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DENVER HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

EVALUATION REPORT

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PROJECT NEW PRIDE

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PROJECT NEW PRIDE

INTRODUCTION

Project New Pride is a post-adjudicatory juvenile project providing services to probationed youth who have at least two prior convictions in their criminal histories. Clients having been arrested for an Impact offense are referred to the project by the Denver Juvenile Court Probation Department. From the approximately 40 youth referred to the project, 20 are randomly selected. Random selection is utilized to reduce biases in selection of youth for the limited slots available, and to improve the evaluational efforts in determining the project's effectiveness in providing a variety of services to delinquent youth. Random selection occurs every four months, creating a series of cohorts which experience various intensities of services during the year long program participation. Following selection and acceptance into the program, three months of intensive services are experienced by the client followed by approximately nine months of follow-up and supportive services. In actuality, the project works intensively with the youth for a relatively short period of the clients' program participation. Termination typically occurs after the nine month follow-up period, when, in the project's evaluation, the client has demonstrated an ability to function adequately in the community.

Services provided by the project include educational testing and remediation, disability testing and remediation, employment counseling and pre-vocational training, job development and placement, personal counseling, cultural education, recreation and client advocacy in the criminal justice system.

Objectives

- Operational 1: to serve over a two year period, with employment, tutoring, counseling, cultural education, job skill training, and subsequent permanent employment, 120 target high-impact offenders, (high-impact offenses include murder, rape, assault, robbery, and burglary), referred by the Denver Juvenile Court.
- Operational 2: continue to serve 60 first year New Pride clients through follow-up employment and counseling services.
- Operational 3: continue and increase the involvement of other agencies, individual volunteers, and other groups in New Pride.
- Effectiveness 1: reduce the established rate of recidivism by 40% for a total of 120 juvenile offenders age 14-17 over a two year period.
- Effectiveness 2: facilitate the successful reintegration of youth back into the home and community by 40% with integration being defined as re-enrollment into the Denver Public School System, and placement in an employment position.

Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the project's effectiveness in achieving its objectives and to determine, if possible, the relationship between services rendered and subsequent recidivism. Although data are not available to measure relationships between all variables (e.g., counseling, volunteer services) and project success in reducing recidivism, the more measurable services such as education and employment will be considered.

Total New Pride Population Characteristics

Table I describes the total New Pride client population provided services in the two years of funding. In addition, demographic and client characteristic data are shown for the separate client sub-populations provided services each year, allowing for comparisons in the two sub-populations.

As described by the New Pride grant proposal, 60 juveniles referred primarily from the Denver Juvenile Court Probation Department were to be accepted into the program each year. Given the number of youth with multiple offense and Impact backgrounds on probation, there has been no difficulty in meeting this operational objective in each of the two years. Creating difficulty for New Pride in the area of intake has been the frequent request from such sources as juvenile-judges and Department of Institutions for the intake of youth facing incarceration and in need of alternative treatment modalities. New Pride has established a creditable reputation, it would appear, with criminal justice agencies dealing with adjudicated youth. Limitations in the project's operating size and constraints in

Impact Program guidelines have limited the project's ability to facilitate the intake of youth other than those with severe Impact backgrounds referred primarily from probation officers of the Juvenile Court.

As seen in Table 1, clients in New Pride are primarily male of either Black or Spanish-surname ethnicity and, on the average, 16 years of age. Looking at the demographic data more closely, the Spanish-surname clients comprise the largest proportion of the population with almost twice the number of Chicano clients as Black clients having been accepted. Anglo youth make up only a small proportion of the population. As with the Anglos, the number of female clients is very small, less than 6%. In terms of the age distribution, most clients are between 15 and 17 years of age, with less than 20% of the clients being younger than 15 or older than 17 years of age at intake.

In an effort to provide an adequate baseline population for project evaluation, the Denver Anti-Crime Council drafted a Juvenile Recidivism study using youth arrested for an Impact offense or auto theft as the sample frame from which clients were drawn. In all, 2,203 juveniles arrested for either of these offense types were followed-up for a two-year period. In comparing the New Pride population data with those of the DACC study (Table 2), it is seen that the selected population of New Pride is relatively over-represented with male and Spanish-surname juveniles and under-represented with Anglo clients. Similarly, there are more clients, proportionally, in the ages between 16 and 18 years of age in the New Pride population.

Table 1

New Pride Client Characteristics

Client Characteristic	Total Population		First-Year Clients		Second-Year Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Ethnic Group</u>						
Black	42	34.7	21	35.0	21	34.4
Anglo	6	5.0	4	6.7	2	3.3
Spanish-Surname	73	60.3	35	58.3	38	62.3
Total	121	100.0	60	100.0	61	100.0
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	114	94.2	56	93.3	58	95.1
Female	7	5.8	4	6.7	3	4.9
Total	121	100.0	60	100.0	61	100.0
<u>Age</u>	$\bar{x} = 16.0$		$\bar{x} = 16.0$		$\bar{x} = 15.9$	
14	17	14.0	7	11.7	10	16.4
15	20	16.5	9	15.0	11	18.0
16	37	30.6	23	38.3	19	31.1
17	42	34.7	20	33.3	17	27.9
18	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	6.6
Missing data	1	.8	1	1.7	0	0.0
Total	121	100.0	60	100.0	61	100.0

Table 2
New Pride and DACC Arrestee Baseline Group Data

Client Characteristics	Project New Pride		DACC Baseline	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	114	94.2	1,856	84.2
Female	7	5.8	347	15.8
Total	121	100.0	2,203	100.0
<u>Ethnic Group</u>				
Black	42	34.7	652	29.6
Anglo	6	5.0	749	34.0
Spanish-surname	73	60.3	778	35.3
Other	0	0.0	24	1.0
Total	121	100.0	2,203	100.0
<u>Age</u>				
13 and less	0	0.0	632	29.0
14	17	14.0	391	17.7
15	20	16.5	444	20.2
16	37	30.6	348	15.8
17	42	34.7	356	16.2
18	4	3.3	21	1.0
Other	1	.8	5	.2
Total	121	100.0	2,203	100.0

Table 3 presents additional profile data for the New Pride clients, differentiating again, between total population, first-year, and second-year clients. New Pride has received accreditation from the Denver Public School System allowing clients the opportunity to experience an alternative school situation. As shown in Table 3, two-thirds of the New Pride clients were school dropouts before entering the project. The proportion of dropouts in the first year was much higher than that for the second year.

