39.3 | 209 | 39.9 |
| Other | 23 | 4.4 | 23 | 4.4 | 32 | 6.1 |
| High Risk | 154 | 100.0 | 97 | 100.0 | 242 | 100.0 |
| Violence | 13 | 8.4 | 8 | 8.2 | 32 | 13.2 |
| Property | 91 | 59.1 | 67 | 69.1 | 121 | 50.0 |
| Drugs | 45 | 29.2 | 20 | 20.6 | 77 | 31.8 |
| Other | 5 | 3.2 | 2 | 2.1 | 12 | 5.0 |
| Medium Risk | 188 | 100.0 | 148 | 100.0 | 208 | 100.0 |
| Violence | 35 | 18.6 | 28 | 18.9 | 38 | 18.3 |
| Property | 77 | 41.0 | 65 | 43.9 | 54 | 26.0 |
| Drugs | 66 | 35.1 | 49 | 33.1 | 101 | 48.6 |
| Other | 10 | 5.3 | 6 | 4.1 | 15 | 7.2 |
| Low Risk | 182 | 100.0 | 279 | 100.0 | 74 | 100.0 |
| Violence | 42 | 23.1 | 54 | 19.4 | 16 | 21.6 |
| Property | 37 | 20.3 | 73 | 26.2 | 22 | 29.7 |
| Drugs | 95 | 52.2 | 137 | 49.1 | 31 | 41.9 |
| Other | 8 | 4.4 | 15 | 5.4 | 5 | 6.8 |

Table C4 presents the distribution of Base Expectancy Scores for the three study groups.

TABLE C4

DISTRIBUTION OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION AND RISK CATEGORY FOR ADULT STUDY GROUPS

| Risk Category | Statistics | TYPE OF SUPERVISION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Subsidy | Regular | Parole |
| Total | Mean | 47.68 | 53.20 | 41.70 |
| | S.D.* | 13.26 | 13.59 | 11.17 |
| | Sample Size | 524 | 524 | 524 |
| | Percent | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| High Risk Group (00-40) | Mean | 32.06 | 33.43 | 32.27 |
| | S.D.* | 6.96 | 5.57 | 6.10 |
| | Sample Size | 154 | 97 | 242 |
| | Percent | 29.4% | 18.5% | 46.2% |
| Medium Risk Group (41-52) | Mean | 46.86 | 46.38 | 46.09 |
| | S.D.* | 3.37 | 3.21 | 3.24 |
| | Sample Size | 188 | 148 | 208 |
| | Percent | 35.9% | 28.2% | 39.7% |
| Low Risk Group (53-76) | Mean | 61.74 | 63.69 | 60.22 |
| | S.D.* | 7.01 | 7.76 | 6.71 |
| | Sample Size | 182 | 279 | 74 |
| | Percent | 34.7% | 53.2% | 14.1% |

*Standard Deviation.



TABLE C5

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT STUDY GROUPS

| Characteristics | Subsidy Probation | | Regular Probation | | Parole | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| RISK[a] | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 193.2$, df = 4 |
| High | 182 | 34.7 | 279 | 53.2 | 74 | 14.1 | p <.001** |
| Medium | 188 | 35.9 | 148 | 28.2 | 208 | 39.7 | |
| Low | 154 | 29.4 | 97 | 18.5 | 242 | 46.2 | |
| PRIOR RECORD[b] | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 523 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 157.6$, df = 6 |
| None | 84 | 16.0 | 136 | 26.0 | 41 | 7.8 | p <.001** |
| Minor | 183 | 34.9 | 215 | 41.1 | 115 | 21.9 | |
| Major | 186 | 35.5 | 134 | 25.6 | 262 | 50.0 | |
| Prison | 71 | 13.5 | 38 | 7.3 | 106 | 20.2 | |
| DRUG ABUSE | | | | | | | |
| Total | 497 | 100.0 | 500 | 100.0 | 521 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 82.9$, df = 6 |
| Opiates | 136 | 27.4 | 76 | 15.2 | 159 | 30.5 | p <.001** |
| Amphetamines-Barb. | 125 | 25.2 | 98 | 19.6 | 165 | 31.7 | |
| Marijuana-LSD | 101 | 20.3 | 123 | 24.6 | 83 | 15.9 | |
| None | 135 | 27.2 | 203 | 40.6 | 114 | 21.9 | |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT BEGINNING OF STUDY PERIOD | | | | | | | |
| Total | 518 | 100.0 | 516 | 100.0 | 431 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 68.9$, df = 2 |
| Under 30 hrs. | 362 | 69.9 | 298 | 57.8 | 186 | 43.2 | p <.001** |
| Over 30 hrs. | 156 | 30.1 | 218 | 42.2 | 245 | 56.8 | |
| LONGEST EMPLOYMENT PERIOD | | | | | | | |
| Total | 499 | 100.0 | 497 | 100.0 | 467 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 14.4$, df = 2 |
| Under 1 year | 261 | 52.3 | 251 | 50.5 | 289 | 61.9 | p <.001** |
| 1 year or more | 238 | 47.7 | 246 | 49.5 | 178 | 38.1 | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| Total | 519 | 100.0 | 519 | 100.0 | 521 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 52.9$, df = 4 |
| Under 12 years | 320 | 61.7 | 249 | 48.0 | 338 | 64.9 | p <.001** |
| 12 years | 154 | 29.7 | 188 | 36.2 | 159 | 30.5 | |
| Over 12 years | 45 | 8.7 | 82 | 15.8 | 24 | 4.6 | |

