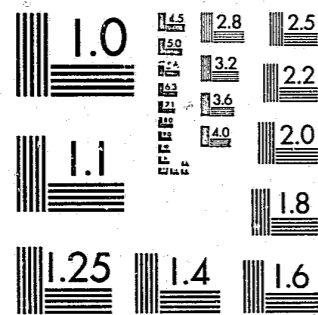


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EVALUATION OF THE
NEW PRIDE REPLICATION PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY REPORT II
(REVISED)
FINAL REPORT FOR
GRANT NO. 79-JN-AX-0031

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CONTENTS

Preface	i
Executive Summary	ii
Highlights of the Study	viii
List of Tables and Figures	x
1 Introduction	1
2 Theoretical approach	3
Issues of causality	7
Theoretical Linkages	9
3 Goals and Objectives	11
Objectives of the National Evaluation	12
Objectives of the Local Evaluation	13
4 Design and Methodology: Impact Evaluation	14
Recidivism	21
Comparison Groups	25
Follow-up Data Collection	28
5 Types of Youth Served	31
Client Profiles	31
Client Characteristics and Perceptions	44
6 Program Terminations	53
7 Program Impact	62
Employment	62
School Status	65
Woodcock	72
Keymath	76
8 Matching Procedures	83
Results of the Match	90

9 Recidivism: Comparative Analysis	91
Number of Subjects with New Charges	91
Number of Offenses	97
Seriousness Scores	99
Time-to-Recidivism	103
10 Initial Recidivism Analysis: Time Series	106
Analysis of Offenses: Experimental Subjects	107
Analysis of Offenses: Comparison Subjects	115
Review and Discussion	123
11 Conclusions	125
The Crime Picture	125
System Impact	125
Program Impact	127
APPENDIX A: CONTRIBUTORS	129
APPENDIX B: THE DATA SYSTEM	135

PREFACE

This second preliminary report has been expanded with those individuals in mind who may be unfamiliar with the evaluation of the New Pride Replication Program. A short overview of the research design for the impact study has therefore been included, even though not all of the analyses described there are addressed in this particular report. A discussion of the theory upon which the New Pride concept is based is also included because it provides a backdrop for the interpretation of study findings. By these additions, it is hoped that readers might better understand the issues that the impact study is concerned with examining overall, and our methodological approach.

The body of the report presents preliminary findings on the types of youth served as well as assessments of program impact, system impact and client impact. Nine of the projects' twenty-two data files have been used in its generation. They have been cleaned, screened, and analyzed in many different ways with the assistance of local evaluators and our research staff. Everyone involved has worked long and hard to produce it. Particular thanks is due to Ms. Barbara Smith, whose administrative assistance has been invaluable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project New Pride is an experimental juvenile community-based treatment program originally founded in Denver, Colorado. Juvenile offenders who would otherwise be sent to an institution are instead sent to Project New Pride. A New Pride client is provided with an individualized program which includes testing for learning disabilities and if required, intensive supervision and job placement, and a set of graded objectives which the client agrees to attain. The results of the Denver New Pride project were so promising that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention provided funds for the program to be replicated and evaluated in ten other cities.

In keeping with the innovative nature of the New Pride project in Denver and of its attempted replication across the country, the evaluation of the replication is likewise innovative. The national evaluation is designed to address both impact and process questions related to the initiative. Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation is responsible for collecting the data for an evaluation of the replications of the project, and for rendering technical assistance to on-site evaluators.

Effective management of project information is the means by which essential project data are specified, collected, and retrieved to serve a variety of management needs. PIRE instituted a computer networking system designed to serve both the management information and data processing needs of the evaluation and of individual projects.

Explicit in the New Pride service delivery system is the assumption that various kinds of services will have different impact according to the

types of youths being served. For this reason, considerable data relative to the development of individualized treatment is generated and subsequently stored in the data system. As of December, 1982, the computerized data base contained over 3,058,303 separate pieces of information on 977 clients and 757 comparison subjects from the seven remaining active sites alone.

The aggregation of data related to types of youths within given projects is important to determine differences across the various replication populations. Using sophisticated data analysis techniques, meaningful profiles of serious juvenile offenders within and across the replication projects are being generated. These profiles, because of the comprehensiveness of the variables used in their generation (e.g., academic, psychological, behavioral, etc.) are expected to provide valuable additions to the growing body of scientific knowledge regarding juvenile offenders and their treatment.

Preliminary MIS Data

The replications of Project New Pride are serving serious multiple juvenile offenders. Clients average 7.8 prior offenses, 4.6 of them sustained by the time of program admission. They are overwhelmingly (91%) male, minority (68%) youth whose average age at admission is 15.7 years. Clients come from families with high rates of poverty (63%), unemployment (50%), and public assistance (44%). In 30% of these families there is evidence of drug and/or alcohol problems, according to the young people involved.

The New Pride program is designed to provide juvenile offenders with:

- Thorough, professional diagnostic and needs assessment;

- Individualized treatment based on assessment;
- Remedial education and increased school achievement;
- Training in employment skills;
- Meaningful employment opportunities;
- Services to improve the participant's social functioning (i.e., intensive supervision, counseling, family intervention, and advocacy).

Preliminary data show wide and significant variations by site in the proportion of clients who are identified as learning disabled and assigned to LD remediation. Overall, however, the percentage of clients found to be learning disabled (29.4) is similar to that of the original New Pride Project in Denver as well as the ACLD Research and Development project, both of which have identified approximately 30%.

For the replication projects, the number of needs identified for LD clients is significantly greater than the number of needs identified for non-LD clients. LD clients have a mean of 8.37 identified needs, while non-LD clients have a mean of 6.52 identified needs. Major areas of client need are, in descending order of checked frequency: education (37.9% of all needs identified), emotional development (20.3%), employment (20.2%), family (5.9%), social (5.1%), physical (4.7%), legal (4.4%), other (0.8%), and transportation (0.6%).

Services planned for the New Pride clients are clearly related to their identified needs. Educational needs are fulfilled by planned educational services, employment needs by planned employment services, and family, emotional and social needs by counseling services.

A preliminary analysis of delivered services in relation to planned services (based on data from three sites which had complete records of

both types of services) shows that the average number of services planned is five. Clients receive an average of 23 different kinds of services, far more than were planned. Seventy-three percent of all services planned for clients were, in fact, delivered, and 84% of all services provided were not planned.

Preliminary Outcome Data

Nearly half of all clients had totally dropped out of schools by the time they entered the program. Attendance at school improves from 54.7% pre-New Pride to 70.4% during New Pride. The average percent of unexcused absences from school drops from 37.9% before the program to 20.6% during the program, or almost by half.

Clients from all projects experience statistically significant gain scores in areas reflective of academic achievement (Woodcock and Keymath tests). Average gain is that expected of a normal population. For all clients, IQ scores average 82.4 nationally on the WISC-R and 91.5 on the WAIS, which is given to older youth.

Considering the youth who remain in New Pride for three months or longer, 64% are employed while there for varying period of time. This is an excellent record for such hard-to-place adolescents.

Preliminary Impact Data

Presently, research is in process to assess the extent to which program clients continue to be petitioned into court and become adjudicated for new offenses, the amount of crime they commit, the time frame within which

new offenses occur, and offense seriousness. Early overall results show that on both recidivism measures clients are responsible for 25% less crime than an appropriately matched comparison group. They are also 10% more likely to be petitioned and adjudicated for technical violations of probation than the comparison group and 10% less likely to be committed to institutions for the offenses they do commit. (This means there are proportionately more of them at large).

Overall, program effects seen in time-series data indicate that after four months the percentage of clients both petitioned and adjudicated for new offenses becomes, and continues to remain, less than that of the matched group. This indicates that while New Pride may not eliminate crime, it does have a measurable effect on the amount of crime committed by high-risk youthful offenders.

Looking at the absolute percentage of clients and comparison subjects with new petitions and adjudications after the match date, a complex picture arises. In those cities (4) where there is an independent authority of case review which makes charging decisions, such as a prosecutor's office, data consistently show that New Pride clients are less likely to be processed for new offenses. In those cities (3) where probation officers screen petitions and make the charging decisions, as well as supervise youth, the data consistently show that New Pride clients are more likely to be processed for new offenses.

A conclusion that can be drawn about this phenomenon is that if signed complaints are screened by probation units having supervisory responsibilities for youth and for deciding on the merits of cases for petition, a conflict may arise between the interests of justice and the interests of social control.

In the New Pride research, such tensions may have resulted in a tendency to file more frequently on clients, particularly as the visibility of client behavior to probation staff is much higher as a consequence of participation in the program. Projects have maintained excellent communication with court personnel. Future analyses will attempt to better distinguish client effects from the system effects of the New Pride program in different jurisdictions.

Considering the final measure of comparison, offense seriousness, there have been no significant differences between groups on this measure. Offense seriousness increases with age and chronicity for both groups, a common finding in delinquency research.

From most preliminary indications, the New Pride program appears to have a positive impact on the law-violating behavior of the young people in its charge. No definitive conclusions can be drawn at this time, however, because not enough follow-up has occurred. As the research proceeds, the value of specific services to different types of clients will become clearer as they are related to more definitive information on client outcomes.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The average New Pride clients has 7.7 prior offenses, 4.6 of them sustained by the time he is admitted to the program. New Pride is serving serious multiple juvenile offenders.
- Aggregated across all sites, for matched comparison and treatment groups the number of recidivists is half of the eligibles, using new petitions filed and counts sustained as impact measures.
- In those cities where there is an independent authority of case review which makes charging decisions, such as a prospector's office, directional differences appear which consistently favor the treatment group on percent of youth recidivating.
- In those cities where probation officers make charging decisions as well as supervise youth, directional differences appear which consistently favor the comparison group.
- Recidivists in the treatment group commit fewer offenses per person than matched comparison cases.
- For both groups, the seriousness scores of offenses charged and adjudicated increase over time. There are no significant differences between groups on this measure.
- Time to the first recidivating offense for New Pride clients who do have new petitions is shorter than for the comparison group. This likely to be due to the fact that many comparison cases are not immediately at risk to commit offenses (they may be incarcerated).
- The time-series analysis suggests that there is a delayed beneficial effect of the program because the percentage of clients who reoffend, is over time, less than the percentage of comparison subjects who continue to do so.
- Treatment subjects have more counts sustained as a proportion of all charges filed prior to the program than the matched comparison group. This is seen as an artifact of the eligibility criterion of three adjudications.

- Of youth who remain in New Pride for three months or longer, sixty-four percent are employed while there for varying periods of time.
- The average percent of unexcused absences from school drops from 37.9 percent before the program to 20.6 percent during the program, or almost by half.
- Attendance at school went up from 54.7 percent pre-New Pride to 70.4 percent during New Pride.
- Nearly half of all clients had totally dropped out of schools by the time they entered the program.
- Clients from all projects experience statistically significant gain scores in areas reflective of academic achievement (Woodcock and Keymath tests). Average gain is that expected of a normal population.
- Average IQ score for young people in New Pride is 82.4 nationally on the WISC-R. It is 91.5 for youth aged 16 or older who are given the WAIS. Twenty-nine percent overall are considered learning disabled.

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

1	Number of Clients by Site	32
2	Number of Clients by Site by Sex	32
3	Number of Clients Per Site by Ethnicity	33
4	Number of Clients by Living Arrangement	35
5	Number of Clients by Site by Age	36
6	Number of Clients by Grade-Level at Intake	37
7	Average Grade-Level of Clients at Intake by Site	37
8	Number of Clients detained Prior to Intake and Length of Detention	39
9	Number of Clients by Site by Court Status at Intake	39
10	Number of Clients by Site Assigned to Components	43
11	Termination of Clients by Reason for Termination by Site	54
12	Average Time in Program Expressed in Partial Years by Reason for Termination	55
13	Termination Data	55
14	Termination Data for Those Clients Who Could Have Completed the Program	57
15	Clients Who could Have Completed the Program Who Have Termination Forms by Site by Reason for Termination	58
16	Clients Terminated within Intensive Phase	60
17	Number of Clients by Site by Reason for Termination within the Intensive Phase	61
18	Source of Wages; Average Hours per Week	62a
19	School Status Records Before Referral to New Pride	67
20	School Status Records During New Pride	68
21	School Status Records After New Pride	69
22	Number of Clients in New Pride Alternative Schools by Site	70

23	Woodcock Mastery: Pre-Test Scores by Site	73
24	Woodcock Mastery: Pre-Test and Post-Test Differences	74
25	Woodcock Mastery: Pre-Test and Post-Test Differences by Designated Learning Disabled and by Ethnicity	75
26	Woodcock Mastery: Overall Data for Matched Pre- and Post-Test Scores	75a
27	Keymath: Pre-Test Scores by Site	77
28	Keymath: Pre-Test and Post-Test Differences by Site	79
29	Keymath: Pre-Test and Post-Test Differences by Designated Learning Disabled (LD) and by Ethnicity	80
30	WRAT: Grade Ratings by Site	81
31	WISC-R: Full Score IQs by Site	82
32	WAIS: Full Score IQs by Site	82
33	Number of Subjects Having Given Number of Priors by Age at Offense	85
34	Treatment/Comparison Group Matches for All Sites on Age at Offense and Priors Match Variables	88
35	Median Intake Lag in Weeks for All Sites	89
36	Initial Screening by Prosecutor or Other Agency	93
37	Initial Screening by Probation	94
38	Sustained Counts as a Proportion of Petitions Before and After Case Action Date	98
39	Seriousness Scores: All Records (October 13, 1982) Petitions Filed	101
40	Seriousness Scores: All Records (October 13, 1982) Counts Sustained	102
41	Seriousness Scores: Matched Groups Petitions Filed	102
42	Seriousness Scores: Matched Groups Counts Sustained	102
43	Average Time to Offense in Weeks	103
44	Median Weeks to Offense	103

45	Dispositions of Clients With at Least Three Months of Services Who are Recidivists With Counts Sustained After Coming to New Pride	104
46	Sustained Recidivism Offenses by Charge and Percent	105
47	Treatment Group: All Offenses	109
48	Treatment Group: Petitions Filed	110
49	Treatment Group: Sustained Offenses	111
50	Whole Comparison Group: Petitions Filed	116
51	Whole Comparison Group: Sustained Offenses	117
52	Diagrams Representing Recidivism Functions	121
53	Weighted Least Squares Logit Analyses for Complete Match Treatment and Comparison Groups	122

INTRODUCTION

Over the last three years Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation has been engaged in a prospective study of juveniles who are serious multiple offenders and who became participants in a comprehensive service delivery program designed to impact their behavior while on probation. Participants in the New Pride Replication program, funded by the Office of Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention, currently average 7.7 prior offenses referred to the court, of which 4.6 are sustained by the time of entry. With this level of seriousness and chronicity involved, it was critical that each component of the program model be carefully measured and assessed for its effectiveness, considered separately and in combination with other elements.

