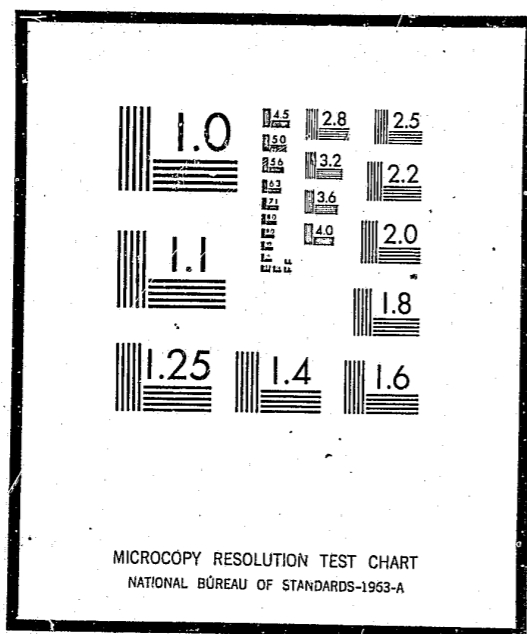


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

11/5/75

26198
Evaluation

Philadelphia
Correctional Group Counseling, Family Court

PH-129-73A
PH-130-73A

EVALUATION REPORT

John McCord, Ph.D.

Evaluator

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
I. SUMMARY OF REPORT	1
Objectives and Major Activities	1
Major Results	1
Recommendations	2
II. PROJECT ACTIVITIES	3
Goals and Objectives of the Project	3
Activities of the Project	3
III. EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	6
Nature of Evaluation Activities	6
Data and Information Used in Evaluation	9
Limitations of the Evaluation Effort	10
Recommendations for Future Evaluation Efforts	11
IV. PROJECT RESULTS	12
Results of the Project	12
Factors Which Seem to Have Influenced Project	17
Impact of the Project	18
Evaluation of Success	18
Comparison with Other Approaches	18
V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	21

SECTION I. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION REPORT

I. Project objectives and major activities.

The Correctional Group Counseling (CGC) Project was designed as a program to reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders and to train probation officers in the performance of group counseling as a means to accomplish the first objective.

2. Major results.

a. To test the effectiveness of CGC in reducing recidivism, CGC cases were matched to individuals on regular probation (or parole) on the basis of sex, age, number of prior arrests, race, and residential district (to control local criminal rates). Assessments were made separately for parolees, female probationers, and male probationers.

Results of this assessment were as follows:

1) Parolees: CGC appears to be no more effective than regular parole in preventing recidivism.

2) Female probationers: CGC appears to be a more effective technique than regular probation in preventing recidivism.

3) Male probationers: CGC results are ambiguous. Overall, there is some indication that the group counseling approach may be fruitful, particularly if both the staff and the probationers are more carefully selected. Despite the lack of strong evidence showing overall effectiveness, the most conscientious probation officers achieved results suggesting that the group counseling approach is better than regular probation.

b. Training of probation officers. Probation officers working with CGC have received training through weekly academically oriented sessions which focus upon providing information relevant to effective therapy, weekly participation in laboratory experiences involving use of group approaches, clinical review sessions, and supervision of therapy through the system of co-therapists in the group counseling sessions.

Senior therapists are available to the probation officers as consultants and evaluators of the parole officers assigned to them. They are also responsible for the regularly scheduled teaching sessions.

c. Research. The project design included plans for program evaluation. Unfortunately, these plans had been poorly implemented. Through its first year, feedback had been almost completely absent. Data for the preliminary report scheduled for July 1, 1973, had deficiencies so serious that--even as a preliminary report--major revisions were required.

After revisions, the new first year follow-up study matched 62 CGC cases who had been assigned to CGC during 1972 and had attended at least 30 group sessions or been graduated from the program with delinquents on regular probation or parole (matching sex, residential district, race, and age). In this analysis, CGC cases were found to have slightly fewer arrests after placement (and before December 31, 1972) than did their controls.