TABLE C5 (Continued)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT STUDY GROUPS

| Characteristics | Subsidy Probation | | Regular Probation | | Parole | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| MARITAL STATUS | | | | | | | |
| Total | 522 | 100.0 | 523 | 100.0 | 522 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 4.5$, df = 2 |
| Married | 136 | 26.1 | 144 | 27.5 | 115 | 22.0 | p <.11* |
| Unmarried | 386 | 73.9 | 379 | 72.5 | 407 | 78.0 | |
| LIVING ARRANGEMENT | | | | | | | |
| Total | 521 | 100.0 | 521 | 100.0 | 518 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 6.1$, df = 6 |
| Wife-Girlfriend | 157 | 30.1 | 159 | 30.5 | 140 | 27.0 | p <.41* |
| Alone | 58 | 11.1 | 71 | 13.6 | 63 | 12.2 | |
| Biological family | 247 | 47.4 | 237 | 45.5 | 242 | 46.7 | |
| Other | 59 | 11.3 | 54 | 10.4 | 73 | 14.1 | |
| FAMILY RECORD | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 192.8$, df = 2 |
| Yes | 100 | 19.1 | 77 | 14.7 | 262 | 50.0 | p <.001** |
| No | 424 | 80.9 | 447 | 85.3 | 262 | 50.0 | |
| ALCOHOL PROBLEM | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 37.3$, df = 2 |
| Yes | 174 | 33.2 | 141 | 26.9 | 234 | 44.7 | p <.001** |
| No | 350 | 66.8 | 383 | 73.1 | 290 | 55.3 | |
| ALIAS | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 7.8$, df = 2 |
| Yes | 88 | 16.8 | 84 | 16.0 | 116 | 22.1 | p <.021** |
| No | 436 | 83.2 | 440 | 84.0 | 408 | 77.9 | |
| PREVIOUS JAIL TERMS SERVED | | | | | | | |
| Total | 522 | 100.0 | 519 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 119.2$, df = 4 |
| None | 270 | 57.1 | 315 | 60.7 | 158 | 30.2 | p <.001** |
| 1-2 | 139 | 26.6 | 148 | 28.5 | 203 | 38.7 | |
| 3 or more | 113 | 21.6 | 56 | 10.8 | 163 | 31.1 | |
| PREVIOUS ARRESTS | | | | | | | |
| Total | 523 | 100.0 | 519 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 129.2$, df = 2 |
| 0-5 | 284 | 54.3 | 359 | 69.2 | 179 | 34.2 | p <.001** |
| 6 or more | 239 | 45.7 | 160 | 30.8 | 345 | 65.8 | |



TABLE C5 (Continued)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT STUDY GROUPS

| Characteristics | Subsidy Probation | | Regular Probation | | Parole | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| MONTHS SINCE LAST ARREST | | | | | | | |
| Total | 518 | 100.0 | 513 | 100.0 | 521 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 102.2$, df = 2 |
| 1 year or less | 312 | 60.2 | 238 | 46.4 | 401 | 77.0 | p< .001** |
| Over 1 year | 206 | 39.8 | 275 | 53.6 | 120 | 23.0 | |
| FIRST RECORDED ARREST OFFENSE | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | $\chi^2 = 48.2$, df = 6 |
| Violence | 64 | 12.2 | 77 | 14.7 | 65 | 12.4 | p< .001** |
| Property | 191 | 36.5 | 192 | 36.6 | 266 | 50.8 | |
| Drugs | 105 | 20.0 | 108 | 20.6 | 46 | 8.8 | |
| Other | 164 | 31.3 | 147 | 28.1 | 147 | 28.1 | |
| COUNTY | | | | | | | |
| Total | 524 | 100.0 | 524 | 100.0 | 522 | 100.0 | For all three groups: |
| Los Angeles | 192 | 36.6 | 183 | 34.9 | 212 | 40.5 | $\chi^2 = 63.3$, df = 28 |
| Orange | 44 | 8.4 | 41 | 7.8 | 39 | 7.4 | p< .001** |
| Riverside | 24 | 4.6 | 29 | 5.5 | 19 | 3.6 | |
| San Bernardino | 47 | 9.0 | 38 | 7.2 | 42 | 8.0 | |
| San Diego | 24 | 4.6 | 25 | 4.8 | 50 | 9.5 | For probation groups only: |
| Santa Barbara | 18 | 3.4 | 17 | 3.2 | 10 | 1.9 | $\chi^2 = 7.51$, df = 14 |
| Ventura | 16 | 3.1 | 17 | 3.2 | 13 | 2.5 | p> .50* |
| Alameda | 46 | 8.8 | 47 | 9.0 | 19 | 3.6 | |
| San Francisco | 27 | 5.1 | 28 | 5.3 | 28 | 5.3 | |
| Fresno | 19 | 3.6 | 22 | 4.2 | 25 | 4.8 | |
| San Joaquin | 12 | 2.3 | 12 | 2.3 | 17 | 3.2 | |
| Sacramento | 25 | 4.8 | 25 | 4.8 | 36 | 6.9 | |
| Monterey | 3 | 0.6 | 12 | 2.3 | 7 | 1.3 | |
| Humboldt | 14 | 2.7 | 14 | 2.7 | 4 | 0.8 | |
| Mendocino | 13 | 2.5 | 14 | 2.7 | 1 | 0.2 | |