Table 3

Background Characteristics for New Pride Clients

SCHOOL DROP-OUT?	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
YES	44	73.3	36	59.0	80	66.1
NO	15	25.0	24	39.3	39	32.2
MISSING DATA	1	1.7	1	1.6	2	1.7
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

LAST GRADE ATTENDED PRIOR TO PROJECT	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
SEVENTH	1	1.7	4	6.6	5	4.1
EIGHTH	1	1.7	11	18.0	12	9.9
NINTH	14	23.3	14	23.0	28	23.1
TENTH	24	40.0	21	34.4	45	37.2
ELEVENTH	15	25.0	9	14.8	24	19.8
OTHER	4	6.7	1	1.6	5	4.1
MISSING DATA	1	1.7	1	1.6	2	1.7
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

None of the New Pride clients had graduated from high school before entering the project; concomitantly only 20% had reached the eleventh grade (this does not necessarily mean the clients had passed the eleventh grade). As will be shown, despite the fact that the majority of clients were in junior high school or high school, the academic performance levels of most of these youth were well below their last assigned grades in the public schools.

Experience gained in providing services to clients resulted in the implementation of a more systematic testing service to new clients. The systematic application of tests occurred in the areas of academic performance and learning disabilities. As a caveat to this, a number of

Table 4

Learning Disabilities Discovered in New Pride Client Population

FIRST TESTED DISABILITY	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
AUDITORY DISCRIMINATION	20	33.3	26	42.6	46	38.0
AUDITORY MEMORY	2	3.3	13	21.3	15	12.4
VISUAL MEMORY	3	5.0	12	19.7	15	12.4
VISUALIZATION	9	15.0	1	1.6	10	8.3
TIME AND SPACE RELATIONSHIP	0	0.0	4	6.6	4	3.3
OTHER	4	6.7	0	0.0	4	3.3
NOT TESTED/NONE	22	36.7	5	8.2	27	22.3
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

SECOND TESTED DISABILITY	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
AUDITORY MEMORY	5	8.3	16	26.2	21	17.4
VISUAL MEMORY	12	20.0	11	18.0	23	19.0
VISUALIZATION	4	6.7	4	6.6	8	6.6
ASSOCIATION	2	3.3	8	13.1	10	8.3
SPEECH	5	8.3	3	4.9	8	6.6
VISUAL MOTOR	2	3.3	2	3.3	4	3.3
SELF-CONCEPT	0	0.0	4	6.6	4	3.3
ORIENTATION						
OTHER	3	5.0	5	8.2	8	6.6
NOT TESTED/NONE	27	45.0	8	13.1	35	28.9
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

Clients from the first year were not administered pre-tests in either the academic or learning disability areas. This, unfortunately, places limits on the use of first year data in describing changes occurring within the New Pride client population.

In an effort to measure the existence of learning disabilities, (an area of concern which also developed over time), specific client data were collected. Table 4 indicates the proportion of clients

showing one or two disabilities and the type of disability found in the client. For the total population, 78% were found to have at least one disability of some kind.

As was expected, multiple deficiencies were found in a large proportion of clients, with 71% of the youth showing at least two deficiencies. Where additional disability existed, auditory and visual memory were discovered to be the most prevalent deficiencies. In addition, where clients were found to have multiple disabilities, the range within the second disability was found to be greater than that found in the first deficiency (see Table 4).

In preparation of the DACC Juvenile Recidivism Study, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine whether knowledge of a number of variables improved the predictability of recidivism. Of the variables loaded into the equation, none of which accounted for large amounts of the variances, the number of court referrals, prior arrests and prior Impact arrests had the largest Beta weights indicating their relatively higher influence in predicting rearrests. Table 5 presents the number of prior arrests for Impact offenses, number of prior offenses as well as the number of convictions (as an indicant of court referrals) for Impact offenses and for any offense. Clearly, none of the New Pride clients are strangers to the criminal justice system, all demonstrating multiple prior arrests and in general multiple prior convictions. All but 32 (26.4%) of the clients had at least two prior Impact arrests, while all but 17(14%) had at least one conviction for an

Table 5

Criminal Histories for the New Pride Client Population

NUMBER OF PRIOR IMPACT ARRESTS	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
ONE	16	26.7	16	26.2	32	26.4
TWO	17	22.3	15	24.6	32	26.4
THREE	10	16.7	10	16.4	20	16.5
FOUR	6	10.0	3	4.9	9	7.4
FIVE	5	8.3	6	9.8	11	9.1
SIX OR MORE	0	0.0	4	6.7	4	3.4
MISSING DATA	6	10.0	7	11.5	13	10.7
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0
NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS FOR ANY OFFENSE	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
TWO	0	0.0	6	9.8	6	5.0
THREE	11	18.3	6	9.8	17	14.0
FOUR	9	15.0	10	16.4	19	15.7
FIVE	6	10.0	11	18.0	17	14.0
SIX	7	11.7	9	14.8	16	13.2
SEVEN	7	11.7	3	4.9	10	8.3
EIGHT	8	13.3	2	3.3	10	8.3
NINE	3	5.0	2	3.3	5	4.1
TEN OR MORE	8	13.3	11	18.0	19	15.7
MISSING DATA	1	1.7	1	1.6	2	1.7
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0
NUMBER OF PRIOR IMPACT CONVICTIONS	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
NONE	8	13.1	9	14.8	17	14.0
ONE	17	28.3	17	27.4	34	28.1
TWO	15	25.0	18	29.5	33	27.3
THREE	11	18.3	10	16.4	21	17.4
FOUR OR MORE	9	15.0	7	11.5	16	13.3
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

Table 5 (cont.)