The study included analyses of personality changes as measured by the R-O-B test and 16 P.F. Test for 28 graduates of CGC. Changes reported suggest that group counseling may promote ego strength, sensitivity, imagination, honesty. Rightly, the staff has considered this report as preliminary.

Recently, the research staff has begun providing information to the treatment staff on their performance as measured by attendance of probationers and parolees in group sessions. They have also continued to gather data for a further follow-up study to measure impact of the project and are continuing evaluation of personality changes.

Senior therapists have collected information on probation officers' attendance at staff meetings, measured learning by probation officers during the (academic) teaching sessions, and gathered evaluations by probation officers regarding the effectiveness and relevance of the teaching sessions.

SECTION III. EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

1. Nature of evaluation activities.

Through July, August, and September, the Evaluator spent several hours three days a week at the Correctional Group Counseling project offices learning about the program, listening to correctional group counseling meetings, going over records, and becoming acquainted with the staff through informal gatherings and formal meetings. During this period, several problems appeared to require immediate remedial effort: records to indicate project activities were seriously inadequate; staff morale was low; and data for evaluation of the effectiveness of the project in reducing recidivism was unavailable or of questionable validity.

Since there were no comprehensive lists of people enrolled in CGC, the Evaluator worked with the project secretaries and research staff to compile a roster of cases and to systematize recording of attendance and enrollment.

In September, the Evaluator submitted a written report to the project director. This report showed weekly enrollment and attendance figures, and it compared enrollments and attendance by month for each correction counseling group (so that performance of senior therapists and probation officers could be assessed).

In October, a second written evaluation was submitted to the project director. This report included:

- a. Enrollment and attendance data,
- b. An analysis of the effects on attendance of changes in

schedules for group meetings,

c. An analysis of the effects on attendance of different senior therapists,

d. An assessment of the relative impact on attendance made by senior therapists and by probation officers,

e. Evidence to suggest that payments for visitors to group counseling sessions had increased alarmingly,

f. reflections on the responses by CGC staff to the September evaluation, including recommendations for improving enrollment and attendance,

g. Information indicating which probation officers had maintained high and which had low attendance during prior months of the project,

h. A report indicating the slow progress toward gathering data by which to evaluate the impact of CGC on recidivism.

On November 1, 1973, the Evaluator submitted a report both to the Governor's Justice Commission and to the project director. This report included:

a. Recognition of the slow progress toward gathering data for the impact evaluation,

b. A report of project activities,

c. Discussion of four problems: enrollments below the anticipated caseload, drops in attendance rates, difficulties in obtaining information for adequate records of the project, and increasing costs for payment to visitors,

d. Data for analysis of the performance of probation officers as

measured by the percent of their enrollments who attended group sessions (with information showing differences between 1972 and 1973 attendance rates for the same residential districts),

e. Evidence that attendance was not determined by distance from the court house--leading to the opinion that decentralization would be inadvisable,

f. A comparison of attendance at meetings during and after school hours--leading to the opinion that it would be inadvisable to change probationers' meetings to after school hours,

g. Recommendations for improving enrollment, attendance, data collection and analysis, and to develop a policy toward payments of visitors.

The interim evaluation report was discussed by the Evaluator at a staff meeting November 8. At that time, the Evaluator explained the importance of an impact evaluation and attempted to elicit the necessary cooperation of the staff.

Between November 1973 and March 1974, the Evaluator and the research staff have been attempting to get a control group for this evaluation. As cases have been selected for matches (by probation officers), the research staff has coded information from court records.

In March, although matching had been only partially completed, the data were prepared for computer analysis. The Evaluator prepared an outline for programming and arranged to have a competent programmer write the program and process the data. (Computer data and program cards were punched at the Family Court.)