These chronic offenders, who would otherwise be sent to an institution, are instead referred to New Pride. Each client is provided with an individualized plan which includes testing for learning disabilities, intensive supervision, and a set of graded objectives which the client agrees to attain. Depending upon their needs, clients are provided with alternative education (73.5 percent), the remediation of learning disabilities (29.4 percent), and job placement (55.0 percent), which is usually a supported work situation.

The program and its accompanying research is based on:

1. a theoretical paradigm or derived causal model which identifies a set of variables (attitudes, relationships, or circumstances) connected by a deductive process to criminal behavior;
2. the identification of a set of program activities or interventions which are designed to affect these variables;
3. the implementation of the program with these activities operationalized as program objectives;

4. information feedback during operation to determine if the program activities are, in fact, occurring and the objectives are being met (process evaluation); and
5. feedback to determine if the realization of these program objectives is having the theoretically expected effects on criminal behavior (impact evaluation).

The process and impact evaluations are expected to suggest modifications both of the theoretical paradigm and of the program activities and objectives in order to increase the effectiveness of such programs in reducing crime. (Elliott, 1980:509)

While specific elements of the model, successfully delivered, may have a real impact on the subsequent criminal behavior of the young people as a group, a definitive general outcome is not expected for all participants. (see discussions by Glaser, 1980; Empey, 1980; Lipton, et al., 1975; and Palmer, 1974.) Various kinds of services will certainly be more effective for some types of offenders than others, and the conditions of effectiveness may be contingent on a specific level of exposure. (Wilkins, 1964; Lipton, et al., 1975:223-229; Palmer, 1975)

THEORETICAL APPROACH

The theoretical idea of differential opportunity originated with Robert Merton (1938) who maintains that the social structure itself determines that members of society would have differential access to legitimate opportunities, depending upon their socio-economic status. In societies such as our own, there is a great cultural emphasis on pecuniary success for all and a social structure which unduly limits practical recourse to approved means for many. This combination of similar cultural emphasis for the wealthy and the poor and differential access to opportunities sets up a tension toward innovative practices which depart from the institutional norms.

Ohlin and Cloward (1960), building upon Merton's theme, suggested that efforts to conform, to live up to social expectations often entail profound frustration, especially under conditions that preclude the legitimate achievement of socially approved goals. Deviance ordinarily represents a search for solutions to problems of adjustment. The particular deviant solutions attempted are determined by the alternatives presented by the structure of the social milieu, and if no structured alternatives are present, the frustration will produce aggression. The structured alternatives for delinquent solutions are set by the relative accessibility of illegal means. These means are determined by the degree of integration of age levels of offenders and the degree of integration of conventional and criminal values in the social milieu. Alienation, which is the withdrawal of attributions of legitimacy from established social norms, is a necessary condition for deviant solutions to also be delinquent.

When a person is faced with a discrepancy between his aspirations and his achievement, he can attribute his failure either to the social order or

to his own faults. If he attributes failure to the social order, his mode of adjustment to the condition of stress produced by this discrepancy is likely to be delinquent. If he attributes his failure to personal deficiencies, his mode of adjustment is likely to be solitary: drug addiction, mental illness, etc. Delinquents are persons who have been led to expect opportunities because of their potential ability to meet the formal established criteria of evaluation and to whom multiple social barriers to achievement are highly visible.

It is often the case that there is a large discrepancy between aspiration and expectation among delinquent populations when compared to non-delinquent controls (Spergel, 1966). Merton feels that this is likely to have been caused by parents' unrealistic success goals which they, having failed, hold out for their children. The reason for this is that the amount of stress experienced by children with high aspirations, finding themselves failing in the opportunity structure available to them (mostly the schools), will be correspondingly higher than that of the children who do not have unrealistically high aspirations. A major intention of the New Pride action programs is to lessen the distance between aspiration and expectation, with the aim of reducing the discrepancy. New Pride does this by providing educational and work experiences in which the individual client's successful experiences are maximized.

Spergel (1966), among other researchers, has found some evidence in support of the theory of differential opportunities in field research. It is logical that if resources are in short supply, the individual would be driven by his aspirations--which, in so far as they reflect basic wants, are fairly inelastic--to accept substitute resources. It is difficult to uncover, however, in one research operation just how differential opportunity acts to produce crime or other symptoms of social disorganization. This factor is interwoven into the

fabric of people's lives in a fundamental way, but a way in which it is difficult to isolate from other conditions which may themselves be results of biases in the social structure.

In the provision of an education and work experience component in the program, New Pride projects are designed to forge a path (bridge some of the distance) between clients and the legitimate opportunity structure. They represent an attempt to bring client expectations in terms of career choices and future earning power more in line with their aspirations. If so, participation in the program should stimulate better goal orientation, a greater sense of self-esteem, and a new belief in these young offenders that they can make a better life for themselves.

Ohlin and Cloward have suggested that the social structure of opportunities--legitimate, illegitimate, or nil in a given area--determine the cultural manifestations of crime. Persons in the framework of lower socio-economic classes are unable, in terms of either achievement or the disciplining of behavior necessary for achievement, to acquire the symbols of success of the wider society. As a result, young persons are exposed to invidious judgments of those who represent and exemplify the norms of middle-class culture. Such persons symbolize power and prestige and are usually found in middle-class oriented institutions such as schools.

One of the responses available to youngsters in this situation is to reject the imputation of inferiority and degradation by emphasizing those traits and activities which distinguish them from these carriers of middle-class values. The common response inaugurates new norms of conduct. The hostile response of the youngster in the high delinquency area to his devaluation arises because of the fact that the success value, common to the whole culture, has validity for him (Short and Strodtbeck, 1965). Seen in this light, vandalism, arson of

schools, and other acts of defiance are dramatic denials of a system of values which the delinquent has introjected, but which for the sake of preserving a tolerable self-image he must reject. The mood of rebellion is created not only by the negative judgments of the carriers of middle-class culture, but by the negative self judgment as well (Kobrin, 1966).

Educators Staats and Staats provide a similar rationale for the provision of special programs to youth. They state that, "the importance of producing an environment which increases academic skills is that successful achievement of educational skills will serve to re-instate in the drop-out or potential drop-out a promise that he can be 'normal.' 'Normal' in this case means that he can be successful in an area where he has been previously unsuccessful. Furthermore, this success will provide him with a means to re-enter the mainstream of the adolescent world - the school, and the choices of opportunities to follow."

Delinquent youngsters are consistently characterized by low self-esteem. They are youngsters suffering from social and psychological handicaps of considerable magnitude. While advanced technology has made younger workers relatively dispensable as a source of productive labor, it has also rendered the types of occupations in which these younger workers are qualified to perform (unskilled labor) relatively dispensable to society. Changes in the educational and occupational patterns have increased the demands on young people to conform, to attain more formal education over a much longer period of time than any era in the past. It has also proportionately heightened the frustrations of those who feel that they have failed. For this reason one of society's major problems is the question of how to keep the losers playing the game. For this, adequate rewards are needed. The reason for the emphasis on education and work as

treatment components in the New Pride program is that achievement in both spheres has been seen as essential to status in mainstream society. The youngsters involved must be taught not only how to read, spell, etc., but more importantly, that they CAN.

To accomplish these aims, certain assumptions are relevant to the New Pride model:

- Most of the youngsters concerned are alienated from a student role and from school.
- Most are not alienated from the idea of education. (Spergel, 1966; Short and Strodtbeck, 1976).
- Most are positively oriented towards work (ibid).
- The program must produce and maintain substantial education without going to school.
- The program must have an extraordinary capacity for individualization (the youngster's ability level must be determined beforehand and the materials provided at his level).
- Constant encouragement and successful work and educational experiences are necessary.

Issues of Causality

Elliott (1979) demonstrated that in the area of delinquency prevention and treatment evaluation research, there is a critical need for the clear articulation of sociological concepts and processes into specific change objectives and activities. At the present time, it is impossible to distinguish program failure from theory failure, and it is equally difficult to establish causal influence in those instances where favorable outcomes are observed for treatment groups. Elliott feels that the lack of any clear theoretical rationale undermines the evaluation of most delinquency prevention and treatment programs in several important ways.

The first way relevant to New Pride research is that, "the lack of a clear theoretical rationale accounts for why so many delinquency prevention/treatment programs have relied upon recidivism as the single criterion for program success or effectiveness. Projects with a theoretical rationale can often identify multiple success criteria. These additional success criteria are typically intervening variables by which program activities are connected to a reduction in delinquency. The identification of such variables depends, in a large part, upon the presence of some clear, explicit theoretical rationale. Projects operating without a rationale have no clear conceptual basis for identifying success criteria and use recidivism by default (Elliott, 1979)."

A second consequence of failing to operate with an adequate theoretical rationale is that the interpretation of evaluation results becomes difficult. "It is essential in any evaluation to determine that the intermediate program objectives were, in fact, achieved. . ." This part of the total evaluation is typically called the outcome evaluation and is considered a test of program success, as distinguished from the impact evaluation, which is considered a test of the theory's validity. But these two aspects of evaluation are interdependent (Elliott, 1979). Assuming that immediate treatment objectives are, in fact, achieved, it is still problematic to interpret impact findings without the ability to specify a series of intervening variables linking those treatment objectives to a theory which hypothesizes some reduction in delinquency.

"The failure to operate from an explicit theoretical model limits both the strength of any conclusions that may be drawn from an impact evaluation and the utility of the findings for subsequent program modification or development. Without a priori theoretical rationale, causal interpretations of impact findings are not warranted (Hirschi and Selvin, 1967), regardless of the outcome of the program evaluation and the magnitude of the pre-post change, or the

experimental-control group difference observed. A compelling causal interpretation requires a theoretical rationale (Elliott, 1979)."

Theoretical Linkages

The theory of differential opportunity provides an explicit rationale on which the major program elements of project New Pride can be understood to be based. Consider education. Specifically, improving academic skills (the immediate treatment objective) is viewed as a means for improving regular school performance, which is postulated to increase a youngster's changes in the system of existing opportunities in which he or she is now equipped to operate more successfully. In turn, this should reduce involvement in delinquent behavior; thereby lowering subsequent risk of recidivism.

If the program does in fact achieve its initial objective of improving academic skills, in this sense it is successful. Assume, on the other hand, that improvement in academic skills is followed by a reduction in recidivism only for youths who improved substantially, to within two grades below their assigned grade level in school, but that it does not result in fewer additional offenses for youth whose skill levels represent a deficiency greater than two years. In this case, we have theory support, program support, and we know what to do.

If academic skill improvement is followed by a reduction in recidivism only for youths who do not return to public school, either the theory is wrong or the public school system does not represent a meaningful avenue to existing structures of legitimate opportunity. If work experience during the term of the project is followed by a reduction in recidivism, with those still employed at followup showing the greatest reduction, there is support for the theory in the area of work. That is, work can be seen as an effective means by which

youth are linked to the existing legitimate opportunity structure.

If neither work experience nor academic improvement are associated with a reduction in recidivism, and if the programs are successful in providing both, we have a case of program success and theory failure. The most global preliminary findings related to theory validation show mixed results at the present time.

In the aggregate and for all clients with any jobs in the employment file, no differences were found between youth ever employed in New Pride and the presence of new petitions after program entry. However, those clients who indicated that they still had a job on the Exit Survey were significantly less likely to acquire new petitions (53.3 percent) than those who did not (71.3 percent). Their time to petition was significantly longer (26 weeks) than the time to petition for those who did not (17 weeks). This pattern was not seen on a site-by-site basis because the number of cases was too small to analyze.

Academic achievement, defined by gain scores on the Woodcock Reading Mastery and the Keymath tests, showed no relationship to the recidivism measures in this study. This finding of no relationship held up on the assessment of extreme scoring groups as well.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

New Pride research is based on a very specialized subset of young offenders known to be high risks, and likely to be among those responsible for an enormous amount of crime. Crime attributable to repeat or chronic offenders appears, in fact, to be a substantial proportion of all crime committed in society. The six percent of juveniles who had five or more arrests contributed fifty-three percent of the crime committed by Wolfgang's (1978) birth cohort. We found that, if a person is arrested four times, the probability that it will happen a fifth is 80 percent. The PROMIS Research Project in Washington, D. C., analyzing arrest data on over 45,000 criminal defendants, found that the probability of rearrest for a person with five or more prior arrests began to "approach certainty." The RAND (1977) study of habitual offenders interviewed in prison found that they had committed an average of 3.2 serious crimes per month as juveniles, 1.5 as young adults, and 0.6 as adults.

The subjects involved in the research, on whom an enormous quantity of information has been collected, are rapidly becoming adults. By the time Federal money for project support is scheduled to end (March 1, 1983), about 60 percent of all experimental and comparison youth will be eighteen years of age or older, and by January 1, 1984, nearly 80 percent. Development of a greater understanding of the crime control dimensions and effects of sanctions to community treatment for this group of high risk youth will contribute to our knowledge of when, for whom, and under what conditions a comprehensive program of service delivery is likely to interrupt a criminal career. Accordingly, the primary goals of the evaluation are:

- To develop information regarding client and service issues which can be used to refine the New Pride model; and
- To determine under what conditions the program may be implemented in different types of jurisdictions.

In order to accomplish these goals, the national evaluation has been conducted by a national evaluation team in coordination with local program evaluators who have been retained by the various projects. (Appendix A). Following the Denver Model, each project is supposed to be staffed by one full-time qualified researcher and a full-time coder.

Objectives of the National Evaluation

- To develop profiles of the types of youths served by the projects; and
- To document and assess the development, implementation, and results of the projects' management/self-evaluation components.

Explicit in the New Pride service delivery system is the assumption that various kinds of services will have different impact according to the types of youths being served. For this reason, considerable information relative to the development of individualized treatment is generated and subsequently stored in the data system. (Appendix B).

The aggregation of data related to types of youths within given projects is important to determining differences across the various replication populations. Using sophisticated data analysis techniques, meaningful profiles of serious juvenile offenders within and across the replication projects are being generated. These profiles, because of the comprehensiveness of the variables used in their generation (e.g., academic, psychological, behavioral, etc.) will provide invaluable additions to the

growing body of scientific knowledge regarding juvenile offenders and their treatment.