[a] Risk was estimated by the use of Base Expectancy Scale (BE-61A) developed by the California Department of Corrections. This scale was modified to make it applicable to the probation populations.

[b] California Bureau of Criminal Statistics.

*Not statistically significant.

**Statistically significant.

APPENDIX D

BASE EXPECTANCY SCALE

Juvenile Form

A Base Expectancy Scale is a predictive measure of the potential of risk of recidivism. The base expectancy form employed in the present study was adapted from a scale developed by the Alameda County Probation Department. Two forms were used in the study - one for probation cases and the other slightly modified for the CYA juvenile court parole cases. The content of each of the items was similar. The eleven item scale used for the probation sample appears below.

BASE EXPECTANCY SCALE

Juvenile Probation Sample

| | Item Codes | B-E Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 1. What was the offense(s) alleged in the first 602 petition filed in 1971? (List P.C., V.C., or other offense code numbers and BCS codes below). | 1. ____ | |
| Offense Codes _____ BCS Codes _____ | | |
| _____ _____ _____ | | |
| (If the offense(s) listed above include MISDEMEANOR THEFT, e.g., 484 PC, 499b PC, or 10852 VC, then CIRCLE the "3" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. HOWEVER, if any of the three offenses listed above were coupled with an allegation of a felony or violent misdemeanor (e.g. battery or simple assault), then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "3" in the B-E column. If the alleged offenses do not include any of the three offenses listed above, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "3" in the B-E column). | | 1. 3 4 |

| | Item Codes | B-E Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 2. How many 602 counts are alleged in the petition referred to above?<br><br>_____Counts<br><br>(If there are three or more 602 counts alleged, then CIRCLE the "2" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. If there are two or less 602 counts alleged, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "2" in the B-E column). | 2.____ | 2<br>2. 4 |
| 3. Was this case detained by the court and actually held until the jurisdictional hearing?<br><br>Yes____(1)<br><br>No_____(0)<br><br>(If "Yes" is checked above CIRCLE the "3" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. HOWEVER, if the jurisdictional and detention hearings were held jointly, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "3" in the B-E column. If "No" was checked above, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "3" in the B-E column). | 3.____ | 3<br>3. 4 |
| 4. On how many 602 offenses, prior to the one(s) in Question 11, were charges sustained?<br><br>_____Offenses<br><br>(If there were no prior 602 offenses, CIRCLE the "5" and CROSS OUT the "4" and the "1" in the B-E column. If there was only one or two prior 602 offenses, CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "5" and the "1". If there were three or more prior offenses, CIRCLE the "1" and CROSS OUT the "5" and "4". | 4.____ | 5<br>4<br>4. 1 |
| 5. How old was this individual at the time of the first 602 offense in which the charge was sustained?<br><br>_____Years<br><br>(If the individual was either 14 or 15 years old, CIRCLE the "5" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. If he was any other age, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "5" in the B-E column). | 5.____ | 5<br>5. 4 |



| | Item Codes | B-E Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 6. If this individual was in school at the time he was placed on probation, was he below his grade level? (If age minus his grade level equals 7 or more).<br><br>Yes_____(3)<br><br>No_____(2)<br><br>Not in school_____(1)<br><br>No information_____(0)<br><br>(If "Yes" is checked above, CIRCLE the "3" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. If "No" is checked or the individual is not in school, or no information, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "3" in the B-E column). | 6.____ | 3<br>6. 4 |
| 7. How regular was his school attendance at the time he was placed on probation?<br><br>Good_____(4)<br><br>Average (Fair or satisfactory)_____(3)<br><br>Poor_____(2)<br><br>Not in school_____(1)<br><br>No information_____(0)<br><br>(If his attendance at school is "Good" or "Average", CIRCLE the "5" and CROSS OUT the "4" and the "2". If his attendance is "Poor" then CIRCLE the "2" and CROSS OUT the "5" and the "4". If he is not in school, or no information, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "5" and the "2" in the B-E Column). | 7.____ | 5<br>4<br>7. 2 |