Criminal Histories for the New Pride Client Population

NUMBER OF PRIOR CON- VICTIONS FOR ANY OFFENSE	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
NONE	3	5.0	2	3.3	5	4.1
ONE	2	3.3	3	4.9	5	4.1
TWO	1	1.7	11	18.0	12	9.9
THREE	12	20.0	11	18.0	23	19.0
FOUR	7	11.7	8	13.1	15	12.4
FIVE	10	16.7	8	13.1	18	14.9
SIX	6	10.0	8	13.1	14	11.6
SEVEN	8	13.3	4	6.6	12	9.9
EIGHT OR MORE	11	18.4	6	9.8	17	14.0
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

Impact offense. In terms of prior arrests for any offense, all but 6 (5%) clients had at least three prior arrests and all but 10 (8.2%) had two or more convictions for any offense. The number of cases in which the convictions were for status offenses is unknown. Given the questionable appropriateness of status offenses, convictions for such offenses should be eliminated from the juvenile's arrest history. Similarly, the number of clients incarcerated as a result of any of the convictions is unknown.

Finally, consideration of the proportion of clients terminated can be given. Clearly, New Pride demonstrates a high rate of successful terminations (Table 6). Clients indicated as still in New Pride are due to terminate shortly which would increase the proportion of successfully terminated clients to above 90%. The number of clients unsuccessfully terminated is very small. New Pride appears to have been successful in reducing the proportion of unsuccessful terminations as seen in the proportion of unsuccessfully terminated clients in the second year. Given the high risk, academically weak population predominated by clients well known to the criminal justice system and who know the criminal justice system well, the project has demonstrated

a considerably high retention rate among its clients. Only 2.5% (3) of the clients were unsuccessfully terminated after the intensive phase of the program.

Table 6
Termination Status for New Pride Client Population

TERMINATION	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
SUCCESSFUL	52	86.7	16	26.2	68	56.2
UNSUCCESSFUL: DURING INTENSIVE PHASE	4	6.7	1	1.6	5	4.1
UNSUCCESSFUL: AFTER INTENSIVE PHASE	2	3.3	1	1.6	3	2.5
STILL IN PROJECT	2	3.3	42	68.9	44	36.4
MISSING DATA	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	0.8
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

Educational Services

All clients entering New Pride, in addition to counseling and cultural education services, attend the New Pride school. Testing services now include administration of the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT) systematically to clients entering the program and following the three month intensive phase. More than 60% (38) of the first year clients were provided educational services without the administration of a pre-test. Similarly, 50% of the second year clients who have been administered the achievement post-test had these test scores missing. Thus, 57% of the total population cannot be considered in evaluating the effect of the educational services. Despite the limitations entered into any consideration of the test data by the missing data, there is value in viewing those clients for whom pre- and post-tests are available.

Table 7 presents the absolute changes registered by clients given the pre- and post-tests. As would be expected, marked changes did not occur in most pre- and post-tested clients. The modal increase was between 1.1 and 1.9 grades for reading and spelling and between .1 and .9 grades for math. Mean changes for the three achievement areas were 1.24, 1.45 and 1.11 grades for reading, math. and spelling respectively. Interestingly, there was a larger proportion of clients (11.5%) who demonstrated increases of four or more grades in math. Concomitant increases were not observed in reading or spelling. Similarly, the proportion of clients demonstrating a decrease in achievement level scores was greater for math than for either reading or spelling. What accounts for the observed decreases in scores is unknown.

In summary all clients received educational services during the three month intensive phase. Educational remediation continued for 25.6% of the clients in the New Pride school, and 41.3% in a school other than New Pride. Of the total population, only 26.4% did not continue in an education after the remedial education from New Pride. Note should be made that although the majority of clients returned to school, data are not available indicating to what extent these clients returned for any length of time. Again, these types of data should be collected to facilitate future evaluations.

Employment Services

Employment services provided by New Pride include pre-vocational training (how to fill out employment applications, how to respond in an interview situation, etc.), job development and job placement. Follow-up services take place following placement as a means of intervening in problem situations,

Table 7

Changes in Achievement Performance For New Pride Clients*

N=52

	Reading		Math		Spelling	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Decrease/ Measured Scores	4	7.7	10	19.2	5	9.6
No Change	3	5.8	2	3.8	6	11.5
.1-.9 Grades	13	25.0	15	28.8	12	23.1
1.0-1.9 Grades	19	36.5	9	17.3	19	36.5
2.0-2.9 Grades	12	23.1	9	17.3	6	11.5
3.0-3.9 Grades	1	1.9	1	1.9	3	5.8
4.0-4.9 Grades	0	0.0	2	3.8	1	1.9
5.0 + Grades	0	0.0	4	7.7	0	0.0
Total	52	100.0	52	100.0	52	100.0
	$\bar{x}=1.24$		$\bar{x}=1.45$		$\bar{x}=1.11$	

*Clients for whom there were missing pre- or post-test scores (69) were eliminated from the calculation.

providing support to the new employee, and obtaining feedback from employers.

As with all employment services, generally, the current economic situation has hampered job development and placement. Table 8 shows placement data for the entire population. Placement here is for the first placement only. The data in Table 10 indicate that approximately 70% of the clients have been placed by the project; the overwhelming majority of these clients have been placed in part-time as opposed to full-time positions. Indicative of the difficulty in placing clients during the recent economic squeeze are the data reported for first year as opposed to second year clients, in which the proportion of clients never employed is much larger for the second year than for first year clients. Concomitantly, there were no second year clients placed in full-time positions, unlike the full-time placement occurring for first year clients. For the second year clients, as many youth were never employed as were placed in part-time positions.

Table 8
Type of Employment For The First Placement
By Year and Total Population

Employment	1st. Year Clients		2nd Year Clients		Total Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Full-time	7	11.7	0	0.0	7	5.8
Part-time	48	80.0	29	47.5	77	63.6
Not Employed	5	8.3	28	45.8	33	27.3
Missing Data	0	0.0	4	6.0	4	3.3
Total	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

Duration of placement for the first placement was generally less than two months as indicated in Table 9. For the entire population, only 3.3% of the clients were employed for 90 or more days. Comparison of the first and second year clients is limited by the large proportion (45.9%) of second year clients never employed. However, proportionally (excluding clients never employed from both groups) there were more clients employed for two months or more in the second year than in the first. No programmatic significance should be drawn from this; the observation is merely descriptive. As shown in Table 9, 54.6% of the total population were either not employed or employed for less than 30 days in the first employment position.