Objectives of the Local Evaluation

Local evaluations, or self-studies, are important to the overall replication effort. Project level research staff are collecting all data on clients, case flow and service delivery via a Management Information System (MIS) similar to that used by Denver New Pride, as a part of a self-study approach to program management. The MIS for the replication program was designed to provide ongoing feedback to the program's management regarding these six objectives:

- To develop information on the numbers and types of youths served by the project;
- To develop information on level and types of services provided;
- To determine the impact of the project on school achievement, remediation of learning disabilities, and employment of youths served by the project;
- To determine the impact of the project on the recidivism rates of youths served by the project;
- To determine the impact of the project on the number of youths incarcerated; and
- To determine what types of services appear to be most effective for what types of youth, and under what conditions.

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY: IMPACT EVALUATION

Impact measures that address program objectives are based on data collected from three groups of subjects in each of seven cities in which the New Pride program is being replicated. The first is the experimental group which consists of all youth actually enrolled in the program.

The second consists of those delinquents who appear on a retrospectively created list of eligibles who are not sent to the program. Those subjects represent a non-random subset, a comparison group. The third group is selected from the non-random subset of adjudicated youths and is designed to match as closely as possible the experimental subjects with respect to the two key variables of the age-at-offense and the number of prior offenses adjudicated. These represent the two comparison groups--the non-random subset of eligible subjects labeled a "qualitative comparison group," and the group selected to statistically match the experimental subjects, labeled the "statistical comparison group."

The evaluation is examining all of the outcome variables from a dual, yet integrated and complimentary, perspective. The first of these approaches examines the differential outcomes of sub-groups and sub-types of the experimental subjects only. This part of the evaluation is an internal analysis of the juveniles who receive the services provided by the program. The second part of the analysis is external in nature and will compare the experimental subjects with the members of the two comparison groups on various outcome measures. While these two parts of the study are logically distinct, they are closely related and are designed to provide a complete assessment of program impact. In combination, this dual approach allows

Figure 1 -- General Outline for the Collection of Data

Groups	Variable Clusters					
	Client Characteristics	Diagnostic Categories	Proposed Treatment Plan	Actual Treatment Plan	Intermediate Outcome Variables	Final Outcome Variables
New Pride Clients (Experimental Subjects)	Demographic Characteristics Complete Criminal Histories (all prior offenses whether sustained or not)	Learning Disabled Non-learning Disabled	Alternative School Employment Counselling Family Counselling Treatment of Learning Disabilities Follow-up Services, etc.	Alternative School Employment Counselling Family Counselling Treatment of Learning Disabilities Follow-up Services, etc.	Academic Achievement Employment Status School Status Remediation of Learning Disabilities Program Completion	Rearrest: Proportion of S's Number of Offenses Seriousness Distribution Over time
Qualitative Comparison Group	Limited Demographic Characteristics Complete Criminal Histories (all prior offenses whether sustained or not)			Indication if Alternate Treatment Given; if so, the Type		Rearrest: Proportion of S's Number of Offenses Seriousness Distribution Over time
Statistical Comparison Group	Limited Demographic Characteristics Complete Criminal Histories (all prior offenses whether sustained or not)					Rearrest: Proportion of S's Number of Offenses Seriousness Distribution Over time

assessment of the overall impact of the program as well as the differential impact of the project for various types of youths.

Figure 1 portrays the groups that are being studied and, in a very general sense, the information that is being collected for each of the subjects. The first part of our discussion of the impact evaluation describes the various components of Figure 1 and provides an overview of the analytic model. Following this overview is a more specific discussion of the design.

As we indicated earlier the inquiry is based on three groups of subjects—the experimental group, the qualitative comparison group and the statistical comparison group. It is important to note that a complete data set is being created only for members of the experimental group. Members of both comparison groups will have a similar data set, with the exception of the information on diagnosis and treatment. For these groups the only information on treatment concerns the presence of alternative treatments and types of such treatment, if any. It is also important to note that the members of the experimental and comparison groups are treated identically in terms of the collection of data on the primary outcome variables. Both groups will be followed for identical periods of time and information on the same recidivism measures are being collected to allow for a complete assessment of impact.

The data set for the comparison groups is considerably more limited. The major reason is that these groups can only be created retrospectively. Federal guidelines on client eligibility (three prior offenses sustained in juvenile court), and careful monitoring have virtually assured that the projects could not select participants from a list of eligibles sent over by

the court. All sites have had difficulty serving their proposed number of clients because so few individuals meet the criteria. Therefore, the information described in the figure that is collected from interviews and testing could obviously not be collected for these groups.

Client Characteristics. Since the most complete data set is being collected for the experimental subjects, we confine our discussion to this group for the time being. Client characteristics are measured in two general areas—demographic characteristics and criminal histories. In the former, we are interested in the basic information relating to age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, family status, socio-economic status, and kindered variables. Comprehensive and comparable data is being collected in this and other areas by means of identical format in forms and files across the replication.

The second component of the client characteristics relates to criminal histories. For each subject we collect data on all arrests that resulted in new petitions and/or indictments, updating all files every six months. Given this information offenses are grouped into those that occurred before during, and after the intervention of the program. Since we also have all available data on the number and types of offenses for which these young people were arrested and referred to court, this information also allows us to measure the seriousness of the offenses committed.

Diagnostic Categories. The second major block of information referred to in Figure 1 is that of diagnostic categories. At the onset of the program a diagnostician tests and interviews each individual referred to the project. During this phase all clients are administered the Woodcock Reading Mastery Test, either the WISC-R or WAIS, and the Key Math Test. On the basis of this testing and an interview procedure the areas of relative strengths and weaknesses for each person are defined and subjects identified in which

remediation is required. About twenty-seven percent of the experimental group are diagnosed learning disabled.

Post-testing occurs after the intensive phase of the program (about six months long) on the Woodcock and the Key Math Tests, which provide measurable outcomes in the area of academic achievement. Early results indicated that substantial gains were being made particularly by black and hispanic clients (who started out with the worst deficits), and by those classified as learning disabled.

In any event, we view the process and results of the diagnostic period as important and worthy of evaluation. To this end we collect detailed and extensive information on the results of the diagnostic phase of the New Pride project.

Treatment Plans. The next block of information collected concerns the treatment program that is designed for each of the experimental subjects. We are dealing with a program that provides individualized treatment and the actual plan varies from person to person. The service plan that is suggested at the end of the diagnostic period is collected for each of the participants and made a part of the data set used in the evaluation. In addition, any systematic changes made in the plan during the course of the treatment is also being recorded and added to the data set.

Services Delivered. Having collected information on the types of treatment plans that are recommended on the basis of the diagnostic phase of the program, we proceed to the next major data cluster—the actual treatment that is provided by the project. It should be clear that an underlying assumption to this part of the analysis is that there may be discrepancies between the plan that is recommended and the one that is implemented. This

discrepancy can be in either of two directions—either the addition of treatment elements not recommended or in the deletion of treatment elements originally recommended. (One of the reasons for collecting updated information on the recommended treatment plans is to separate anticipated from unanticipated changes.)*

To accomplish this part of the data collection, the actual services that the youth receives are recorded for each subject on a daily basis covering the actual amount of time clients spend in various activities. Again, these include such things as attendance at the alternative school and the general subjects studied, employment counseling, family counseling, etc. (over 55 categories in all).

In addition to noting the presence of these elements in the actual service plan, we are also interested in their intensity. Intensity is measured by such variables as service frequency and duration as well as the number of days in attendance and the distribution of those days across time.

Another dimension along which the clients vary is that of total exposure to the project. For a variety of reasons some clients complete the course while others drop out at various times and for various reasons. The times and reasons for termination are recorded for all clients and this information built into the assessment of program impact.

Review of Elements in the Model. Thus far we have described the type of information that is collected on each of the experimental subjects. This is a good time to recapitulate. For the experimental group members we collect detailed information in each of four general areas of concern: client characteristics, diagnostic categories, recommended treatment plans, and actual treatment plans. Within each of these general areas many discrete

* Indeed early MIS data have suggested that many more service types (an average of 23) are actually delivered than are planned (an average of 5), and that 73 percent of all those planned are, in fact, delivered. Both discrepancies occur.

variables are measured.

The client characteristics are focused on comprehensive demographic characteristics and criminal histories, including the number and type of prior arrests and the seriousness of the offenses. Diagnostic categories include information on the results of the testing and the counselor interviews that are conducted, and focus on areas that are identified as requiring remediation. The recommended treatment plan contains information about the service plans that are recommended by the treatment staff as a result of their diagnostic work. It includes information on the elements that are recommended for each client, as well as the recommended intensity of those elements. Finally, the actual treatment given to each subject is also measured, using the service delivery records of the project staff. The clients' total exposure and continuity of exposure to the program is measured, along with an indication of the various treatment elements that were actually presented to the participants.

The information collected in this part of the evaluation provides a rich background against which to assess and interpret the outcome measures. It also provides rich information on what happened to these clients in the program, in terms of desired treatment plans and those that were actually implemented. Once the various outcome measures are collected we are in position to assess the relative success of the program for different types of people and for different types of services offered.

Intermediate Outcome Variables. Several outcome measures, the measures of program impact, are viewed as being of a secondary nature and can be seen as intervening variables. Among the variables that are included in this class of events are the following: academic achievement (especially

for younger clients); net gains in educational test scores, controlling for maturation effects; learning disability remediation; and improved employment status (especially for the older clients).

These variables can be viewed as intermediate in two senses. The first is quite simply that they are not direct measures of the primary goal of any delinquency treatment program--the reduction of delinquent behavior. The second is that these variables can be viewed as mechanisms through which the treatment offered by the program effects delinquent behavior. In other words, opportunity theory suggests that a reduction in delinquency may be related to improvement in educational attainment or learning disability remediation and it is only through changes in these intermediate variables that changes in delinquency can be observed. Because of this status, the intermediate outcome variables play a dual role in the impact evaluation. They will be treated as true outcome measures and the impact of the program in bringing about changes in these variables will be assessed in the same fashion as changes in delinquent behavior will be assessed.

After this assessment, these variables become a part of the overall evaluation model in our effort to assess the impact of the program on the primary outcome measure of recidivism. In this case the rate of change in these intermediate variables will be used to interpret and explain observed differences in the primary outcome measure of recidivism.

Recidivism

This brings us to a discussion of the way in which we define the key variable of recidivism. It is measured in terms of rearrests that have resulted in new petitions or indictments in adult courts, particularly those

that occur after clients have completed at least three months of the one-year program. Given the central role that recidivism plays in evaluation, we employ multiple measures of it in the analysis. Among these measures the following can be specified:

- The proportion of subjects petitioned to court on new charges and the proportion adjudicated or convicted;
- The frequency of new offenses as measured by the mean number of new charges per subjects (all petitions and readjudications or convictions);
- The seriousness of the offenses for which the clients have again been charged and/or adjudicated;
- The distribution of new petitions and/or adjudications over time.

Of these four measures of recidivism the first two need no explanation since they are based on simple counts. The second two measures are not as easy to analyze, however, and require elaboration.

In addition to the number of offenses committed, information is captured on the types and quality of the offenses that are committed. Assume for the moment that the experimental and comparison subjects commit equal members of offenses during the follow-up. Assume further, however, that the offenses committed by the experimental subjects were all status offenses while those committed by the comparison group members were all serious violent offenses. Given this possibility it is necessary to measure the impact of the program in terms of the quality as well as the quantity of new offenses.

The use of mean or cluster scoring allows an estimate of the seriousness of the offenses committed by the subjects of this research in a relatively simple fashion. A variant of the seriousness scoring system originally created by Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) has been applied to juvenile justice history data. The index itself measures the amount of harm done in a

criminal event as a function of modifiers such as the number of victims of minor or major injury, the number of victims of forced sex, the number of victims of intimidation, etc.

In cluster scoring each crime type has a certain seriousness score and this score is applied to all offenses of that type. Mean seriousness scores are based on scores from previous research based on similar subjects. The most appropriate source of such information is the series of cohort studies conducted in Philadelphia by Wolfgang and his colleagues. These studies have generated a data base in which well over 40,000 juvenile offenses have been scored for their seriousness, each of which captures the variation in seriousness that surrounds specific offenses. Such scores have been applied to the data collected in this project. The availability of seriousness scores for experimental and comparison subjects allows measurement of the impact of the program in terms of the quality as well as the quantity of delinquency committed.

The second measure of recidivism that requires discussion refers to the distribution of new charges across time. It is imperative that this variable be measured as accurately as possible. Prior approaches, in which the proportion of failures as of some cutoff data are compared across groups, are not satisfactory for our purposes. The basic problem with these approaches is that they rely on the single-point-in-time observation which can be considerably misleading. The technique used in this research focuses on rearrest distributions through time so as to improve our measurement of the primary outcome variable.

Recidivism Measures. The basic measure of recidivism consists of rearrests that are referred by police to the courts for action and which have resulted in new charges. There are two reasons why this measure was

selected. The first is that the decision by the prosecutor to charge an individual with a new offense was likely to screen out the more trivial arrests and other arrests for which there is insufficient evidence to convict (or to find a "determination of guilt" in juvenile courts). This was considered a worthwhile screening of the population under study because multiple offenders are often watched more closely and arrested more often than others in their age group who do not have records. The second reason involved the difficulty of obtaining permission to access police files directly, particularly in those cities in which there are multiple police and sheriff's departments, along with the concomitant strategic problems of accessing such reports when they are located in many offices spread over wide geographic areas.

Generally speaking, measures involving earlier decision points are superior to other types of recidivism measures (Lerman, 1975:59). For this reason, arrests that result in new petitions or indictments is the primary measure of recidivism. However, more legally consequential measures of recidivism, including new adjudications in juvenile court or convictions in adult court are also utilized. They are sociologically relevant in assessing system penetration and are a key part in the social definition or labeling process for most offenders (Petersilia, et al., 1978).

Information on new adjudications or convictions and on the dispositions of such cases are routinely gathered by follow-up documentation. Decisions of the court are noted on forms covering each criminal event in the client or comparison group file which is updated every six months. The issue of interpreting the degree to which adjudication or conviction measures the system impact of the program as opposed to its impact on clients is assessed by comparing the percentage of sustained offenses or convictions per total number of offenses charged, both prior and subsequent to the program

participation, for each court. Preliminary indications are that client program participation inclines officials to sustain fewer counts.* This reflects an impact of the program on the juvenile justice system.

Incarceration Rate. Evaluating the consequences of New Pride on the incarceration rate of clients involves analyzing observations of the statistical comparison group which has been matched to resemble experimental subjects in terms of two criterion variables: The number of prior adjudications and age at offense. (See below) The incarceration rate is observed for this group and that rate applied to the experimental group in order to estimate the proportion of the New Pride subjects who would have been incarcerated in the absence of the program.