| | Item Codes | B-E Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 8. How was his behavior in school at the time he was placed on probation? | 8.____ | |
| Good_____(4) | | |
| Average (Fair or satisfactory)_____(3) | | |
| Poor_____(2) | | |
| Not in school_____(1) | | |
| No information_____(0) | | 6 |
| (If "Good" or "Average" are checked, CIRCLE the "6" and CROSS OUT the "4" and the "2" in the B-E column. If "Poor" is checked, CIRCLE the "2" and CROSS OUT the "4" and the "6" in the B-E column. If "Not in School" or "No Information" is checked, CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "6" and the "2" in the B-E column). | | 4<br>8. 2 |
| 9. What was his overall grade average at the time he was placed on probation? | 9.____ | |
| Above Average (A or B)_____(4) | | |
| Average (C average)_____(3) | | |
| Below average (D or worse)_____(2) | | |
| Not in school_____(1) | | |
| No information_____(0) | | 6 |
| (If "Above Average" or "Average" were checked above, CIRCLE the "6" and CROSS OUT the "4" and the "3" in the B-E column. If, "Below average" was checked, CIRCLE the "3" and CROSS OUT the "6" and the "4". If "Not in school" or "No information" was checked, CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "6" and the "3" in the B-E column). | | 4<br>9. 3 |



| | Item Codes | B-E Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 10. Was he in a special school program at the time he was placed on probation (e.g., continuation school, half-day program, special education program, etc.)? | 10.____ | |
| Yes_____(3) | | |
| No_____(2) | | |
| Not in school_____(1) | | |
| No information_____(0) | | 4 |
| (If "Yes" is checked above, CIRCLE the "3" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. If "No" or "Not in school" or "No information" are checked above, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "3" in the B-E column). | | 10. 3 |
| 11. Were there obvious signs of severe parent-child conflict at the time this individual was placed on probation? | 11.____ | |
| Yes_____(1) | | |
| No_____(0) | | 4 |
| (If "Yes" is checked above, CIRCLE the "1" and CROSS OUT the "4" in the B-E column. If "No" is checked, then CIRCLE the "4" and CROSS OUT the "1" in the B-E column). | | 11. 1 |
| Total of the numbers circled | | ____ |
| (Add up the sum of all the items circled.) | | |

APPENDIX E

ADULT RISK ASSESSMENT

The strategy employed in the present study called for matching the various samples with respect to risk. For the adult samples, risk was assessed in the following manner: Data from case files were collected which resulted in the calculation of Base Expectancy Scores. The basic scale employed was the BE-61A scale developed by the California Department of Corrections for use with adults committed to state institutions.[1/] This scale was used in its original form for the parole sample, but was modified slightly to make it applicable to the probation samples.

The twelve item scale used for the probation sample appears below:

BASE EXPECTANCY SCALE

Adult Probation Samples

| | Item Code | BES Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 1. How many consecutive months have elapsed between the date of arrest for the present court number and the last prior arrest?<br><br>(If there is no prior arrest CIRCLE the "12" in the BES column.<br>If the time elapsed is 59 months or less (less than 5 years) CROSS OUT the "12" in the BES column. If 60 months or more (5 years or more) CIRCLE the "12"). | 1.____ | 1. 12 |

1/ Gottfredson, Don M. and Bonds, Jack A., A Manual for Intake Base Expectancy Scoring (Form CDC - BE 61A), Research Division, CDC, Sacramento, California 1961.

2. Is there any history of use or experimentation with drugs?

Yes_____(1) Specify type of drugs(s):

No_____(0)

(If "Yes" is checked, look up the type of drug(s) specified above in the instruction sheet. If any were OPIATES, then CROSS OUT the "9" in the BES column. If there was no history of drug use, or the drugs used were not opiates then CIRCLE the "9").

3. How many times has this individual served time in jail prior to the date of sentence?

(If the individual has spent three or more times in jail, CROSS OUT the "8" in the BES column, and CIRCLE the "8" if less than three times).

4. What was the convicted offense(s) on the listed court number? List offense code number and BCS codes below.

| Offense Codes | BCS Codes |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |

(If the present grant of probation was given for forgery, insufficient funds checks, or burglary, CROSS OUT the "7" in BES column). If probation was given for another offense(s) then CIRCLE the "7" in the BES column).