2. Data and information used in this evaluation.

The impact evaluation was to have been a follow-up study of all CGC cases admitted to the project in 1972 and terminated by November 1, 1973. Due to the earlier date for this report, termination date was shifted back to October 1, 1973. During this period, 258 people had been enrolled in the CGC program; court records for 4 of these people could not be found. Information about 254 CGC cases was coded so that probation officers, with the help of their senior therapists, could select control cases matched individually on the basis of sex, age (within one year), race, residential district, prior arrests (first, second, third or more), with the closest possible match for adjudication date. All control cases matched to CGC probationers were on regular probation; all control cases matched to CGC parolees were matched to individuals discharged from the same institution and placed on regular parole.

Court records provided information on the backgrounds, arrests, and convictions of the people studied.

Among the 254 coded CGC cases eligible for impact evaluation, 184 (72%) were successfully matched on the criteria stipulated. Some probation officers (Mr. Adderly and Mr. Van Horn) successfully matched all of their cases.* One (Mr. Muldrow) matched only 19 per cent. Since probation officers are responsible for a given district, the sample used in the impact evaluation is biased with respect to residential district.

*Mr. Allaire matched 93 per cent and Mr. Bage matched 88 per cent.

All male parolees were matched, and 75 per cent of the female probationers were matched. Only 68 per cent of the male probationers were successfully matched. Among male probationers, the northwest, south, and southwest are over-represented and the north central, west, central, and northeast districts are under-represented. Caucasians are under-represented (40% having been matched) and Negroes are over-represented (77% having been matched). Younger probationers were less often matched, creating an additional bias in the sample.

The matched sample did not differ from the unmatched sample in number of prior arrests, age at first arrest, number of prior convictions, number of weeks assigned to CGC, number of sessions attended, religion, whether in school or not, source of family's income, or whether from a broken home or not. Nor were there reliable differences between matched and unmatched cases in relation to arrests or convictions up to 18 months after placement in CGC.

3. Limitations of the evaluation effort.

The evaluation has been handicapped by the enormous effort required to gather even such simple information as a list of people enrolled in CGC and by the need for collecting de novo a control group against which to evaluate CGC. Lack of staff cooperation and time limitations prevented study of CGC impact on school work and interviews with graduates of the program. Court records, therefore, are the sole basis on which the CGC project is being evaluated.

4. Recommendations for future evaluation efforts.

- a. Continued monitoring of court records in order to provide a more complete follow-up of the cases used in this evaluation. Not all cases were matched, though most could be. Among the control group, 41 were still on probation and 5 were still on parole at the time data for this report were gathered. Thus, the evaluation of recidivism after termination of probation is of limited value.
- b. A follow-up of the siblings of those included in the project to learn whether group counseling affects family relationships.
- c. An evaluation of school performance of the probationers treated through CGC.
- d. Continued monitoring of the project to provide feedback to the project staff.
- e. Simultaneous selections of a control person matched with each person placed on CGC for a six month period (to avoid unmeasured biases of the present study). These should be used in an impact study of cases placed in CGC during 1974.
- f. Evaluation of the drug referral part of the project.
- g. Replacement or reorientation of the staff to ensure a satisfactory level of performance for tasks essential to any evaluation effort.

SECTION IV. PROJECT RESULTS

1. Results of the project.

By March, 1974, 613 cases had been assigned to CGC. Among these, 465 (76%) have been male probationers, 104 (17%) have been female probationers, and 44 (7%) have been male parolees.

The project was intended to provide group counseling for an ongoing caseload of 200. At no time has enrollment reached its anticipated level. It should be noted, however, that a trend toward increased enrollments has continued since August, 1973 (Table 1).

The CGC project was conceived as a means by which probationers could have frequent and close contacts with their probation officers. Each group meeting is scheduled for one hour and, optimally, each probationer would meet for counseling two hours a week. Actual contacts have been much less frequent than envisioned when the project was designed. In addition to assigned parolees and probationers, many visitors attend group sessions (some of whom are "graduates" of the program), and group sessions have been introduced for the treatment of drug referrals (Table 2).