Comparison Groups

Composition. Two types of comparison groups have been generated from complete court file searches in each city. Both groups consist of adjudicated youth who meet the individual sites' criteria of eligibility for the program as it has been operationalized for purposes of client intake. The first is comprised of the universe of all individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for the program and who have been screened by at least one knowledgeable person originally involved in the selection of clients. The official role of this person has varied from city to city, ranging from the supervisor of probation officers in San Francisco to the counseling supervisor or evaluator elsewhere. This group is called the "qualitative comparison group" because it was designed to control for the discretionary decision-making of projects and courts in the selection of possible candidates for the program.

* See Lerman, 1975 for a discussion of a community treatment project that changed the behavior of officials, rather than youth.

The second group is a quantitatively derived set of comparison subjects called the "statistical comparison group." It is a subset of the universe of eligibles defined qualitatively. In order to define the matching procedures appropriate for this group, a number of substantial problems were defined, evaluated, and addressed by all core staff and the national advisory panel. These issues and their solutions are discussed in the following section.

Matching Strategy. Matching is done on a site-by-site basis because of wide variations in court procedures between the jurisdictions in which New Pride is being replicated. For example, in Chicago, the average number of prior counts sustained for the treatment group is three. In Pensacola, the average is six. The only way these differences can be held constant is to control for them by matching comparison subjects from the same cities.

Because of the known impact of the number of prior offenses and subject age on both the amount of crime committed and the likelihood of new charges, preference was given to a matching procedure for the statistical comparison group that would take them into account as well. Subjects have to be matched on age in order to insure comparability in the maturity of the groups. The number of sustained offenses in their criminal histories has to correspond so that we are examining the backgrounds of equally serious offenders. Therefore, matching procedures involve establishing for each selected comparison group client a hypothetical date of entry (or case action date) after a sustained offense corresponding, in terms of number of priors and age at offense, to a subject of the treatment group.

To assure similarity in the age at offense distributions between the treatment and comparison group, subjects are matched proportionally within

categories of numbers of priors. Hence, if five percent of the client group enters the program with only one sustained offense, five percent of the comparison group is selected with one sustained offense. Likewise, if ten percent of all clients entered with two sustained offenses, ten percent of the comparison group are included who "start" with two sustained offenses, etc. Comparison subjects for each category are selected on the basis of similarity to the client group in terms of age at offense. This procedure allows the comparison groups to be smaller while the offense distributions remain the same.

Finally, an adjustment is made to control for the "intake lags" which occur in the treatment group. After the last prior sustained offense occurs for a client, there is some period of time before he or she enters the program. For the treatment groups at each site this lag time is modeled and the lag times are assigned randomly to comparison cases from the resulting distributions. The modeling marks the medians between the lag times as comparable as possible. The point in time of each comparison group subject's matched prior offense plus the intake lag assigned provides the hypothetical case action date for that person.

Information Collected. The following pieces of information are being collected on every individual meeting program eligibility by local definition, but not referred to the program:

- Name and court ID number (if available;)
- Probation Officer's name and telephone number
- Birthdate
- Sex
- Ethnicity

- Complete juvenile justice history forms filled out on all offenses for which the juvenile is adjudicated or for which a site-specific alternative type of determination of guilt has been made.
- A separate listing of dates on which other petitions were filed which did not result in an adjudication or other determination of guilt.

For the most part, this data was collected on eligible cases occurring within the same time frame in which the projects have been operating. Sites with special problems, such as those where all or nearly all eligible cases are referred, collect the information on similar cases processed by the same courts prior to program implementation.

Follow-up Data Collection

Timing. All experimental and comparison subjects are followed up every six months. Additional records are entered for each individual charged with new offenses that have been referred to either juvenile or adult courts for action. Regular updates include all offenses, their accompanying case action, and dispositions that have been recorded by June 30 and December 30 of each year.

The following diagram depicts the cohorts and their respective follow-up points. Twelve months indicates that the cohort has been in long enough to have completed both program phases, or 12 months of services. Points beyond 12 months are designated as follow-up points. The evaluation design calls for three points of follow-up on each client beyond their completion of the program in order to get an accurate assessment of recidivism over time. Time in the program is measured on an individual basis, but the following breakdown provides a good estimate as to where various cohorts are in terms of the research goals:

Points of Follow-up

Winter, 1982

First Cohort - 12 mos. + 6 mos.	1
Second Cohort - 12 mos.	0

Summer, 1982 (Projects have been delivering services for 2 years)

First Cohort - 12 mos. + 6 mos. + 6 mos.	2
Second Cohort - 12 mos. + 6 mos.	1
Third Cohort - 12 mos.	0

Winter, 1983 (Projects delivering services for 2½ years, Federal Funding ends)

First Cohort - 12 mos. + 6 mos. + 6 mos. + 6 mos.	3
Second Cohort - 12 mos. + 6 mos. + 6 mos.	2
Third Cohort - 12 mos. + 6 mos.	1
Fourth Cohort - 12 mos.	0
Fifth Cohort - completes 6 month intensive phase. No new cohorts nationally. If projects are not continued through other funding sources, they cannot complete a follow-up phase.	

Summer, 1983

First Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	4
Second Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6	3
Third Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6	2
Fourth Cohort - 12 + 6	1

Winter, 1984

First Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	5
Second Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	4
Third Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6	3
Fourth Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6	2

Summer, 1984

First Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	6
Second Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	5
Third Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6	4
Fourth Cohort - 12 + 6 + 6 + 6	3

Sources. Sources of follow-up information are the assigned juvenile probation officers, juvenile court records, and adult court records when indicated by virtue of subject age or waiver. Clerks of court, court administrators and intake units for adult probation officers are other sources. The entry of chronic juvenile offenders into adult criminal justice systems involved a major change in career status. FBI records may be available for many of them. If so, a more complete set of records might be located through that office and attrition due to sample mobility could be minimized. (Gottfredson and Gottfredson, 1980:102)

Type. In all instances of recidivism for both client and comparison youths a juvenile justice history form is filled out. Secondary outcome measures, such as diplomas or GED's received and school attendance records subsequent to program participation, are usually followed up by school reintegration coordinators for the client group. Such follow-up provides before and after profiles as well as indicators of program achievement, the intermediate outcome variables.

TYPES OF YOUTH SERVED

Client Profiles

As of September 30, 1982, the seven New Pride sites remaining in the replication had admitted a total of 928 clients. Project size ranged from a low of 110 clients having been admitted in Providence to a high of 161 in Haddonfield. The size of the overall program has doubled since September of last year, exclusive of the three sites which are no longer operating. (See Table 1)

Sex. An overwhelming majority, 91.2 percent, of the New Pride clients are male. One site, Chicago, has no female clients. The highest proportion of female clients is found at the Providence project where 17 females comprise 18.3 percent of the clientele. (See Table 2)

Ethnicity. Over half (51 percent) of all the youth served by New Pride replication projects are black. Approximately a third (32 percent) are white, while 13 percent are Hispanic. Less than one percent of the clients are American Indian or Asian. The "Other" category constitutes 3 percent of the total, and includes some Portuguese and Jamacian youth as well as some other less common ethnic groups. (See Table 3)

The ethnic distribution among individual sites varies widely. While most sites have a majority of black clients, at Chicago and San Francisco this majority is greater, comprising 62 percent of their respective populations. At one site Hispanic is a large ethnic group, constituting 40 percent of Fresno's clientele. In Kansas City and Providence white clients are in the majority, by 59 percent at the former site and 52 percent at the latter.

Living Arrangements. The most common living arrangement for New Pride youth, in which 46 percent live, is in a single-parent family with their

Table 1

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SITE

	<u># Clients</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Chicago	131	14.11
Fresno	119	12.82
Haddonfield	161	17.34
Kansas City	113	12.17
Pensacola	147	15.84
Providence	110	11.85
San Francisco	<u>147</u>	<u>15.84</u>
Total N =	928	99.97

Table 2

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SITE BY SEX

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total By Site</u>
Chicago	131	0	131
Fresno	108	11	119
Haddonfield	150	11	161
Kansas City	107	6	113
Pensacola	133	14	147
Providence	93	17	110
San Francisco	<u>124</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>147</u>
Total	846	82	928

Table 3

NUMBER OF CLIENTS PER SITE BY ETHNICITY

	Black	White	Hispanic	Amer-Indian	Asian	Other	Total Clients
Chicago	81	32	14	0	1	3	131
Fresno	49	21	47	2	0	0	119
Haddonfield	74	66	21	0	0	0	161
Kansas City	47	59	7	0	0	0	113
Pensacola	89	58	0	0	0	0	147
Providence	41	52	7	1	0	9	110
San Francisco	91	9	26	3	2	16	147
Total Count by Ethnicity	472	297	122	6	3	28	928
Percent	50.86	32.00	13.14	.64	.32	3.01	99.9

mother only. Only a small proportion of the youth, (4 percent) live with their father only. This brings the total who live in single-parent homes to 463 youths, 50 percent of all clients.

A far smaller percentage of the replication's population, 25 percent, and half the number of those who live with a single parent, live with both parents. An additional 12 percent live with one natural parent and either a step-parent or a "significant other" to that parent. (See Table 4)

Age. The replication projects have accepted referrals of youth who are between 12 and 18 years of age. The average age for all New Pride clients at the time of referral is 15.7, or slightly under 16 years old. The average age at the individual sites is quite similar, ranging only between the low of 15.3 years in Chicago to the high of 16.0 years in Providence. The modal age at referral, which includes about one-third of the total clients, is 16 years. Very few youths are as young as 12 (0.2 percent) or as old as 18 (1.2 percent). Ninety-five percent of the referrals to the sites fall within the replications' preferred age-range of 14 through 17 years. (See Table 5)

Grade-Level. Upon admission to New Pride, the largest proportion of youth (38.5 percent) are in the ninth grade in school. (See Table 6) The average grade-level at individual sites ranges from a low of 8.45 in Providence to a high of 9.46 in San Francisco. (See Table 7) This range of one full grade-level is greater than at that of client ages, where the difference between the two extremes is only 0.7 years. Too, in many instances the relative average grade-level at a specific site does not correspond to the relative average age, e.g., Providence clients with the lowest average grade-level are not the youngest group but rank the oldest among the seven programs.

Table 4

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT

<u>Living Arrangement</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mom and Dad	236	25.43
Mother Only	430	46.33
Father Only	33	3.55
Mom and Step-Dad	66	7.11
Dad and Step-Mom	14	1.50
Mom and Other	26	2.80
Dad and Other	4	.43
Relatives	64	6.89
Friends	2	.21
Independent	4	.43
Foster Home	12	1.29
Group Home	10	1.07
Other	10	1.07
Missing Data	<u>17</u>	<u>1.83</u>
Total N =	928	99.94

Table 5

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SITE BY AGE*

N = 16

Age at Referral

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	No. Clients	Average Age
Chicago	0	4	21	48	49	9	0	131	15.29
Fresno	0	4	19	31	36	29	0	119	15.56
Haddonfield	1	5	6	41	49	54	5	161	15.95
Kansas Ctiy	1	3	6	29	33	37	4	113	15.92
Pensacola	0	11	18	36	46	34	2	147	15.54
Providence	0	1	7	22	37	43	0	110	16.04
San Francisco	0	3	15	44	49	36	0	147	15.68
Total N =	2	31	92	251	299	242	11	Total Clients	Overall Ave.
% =	.2	3.3	9.9	27.0	32.2	26.1	1.2	928	15.70

* Age is age at time of referral to New Pride, and is calculated in N of weeks between birth-date and referral-date, divided by 52.

Table 6

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY GRADE-LEVEL AT INTAKE

Grade-Level	Count	Percent
2	1	.2
4	1	.2
6	14	2.1
7	64	9.5
8	118	17.5
9	259	38.5
10	164	24.4
11	40	5.9
12	7	1.0
Ungraded	5	.7
Total N =	673	100.0
Missing =	225	

Table 7

AVERAGE GRADE-LEVEL OF CLIENTS
AT INTAKE BY SITE

	Average Grade-Level	Count
Chicago	8.75	122
Fresno	9.26	116
Haddonfield	8.56	100
Kansas City	MD	0
Pensacola	8.91	129
Providence	8.45	71
San Francisco	9.46	130
Totals = Average Across Sites:	8.90	N = 668*

* Data for grade-level at intake was missing for 255 of the 928 clients, including all clients in Kansas City. In addition, five clients from ungraded school programs are not included here.

The correlation of age at intake with grade-level at intake shows this discrepancy across sites. Typically, for every year of increase in age students are supposed to achieve a year in grade-level. Thus, ideally one would expect age and grade-level in school to be almost perfectly correlated. For every year increase in age you would expect one year increase in grade. If students fail to achieve as expected here, the correlation would be less than perfect. For the New Pride clients the relationship between age and grade-level is far from perfect ($r = .4984$, $N = 632$, $t = 14.431$, $p = < .0001$). It is significantly related to grade-level but not to the extent it should be. Obviously, many New Pride clients have not progressed as expected through school. In fact, on the average, for every year of increase in age, New Pride clients progress only .568 years in grade-level, far below that typically expected.

Juvenile Court Status. In surveying the replication sites to determine how youth are referred to the programs and how they have been processed by the court, we found, as expected, a wide variety of judicial procedures in operation. Jurisdictions differ greatly in the number of youth they detain (or incarcerate) prior to placement in New Pride, and the length of detainment. There is also some variation by jurisdiction in the legal status of youth upon entering New Pride.

Of 864 clients for whom we have data on their detainment prior to intake, 330 or 38 percent were detained. As noted above, the proportions of youth who are so detained varies widely by site and indicates important differences in how juveniles are processed judicially in the replication's seven jurisdictions ($\chi^2 = 225.13$, $df = 6$, $p < .005$). In Haddonfield, few youths were detained prior to intake in New Pride. (See Table 8) At the opposite extreme, fully 93 percent of Fresno's clients were detained

Table 8

NUMBER OF CLIENTS DETAINED
PRIOR TO INTAKE AND LENGTH OF DETENTION

	N of Clients Detained	Percent of Total Clientele	Average Days Detained*
Chicago	47	35.9	22.5
Fresno	111	93.3	31.4
Haddonfield	15	9.3	28.7
Kansas City	36	31.9	21.9
Pensacola	40	27.2	12.3
Providence	27	24.5	50.1
San Francisco	<u>54</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>33.8</u>
Total N =	330	37.0	28.7

* Averages are only for those clients detained prior to intake.