5. Was there a family criminal record?

Yes_____(1)

No_____(0)

(If "Yes" is checked, CROSS OUT the "6" in the BES column. If "No" is checked then CIRCLE the "6").

| Item Code | BES Codes |
|---|---|
| 2.____ | 2. 9 |
| 3.____ | 3. 8 |
| 4.____ | 4. 7 |
| 5.____ | 5. 6 |



6. Does this individual have a history of alcohol involvement?

Yes_____(1)

No_____(0)

(If "Yes" is checked, CROSS OUT the "6" in the BES column. If "No" is checked then CIRCLE the "6").

7. For what offense(s) was this individual first arrested? (Enter the offense code violation number and BCS code below).

| Offense Codes | BCS Codes |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |

(If auto theft, suspicion of auto theft, or operating a vehicle without the owner's permission (joyriding) is listed above, 487 PC, 10851 VC, suspicion of 487 PC, suspicion of 10851 VC, or 499b, then CROSS OUT the "5" in the BES column. If these offenses are not listed above then CIRCLE the "5").

8. What was the longest period of time that this individual worked for one employer at any time before the study period? Enter the number of consecutive months.

_____Months

(If employed for less than 5½ consecutive months for one employer, CROSS OUT the "5" in the far right column. If 5½ months or more, then CIRCLE).

9. Does this individual have an alias? (See coding instructions).

Yes_____(1)

No_____(0)

(If "Yes" is checked, CROSS OUT the "5" in the BES column. If "No" is checked, then CIRCLE the "5").

| Item Codes | BES Codes |
|---|---|
| 6.____ | 6. 6 |
| 7.____ | 7. 5 |
| 8.____ | 8. 5 |
| 9.____ | 9. 5 |

| | Item Codes | BES Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 10. Has this individual received a secondary grant of probation or a modification of the original grant imposing additional conditions or time during the study period?<br><br>Yes_____(1)<br><br>No_____(0)<br><br>(If "Yes" is checked, CROSS OUT the "5" in the BES column. If "No" is checked, then CIRCLE the "5"). | 10.____ | 10. 5 |
| 11. What kind of living arrangement did the probationer have at the time just prior to the date of sentence?<br><br>Lived with wife or children_____(1)<br><br>Lived alone in one place_____(2)<br><br>Lived in a non-penal institution_____(3)<br><br>Lived with parents or brothers or sisters_____(4)<br><br>Lived in a seasonal or temporary labor camp_____(5)<br><br>Lived with girlfriend_____(6)<br><br>Other (specify)_____(7)<br><br>(If alternatives 4 or 5 are checked, then CROSS OUT the "4" in the BES column. If 1, 2, 3, or 6 are checked, then CIRCLE the "4". If 7 (other) is checked see coding instructions for scoring directions). | 11.____ | 11. 4 |
| 12. How many arrests did this individual have prior to the date of sentence? (If no prior arrests enter "0").<br><br>_____Number of prior arrests<br><br>(If there were 3 or more prior arrests, CROSS OUT the "4" in the BES column. If there were "0, 1, or 2" prior arrests, then CIRCLE the "4"). | 12.____ | 12. 4 |
| Total of circled items (Add up the sum of all the items circled) | | ____ |



APPENDIX F

TABLE F1

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING COURT FINDINGS DURING THE SUPERVISION STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY

(Subsidy and CYA Comparisons)

| Risk Category | Finding Status | AGE: 10-16 Years Old Subsidy | AGE: 10-16 Years Old CYA | AGE: 17-20 Years Old Subsidy | AGE: 17-20 Years Old CYA | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | Total | 100.0% (389) | 100.0% (102) | 100.0% (296) | 100.0% (107) | Younger: $\chi^2 = 4.55$, df=1 $p<.05$** |
| | Finding | 40.6% (158) | 52.9% (54) | 26.7% (79) | 33.6% (36) | Older: $\chi^2 = 1.56$, df=1 $p<.30$* |
| | No Finding | 59.4% (231) | 47.1% (48) | 73.3% (217) | 66.4% (71) | |
| Very High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (41) | 100.0% (32) | 100.0% (30) | 100.0% (28) | Younger: $\chi^2 = .20$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | Finding | 61.0% (25) | 68.7% (22) | 20.0% (6) | 25.0% (7) | Older: $\chi^2 = .02$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | No Finding | 39.0% (16) | 31.3% (10) | 80.0% (24) | 75.0% (21) | |
| High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (98) | 100.0% (30) | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (39) | Younger: $\chi^2 = .02$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | Finding | 42.9% (42) | 46.7% (14) | 32.9% (24) | 38.5% (15) | Older: $\chi^2 = .15$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | No Finding | 57.1% (56) | 53.3% (16) | 67.1% (49) | 61.5% (24) | |
| Medium-High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (118) | 100.0% (22) | 100.0% (100) | 100.0% (27) | Younger: $\chi^2 = 1.25$, df=1 $p<.30$* |
| | Finding | 34.7% (41) | 50.0% (11) | 26.0% (26) | 33.3% (9) | Older: $\chi^2 = .26$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | No Finding | 65.3% (77) | 50.0% (11) | 74.0% (74) | 66.7% (18) | |
| Medium-Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (132) | 100.0% (18) | 100.0% (93) | 100.0% (13) | Younger: $\chi^2 = .03$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | Finding | 37.9% (50) | 38.9% (7) | 24.7% (23) | 38.5% (5) | Older: $\chi^2 = .51$, df=1 $p>.50$* |
| | No Finding | 62.1% (82) | 61.1% (11) | 75.3% (70) | 61.5% (8) | |

*Not statistically significant.
**Statistically significant.