Attendance at group sessions has fluctuated from month to month (Table 3). The project staff now believes that expectations for attendance twice a week were unrealistic. Two thirds of the parolees attended less than 40 per cent of the sessions for which they were assigned; about half (52%) of the female probationers attended less than 40 per cent of their assigned sessions; and 58 per cent of the male probationers attended less than 40 per cent of the sessions.

Recidivism among the 184 matched CGC cases was used as the primary basis for evaluating the project's effectiveness. Comparisons were made between CGC cases and their matched control cases for arrests and convictions six months after placement in CGC, regular probation, or regular parole; one year after placement; eighteen months after placement; and six months after termination of the probation or parole assignment. Comparisons were also made regarding seriousness of delinquency (if present) while on probation or parole* and incarceration after placement.

a. Parole. 21 CGC parolees were matched to 21 men on regular parole. These CGC and control groups were closely matched on number of prior arrests, number of prior convictions, family composition (united or broken homes), source of family income, age of first arrest, and the nature of their criminal records prior to the incarceration which led to parole in 1972.

Treatment length for CGC parole ranged from 6 weeks to one year, with a median of 24.6 weeks; their matches were on regular parole from 18 to 81 weeks, with a median length of more than a year (58.5 weeks).

Comparisons between CGC parolees and their matched controls fails to provide evidence that CGC was more successful than regular parole in the prevention of recidivism (Table 4). Almost half (48%) of each group had been arrested within a year after placement on parole, and a third of each group had been convicted for some crime within a year after placement.

*In increasing order of seriousness, records during placement were ranked: no arrests; arrests, but no determination; despite determination, not adjudicated delinquent; juvenile offenses; crimes without victims; non-aggressive property crimes; potentially aggressive personal crimes; aggressive personal crimes.

CGC effectiveness for parolees was not greater for those in treatment longer (or shorter), for those with more (or fewer) prior arrests, or for those who attended group counseling most regularly.

b. Female probationers. 29 CGC female probationers were matched to 29 females on regular probation. Treatment length for CGC probationers ranged from 5 to 65 weeks, with a median of 33 weeks. Regular probation lasted between 14 and 99 weeks, with a median of one year.

Although CGC probationers and their controls were matched for prior arrests, 11 female probationers in CGC had first been arrested for aggressive crimes against people (as compared with 2 in the control group). Of the CGC placements, 9 had been younger at the time of first arrest and only 1 had been older than her control ($p < .02$, two-tailed).

Despite the less favorable indicators for recidivism among the CGC female probationers, each measure of recidivism suggests that CGC placement seems to be more effective than regular probation (Table 5).

c. Male probationers. 134 CGC male probationers were matched to 134 males on regular probation. The median treatment length for male probationers in CGC was 23.7 weeks, with a range from 3 to 67 weeks. Their matched controls had a median treatment length more than twice as long (55.0 weeks), with treatment ranging from 8 to 99 weeks (and 33 of the male probationers on regular probation were not yet terminated).

Although CGC male probationers were matched to males on regular probation from the same residential district, within a year in age, of the same race, and having similar records regarding number of prior arrests,

the groups differed in some other respects: a higher proportion of the CGC cases lived with both natural parents ($p < .02$, two-tailed); a higher proportion of the families of probationers in CGC had income from wages ($p < .01$, two-tailed); and CGC probationers tended to have been younger when first arrested ($p < .04$, two tailed).

Comparisons for arrests and convictions after placement on probation and after termination of probation fail to indicate general benefit of the CGC approach although a comparison of the seriousness of probationers' records while on probation suggests some positive value of the group counseling approach ($p < .03$, one tailed).