Table 9

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SITE BY COURT STATUS AT INTAKE

N = 928 - 37 missing data = 891

	Deferred Prosecution*	Deferred/ Continued Petition	Sustained Petition	Pending Petition	Missing
Chicago	0	5	90	30	6
Fresno	0	0	119	0	0
Haddonfield	1	3	111	22	24
Kansas City	3	3	83	21	3
Pensacola	1	5	122	18	1
Providence	0	0	91	17	2
San Francisco	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>
Total by Status: N =	6	16	737	132	37
% =	.7	1.8	82.7	14.8	

* Usually a District Attorney decision.

prior to intake. Yet Fresno's clients do not have significantly more serious presenting offenses than do those in Haddonfield, where only 9 percent were detained. In fact, clients in Fresno appear to commit less serious offenses overall than any other site. A later analysis discusses this feature of the data.

The overall average length of detention prior to intake for those who were detained was 29 days, or nearly a month. The shortest average was 12 days in Pensacola and the longest was 50 days, or over a month and a half, in Providence. Overall, 16 percent of all clients detained were incarcerated longer than 40 days. Eight percent were detained longer than 50 days and 4 percent longer than 90 days. There is a good possibility that prior detention may interact with program effects in determining individual client outcomes.

Table 9 shows the different types of court status of the New Pride intakes. As legal terminology and procedures are often unique to a particular jurisdiction, these types include similar kinds of court status which may vary slightly and have different names at different sites. The first category, deferred prosecution, is usually a District Attorney decision to delay prosecution in a case where the petition has been filed and the sentence is rather serious, but the youth is given one final "last chance." This is not a common type, including only six clients. The deferred or continued petition is another form of "one more chance" for juveniles, and is used in less serious cases than the former type. The petition is neither sustained nor dismissed but remains latent, to be sustained if the youth doesn't abide by behavioral standards set by the judge or dismissed if he/she does. The sustained petition, where the judge

finds the youth delinquent as charged, is the most frequent status and includes 83 percent of the intakes. In 15 percent of the cases the youth has a petition pending and is still awaiting adjudication for the presenting offense.

Component Assignment. As a final step in the intake process at most sites, youth are assigned to one or more New Pride program components. In some cases this is not done until some time later, after the clients have had more testing or other of their needs have become apparent. In these cases, component-assignment data are missing. Table 10 includes only those clients specifically assigned to a component at the close of the intake process, with the following exceptions. All sites were asked to update the "assigned LD" field to reflect the actual number of youth who were never assigned to that component. Thus, for six of the seven sites the numbers in the fourth column of Table 10 reflect the total number of clients assigned to receive learning disability remediation. Kansas City did not update.

These data show wide and significant variations by site in the proportion of clients who are identified as learning disabled and assigned to LD remediation ($\chi^2 = 76.73$, $df = p < .0001$). At some sites staff are reticent to label youth as "LD" and indeed few youths have been so designated at the midwestern programs.* On the other hand, fully 43 percent of clients at Providence and 40 percent at Fresno have been diagnosed LD and offered remediation services.

* Additional students in Chicago and elsewhere have learning disabilities in certain areas, but these are considered secondary characteristics. Other designations are EMH (educably mentally handicapped) with LD deficits, or drug problems with LD deficits, or behavior disorders with secondary needs for LD remediation.

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SITE ASSIGNED TO COMPONENTS

N = 928 - 78 not assigned = 850

Table 10

	Total Assigned	Assigned Supervision		Assigned Alt.-Ed.		Assigned Vocational		Assigned LD		Not Assigned	
		N	% of Clients Assigned	N	% of Clients Assigned	N	% of Clients Assigned	N	% of Clients Assigned	N	% of Total Clients
Chicago	90	84	93.3	83	92.2	23	25.5	12	13.3	41	31.3
Fresno	118	118	100.0	63	53.4	82	69.5	53	44.9	1	.8
Haddonfield	151	109	72.2	132	87.4	101	72.2	32	21.2	10	17.3
Kansas City	99	94	94.9	45	45.5	29	29.3	9	9.1	14	12.4
Pensacola	147	123	83.7	126	85.7	93	63.3	29	19.7	0	0
Providence	110	110	100.0	65	59.1	104	94.5	42	38.2	0	0
San Francisco	<u>135</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>99.3</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>82.2</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Total	850	772	90.6	625	73.5	489	57.5	230	27.1*	78	

* If Kansas City data is removed because of possible inaccuracies due to lack of updates of the LD field, the total percent of all clients designated learning disabled rises to 29.4 for the replication.

Client Characteristics and Perceptions

Client profiles were drawn from a complete data file on all cases ever opened in the program (called client demographics) and from the termination file, which is also kept current at the projects. Client Characteristics, however, have only been entered for 799 of these clients (86 percent), Intake Surveys for 679 (73 percent), and Exit Surveys for 305 (only 48 percent of those terminated from the program). Therefore, in order to assess sample comparability (whether the cases that have been entered are representative of all clients) we compared clients who have information in those files to the total group of all clients on three key background variables: age, sex, and ethnicity.

For clients with Client-Characteristics data, the average age at the time of referral was 15.7 years, the same as that of the total group. Fifty percent were black (compared to 51 percent of the total group), and 33 percent were white (compared to 32 percent of the total group). Ninety-one percent were male and 9 percent female, compared with 91 percent male and 9 percent female in the total client population. It can therefore be concluded that the cases with information on Client Characteristics do not differ substantially from the complete group of all opened cases.

For clients with intake survey data, the average age at time of referral was also 15.7 years (the same as the whole). Fifty-one percent were black, which is identical to the total client population, and 31 percent were white, compared with 32 percent of the total. Ninety-one percent were male and 9 percent female, the same proportion as the entire set of opened cases. Clients with intake surveys are similar to the total population of clients on these three key variables.

While the Exit Survey data were only entered for 305 of the 636 terminated clients (48 percent), the sample was quite similar to the total group of youth leaving the program. Specifically, on the index variables (age, sex, and ethnicity), both the sex ratio and client ages at the time of referral were the same between the two groups. However, Exit Surveys were analyzed from 2.8 percent more whites, from 3.4 percent fewer blacks, from 2.6 percent more hispanics, and from 1.9 percent fewer others than were found in the group of all terminated clients. These differences are not large enough to render the groups non-comparable.

Client Characteristics: New Pride clients come from families with high rates of poverty, unemployment, and public assistance. In fifty percent of the cases a single parent heads their families; 47 percent of the time this person is the mother. Such elements go together. Nationally in 1978, for example, 41.5 percent of all families headed by women lived in poverty.*

More than 63 percent of all clients come from families at or below the official poverty level for a family of four. This compares with 9.1 percent nationally. The median income range for client families is \$5,000 to \$9,999, whereas for the average American family in 1979, it was \$19,684. Forty-four percent of all New Pride clients come from families that receive public assistance (AFDC or Welfare).

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, in 1979, 68 percent of all adults in the country had completed high school. In the New Pride families for which we have data, only 43 percent of the mothers and 40 percent of the fathers graduated from high school, a substantial difference. Just 46 percent of client fathers or male heads

* All comparative figures are derived from "USA Statistics on Brief 1980," U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

of household were employed full-time; that is, where such a person existed in the home at all. Considering only these fathers or male heads of household for which we have data, 43.5 percent were unemployed entirely. Mothers were employed full-time in 34 percent of the cases and unemployed in 55 percent. Based on the total group for whom we have data (1,353 mothers and fathers), the overall unemployment rate for parents of New Pride youth is 50 percent. Another 8.4 percent are only employed part-time.

Slightly more than 14 percent of the families of clients reside in public housing, whereas 46 percent rent privately, and 40 percent own homes. Nationally in 1978, 65.2 percent of all occupied housing units were owned and 34.8 percent rented. If we consider public housing as rental units, these figures are reversed for New Pride families.

Program youth have been recipients of many other previous attempts to alter their lifestyles. Thirty-seven percent of all clients have been placed out of their own homes by the courts or other social welfare agencies at least once. Fifteen percent have experienced more than one such placement. The vast majority have been in detention (77 percent). Fifty-four percent have been in detention two or more times. The following breakdown depicts the average number of times clients ever detained were in detention.

	Ave. Detention	Count	Percent
Chicago	3.3	91	16.4
Fresno	5.0	113	19.2
Haddonfield	2.4	90	15.3
Kansas City	1.7	55	9.3
Pensacola	2.7	97	16.4
Providence	1.8	47	7.0
San Francisco	<u>2.7</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>16.4</u>
Total	3.1	590	100.0

There is a large amount of residential mobility among New Pride youth. Responses from the Client Characteristics form (usually filled out at intake) indicated that 13 percent of all participants had not been living with the same people they were leaving with two months prior. On the Exit Survey 38 percent had changed living arrangements since coming to New Pride. But overall, client satisfaction with their residential situation did not improve over the course of participation in the project.

Intake Survey. Mobility affects friendship patterns. The number of perceived close friends was highly correlated with the number of times the family had moved. Males specified more friends that they considered close (average = 5.1) than females (average = 3.8). Eighty-three percent of all clients reported that at least one of their friends had been in trouble with the law.

As for families, in the opinion of the young people involved, there was evidence of drug or alcohol problems in about 30 percent of the cases. Twenty percent of all respondents felt that they, themselves, might have or possibly develop such problems. Twenty-four percent indicated that when they got sick or did not feel well, there was no one (friend, relative, or anyone else) to take care of them. A third of all clients were disciplined physically by members of their families.

Thirty-eight percent of the youth were mainly raised by both parents until they were 12 years old. Forty-four percent were raised by their mother alone. Another 10 percent were raised by their mother and step-father or other adult. It is clear that the relationship with their mother was the main one for most of the young people in the New Pride program. Indeed, 76 percent indicated that they felt this relationship was a good one.

Work. According to the Intake Survey, 87 percent of all clients who enter the program are unemployed at the time. Sixty-eight percent of those who were unemployed had not had a job in the last six months that lasted for at least two weeks. Of those who did have work previously or who were employed at intake, 8 percent had found their jobs with the help of New Pride staff, a figure which represents staff outreach to youth who were not yet officially clients. Young people with recent employment experience indicated that they liked their jobs very much about half (46 percent) of the time. Only 12 percent did not like them. The following table describes how those earlier jobs were found:

<u>How Jobs Were Found</u>		
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Newspaper	8	3.4
Employment Agency	15	6.4
Applied Directly	30	12.8
Same Age Friend	35	14.9
Adult Friend	42	17.9
Family Member	56	23.8
Sign in Window	1	.4
New Pride Staff	19	8.1
Other Staff	29	12.3
Total	235	100.0

When they came into the program, 80 percent of all clients specified that having a job was important or very important to them. Clients were asked an open-ended question about what kind of jobs they would like. The responses varied a great deal, of course, as did their perceptions of their chances of getting the kinds of jobs they wanted. Only 45 percent said they thought that their chances were pretty or very good. Fifty-five percent felt that their chances were only fair or were not good. On the

other hand, 70 percent of those responding to the Exit Survey felt that their chances of getting the kinds of jobs they wanted had improved after being in New Pride. Thirty-three percent had jobs when they left, a 20 percent increase over the number of clients who had work when they came. An additional 28 percent had employment experience while in New Pride.

Do you have a job now, not counting
work around the house?

<u>Intake Survey</u>		<u>Exit Survey</u>	
No Job	87.1%	No Job	67.2%
Part-time	9.0%	Part-time	21.3%
Full-time	3.9%	Full-time	11.5%
Job Found with Help of New Pride Staff	8.1%	Job Found with Help of New Pride Staff	44.2%

Education. When they started the program, 26 percent of New Pride participants indicated that, generally speaking, they did not like going to school. The percentages of those liking school went up by the time the Exit Survey was administered, but not substantially (by approximately 4 percent). Sixty percent, however, stated that their feelings about school had changed since they came to New Pride. That the New Pride educational process presented an alternative different from the ordinary one is reflected in the following responses (note the percentage changes):

Intake Survey
How many teachers or
counselors have taken a
real interest in what's
happening in your life?

Teachers Counselors	Count	Percent
0	143	22.1
1	111	17.2
2	127	19.6
3	91	14.1
4	52	8.0
5	59	9.1
6	20	3.1
7	9	1.4
8	8	1.2
9	3	.5
10	5	.8
11	4	.6
12	4	.6
14	1	.2
15	2	.3
16	1	.2
18	1	.2
20	3	.5
35	1	.2
50	1	.2
All	1	.2
Total	647	
Missing	32	

Exit Survey
How many New Pride teachers
or counselors have taken a
real interest in what's
happening in your life?

Teachers Counselors	Count	Percent
0	10	3.3
1	23	7.7
2	45	15.1
3	48	16.1
4	48	16.1
5	30	10.0
6	12	4.0
7	12	4.0
8	14	4.7
9	11	3.7
10	10	3.3
11	6	2.0
12	4	1.3
14	5	1.7
15	2	.7
17	2	.7
20	1	.3
50	1	.3
All	15	5.0
Total	299	
Missing	6	

How Clients Feel about the Help These Teachers
or Counselors have Given

Intake Survey
(Reflects Previous School Experience)

Caused More Problems	2.3%
Did Not Do Much of Anything	15.2%
Some Helped Some Didn't	42.6%
Usually Made Things Better	39.8%

Exit Survey
(Reflects New Pride Experience)

1.4%
4.8%
36.7%
57.1%

Basically, program participation appeared to promote a rearrangement in the educational goals of clients. On the Exit Survey, 10 percent fewer clients indicated that they wanted to finish high school, and 5 percent fewer wanted to go to college or get professional degrees. On the other hand, 5 percent more wanted GED's and 9 percent more wanted to pursue some line of vocational training or go to business school instead. These changes may reflect more realistic goals for the clients involved, and be an effect of the counseling they received at New Pride. More than 79 percent of the young people leaving the program (from whom Exit Surveys were collected) indicated that they believed their chances of getting the kind of education they wanted had improved as a result of being in the program.

Stigma. On the Intake Survey, 46 percent of the respondents felt that being arrested, going to court, and so on had changed the way they were seen by others in a negative direction. Twenty-seven percent did not experience any change, while 23 percent indicated that it affected the way they were seen in both good and bad ways. Four percent believed it had changed the way they were seen, but in good ways.

The consequences of being processed through the juvenile justice system were perceived differently by individuals. Thirty-seven percent felt that it had made their chances for getting the kinds of jobs and education they wanted worse than those of other young people they knew who had ever been in trouble with the law. Forty-six percent felt that their chances were the same as others, and 17 percent that they were better than others (perhaps due to special services such as those offered by project New Pride).

Client Satisfaction. When they came into the program, students were asked what they expected to obtain from it. Forty-five percent specified instrumental gains (tangibles such as jobs, school credit, etc.) Fourteen percent listed affective gains such as insight into themselves or friendship. Thirty-five percent expected both types of benefits. When administered the Exit Survey, clients were asked what they actually received by participating in the program. Only 20 percent indicated instrumental gains. Twenty-six percent indicated "affective gains," and 40 percent, "both."