TABLE F2

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF CASES HAVING A COURT FINDING FOR A FELONY OFFENSE DURING THE SUPERVISION STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY

(Subsidy and CYA Comparisons)

| Risk Category | Felony Finding | AGE | | | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | CYA | Subsidy | CYA | |
| Total | Total | 100.0% (389) | 100.0% (102) | 100.0% (296) | 100.0% (107) | Younger: $\chi2 = 18.27$, df=1 p<.01** |
| | Finding | 23.1% (90) | 45.1% (46) | 12.8% (38) | 32.7% (35) | Older: $\chi2 = 19.55$, df=1 p<.01** |
| | No Finding | 76.9% (299) | 54.9% (56) | 87.2% (258) | 67.3% (72) | |
| Very High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (41) | 100.0% (32) | 100.0% (30) | 100.0% (28) | Younger: $\chi2 = 2.73$, df=1 p<.10* |
| | Finding | 34.1% (14) | 56.2% (18) | 10.0% (3) | 25.0% (7) | Older: $\chi2 = 1.35$, df=1 p<.30* |
| | No Finding | 65.9% (27) | 43.8% (14) | 90.0% (27) | 75.0% (21) | |
| High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (98) | 100.0% (30) | 100.0% (73) | 100.0% (39) | Younger: $\chi2 = 4.94$, df=1 p <.05** |
| | Finding | 23.5% (23) | 46.7% (14) | 16.4% (12) | 38.5% (15) | Older: $\chi2 = 5.59$, df=1 p<.025** |
| | No Finding | 76.5% (75) | 53.3% (16) | 83.6% (61) | 61.5% (24) | |
| Medium-High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (118) | 100.0% (22) | 100.0% (100) | 100.0% (27) | Younger: $\chi2 = 1.60$, df=1 p<.30* |
| | Finding | 21.2% (25) | 36.6% (8) | 8.0% (8) | 29.6% (8) | Older: $\chi2 = 7.18$, df=1 p<.01** |
| | No Finding | 78.8% (93) | 63.4% (14) | 92.0% (92) | 70.4% (19) | |
| Medium-Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (132) | 100.0% (18) | 100.0% (93) | 100.0% (13) | Younger: $\chi2 = .73$, df=1 p<.50* |
| | Finding | 21.2% (28) | 33.3% (6) | 16.1% (15) | 38.5% (5) | Older: $\chi2 = 2.40$, df=1 p<.20* |
| | No Finding | 78.8% (104) | 66.7% (12) | 83.9% (78) | 61.5% (8) | |

*Not statistically significant.
**Statistically significant.



APPENDIX G

TABLE G1

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF ADULT CASES ARRESTED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category and Arrest Status | Total Arrests | | Felony Arrests | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Parole | Subsidy | Parole | |
| Total | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (524) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 2.786$, df = 1 p<.096* |
| Arrested | 45.6% (239) | 51.0% (267) | 31.1% (163) | 36.5% (191) | Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 3.110$, df = 1 p<.078* |
| Not arrested | 54.4% (285) | 49.0% (257) | 68.9% (361) | 63.5% (333) | |
| High Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (242) | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (242) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 1.137$, df = 1 p<.287* |
| Arrested | 68.2% (105) | 62.4% (151) | 53.2% (82) | 46.7% (113) | Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 1.365$, df = 1 p<.243* |
| Not arrested | 31.8% (49) | 37.6% (91) | 46.8% (72) | 53.3% (129) | |
| Medium Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (208) | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (208) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.013$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Arrested | 46.3% (87) | 45.2% (94) | 30.3% (57) | 31.3% (65) | Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.008$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Not arrested | 53.7% (101) | 54.8% (114) | 69.7% (131) | 68.8% (143) | |
| Low Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (74) | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (74) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.233$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Arrested | 25.8% (47) | 29.7% (22) | 13.2% (24) | 17.6% (13) | Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.501$, df = 1 p<.479* |
| Not arrested | 74.2% (135) | 70.3% (52) | 86.8% (158) | 82.4% (61) | |

*Not statistically significant.