Closer examination of recidivism information suggests that the group counseling could be successful for male probationers with modifications of the project:

1) Probation officers were classified as most conscientious, least conscientious, or intermediate. Two probation officers (Mr. Allaire and Mr. Van Horn) had been most regular in their own attendance at staff meetings; these same two probation officers were the only two whose male probationers had increased their attendance from 1972 to 1973; and these two probation officers had provided the most complete case matches for this impact evaluation; they were classified as most conscientious. Two probation officers (Mr. Cedrone and Mr. Bage) had least often attended staff meetings and their groups had decreased attendance between 1972 and 1973; they were classified as least conscientious. Mr. Burrige was intermediate on the measures of conscientiousness; Mr. Muldrow had

replaced Mr. Dewey in April of 1973, and Mr. Robinson had joined the project only in October 1973 (replacing Mr. Highsmith who had replaced Mr. Dillon); these probation officers were classified as intermediate.

Recidivism comparisons for most and least conscientious probation officers shows that those who had been assigned to the more conscientious probation officers were relatively less likely to be arrested after placement on probation (Table 7). Comparisons of probationers' backgrounds does not suggest that there was bias favoring probationers with more conscientious probation officers (Table 8).

After removing those in group counseling with the least conscientious probation officers, recidivism among male probationers seems to be less common under CGC than among their matched cases on regular probation (Table 9). Differences are statistically reliable for arrests 18 months after placement and for seriousness of criminal record while on probation ($p < .02$, one tailed).

2) Among probationers who were on probation at the time of this study for either a first or a second arrest, CGC appears to be more beneficial than regular probation (Table 10). Differential recidivism is statistically reliable for arrests 18 months after placement ($p < .01$, one tailed), for convictions 18 months after placement ($p < .03$, one tailed), and for seriousness of criminal record while on probation ($p < .02$, one tailed).

3) CGC was not more effective for male probationers who attended more sessions, attended more regularly, or attended over a longer period of time. Although males in both CGC and regular probation were less likely

to be arrested a year after placement if they had been at least 15 when first arrested, neither program seemed more effective in relation to age at first arrest.

d. Training effectiveness. Formal training sessions were sometimes followed by tests of the material taught. These tests provided one measure for assessing the training project. Scores on the didactic tests were not correlated with any of the measures of recidivism. It seems reasonable to conclude that success in learning the academic material is not related to the ability to be an effective counselor.

Since both formal and informal training occurs in the project, the time of assignment to CGC was used to divide probationers assigned after training had occurred from those assigned early in the project.* Comparison of recidivism rates for this measure of training effectiveness, too, gives no reason to believe the training influenced recidivism.

2. Factors which seem to have influenced results of the project.

Poor staff morale was evident throughout the time I was associated with CGC. To a large extent, low morale appeared to be linked with poor communications among administration, senior therapists, and probation officers. Too little feedback of information from the inhouse research staff has resulted in a sense of much meaningless effort. Although many members of the staff are dedicated to the success of the project, some seemed to see the CGC offices as merely a place to hang their hats.

*July 1, 1972, was used as the dividing point.

6 months of probation termination; one year after treatment termination, 80 per cent (of 71 male probationers terminated from CGC prior to January 1, 1973) had not been convicted on any charge. These recidivism rates are comparable to those reported among other probation-type experimental projects.*

There is no indication the the CGC approach is better able to reduce recidivism among parolees than is regular parole.

6. Did the results justify the cost?

The cost for the training program is justified as establishing a basis for judging the effectiveness of training. (The results of this evaluation suggest that it is not necessary to continue with this expense.)

Money spent for the group counseling sessions would seem to have been well spent. The prevention of delinquency--which costs the public not only in terms of expenditures for police, courts, and correctional facilities, but also in terms of property and personal damages--appears to be possible through use of the correctional group counseling approach.

CGC probation officers have had case loads ranging around 16, with contacts somewhat under once per week. Assuming that a probation officer not in CGC makes contacts about once a month, CGC contacts could be considered comparable to a caseload of 63 probationers. (Such a caseload would be considered high for effective work on an individual basis.)

*See: Empey, LaMar T. "The Provo Experiment: Research and Findings," in Combatting Social Problems: Techniques of Intervention (ed. by Harry Gold & Frank Scarpitti), N.Y. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967; Scarpitti, Frank R. & Stephenson, Richard M. "A Study of Probation Effectiveness," J. of Criminal Law, Criminology, & Police Science, 1968, 59, 3, 361-369; Weeks, Ashley, Youthful Offenders at Highfields, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1958.