Overall, clients felt that their chances of getting the kinds of jobs (70 percent) and education (80 percent) they wanted improved through program participation. When asked how helpful the program was to them generally, only 2 percent thought it was not helpful. Twenty-seven percent felt it was of some help. Another 30 percent said it was moderately helpful, while 41 percent felt it was very helpful. Altogether, 91 percent of all clients who were administered the Exit Survey said they were glad that they came to project New Pride, and 92 percent said they would recommend the program to a friend in trouble.

To put this degree client satisfaction into perspective, it must be born in mind that large proportions (45 percent) saw themselves as having been sent to New Pride under court order, through family pressure, or both; that is, as not having any choice in the matter themselves. Only 55 percent indicated that they had any part in the decision to participate at all. In this context, the students of New Pride have judged its contributions quite favorably.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

As of September 30, 1982, 636 youths had been terminated from seven New Pride sites. These represent 68.5 percent of all clients admitted at these sites. The most frequent reason for termination, given in 262 cases (41.2 percent), is that the client completed the program. The next most frequent reason, which accounts for 197 cases (31 percent), is the decision of a judge or probation officer. The New Pride programs decided to terminate 82 clients (12.9 percent). Sixty clients themselves (9.4 percent) decided to leave New Pride. (See Table 11)

The overall termination data yield more meaning when they are examined in relation to the amount of time clients spend in New Pride. Table 13 presents a breakdown of all youth admitted to New Pride as of September 30, 1982. 292 clients, or 31.5 percent, are still being served by the program (are in progress). 636 youth have been terminated. Of these, 374 were early terminations, a number representing 40.3 percent of all clients who have been admitted to New Pride and 58.8 percent of all terminated clients. 262 clients, or 28.2 percent of all clients admitted, actually completed the program.

Table 12 presents a breakdown of the average time clients spent in the program by reason for termination by site. As expected, the average time spent in New Pride by clients who completed the program is one year at most sites. At Pensacola, the time is slightly longer, 1.1 years in New Pride. At Haddonfield, the average time in the program for completions is .9 years while at Kansas City it is the shortest, .8 years. The average time in New Pride by site for those clients who are terminated by a judicial or probation decision is very similar: at five sites the average is .4 years,

TERMINATION OF CLIENTS BY REASON FOR
TERMINATION BY SITE

Table 11

	Completed Program		Client Decision		Judge/Probation Decision		Program Decision		Other		Total Terminated	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chicago	22	26.8	10	12.2	36	43.9	14	17.1	0	0.0	82	62.6
Fresno	34	38.6	1	1.1	28	31.8	6	6.8	19	21.6	88	73.9
Haddonfield	45	32.8	35	25.5	25	18.2	29	21.2	3	2.2	137	85.1
Kansas City	24	44.4	9	16.7	14	25.9	7	13.0	0	0.0	54	47.8
Pensacola	51	48.1	1	1.0	41	38.7	11	10.4	2	1.9	106	72.1
Providence	39	58.2	1	1.5	20	29.9	4	6.0	3	4.5	67	60.9
San Francisco	47	46.1	3	2.9	33	32.4	11	10.8	8	7.8	102	69.4
Total	262	41.2	60	9.4	197	31.0	82	12.9	35	5.5	636	68.5*

* This percentile is based on the total number of New Pride clients from the seven sites for whom there are termination data.

Table 12

AVERAGE TIME IN PROGRAM EXPRESSED IN PARTIAL YEARS
BY REASON FOR TERMINATION

	Completed	Client Decision	Judge/PO Decision	Program Decision	Other
Chicago	1.0	.2	.3	.4	None
Fresno	1.0	.8	.6	.6	.5
Haddonfield	.9	.6	.4	.6	.2
Kansas City	.8	.4	.4	.2	None
Pensacola	1.1	.2	.4	.4	.5
Providence	1.0	.1	.4	.4	.7
San Francisco	1.0	.1	.4	.3	.3

Table 13

TERMINATION DATA

	In Progress	Completed	Early Terminated	Total Clients	September, 1982 Completion as a Percent of all Terminations
Chicago	49	22	60	82	26.8
Fresno	31	34	54	88	38.6
Haddonfield	24	45	92	137	32.8
Kansas City	59	24	30	54	44.4
Pensacola	41	51	55	106	48.1
Providence	43	39	28	67	58.2
San Francisco	45	47	55	102	46.1
Total	292	262	374	636	

with the other two sites averaging .3 and .6 years. Thus, at all but one site, a judge or probation officer stepped in to terminate clients near the end of their intensive phase. At only one site does this type of termination occur most frequently in the follow-up phase, and here in the first part of this phase. The remaining reasons for termination occur in a far greater range of time from clients' acceptance into New Pride. On a site-by-site basis, programs decide to terminate clients after their having spent from .3 years to .6 years in New Pride and clients themselves decide to leave New Pride after an average of .1 years to .8 years. There are significant differences in completion patterns between sites ($\chi^2 = 52.123$, $df = 12$, $p = .0001$) as well as in the average amount of time clients remain in the program.

While Tables 12 and 13 present numbers and percentiles of clients who have completed the program, these figures are more meaningful when compared to the number of clients who could have completed the program, that is, who were admitted at least a year prior to the September 30, 1982 cut-off date. Of the 928 clients who have been admitted to New Pride, 588 clients could have completed the program as of September 29, 1982 (See Table 14). Of these, 554 have termination data entered into the computer (See Table 14). Of these 554, 255 clients or 46 percent actually did complete the New Pride program (See Table 14). When this group is broken down by site by reason for termination (Table 15), one sees that the proportion of completed cases ranges from a low of 33.3 percent at Chicago to a high of 63.9 percent at Providence.

Another subset of terminations which bears further examination is the group of clients who were terminated during the intensive phase of the

Table 14

TERMINATION DATA FOR THOSE CLIENTS
WHO COULD HAVE COMPLETED THE PROGRAM
(Case Action Date is Prior to 10/1/81)

Number Who Could Have Completed By Site

<u>Site</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Chicago	70	11.9
Fresno	70	11.9
Haddonfield	133	22.6
Kansas City	53	9.0
Pensacola	102	17.3
Providence	66	11.2
San Francisco	<u>94</u>	16.0
Total	588	

Number Who Could Have Completed
And Who Have Termination Forms By Site

<u>Site</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Chicago	66	11.9
Fresno	70	12.6
Haddonfield	131	23.6
Kansas City	40	22.2
Pensacola	96	17.3
Providence	61	11.0
San Francisco	<u>90</u>	16.2
Total	554	

Reason for Termination for Clients
Who Could Have Completed and Who Have Termination Forms

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed	255	46.0
Client Decision	47	8.5
Judge/Probation Decision	156	28.2
Program Decision	70	12.6
Other	<u>26</u>	4.7
Total	554	

Table 15

CLIENTS WHO COULD HAVE COMPLETED THE PROGRAM WHO HAVE TERMINATION FORMS
BY SITE BY REASON FOR TERMINATION

	Completed Program		Client Decision		Judge/Probation Decision		Program Decision		Other		Total Terminated	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chicago	22	33.3	5	7.6	29	43.9	10	15.2	0	0.0	66	
Fresno	32	45.7	0	0.0	21	30.0	3	4.3	14	20.0	70	
Haddonfield	45	34.4	34	26.0	24	18.3	26	19.8	2	1.5	131	
Kansas City	19	47.5	5	12.5	9	22.5	7	17.5	0	0.0	40	
Pensacola	51	53.1	1	1.0	31	32.3	11	11.5	2	2.1	96	
Providence	39	63.9	1	1.6	16	26.2	3	4.9	2	3.3	61	
San Francisco	47	52.2	1	1.1	26	28.9	10	11.1	6	6.7	90	
Total											554	

program, or within 27 weeks of their admission date. The total number of clients who fall into this category is 253. When presented on a site-by-site basis (Table 16), one sees that the porportion of clients terminated during the intensive phase varies widely, from 23.9 percent at Providence to 57.3 percent at Chicago. Over half of these terminations (53.4 percent) were the result of a judicial or probation decision. Surprisingly, 3.2 percent are considered to be program completions, even though the clients spent only 27 or fewer weeks at New Pride. Most of these can be accounted for by successful completion of probation. A more specific breakdown of these intensive phase terminations is presented in Table 17.

Discussion. There are statistically significant differences between the sites on every dimension described: gender, ethnicity, age, client living arrangements, grade levels, number of clients detained, court status at intake, component assignments, and reasons for termination. It is unlikely that any of these differences are due to chance ($p < .0001$ in each case). Rather, it is probable that they depict substantive variations between projects. Chicago and San Francisco show differences in the marital status of clients. In both there are separated, divorced, or widowed youth. In Chicago, seven clients were separated, four were divorced, and three were widowed!

Table 16

CLIENTS TERMINATED WITHIN INTENSIVE PHASE
(Within First 26 Weeks in Program)

Number of Clients by Site

<u>Site</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent of All Terminations</u>
Chicago	47	57.3
Fresno	24	27.3
Haddonfield	55	40.1
Kansas City	27	50.0
Pensacola	42	39.6
Providence	16	23.9
San Francisco	42	41.2
Total	253	

Number of Clients by Reason for Termination

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed	8	3.2
Client Decision	38	15.0
Judge/Probation Decision	135	53.4
Program Decision	51	20.2
Other	21	8.3
Total	253	

NUMBER OF CLIENTS BY SITE BY REASON FOR TERMINATION

WITHIN THE INTENSIVE PHASE

Table 17

	Completed Program		Client Decision		Judge/Probation Decision		Program Decision		Other		Total Terminated	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Chicago	1	2.1	8	17.0	30	63.8	8	17.0	0	0.0	47	18.6
Fresno	1	4.2	0	0.0	11	45.8	3	12.5	9	37.5	24	9.5
Haddonfield	2	3.6	19	34.5	16	29.1	15	27.3	3	5.5	55	21.7
Kansas City	4	14.8	6	22.2	11	40.7	6	22.2	0	0.0	27	10.7
Pensacola	0	0.0	1	2.4	33	78.6	7	16.7	1	2.4	42	16.6
Providence	0	0.0	1	6.3	12	75.0	2	12.5	1	6.3	16	6.3
San Francisco	0	0.0	3	7.1	22	52.4	10	23.8	7	16.7	42	16.6
Total	8		38		135		51		21		253	100.0%

PROGRAM IMPACT

Employment

With information from all seven sites, 482, or 55% of all clients in the program as of June 30, 1982 (877) had records in the employment file. 302 clients were employed in their first job, 110 in their second, 49 in their third, and 21 in later jobs. A total of 753 instances of employment were observed. In 178 instances, the job was designated as permanent, whereas 249 were defined as temporary and 17 as seasonal. Of those that were listed as permanent 106 have ended, however. In all but 7 of the permanent jobs clients were paid directly by the employer and in all but 25 cases these jobs were in private businesses. Of these, 56 were in Haddonfield, while 17 were in Fresno, 25 in Kansas City, 18 in Providence, 14 in Pensacola, 7 in San Francisco, and 4 in Chicago. 243 jobs were classified as work experience and 99 as on-the-job training. Thirty-three of these were indicated in more than one placement status category such as temporary and on-the-job training.

119 (15.8%) of all employers were units of government, 296 (39.3%) were not-for-profit corporations, and 338 (44.9%) were employers in the private sector. Most jobs earned clients between \$2.50 and \$3.50 per hour (641, 84.7%), right at the minimum wage; 10 earned them less and 102 earned them more. Eighty-nine of these higher paying positions provided between \$3.50 and \$4.50 per hour.

New Pride was solely responsible for paying wages in 44.0% of the jobs. CETA was the sole source of wages 17.8% of the time. Private employers were the only source of wages for an additional 33.9% of all jobs. Combinations of wage source occurred 2.7% of the time, and in

SOURCE OF WAGES

	Employer		New Pride		CETA		Other		Combination		Total Jobs
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Chicago	10	23.3	24	55.8	9	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	43
Fresno	25	22.5	18	16.2	61	55.0	6	5.4	1	0.9	111
Haddonfield	77	70.0	1	0.9	30	27.3	2	1.8	0	0.0	110
Kansas City	35	30.4	52	45.2	25	21.7	3	2.6	0	0.0	115
Pensacola	38	29.0	87	66.4	2	1.5	2	1.5	2	1.5	131
Providence	39	39.8	53	54.1	6	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	98
San Francisco	31	21.4	96	66.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	17	11.7	145
Total	255	33.9	331	44.0	134	17.8	13	1.7	20	2.7	753

62a

1.7% of all jobs the wages came from other sources entirely. As can be seen from the following table, there were site differences in sources of wages.

At the time they were given the intake survey, 87% of the clients tested (N = 666) indicated that they were unemployed. Only 13% had jobs. (This includes all clients, including full-time students). Of those unemployed at intake, 68% had not a job in the last six months which lasted for at least two weeks. Of those that were recently employed or did have work when interviewed, 78% were earning the minimum wage or under and had been working three months or less. Even at the beginning of their participation in Project New Pride, 8% had found their jobs through New Pride staff.

It could be argued that employment experience for the clients of New Pride is most likely to be arranged after they have spent a period of time in the program. Clients often have to be defined as "ready for job experience," an assessment made after they have completed a course on job-seeking skills, or have adjusted sufficiently well to other components of the program. So we restricted the file to those clients who had obtained three or more months of services by June 30, 1982 (647) to get a more accurate reading of the percentage of clients employed. Of this group, 411 (64%) of the youth had one or more jobs listed in the New Pride files.

Of the 714 jobs which began prior to July 1, 1982, 561, or 78.6% have ended. One hundred and fifty-three jobs are still in process. Of the 561 jobs which have ended, 54 (9.6%) lasted less than a week. The following is an over-all site-by-site breakdown of the reason for termination of these short-term jobs and the average number of hours clients were employed in them.

JOBS LASTING LESS THAN A WEEK
(N = 54)

Termination Reason	Count	Percent
Position Ended	36	66.7
Better Job	3	5.6
Quit	5	9.3
Fired	6	11.1
Other	4	7.4
Replication	54	

Site	Termination Reason	Count
Fresno	Fired	1
Haddonfield	Other	1
Kansas City	Position Ended	1
	Better Job	1
	Quit	1
Pensacola	Position Ended	9
	Quit	4
	Fired	1
San Francisco	Position Ended	26
	Better Job	2
	Fired	4
	Other	3
Replication		54

Site	Ave. Hours/Week	Count
Fresno	30.0	1
Haddonfield	40.0	1
Kansas City	18.7	3
Pensacola	20.6	14
San Francisco	12.1	35
Replication	15.5	54

Of the 507 jobs which ended lasting longer than a week, a site-by-site breakdown indicates differences in the average job duration, and the average number of hours worked per week in these jobs.