Table 9

Duration of Employment for New Pride
Clients Placed in the First Employment Position

DURATION	FIRST YEAR		SECOND YEAR		TOTAL POP.	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never Employed	5	8.3	28	45.9	33	27.3
1-29 Days	24	40.0	9	14.8	33	27.3
30-60 Days	20	33.3	4	6.6	24	19.8
60-90 Days	8	13.3	8	13.1	16	13.2
91 Days or More	3	5.0	1	1.6	4	3.3
Missing Data	0	0.0	11	18.0	11	9.1
TOTAL	60	100.0	61	100.0	121	100.0

In summary, the New Pride staff placed approximately 70% of the clients in either full-time or part-time positions. Given that New Pride clients have poor educational backgrounds, generally have at least one learning

disability and long criminal histories, besides being minority youth, the placement rate is very high. The client demographic characteristics coupled with the poor economic condition presently being experienced would appear to argue against high placement rates. While this is true for full-time placement and for second year clients in general, overall, there appears to have been excellent and successful job development efforts made to secure employment for clients.

Recidivism

The 121 New Pride clients were admitted into the project (in six cohorts) every four months. For the first three groups, termination occurred after approximately one year. Six clients in the first year group and two in the second year were unsuccessfully terminated before one year of program participation. The at risk period for the first year clients is one year. For the second year the at risk is slightly less than one year. In terms of the at risk period, the differences in recidivism probability occurring as a result of the slightly shorter at risk period for the second year clients are minimal. For this reason, the at risk periods for both the first and second year clients is taken to be one year.

As shown in Table 10, the project demonstrates a 50% rearrest rate for a one year period. This rate includes eleven status offenses which, given the seriousness of prior offenses committed by the New Pride population, over-represent the recidivism rate when included in the rearrest rates. Thus it, can be argued that New Pride Clients have recidivated at a 41.3% rate for offenses more serious than the status offense. This argument is presented as a philosophical point only, in that the DACC baseline with which the

New Pride recidivism rate will be compared includes status offenses. Therefore, when recidivism reduction comparisons occur they will include the status offenses committed by New Pride clients.

Table 10
Frequency of Rearrests for First Offenses by New Pride Clients

OFFENSE	NUMBER	% OF CLIENT POP. (N=121)	% OF REARRESTED CLIENTS (N=61)
ROBBERY	5	4.1	8.2
ASSAULT	7	5.8	11.5
BURGLARY	8	6.6	13.1
Subtotal	20	16.5	32.8
AUTO THEFT	7	5.8	11.5
LARCENY	13	10.7	21.3
Subtotal	40	33.0	65.6
DRUGS	2	1.7	3.3
STATUS (CHINS)	11	9.1	18.0
OTHER	8	6.6	13.1
NONE	60	49.6	-
TOTAL	121	100.0	100.0

As seen in Table 10, 16.5% of the clients (32.8% of the rearrested clients) were charged with Impact offenses (robbery, assault and burglary). Concomitantly, 65.6% of the clients were rearrested for Class I offenses (robbery, assault, burglary, auto theft, and larceny). The single largest proportion of rearrests was for larceny, followed closely by arrests for status offenses. Looking at the Impact offenses, burglary occurred most frequently, only slightly more often than assault. It should be emphasized, the offenses

shown are first rearrests occurring before termination from the project. This convention is used for all recidivism discussions except the last which deals with rearrests following termination.

Table 11 presents descriptive statistics as a means of defining the rearrested sub-population. Rearrests have been collapsed into rearrested/not rearrested for both first and second year clients. Demographically, the only variable crosstabulated with recidivism is ethnic group. The rationale for this is grounded in the data presented in the DACC baseline regression analysis which indicated only ethnicity and sex contributed any sizable variances. As shown in Table 1, sex is not a variable for the New Pride population in that the proportion of female clients is quite small.

The rearrest rates shown in the DACC baseline indicate the highest recidivism rates were shown by Spanish-surnamed youth followed by the rates for Black youth. The rearrest proportions indicated in Table 11, generally reflect the same finding. The first year Spanish-surnamed clients recidivated at a higher rate than the Black clients and nearly the same rate as the Spanish-surnamed second year clients. With the Black clients, the second year rates were higher than the first year rates and equal to those of the second year Spanish-surnamed clients. Anglos are excluded from the discussion because of the small cell size. For the total population, the differences in proportions in the ethnicity and recidivism relationship are due to the differences manifested in the first year clients; the

Table 11

Client Characteristics by Client Rearrest

CLIENT REARREST	FIRST YEAR (N=60)			SECOND YEAR (N=61)		
	ETHNIC GROUP			ETHNIC GROUP		
	BLACK	ANGLO	SP/AM.	BLACK	ANGLO	SP/AM
REARREST WHILE IN PROGRAM	9(42.9%)	3(75.1%)	18(51.4%)	11(52.4%)	0(0.0%)	20(52.6%)
NO REARREST WHILE IN PROGRAM	12(57.1%)	1(25.0%)	17(43.6%)	10(47.6%)	2(100.0%)	18(47.7%)
TOTAL	21(100%)	4(100%)	35(100%)	21(100%)	2(100%)	38(100%)

CLIENT REARREST	FIRST YEAR (N=58)*		SECOND YEAR (N=60)*	
	SCHOOL DROPOUT		SCHOOL DROPOUT	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
REARREST WHILE IN PROGRAM	22(51.2%)	8(53.3%)	14(38.9%)	17(70.8%)
NO REARREST WHILE IN PROGRAM	21(48.8%)	7(46.7%)	22(61.1%)	7(29.2%)
TOTAL	43(100.0%)	15(100.0%)	36(100.0%)	24(100.0%)

* Three cases contained missing data

CLIENT REARREST	FIRST YEAR (N=57)*			SECOND YEAR (N=55)*		
	CLIENT RETURN TO SCHOOL			CLIENT RETURN TO SCHOOL		
	YES	NO	IN PROJECT	YES	NO	IN PROJECT
REARREST WHILE IN PROGRAM	18(56.3%)	11(52.4%)	1(25.0%)	10(58.8%)	5(45.5%)	12(44.4%)
NO REARREST WHILE IN PROGRAM	14(43.7%)	10(47.6%)	3(75.0%)	7(41.2%)	6(54.5%)	15(55.6%)
TOTAL	32(100%)	21(100%)	4(100%)	17(100%)	11(100%)	27(100%)

* Eight cases contained missing data

second year clients are equal in rearrest proportions for both ethnic groups.