Probation in CGC (among males) averages only 43 per cent as long as that under regular probation. Using this figure as a basis, CGC caseloads appear to be comparable to caseloads of 37 under regular probation. Since there is evidence that the treatment under group counseling can be more effective than individual probation, and since the "effective caseload" of CGC is apparently within a normal range for probation officers in the Philadelphia court system, group counseling appears to justify its costs.

Granting that much of the money spent in CGC has been devoted to efforts in teaching and for counseling which has not been effective, the promise of the correctional group counseling approach (modified to maximize probabilities of success) would seem to warrant continued support. The primary value of the past CGC program has been that it has provided information useful for distinguishing between effective and ineffective treatment approaches. To capitalize on this expense, it seems advisable to continue with this program under what were found to be the most favorable circumstances: the exclusive use of well-motivated probation officers, treatment of probationers rather than parolees, and concentration upon offenders who do not have well-established delinquent behavior patterns.

SECTION V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CGC appears to be a promising approach in the treatment of female delinquents. Its efficacy as a technique for working with male probationers seems to depend upon the conscientiousness of the probation officers and upon catching probationers at the beginning of their "criminal careers." CGC parole did not appear to be more effective than regular parole. Nor does there seem to be reason to continue heavy expenditures for the more formal phases of training.

I suggest that staff changes be made so that only those personnel who contribute effectively to the project be retained; that the parole phase of CGC be eliminated (unless it can be modified toward a more promising direction); that further efforts be made to increase enrollments while maintaining reasonable levels of attendance; that male probationers be selected for the project only if they have no more than one arrest prior to the one which placed them on current probation; and that training of probation officers be limited to guided help in the performance of group counseling. I suggest also that much more emphasis be given to careful administrative control of counseling activities and the development of data for continued monitoring of the project.

Table 1

CGC ENROLLMENTS

	Beginning of Month	Additions	Deletions	Cumulative Additions	Cumulative Deletions
<u>1972</u>					
April		75		75	
May	75	98	11	173	11
June	162	27	20	200	31
July	169	11	18	211	49
August	162	17	16	228	65
September	163	15	24	243	89
October	154	20	21	263	110
November	153	16	11	279	121
December	158	9	22	288	143
<u>1973</u>					
January	145	28	21	316	164
February	152	19	31	335	195
March	140	35	17	370	212
April	158	16	19	386	231
May	155	14	15	400	246
June	154	5	29	405	275
July	130	24	27	429	302
August	127	19	16	448	318
September	130	34	14	482	332
October	150	39	23	521	355
November	166	16	12	537	367
December	170	24	15	561	382
<u>1974</u>					
January	179	33	25	594	407
February	187	19	18	613	425
March	188				

Table 2

NUMBER OF CONTACTS*

	CGC Cases	Family	Drug Referrals	Visitors	Total	Mean Weekly per P. O.
<u>1972</u>						
June	615	0	--	8	623	15.6
July	631	0	--	12	643	12.9
August	514	9	--	26	549	13.7
September	554	5	--	26	585	14.6
October	714	12	--	32	758	15.2
November	566	0	--	31	597	11.9
December	440	0	--	40	480	16.0
<u>1973</u>						
January	654	0	--	54	708	14.2
February	503	0	--	59	562	14.1
March	630	0	--	52	682	17.1
April	757	0	--	120	877	17.5
May	570	0	16	51	637	15.9
June	448	0	29	59	536	13.4
July	454	0	19	55	528	10.6
August	303	0	53	62	418	10.5
September	355	0	43	66	464	12.9 (9 P.O.s)
October	775	4	78	123	980	19.6
November	549	15	61	103	728	16.5
December	528	5	51	91	619	15.4
<u>1974</u>						
January	714	10	87	134	945	18.9
February	550	0	67	73	690	17.3