Site	Ave. Hours/ Week	Average Weeks	Count
Chicago	20.4	6.0	13
Fresno	29.6	7.7	100
Haddonfield	27.2	10.1	71
Kansas City	20.5	11.0	67
Pensacola	19.7	7.3	100
Providence	18.2	7.4	70
San Francisco	19.9	11.8	86
Replication	22.6	9.0	507

Of the 153 jobs beginning prior to July 1, 1982, that are still continuing, the average hours per week worked are generally higher.

Site	Ave. Hours/ Week
Chicago	23.3
Fresno	34.0
Haddonfield	33.2
Kansas City	24.8
Pensacola	18.7
Providence	30.2
San Francisco	21.2
Replication	26.2

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN NEW PRIDE: TYPES OF JOBS

NEW-PRIDE-SITE	POSITION	Count
SAN-FRANCIS	AIDE/ASSISTANT OFFICE WORKER	2
SAN-FRANCIS	ART TEACHERS AIDE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	ARTS & CRAFTS	1
SAN-FRANCIS	ASSISTANT DISK-JOCKEY	1
SAN-FRANCIS	AUDIO TECH	1
SAN-FRANCIS	BUILDING FLOAT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	BUILDING PROGRAM AIDE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CAMERA TECHNICIAN	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CAMERAPERSON	2
SAN-FRANCIS	CAR WASH ATTENDANT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CAR-WASH-DETAILED	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CHANNEL 25(VIDEO)TECHNICIAN	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CHILD CARE AIDE	6
SAN-FRANCIS	CHILDCARE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL	3
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL & MANAGERIAL	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL & PROGRAM AIDE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL AIDE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL ASSISTANT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL ASST/COPY-BOY	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CLERICAL/COMPUTER TRAINEE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	COMPUTER TRAINING	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CONCESSIONS SALES	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CONSTRUCTION	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	CONSTRUCTION HELPER	2
SAN-FRANCIS	CONTROL WORKER	1
SAN-FRANCIS	COOK	1
SAN-FRANCIS	COPY BOY/DELIVERY	1
SAN-FRANCIS	DELIVERY--PAPER BOY	1
SAN-FRANCIS	DISHWASHER	1
SAN-FRANCIS	FILM DEVELOPMENT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	FIX TRAYS DIET DEPT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	FLOAT CONSTRUCTION	3
SAN-FRANCIS	GAS ATTENDENT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	GENERAL MAINTENANCE ASSIST.	1
SAN-FRANCIS	GYM ASSISTANT	2
SAN-FRANCIS	HOUSE REPAIR/RENOVATION	1
SAN-FRANCIS	INFANT CARE CENTER	1
SAN-FRANCIS	JANITOR	1
SAN-FRANCIS	JANITORIAL	2
SAN-FRANCIS	JUNIOR LIFE GUARD	1
SAN-FRANCIS	KITCHEN AIDE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	KITCHEN HELPER	1
SAN-FRANCIS	LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	2
SAN-FRANCIS	LIGHT CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	3
SAN-FRANCIS	LIGHT MAINTENANCE	2
SAN-FRANCIS	LOCKER ROOM ASSISTANT	3
SAN-FRANCIS	MAINTENANCE	9
SAN-FRANCIS	MAINTENANCE & TECHNICAL ASST	1
SAN-FRANCIS	MAINTENANCE ASSISTANT	1
SAN-FRANCIS	MAINTENANCE REC ROOM AT PHP	1
SAN-FRANCIS	MAINTNC & SUPL PERSON	1
SAN-FRANCIS	MAINTNCE/TECHNICAL TRAINEE	2
SAN-FRANCIS	MECHANICS AIDE	2
SAN-FRANCIS	MERCHANDISE CLERK	1
SAN-FRANCIS	MOV/HSHLD GOODS & OFC SUPPLIES	2
SAN-FRANCIS	MOV, SORT & LABEL LIBRARY	1
SAN-FRANCIS	MUSEUM AIDE	1
SAN-FRANCIS	NURSES AID, ELDERLY PATIENTS	1
SAN-FRANCIS	OFFICE ASST	1
SAN-FRANCIS	OFFICE WORKER	3

CONTINUED

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PENSACOLA JANITORIAL/GENERAL MAINTENANCE
 PENSACOLA JANITORIAL/MECHANIC HELPER
 PENSACOLA JEWELRY
 PENSACOLA KITCHEN WORKER
 PENSACOLA LAWN CARE
 PENSACOLA LAWN CARE WORKER
 PENSACOLA LAWN CARE/JANITORIAL
 PENSACOLA LAWN/MAINTENANCE
 PENSACOLA LEATHER WORKING, SHOES REPAIR
 PENSACOLA MAINTENANCE
 PENSACOLA MAINTENANCE WORKER
 PENSACOLA MAINTENANCE/ CARPENTRY
 PENSACOLA MAINTENANCE/CHILD CARE HELPER
 PENSACOLA MAINTENANCE/GROUND
 PENSACOLA MECHANIC HELPER
 PENSACOLA MECHANICS, PAINTING
 PENSACOLA MOVER
 PENSACOLA PAINT AND BODY WORKER
 PENSACOLA PAINT/MAINTENANCE
 PENSACOLA PAINTING
 PENSACOLA PAINTING/CARPENTER HELPER
 PENSACOLA POTTERS HELPER
 PENSACOLA POTTERY HELPER
 PENSACOLA RECREATION HELPER
 PENSACOLA ROOFING
 PENSACOLA SHOE REPAIR
 PENSACOLA UNLOADING TRUCKS
 PENSACOLA WAREHOUSE
 PENSACOLA WAREHOUSE DELIVERY
 PENSACOLA WAREHOUSE WORKER
 PENSACOLA YARD MAINTENANCE
 PENSACOLA YARD WORK
 PENSACOLA YARD WORK/MAINTENANCE
 PENSACOLA YARD WORKER
 PROVIDENCE ASSEMBLER
 PROVIDENCE AUTO BODY HELPER
 PROVIDENCE AUTO MECH HELPER
 PROVIDENCE AUTO MECHANIC HELPER
 PROVIDENCE BAKERS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE BENCH WORKER
 PROVIDENCE BUILDING MAINTENANCE
 PROVIDENCE BUSBOY
 PROVIDENCE CARPENTERS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE CHILD CARE AIDE
 PROVIDENCE CHILDCARE WORKER
 PROVIDENCE COOKS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE ELECTRICIANS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE FILE CLERK
 PROVIDENCE FOOD SERVICE WORKER
 PROVIDENCE FOODSERVICE WORKER
 PROVIDENCE FUNDRAISER/CANVASSER
 PROVIDENCE FURNITURE REFINISHER
 PROVIDENCE GAS ATTENDANT
 PROVIDENCE GREENHOUSE WORKER
 PROVIDENCE GROUND KEEPER
 PROVIDENCE GROUND MAINTENANCE HLPR
 PROVIDENCE GROUNDKEEPER
 PROVIDENCE JANITOR
 PROVIDENCE KITCHEN HELPER
 PROVIDENCE LABORER
 PROVIDENCE LAUNDRY WORKER
 PROVIDENCE LIBRARY HELPER
 PROVIDENCE MACHINE OPERATOR
 PROVIDENCE MACHINE OPERATOR - GRINDER
 PROVIDENCE MAINTANCE HELPER
 PROVIDENCE MAINTENANCE HELPER

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PROVIDENCE MAINTENANCE WORKER
 PROVIDENCE NURSING ASST
 PROVIDENCE OFFICE WORKER
 PROVIDENCE PAINTERS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE PRINTER HELPER
 PROVIDENCE RECEPTIONIST/HAIRDRESSERS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE RECREATION AIDE
 PROVIDENCE ROOFERS HELPER
 PROVIDENCE SHIPPING & RECEIVING
 PROVIDENCE STOCK CLERK
 PROVIDENCE STOCK WORKER
 PROVIDENCE STOCKWORKER
 PROVIDENCE STOREROOM KEEPER
 PROVIDENCE TRANSPORT/DELIVERY
 PROVIDENCE TRANSPORTER

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School Status

It is impossible to do meaningful statistical runs on fields (topics) full of missing data. The runs that we have made, therefore, are on clients who have complete records in critical fields for the particular analysis. For instance, if we wish to look at the reason clients withdrew from school (N=445) we may first select clients who withdrew, which gives us a subset called "withdrawn." Then we find in that one those who do not have "missing data" for "reason" (442). This subset, in turn, can become smaller each time we ask a new question, such as: Of those clients with complete records who withdrew, how many have termination forms in the system with information on reason for termination and date of termination? (403).

At no time should the N of clients be interpreted as "all those in the program." They are always those who have complete records unless otherwise specified. In some instances the records of entire sites may be dropped in this process, so we would also caution readers not to interpret a site's non-appearance as a case of no data in the files. It may simply indicate that "missing" has appeared in enough places in enough critical fields to the run to eliminate all of a site's records.

Another issue to be mindful of is the difference between a client and a record. One client may have several records in a file. In the School-Status file a client may have one or more records detailing his pre-New Pride education at one or more schools (one record for each school). He may also have a record for the New Pride replication site school and one for the post-New Pride school when he returns to another public or private school. When we refer to records we really mean client records in the specified category. When we say clients we mean real bodies.

The following table represents the total number of records contributed by each New Pride site to date expressed in terms of number of clients and number of records on a site-by-site (7) basis and the percentage of records contributed to the total pool of 1,308 records:

<u>New Pride Site</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Records</u>	<u>Percent of Total Records</u>
Chicago	92	104	8.0
Fresno	112	340	26.0
Haddonfield	145	222	17.0
Kansas City	75	113	8.6
Pensacola	142	208	15.9
Providence	67	110	8.4
San Francisco	133	211	16.1

Pre-New Pride. In analyzing attendance in schools, we found 1,308 records with the necessary dates. Of these, 484 were school status records dating prior to entry into New Pride. Of these, 386 were from non-New Pride schools.¹ Of this subset, 226 had complete records of days enrolled. Singling out schools attended just prior to New Pride, the count is reduced to 206 records. In six of these cases, clients began attending non-New Pride schools shortly before their admission to New Pride, and stayed in these schools while in the program. These cases were removed from the subset of 206 and analyzed with the records of schools attended during New Pride. An additional 17 records were removed because of erroneous date entries, yielding 183 complete available cases.

¹ In 98 cases, youth began attending New Pride alternative schools prior to their official admission to the New Pride program. In many of these cases, school entry was only a few days before official program admission. Therefore, these records are included with the records of schools attended during New Pride.

Table 19

SCHOOL STATUS RECORDS BEFORE REFERRAL TO NEW PRIDE

	# of Records Complete	% of Records Complete	Average Days Per Client	Average Days Enrolled	% of Days Enrolled
Excused Absences	116	63%	5.6	75.01	7.41%
Unexcused Absences	138	75%	29.38	77.60	37.87%
Tardies	119	65%	6.17	74.47	8.28%

183 Complete
Cases

Table 20

SCHOOL STATUS RECORDS DURING NEW PRIDE

	# of Records Complete	% of Records Complete	Average Days Per Client	Average Days Enrolled	% of Days Enrolled	
<u>SCHOOL STATUS RECORDS FOR NEW PRIDE</u>						
Excused Absences	413	86%	5.90	62.49	9.4%	N = 479
Unexcused Absences	403	84%	12.96	63.20	20.5%	
Tardies	375	78%	3.75	63.20	6.0%	
<u>SCHOOL STATUS RECORDS FOR SCHOOLS OTHER THAN NEW PRIDE DURING NEW PRIDE PARTICIPATION</u>						
Excused Absences	91	95%	3.91	56.49	6.9%	N = 96
Unexcused Absences	92	95%	12.17	57.84	21.0%	
Tardies	92	96%	4.38	57.84	7.6%	
<u>SCHOOL STATUS RECORDS FOR NEW PRIDE AND OTHER SCHOOLS DURING NEW PRIDE PARTICIPATION</u>						
Excused Absences	504	88%	5.54	61.41	9.0%	N = 575
Unexcused Absences	495	86%	12.82	62.20	20.6%	
Tardies	467	81%	3.88	62.00	6.3%	

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Table 21

SCHOOL STATUS RECORDS AFTER NEW PRIDE

	# of Records Complete	% of Records Complete	Average Days Per Client	Average Days Enrolled	% of Days Enrolled
Excused Absences	10	83.3%	6.5	57.7	11.3%
Unexcused Absences	10	83.3%	13.9	57.7	24.1%
Tardies	10	83.3%	9.0	57.7	15.6%

N = 12

These clients, as an average, had 7.4 percent of their time enrolled in school flagged with excused absences and 37.9 percent with unexcused absences. 8.3 percent of the days students were tardy. However, school was attended on those days. Therefore, the actual attendance rate for clients with complete records from prior schools was 54.7 percent.

During New Pride. There were 888 records for schools attended during New Pride. Of these, 672 are from the New Pride alternative schools and 216 are from other schools attended while in New Pride. These records indicate the average percent of unexcused absences dropped from 37.9 percent pre-New Pride to 20.6 percent in New Pride, or almost a half. Excused absences rose from 7.4 percent pre-New Pride to 9.0 percent. We suspect that this simply reflects program interaction with clients which caused them to follow rules more explicitly and file the necessary affidavits when ill or at medical or legal appointments (Tables 19 and 20). The average number of days tardy also decreased (8.3 to 6.3 percent).

Attendance at school went up from 54.7 percent pre-New Pride to 70.4 percent during New Pride. However, many clients began attendance in the New Pride school after a period during which they were not in school at all.

NUMBER OF CLIENTS IN NEW PRIDE ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS BY SITE

(52.1 percent of all records in the school status file)

Table 22

<u>New Pride Site</u>	<u>Count</u>
Chicago	89
Fresno	80
Haddonfield	124
Kansas City	38
Pensacola	148
Providence	67
San Francisco	<u>135</u>
Replication	681

Other Schools During New Pride. There are 96 complete records in this category. The data for this group is presented separately in Table 20. There is little difference between this group and those clients attending New Pride alternative schools, except that there is a higher proportion of excused absences in the latter (9.4 percent vs. 6.9 percent). This supports our hypothesis of greater interaction with clients by the New Pride alternative schools than by other schools.