TABLE G2

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF ADULT CASES CONVICTED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category and Conviction Status | Total Convictions | | Felony Convictions | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Parole | Subsidy | Parole | |
| Total | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (524) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.038$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Convicted | 33.2% (174) | 34.0% (178) | 12.4% (65) | 16.2% (85) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 2.809$, df = 1 p<.094* |
| Not convicted | 66.8% (350) | 66.0% (346) | 87.6% (459) | 83.8% (439) | |
| High Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (242) | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (242) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 1.533$, df = 1 p<.216* |
| Convicted | 51.9% (80) | 45.0% (109) | 20.8% (32) | 23.1% (56) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.182$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Not convicted | 48.1% (74) | 55.0% (133) | 79.2% (122) | 76.9% (186) | |
| Medium Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (208) | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (208) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.737$, df = 1 p<.390* |
| Convicted | 30.9% (58) | 26.4% (55) | 13.3% (25) | 10.6% (22) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.463$, df = 1 p<.496* |
| Not convicted | 69.1% (130) | 73.6% (153) | 86.7% (163) | 89.4% (186) | |
| Low Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (74) | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (74) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.000$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Convicted | 19.8% (36) | 18.9% (14) | 4.4% (8) | 9.5% (7) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 1.614$, df = 1 p<.204* |
| Not convicted | 80.2% (146) | 81.1% (60) | 95.6% (174) | 90.5% (67) | |

*Not statistically significant.



APPENDIX H

TABLE H1

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF JUVENILE CASES RECEIVING COURT FINDINGS DURING THE SUPERVISION STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category | Court Finding Status | AGE | | | | Results of Statistical Tests[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular | |
| Total | Total | 100.0% (499) | 100.0% (756) | 100.0% (360) | 100.0% (591) | Younger: $\chi^2 = 7.61$, df=1 p<.01** Older: $\chi^2 = 3.65$, df=1 p<.10* |
| | Finding | 37.7% (188) | 30.0% (227) | 26.9% (97) | 21.3% (126) | |
| | No Finding | 62.3% (311) | 70.0% (529) | 73.1% (263) | 78.7% (465) | |
| High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (139) | 100.0% (167) | 100.0% (103) | 100.0% (102) | Younger: $\chi^2 = .00$, df=1 p>.50* Older: $\chi^2 = .07$, df=1 p>.50* |
| | Finding | 48.2% (67) | 47.3% (79) | 29.1% (30) | 26.5% (27) | |
| | No Finding | 51.8% (72) | 52.7% (88) | 70.9% (73) | 73.5% (75) | |
| Medium-High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (118) | 100.0% (145) | 100.0% (100) | 100.0% (134) | Younger: $\chi^2 = .26$, df=1 p>.50* Older: $\chi^2 = .24$, df=1 p>.50* |
| | Finding | 34.7% (41) | 31.0% (45) | 26.0% (26) | 22.4% (30) | |
| | No Finding | 65.3% (77) | 69.0% (100) | 74.0% (74) | 77.6% (104) | |
| Medium-Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (132) | 100.0% (221) | 100.0% (93) | 100.0% (202) | Younger: $\chi^2 = 2.92$, df=1 p<.10* Older: $\chi^2 = .83$, df=1 p>.50* |
| | Finding | 37.9% (50) | 28.5% (63) | 24.7% (23) | 19.3% (39) | |
| | No Finding | 62.1% (82) | 71.5% (158) | 75.3% (70) | 80.7% (163) | |
| Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (110) | 100.0% (223) | 100.0% (64) | 100.0% (153) | Younger: $\chi^2 = 3.33$, df=1 p<.10* Older: $\chi^2 = 1.44$, df=1 p<.30* |
| | Finding | 27.3% (30) | 17.9% (40) | 28.1% (18) | 19.6% (30) | |
| | No Finding | 72.7% (80) | 82.1% (183) | 71.9% (46) | 80.4% (123) | |

*Not statistically significant.
**Statistically significant.
[a]Yates chi-squares were used.