As shown in Table 11, school drop-outs recidivated at lower rates than the non-school drop-outs. This is particularly true for the second year clients who demonstrated a lower rate of school drop-outs than was observed in the first year client sub-group. As has been mentioned, New Pride has postulated that clients who have not dropped out of the public school experience greater dissonance in an academic situation in that they still maintain the legitimacy of the schools with their emphasis on achievement, and thus continue to experience anxiety as a result of underachievement in school. There is ample theoretical support for this hypothesis as is exemplified by Merton's Strain or Anomie Theory; Opportunity Theory, etc. New Pride clients demonstrate and are cognizant of continued underachievement despite improvements in their achievement performance levels and, thus, still experience frustration.

Specifying this relationship to a greater degree are the differences in rearrests shown in Table 11 for clients returning to public school and those either not returning to school or remaining in the New Pride school. Clearly, clients not returning to school or remaining in the New Pride school recidivate at lower rates. In the New Pride school, evaluative difficulties originating in the high rewards for achievement and the status differences associated between those who can and those who cannot perform do not exist. All clients are underachievers and the New Pride school does not utilize grade or any other status differentiations to

stratify students. Therefore, the lower recidivism rates demonstrated by the New Pride school may be associated with the lower emphasis on academic differentiations as well as with increased client performance in the classrooms of New Pride.

As shown in Table 12, for both first and second year clients, rearrests were more likely to occur when the youth was not employed. For the first year clients rearrested, more than half the rearrests occurred when the client was not working. The proportion for second year clients who were rearrested when not employed is very much greater (92.6%). Looking at the total rearrested clients, there were almost three times as many clients rearrested while not employed (73.2%) as there were rearrested while employed (26.8%). This finding is highly supportive of the theory advocating employment as a means of reducing recidivism. This finding, also, is particularly interesting considering second year clients were placed in typically part-time positions. It is suggested, therefore, that this relationship between employment and recidivism may be associated with other factors such as academic remediation, disability remediation, and perhaps greater staff attention. Unfortunately, data are not available showing client contact and duration of each contact. These data would have permitted testing of the above hypothesis. An analysis of covariance would in order, but, unfortunately, variables measuring differential staff contact and sufficient cases are unavailable to facilitate this type of analysis.

Table 12
Relationship Between Rearrest and Client Employment

	CLIENT EMPLOYED WHEN REARRESTED?		
	YES	NO	TOTAL
FIRST YEAR CLIENTS	13 (44.8%)	16 (55.2%)	29 (100.0%)
2nd YEAR CLIENTS	2 (7.4%)	25 (92.6%)	27 (100.0%)
TOTAL	15 (26.8%)	41 (73.2%)	56 (100.0%)

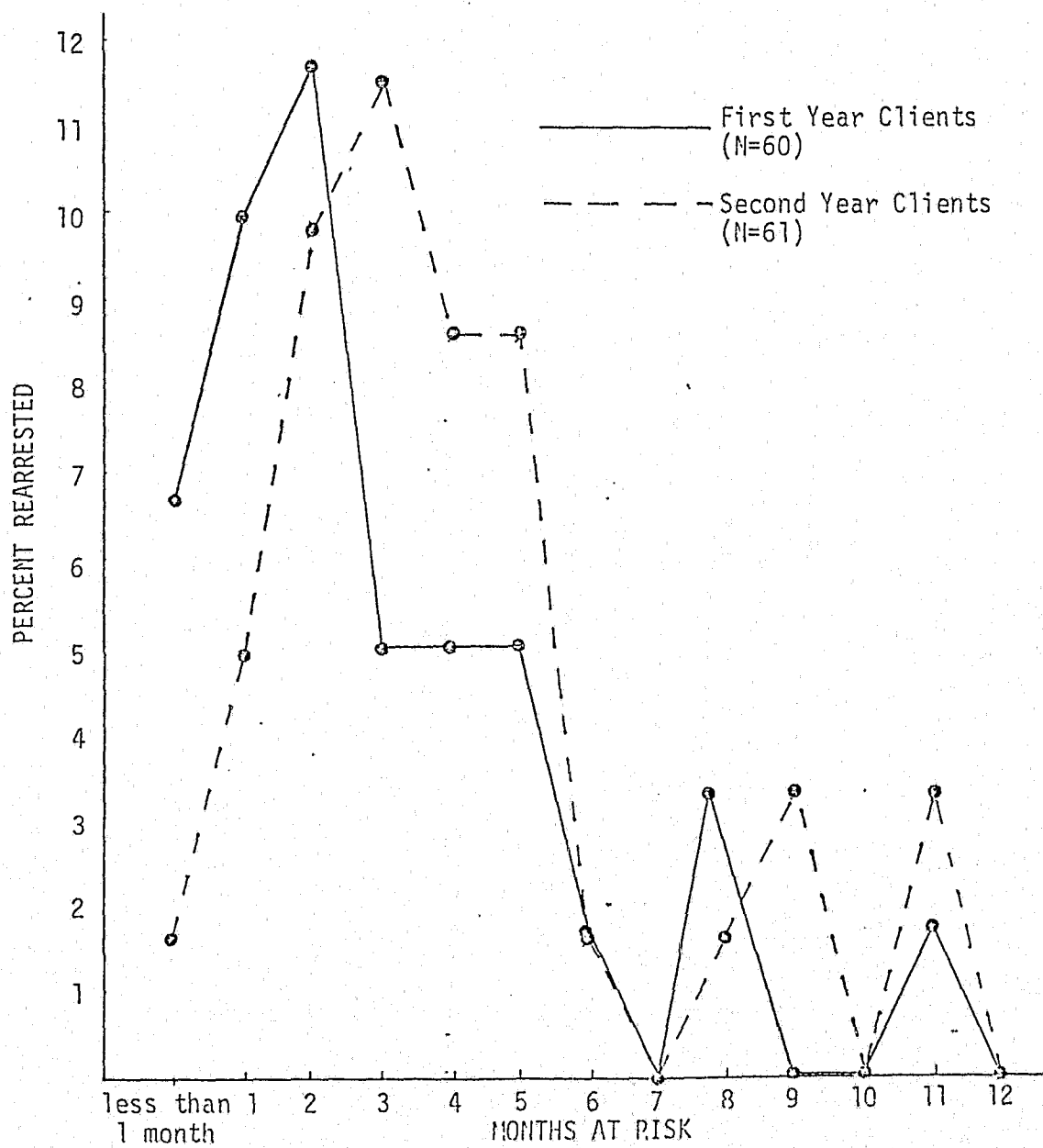
In continuing the recidivism evaluation, Figure 1 is presented indicating the relationship between the proportion of clients rearrested for all offenses and time (rearrest data for Impact offenses will be discussed below). In this figure, clients rearrested for the first time during a one year at risk period are presented as a function of the first and second year client population.