*At CGC group meetings

Table 3

ENROLLMENT & ATTENDANCE

	Mean Weekly Enrollments	Number of Sessions	Mean Attendance Per Session	Per Cent Attending
<u>1972</u>				
June	168.0	152	4.0	48.2
July	166.4	192	2.8	33.2
August	165.5	160	3.2	38.8
September	156.3	152	3.7	46.7
October	154.6	180	4.0	51.2
November	157.0	140	4.0	51.5
December	157.3	117	3.8	47.8
<u>1973</u>				
January	152.4	191	3.4	44.9
February	146.5	144	3.5	47.7
March	150.5	160	3.9	52.3
April	160.0	192	3.9	49.3
May	156.5	146	3.9	47.9
June	144.8	138	3.2	40.2
July	131.0	164	2.8	35.7
August	128.0	136	2.2	29.6
September	139.8	131	2.7	32.8
October	165.8	165	4.7	47.9
November	171.4	129	4.3	41.2
December	177.8	124	3.8	37.7
<u>1974</u>				
January	173.5	159	4.5	46.6
February	177.6	122	5.1	47.0

Table 4

RECIDIVISM AMONG PAROLEES

	Both	Only CGC	Only Control	Neither
Arrested 6 months after placement (N=21)	2	5	6	8
Arrested 1st year after placement (N=21)	6	4	4	7
Arrested within 18 months after placement (N=13)	3	4	3	3
Arrested 6 months after termination (N=11)	0	1	1	9
Convicted 6 months after placement (N=21)	0	3	2	16
Convicted 1st year after placement (N=21)	1	2	2	16
Convicted within 18 months after placement (N=13)	0	1	2	10
Convicted 6 months after termination (N=11)	0	0	1	10
Incarcerated after placement (N=21)	0	2	1	18

Seriousness of Criminal Record While on Parole:

CGC=Control	9
CGC less serious	5
CGC more serious	2

Table 5

RECIDIVISM AMONG FEMALE PROBATIONERS

	Both	Only CGC	Only Control	Neither
Arrested 6 months after placement (N=29)	1	0	4	24
Arrested 1st year after placement (N=29)	1	0	5	23
Arrested within 18 months after placement (N=20)	1	0	4	15
Arrested 6 months after termination (N=16)	0	0	2	14
Convicted 6 months after placement (N=29)	1	0	3	25
Convicted 1st year after placement (N=29)	1	0	4	24
Convicted within 18 months after placement (N=20)	1	0	3	16
Convicted 6 months after termination (N=16)	0	0	1	15
Incarcerated after placement (N=29)	0	1	4	24

Seriousness of Criminal Record While on Probation:

CGC=Control	24
CGC less serious	5
CGC more serious	0

Table 6

RECIDIVISM AMONG MALE PROBATIONERS

	Both	Only CGC	Only Control	Neither
Arrested 6 months after placement (N=134)	17	30	32	55
Arrested 1st year after placement (N=134)	32	35	35	32
Arrested within 18 months after placement (N=68)	20	13	24	11
Arrested 6 months after termination (N=59)	4	14	6	35
Convicted 6 months after placement (N=134)	3	26	17	88
Convicted 1st year after placement (N=134)	7	35	28	64
Convicted within 18 months after placement (N=68)	5	14	19	30
Convicted 6 months after termination (N=59)	1	11	2	45
Incarcerated after placement (N=134)	4	27	17	86

Seriousness of Criminal Record While on Probation:

CGC=Control	51
CGC less serious	47
CGC more serious	29

Table 7

MOST & LEAST CONSCIENTIOUS PROBATION OFFICERS: RECIDIVISM
(Per cent in each category)