TABLE H2

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF CASES HAVING A COURT FINDING FOR A FELONY OFFENSE DURING THE SUPERVISION STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION, AGE, AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category | Felony Finding Status | AGE | | | | Results of Statistical Tests[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 7-16 Years Old | | 17-20 Years Old | | |
| | | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular | |
| Total | Total | 100.0% (499) | 100.0% (756) | 100.0% (360) | 100.0% (591) | Younger: $\chi2 = 8.02$, df=1 p<.01** Older: $\chi2 = 1.19$, df=1 p<.30* |
| | Finding | 22.2% (111) | 15.7% (119) | 13.6% (49) | 11.0% (65) | |
| | No Finding | 77.8% (388) | 84.3% (637) | 86.4% (311) | 89.0% (526) | |
| High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (139) | 100.0% (167) | 100.0% (103) | 100.0% (102) | Younger: $\chi2 = .08$, df=1 p>.50* Older: $\chi2 = .00$, df=1 p>.50* |
| | Finding | 26.6% (37) | 24.6% (41) | 14.6% (15) | 15.7% (16) | |
| | No Finding | 73.4% (102) | 75.4% (126) | 85.4% (88) | 84.3% (86) | |
| Medium-High Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (118) | 100.0% (145) | 100.0% (100) | 100.0% (134) | Younger: $\chi2 = .26$, df=1 p>.50* Older: $\chi2 = .17$, df=1 p>.50* |
| | Finding | 21.2% (25) | 17.9% (26) | 8.0% (8) | 10.4% (14) | |
| | No Finding | 78.8% (93) | 82.1% (119) | 92.0% (92) | 89.6% (120) | |
| Medium-Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (132) | 100.0% (221) | 100.0% (93) | 100.0% (202) | Younger: $\chi2 = 2.20$, df=1 p<.20* Older: $\chi2 = 1.46$, df=1 p<.30* |
| | Finding | 21.2% (28) | 14.5% (32) | 16.1% (15) | 10.4% (21) | |
| | No Finding | 78.8% (104) | 85.5% (189) | 83.9% (78) | 89.6% (181) | |
| Low Risk Group | Total | 100.0% (110) | 100.0% (223) | 100.0% (64) | 100.0% (153) | Younger: $\chi2 = 6.09$, df=1 p<.02** Older: $\chi2 = 2.13$, df=1 p<.20* |
| | Finding | 19.1% (21) | 9.0% (20) | 17.2% (11) | 9.2% (14) | |
| | No Finding | 80.9% (89) | 91.0% (203) | 82.8% (53) | 90.8% (139) | |

*Not statistically significant.
**Statistically significant.
[a]Yates chi-squares were used.



APPENDIX I

TABLE I1

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF ADULT CASES ARRESTED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category and Arrest Status | Total Arrests | | Felony Arrests | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular | |
| Total | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (523) | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (523) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 3.185$, df = 1 p<.075* Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 2.189$, df = 1 p<.140* |
| Arrested | 45.6% (239) | 40.0% (209) | 31.1% (163) | 26.8% (140) | |
| Not arrested | 54.4% (285) | 60.0% (314) | 68.9% (361) | 73.2% (383) | |
| High Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (97) | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (97) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.032$, df = 1 p>.50* Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.164$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Arrested | 68.2% (105) | 70.1% (68) | 53.2% (82) | 56.7% (55) | |
| Not arrested | 31.8% (49) | 29.9% (29) | 46.8% (72) | 43.3% (42) | |
| Medium Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (148) | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (148) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.198$, df = 1 p>.50* Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.000$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Arrested | 46.3% (87) | 49.3% (73) | 30.3% (57) | 29.7% (44) | |
| Not arrested | 53.7% (101) | 50.7% (75) | 69.7% (131) | 70.3% (104) | |
| Low Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (278) | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (278) | Total Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.048$, df = 1 p>.50* Felony Arrests: $\chi2 = 0.111$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Arrested | 25.8% (47) | 24.5% (68) | 13.2% (24) | 14.7% (41) | |
| Not arrested | 74.2% (135) | 75.5% (210) | 86.8% (158) | 85.3% (237) | |

*Not statistically significant.

TABLE I2

PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF ADULT CASES CONVICTED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION AND RISK CATEGORY

| Risk Category and Conviction Status | Total Convictions | | Felony Convictions | | Results of Statistical Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Subsidy | Regular | Subsidy | Regular | |
| Total | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (523) | 100.0% (524) | 100.0% (523) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 5.498$, df = 1 p<.020** |
| Convicted | 33.2% (174) | 26.4% (138) | 12.4% (65) | 7.3% (38) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 7.224$, df = 1 p<.008** |
| Not convicted | 66.8% (350) | 73.6% (385) | 87.6% (459) | 92.7% (485) | |
| High Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (97) | 100.0% (154) | 100.0% (97) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.008$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Convicted | 51.9% (80) | 50.5% (49) | 20.8% (32) | 20.6% (20) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.017$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Not convicted | 48.1% (74) | 49.5% (48) | 79.2% (122) | 79.4% (77) | |
| Medium Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (148) | 100.0% (188) | 100.0% (148) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 0.104$, df = 1 p>.50* |
| Convicted | 30.9% (58) | 33.1% (49) | 13.3% (25) | 8.8% (13) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 1.262$, df = 1 p<.262* |
| Not convicted | 69.1% (130) | 66.9% (99) | 86.7% (163) | 91.2% (135) | |
| Low Risk | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (278) | 100.0% (182) | 100.0% (278) | Total Convictions: $\chi^2 = 1.944$, df = 1 p<.164* |
| Convicted | 19.8% (36) | 14.4% (40) | 4.4% (8) | 1.8% (5) | Felony Convictions: $\chi^2 = 1.838$, df = 1 p<.175* |
| Not convicted | 80.2% (146) | 85.6% (238) | 95.6% (174) | 98.2% (273) | |

*Not statistically significant.
**Statistically significant.



END