The relationship between the proportion of clients rearrested and time found in the DACC baseline study showed higher probabilities of rearrest during the first months following arrest, followed by subsequent decreases in probabilities. That is, youth faced decreasing statistical probabilities of being rearrested over time. This relationship is mirrored by the curves in Figure 1. The proportions of clients rearrested for both first and second year clients are presented. Several interesting observations can be made from the figure. While the first year clients were rearrested at

Figure 1

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First and Second Year Clients Rearrest Distribution Over Time
(One Year Rearrest Rates)



higher rates than the second year clients during the first three time periods, these higher rates do not maintain after three months. The second year clients appear to have taken three months to achieve the rate achieved by the first year group in two months. Following the sharp increase in proportions rearrested, there is a sharp decline (one which occurs after two months for the first year clients and three for the second year clients) which initiates steady declines in both populations. It appears that the two populations recidivated at different rates over time. The general pattern of rearrests is the same for both groups with the second group lagging behind the first by one month for the first seven months at risk.

Again, looking at Figure 1, question can be given as to the effect associated with the reduction in treatment following completion of the intensive phase. With the absence of sudden increases in rearrest rates following three months of at risk period, there is empirical support for the observation that there is no sudden shock associated with the decrease in treatment services following completion of the intensive phase.

Figure 2 is a cumulative curve representing the rearrests of first and second year clients over time at risk. Added to the relationship is the expected rearrest rates over time constructed from the DACC baseline study. It should be emphasized at this point, that the DACC baseline, utilized in all figures and discussions of recidivism, has been adjusted for ethnicity, sex, and number of prior arrests to reflect the same population (at least in terms of these three variables) as found in New Pride.

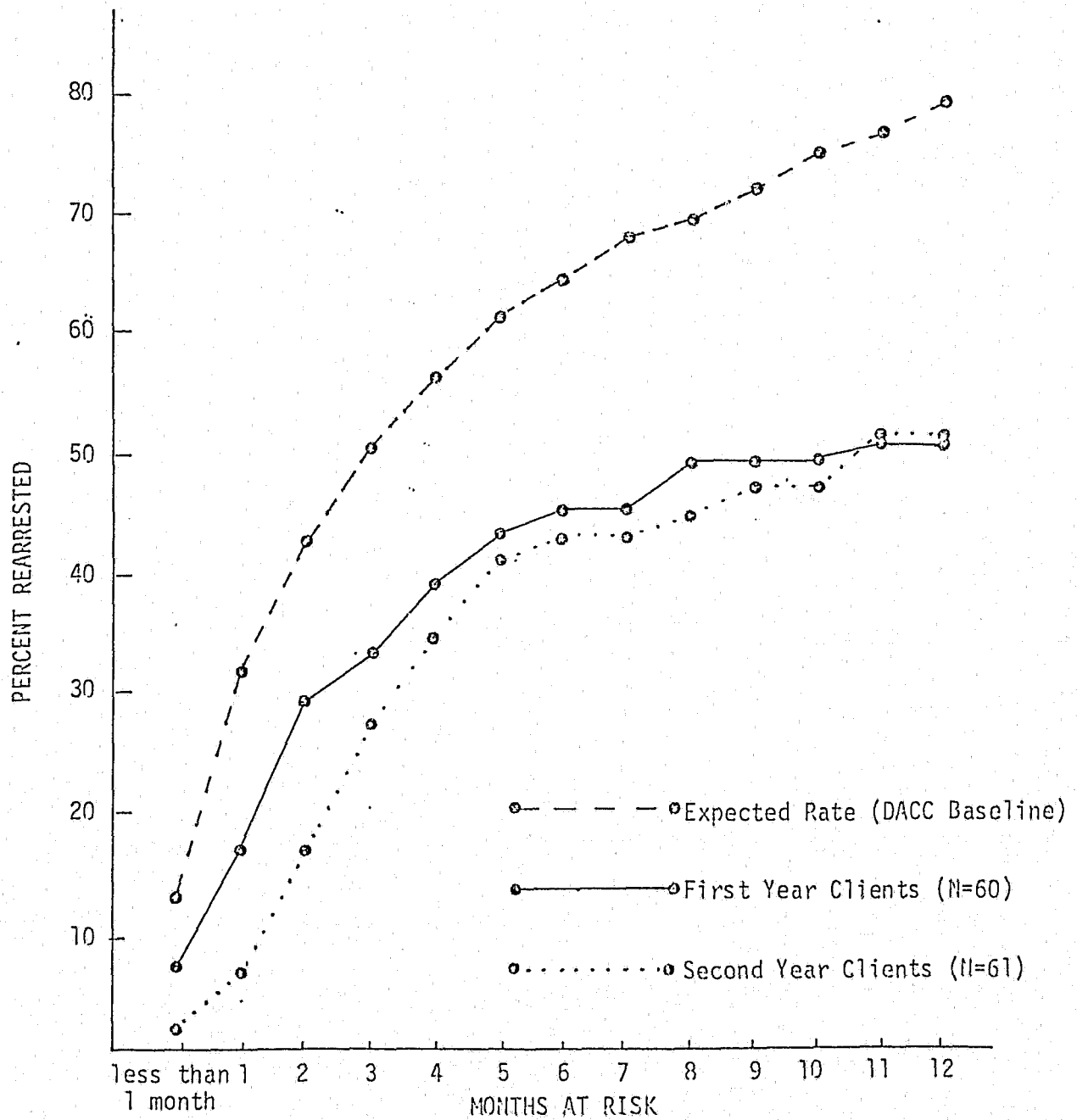
Figure 2

NEW PRIDE

First and Second Year Group Rearrest Distribution

(One Year Rearrest Rates)