	Most Conscientious	Least Conscientious
Arrested 1st year after placement	(N=54)	(N=43)
Both	35	12
CGC only	19	33
Control only	33	16
Neither	<u>13</u>	<u>40</u>
	100	101
Convicted 1st year after placement	(N=54)	(N=43)
Both	7	2
CGC only	28	26
Control only	28	9
Neither	<u>37</u>	<u>63</u>
	100	100
Arrested 18 months after placement	(N=30)	(N=19)
Both	33	16
CGC only	17	32
Control only	40	21
Neither	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>
	100	101
Convicted 18 months after placement	(N=30)	(N=19)
Both	7	0
CGC only	27	21
Control only	30	11
Neither	<u>37</u>	<u>68</u>
	101	100
Record during probation	(N=51)	(N=43)
CGC = Control	29	58
CGC less serious	51	21
CGC more serious	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>
	100	100

Table 8

MOST & LEAST CONSCIENTIOUS PROBATION OFFICERS: BACKGROUNDS
(Per cent in each category)

	Most Conscientious	Least Conscientious
Child living with both parents	(N=54)	(N=43)
Both	11	19
CGC only	17	33
Control only	9	16
Neither	<u>63</u>	<u>33</u>
	100	101
Family income from wages	(N=54)	(N=43)
Both	30	44
CGC only	28	35
Control only	20	14
Neither	<u>22</u>	<u>7</u>
	100	100
Number of prior arrests	(N=54)	(N=43)
One or two (including this)	39	60
Three or more	<u>61</u>	<u>40</u>
	100	100
Age at 1st arrest	(N=54)	(N=43)
CGC = Control	22	16
CGC younger	43	58
CGC older	<u>35</u>	<u>26</u>
	100	100
Seriousness of 1st arrest	(N=52)	(N=40)
CGC = Control	46	58
CGC less serious	23	33
CGC more serious	<u>31</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	101
Seriousness of charge immediately prior to placement	(N=51)	(N=40)
CGC = Control	31	30
CGC less serious	45	40
CGC more serious	<u>24</u>	<u>30</u>
	100	100

Table 9

RECIDIVISM AMONG MALE PROBATIONERS:
AFTER DELETING LEAST CONSCIENTIOUS PROBATION OFFICERS' CASES

	Both	Only CGC	Only Control	Neither
Arrested 1st year after placement (N=91)	27	21	28	15
Arrested within 18 months after placement (N=49)	17	7	20	5
Convicted 1st year after placement (N=91)	6	24	24	37
Convicted within 18 months after placement (N=49)	5	10	17	17
Seriousness of Criminal Record While on Probation:				
		CGC = Control	26	
		CGC less serious	38	
		CGC more serious	20	

non lee

MAJOR EVALUATIONS UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED IN YOUR SPA

Table 10
RECIDIVISM AMONG MALE PROBATIONERS:
FIRST OR SECOND OFFENDERS

	Both	Only CGC	Only Control	Neither
Arrested 1st year after placement (N=63)	7	13	18	25
Arrested within 18 months after placement (N=30)	4	4	16	6
Convicted 1st year after placement (N=63)	2	9	13	39
Convicted within 18 months after placement (N=30)	0	3	11	16

Seriousness of Criminal Record While on Probation:

CGC = Control 32
 CGC less serious 20
 CGC more serious 8

Project or Program being Evaluated:

Grant Title: (PH-130-73A) Correctional Group Counseling
(include grant number)

Grantee: Family Court Div. Court of Common Pleas

Brief Description: An on-going caseload of 200 probationers will
(both project and evaluation effort)
continue to undergo C.G.C. experience in a 6-9 month treatment program.

Scheduled date of final Evaluation Report: June 1974

Person to contact concerning the Evaluation:

Christine A. Fossett, Chief, Evaluation & Monitoring Unit
 (name)
 Governor's Justice Commission, Department of Justice
 (address)
 Box 1167, Harrisburg, PA., 17120

717-787-1422
 (telephone)

If completed, is Evaluation Report on file with NCJRS? yes no

Please mail completed form to:

~~Keith Miles~~
 Office of Evaluation
 LEAA-NILECJ
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D.C. 20530

END