For All Offenses



The figure indicates that over time the second year recidivism rates were lower than those shown for the first year clients, both of which were lower than the expected rearrest rates as reported by the baseline study. Given the comparability of shape of the project population and the baseline curves, there is support for the belief that New Pride is affecting clients positively in reducing their recidivism rates and that the reductions are not resulting from random fluctuations in the rearrest rates. The 12-month rates for all offenses observed for each client year of 50.1% and 50.8%, respectively, are well below the expected 78.8% rate for such a high risk population with one year at risk.

The observed reductions both in the second year rates over the first year, as well as between both years and the expected rates, are taken as evidence of New Pride's success in reducing recidivism. Similarly, at least over one year the project appears to be able to maintain a lasting effect in that while the two client groups demonstrate decreasing rearrest rates over time as does the baseline curve, it is evident that both client curves decrease at faster rates.

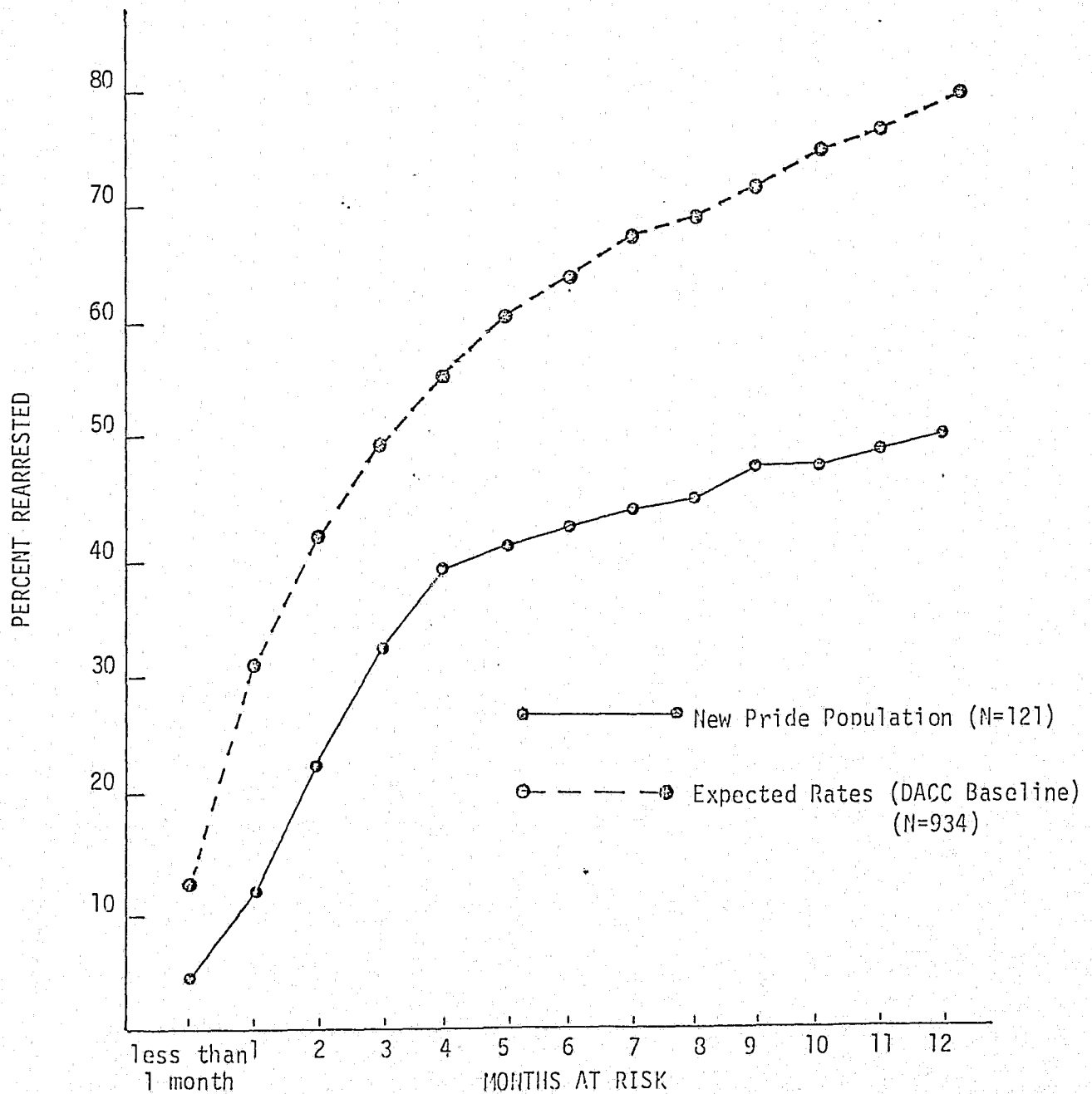
Figure 3 presents the rearrest rate for all offenses for the total New Pride population as cumulative frequencies over time. These data comprise a composite for the first and second year data presented in Figure 2. Again, it can be argued the lower rearrest rates over time are substantially due to the project's influence with the increasing differences in the two curves offering support for the lasting effect resulting from client services. The data are the most encouraging in evaluating the project's yearly performance for the last two years.

Figure 3

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Rearrest Distribution for Total Population

(One Year at Risk)
For All Offenses



The observed 28.4% difference resulting between the baseline and observed rearrest rates is significant at the .01 level.¹ The 28.4% difference, however, represents the differences between the baseline and New Pride recidivism rates and not the actual recidivism reduction. As defined by the baseline, 78.8% of the New Pride clients would be expected to recidivate with one year at risk; this represents 95 clients. The observed proportion of recidivists is 50% or 61 clients. In computing the actual reduction over the expected proportion, a reduction of 35.8% is observed. Thus, the project came within four percentage points of achieving its objective of a 40% reduction in rearrests for any offense.

Data are available measuring the reduction in Impact offenses. Again, as defined by the DACC adjusted baseline, 52.2% of the population is expected to recidivate with an Impact offense. Looking at the first Impact rearrests, 16.5% (30) of the clients were arrested for Impact offenses while in the program (see Table 10). The actual reduction, therefore, computes to a 66.7% change over the number of New Pride clients who would be expected to recidivate for an Impact offense. As with the proportional differences observed between baseline and New Pride rearrest rates, the difference between the baseline and New Pride Impact recidivism rates is significant at the .01 level.

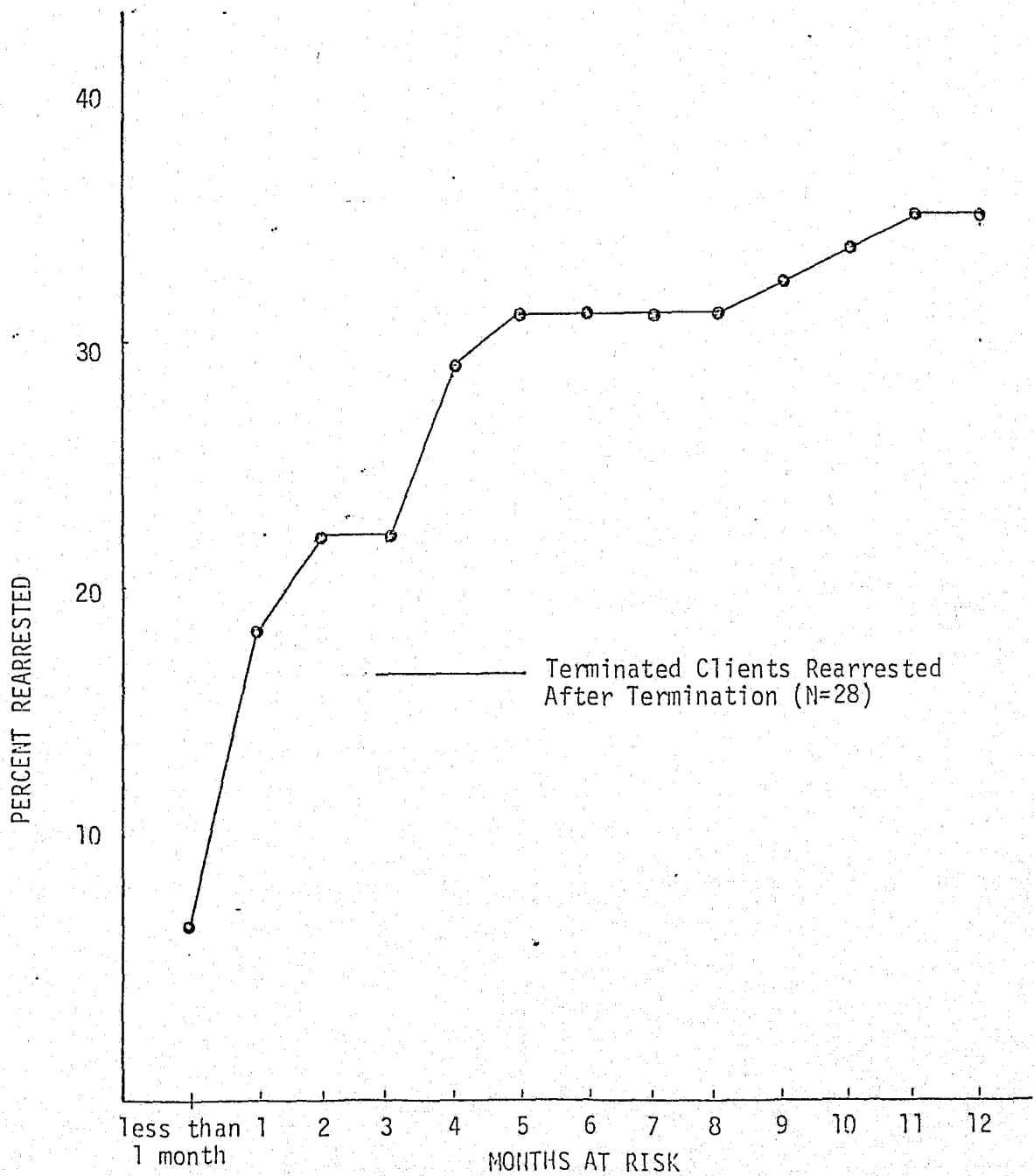
Finally, in looking at the patterns of rearrest, consideration was given to the incidence of rearrest following termination as has already been given to

1. The test for significance used was the t-test (pooled) adjusted for continuity using the Yates correction.

Figure 4

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Terminated Clients Rearrested For Any Offense After Termination
(Rearrests Not Necessarily First Arrests)



the period following the completion of the intensive phase. It could be postulated that termination would signal an increase in rearrest rates especially during the early period following termination. As shown by Figure 4, this was not the case. The proportions of clients rearrested did not jump markedly after termination. As shown in the figure, less than 10% of the terminated clients were rearrested during the first month after termination. After one month, the proportion of clients rearrested was 11% (or cumulatively, 18% of the clients) of those terminated. It should be re-emphasized that unlike the rearrests discussed in the previous figures, the offenses in Figure 4 were for any offense occurring after termination; the offenses were not necessarily first rearrests. Thus, after one year, 37% of the terminated clients were rearrested at least once after termination. These proportions should not be misconstrued as rates given that the at risk periods for the terminated clients differed markedly. (Question may arise as to how to interpret these data because it could very well be that some clients have recidivated so frequently before termination, that once the termination date has occurred there is no significant "shock" to being no longer in the program.) This "worry" should be dispelled by the fact that 50% of the terminated clients were never rearrested before termination. Therefore, it can be said with some caution that the "shock" of termination does not appear to throw the clients back into deviant behavior, or to use Matza's term, termination does not appear to facilitate the juvenile's drift into delinquency. Further, only 5% of the terminated clients recidivated for the first time after termination. Thus, most of the rearrests after termination occurred with clients who had already recidivated. This is further evidence that the project has a lasting effect.

END