Post-New Pride. The information on those who have finished New Pride is very sketchy, with an N of 12 and only 10 complete cases. For these clients the total attendance decreases somewhat to 64.6 percent, still almost 10 percent more than the rate for pre-New Pride schools. Excused absences rise to 11.3 percent and unexcused absences move to 24.1 percent from 37.9 percent pre-New Pride and 20.6 percent during New Pride. These figures suggest there may be a more positive orientation toward school that clients establish in New Pride and carry to their subsequent schools.

Woodcock

The Woodcock is a standardized test of academic achievement in the area of reading mastery. As of September 30, 1982, Woodcock pre-test scores for 686 clients had been entered into the scores file. Twenty-two of these were found to be unreliable, either because the test score was indicated to be partially invalid or the score itself was an incorrect sum of the subtest scores. This leaves 664 pre-test scores, which are analyzed in Table 23. Average pre-test scores by site range from a high of 142.96 at Fresno to 119.97 at Pensacola. The overall average score for the New Pride Replication is 130.30. The average number of weeks to testing (from the case action date) is calculated for a total of 657 cases which had valid dates. The average number of weeks to testing for the replication is 3.49, or slightly under a month.

Of the 686 youths who were pre-tested on the Woodcock, 297 were also post-tested. Of these, records for 37 were removed as unreliable scores,* leaving 260 cases with matched pre- and post-test scores on the Woodcock. Table 24 presents overall data for these pre- and post-test scores. The whole sample shows a significant increase in Reading Mastery Scores (Difference = +6.208, $t = 9.83$, $p < .0001$), with an average of 23 weeks elapsing between the pre-testing and post-testing. The standard error has stabilized, which means that with a sample as large as this one, reliable estimates can be assumed.

* Some records were determined to be unreliable for the same reasons as those given above for the pre-test scores. In addition, scores in the matched group were restricted to difference scores in the range from -90 to +90.

Table 23

WOODCOCK MASTERY: PRE-TEST SCORES BY SITE

	<u>Score</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Average Weeks*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Total Pre-Test Records</u>	<u>% Total Clients</u>	<u>Unreliable Records</u>
Chicago	125.9	20.9	53	4.9	51	57	43.5	4
Fresno	143.0	52.3	79	4.1	81	84	70.6	5
Haddonfield	131.2	19.6	113	4.5	109	114	70.8	1
Kansas City	135.9	18.4	88	4.0	87	89	78.8	1
Pensacola	120.0	26.9	131	4.0	130	139	94.6	8
Providence	126.1	35.6	64	3.8	64	67	60.9	3
San Francisco	<u>132.3</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>.8</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>0</u>
Replication	130.3	29.1	664	3.5	657	686	73.9	22

* Note that weeks here represents average weeks from case action date to pre-test.

WOODCOCK MASTERY: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST DIFFERENCES BY SITE

Table 24

	Average Pre-Test Score	Average Post-Test Score	Difference	t	N	P	Weeks	Total Pre- & Post- Tested		Unreliable Records	26-Week Standard*
								N	% of Total		
Chicago	111.6	120.1	8.6	3.2	7	<.0191	29.0	9	61.2	2	7.7
Fresno	135.3	154.3	19.0	3.5	16	<.0032	27.9	31	6.9	15	17.7
Haddonfield	130.5	138.3	7.8	6.0	60	<.0000	22.2	60	26.1	0	9.1
Kansas City	138.4	145.5	7.2	5.5	26	<.0000	28.7	29	37.3	3	6.5
Pensacola	121.3	122.9	1.6	2.2	52	<.0358	22.4	64	25.7	12	1.9
Providence	123.9	134.1	10.2	3.1	12	<.0102	29.4	14	43.5	2	9.0
San Francisco	<u>135.7</u>	<u>140.2</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>87</u>	<u><.0000</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Replication	130.7	136.9	6.2	9.8	260	<.0000	23.0	297	32.0	37	7.0

74

* Derived for comparative purposes, the 26-week standard represents the average amount of client gain expected if there was exactly 26 weeks between the pre- and post-dates of the tests administered at each site. (Average gain divided by weeks = gain per week x 26.)

Table 25

WOODCOCK MASTERY: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST DIFFERENCES
BY DESIGNATED LEARNING DISABLED AND BY ETHNICITY

	Average Pre-Test Score	Weeks	Average Post-Test Score	Difference	26-Week Standard*	t	N	P
LD Youth	120.8	24.0	127.1	6.3	6.8	5.1	79	<.0000
Non-LD Youth	135.0	22.9	140.7	5.7	6.5	7.7	169	<.0000
White	139.4	23.8	146.9	7.5	8.2	6.9	74	<.0000
Black	124.2	22.6	129.6	5.4	6.2	6.8	139	<.0000
Hispanic	137.9	26.2	145.2	7.3	7.2	2.5	30	<.0195
Asian	151.0	23.0	157.5	6.5	7.4	4.3	2	NS
Other	133.1	20.3	138.6	5.5	7.0	4.0	13	<.0019

* Derived for comparative purposes, the 26-week standard represents the average amount of client gain expected if there was exactly 26 weeks between the pre- and post-dates of the tests administered at each site. (Average gain divided by weeks = gain per week x 26.)

Table 26

WOODCOCK MASTERY: OVERALL DATA
FOR MATCHED PRE- AND POST-TEST SCORES

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>N</u>
Pre-Score	130.7	24.2	260
Post-Score	136.9	27.7	260
Difference	6.2	10.2	260
Weeks Between Tests	23.0	8.0	260
26-Week Standard	7.0	-	260

Average site difference scores from pre-tests to post-tests differs substantially, as does the standard deviation of these differences. This means that there is a great amount of variation about the mean difference score from client to client and site to site. Not surprisingly, non-LD youth do better on tests, comparing their pre-test scores and post-test scores with those that are learning disabled. All races but asian show significant increases in scores, as do all sites.

While we can expect three of the probabilities listed in the table to be statistically significant by chance alone, all indications considered, the New Pride clients who have been given the Woodcock twice and who have had their records entered in files, appear to be making real gains in reading mastery.

Keymath

The Keymath is a standardized test of academic achievement in the area of mathematics. Although technically a part of the Level II testing battery, the Keymath diagnostic test is supposed to be given to all New Pride clients. It and the Woodcock are the only two tests administered twice, pre and post, to produce gain scores by which to assess clients' improvements in mathematics and reading over the course of their New Pride experience.

A total of 699 youths, or 75.3 percent of all clients from the seven sites have records for the Keymath pre-test raw score in the data files. There are 700 records for the corresponding Keymath pre-test grade equivalents (75.4 percent of all clients). Of these, records for 683 raw scores and 673 grade equivalents are complete and reliable. As presented in Table 27, the average Keymath raw score for the whole replication is 156.4

Table 27

KEYMATH: PRE-TEST SCORES BY SITE

Raw Scores:

	<u>Score</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>N*</u>	<u>Average Weeks**</u>	<u>N*</u>	<u>Total Pre-Test Records</u>	<u>Unreliable Records</u>
						<u>N</u>	<u>% Total Clients</u>
Chicago	150.5	29.4	77	4.2	80	80	61.1
Fresno	153.5	30.8	109	3.9	111	111	93.3
Haddonfield	162.1	25.3	113	4.6	114	114	70.8
Kansas City	165.6	27.7	80	2.8	80	85	75.2
Pensacola	148.5	34.0	132	4.4	134	135	91.8
Providence	159.4	32.0	64	4.5	64	65	59.1
San Francisco	158.5	24.9	108	6.2	108	109	74.1
Replication	156.4	29.8	683	4.4	691	699	75.3

Grade Equivalents:

Chicago	5.7	1.8	75	4.4	72	81	61.8	9
Fresno	5.9	1.9	108	3.6	108	111	93.3	3
Haddonfield	6.4	1.8	111	4.9	107	114	70.8	7
Kansas City	6.6	1.8	80	2.8	79	85	75.2	6
Pensacola	5.7	1.8	129	4.5	127	135	91.8	8
Providence	6.3	2.1	63	4.5	63	65	59.1	2
San Francisco	6.1	1.7	107	6.3	106	109	74.1	2
Replication	6.1	1.8	673	4.5	662	700	75.4	37

* The N for weeks (to the right of the weeks column) is different from the N for test scores due to different patterns of missing values for the date data vs. the score data.

** Note that weeks here represents average weeks from case action date to pre-test.

on the pre-test and the average grade equivalent is 6.1. The average number of weeks from case action date to the pre-test is 4.4 for the raw scores and 4.5 for the grade equivalents, or slightly over one month. (See Table 27)

From all seven sites, 293 raw score records (representing 31.6 percent of all clients) and 291 corresponding grade equivalent records (representing 31.4 percent of all clients) are in the files for youths who were post-tested on Keymath. Of these records, 280 raw scores and 274 grade equivalents are complete and reliable. Matching these post-test records with their pre-test counterparts, the average pre-test raw score for the group is 157.9 and the average post-test raw score is 166.1. Thus, overall figures for the replication show a mean gain score of 8.2 for the average period of 24.1 weeks which elapsed between the two testing dates. The corresponding grade equivalent records show an average gain of .55 grades over the same period of time. (see Table 28)

On Keymath tests, non-LD clients do better overall than LD clients, with an average gain of 10.2 raw score points. The average white improvement in raw score from pre- to post-testing is 7.4, for blacks the average improvement is 8.5 points, and for hispanics the improvement is 8.7 points. Students are improving in mathematics and their rate of improvement is related to whether or not they have been defined as learning disabled. (See Table 29)

Table 28

KEYMATH: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST DIFFERENCES BY SITE

Raw Score:

	Average Pre-Test Score	Average Post Test Score	Difference	t	N	P	Weeks Between Tests	Total Pre-Post Tests	Unreliable Records	26-Week Standard*
Chicago	136.7	155.0	18.4	6.4	20	<.00	27.0	22	2	17.7
Fresno	156.9	168.5	11.6	8.7	52	<.00	29.0	53	1	10.4
Haddonfield	163.3	171.9	8.5	7.2	60	<.00	21.8	60	0	10.1
Kansas City	171.6	179.6	8.0	5.2	27	<.00	31.6	30	3	6.6
Pensacola	150.5	154.4	3.9	3.7	52	<.00	22.3	58	6	4.6
Providence	177.2	187.2	10.0	3.7	11	<.00	27.2	12	1	9.6
San Francisco	157.0	161.9	4.9	3.3	58	<.00	19.0	58	0	6.7
Replication	157.9	166.1	8.2	13.3	280	<.00	24.1	293	13	8.9

Grade Equivalents:

										26-Week Standard (Years)	26-Week Standard (Months)
Chicago	4.9	6.1	1.2	4.9	17	<.00	26.8	20	3	1.2	14.0
Fresno	6.0	6.8	.8	8.8	51	<.00	29.0	53	2	.7	8.6
Haddonfield	6.5	7.2	.7	6.6	59	<.00	21.9	60	1	.8	10.0
Kansas City	7.0	7.5	.5	4.4	27	<.00	31.6	30	3	.4	4.9
Pensacola	5.7	5.9	.2	3.6	52	<.00	22.3	58	6	.2	2.8
Providence	7.7	8.4	.7	3.0	10	<.02	26.8	12	2	.8	9.4
San Francisco	6.0	6.4	.4	3.1	58	<.00	19.0	58	0	.4	4.9
Replication	6.1	6.7	.6	12.2	174	<.00	24.1	291	17	.7	7.8

* Derived for comparative purposes, the 26-week standard represents the average amount of client gain expected if there was exactly 26 weeks between the pre- and post-dates of the tests administered at each site. (Average gain divided by weeks = gain per week x 26.)

Table 29

KEYMATH: PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST DIFFERENCES BY DESIGNATED LEARNING DISABLED (LD) AND BY ETHNICITY

	LD	Average Pre-Test Score	Average Post-Test Score	Difference	t	N	P	Weeks	26-Week Standard
Raw Scores:	Yes	143.0	153.2	10.2	7.8	84	<.00	23.1	11.5
	No	164.6	171.1	6.5	9.9	179	<.00	24.3	6.9
	Total			7.7		263		24.0	8.3
Grade Equivalents:	Yes	5.2	5.8	.6	8.0	84	<.00	23.1	6.8
	No	6.6	7.1	.5	8.5	174	<.00	24.3	5.4
	Total			.5		258		23.9	5.8
Raw Scores:	White	175.5	182.9	7.4	7.7	85	<.00	24.1	8.1
	Black	148.5	157.0	8.5	9.6	147	<.00	23.7	9.3
	Hispanic	157.3	166.0	8.7	4.9	37	<.00	25.2	9.1
	Other	157.7	165.0	7.3	1.2	7	NS	20.4	9.4
	Total			8.1		276		23.9	8.9
Grade Equivalents:	White	7.5	8.0	.5	6.4	84	<.00	24.1	.5
	Black	5.5	6.0	.5	9.4	143	<.00	23.7	.6
	Hispanic	6.1	6.7	.7	4.7	35	<.00	25.3	.7
	Other	6.2	6.7	.5	.9	7	NS	20.4	.6
	Total			.5		269		23.9	.6

Table 30

WRAT: GRADE RATINGS BY SITE

	<u>Reading:</u>		<u>Spelling:</u>		<u>Arithmetic:</u>		<u>Weeks:*</u>	<u>N:</u>
	<u>Grade</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>N</u>		
Chicago	5.6	65	4.0	65	4.6	65	.8	55
Fresno	6.4	70	4.9	102	4.6	70	2.0	106
Haddonfield	6.0	65	5.0	65	4.6	64	3.5	63
Kansas City	6.6	61	5.5	84	4.8	7	-2.5	86
Pensacola	5.9	97	5.0	127	4.6	97	2.6	131
Providence	6.8	61	5.6	59	4.5	53	1.0	63
San Francisco	<u>6.7</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>136</u>
Total	6.3	556	5.0	643	4.6	397	.9	640

* Weeks from case action date to testing for all available dates on WRAT combined.

Table 31 & 32

WISC-R: FULL SCORE IQs BY SITE

Table 31

	Average FSIQ	Standard Deviation	N	Weeks*	N	Total Records		Unreliable Records
						N	%	
Chicago	82.1	9.1	44	3.6	40	54	41.2	10
Fresno	82.2	11.7	43	2.1	43	47	39.5	4
Haddonfield	80.6	5.5	7	18.4	7	7	4.3	0
Kansas City	86.9	11.5	20	-2.5	20	24	21.2	4
Pensacola	80.3	14.0	47	4.8	46	54	36.7	7
Providence	81.4	8.6	9	-1.7	9	21	19.1	12
San Francisco	<u>83.7</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>-.2</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>40.1</u>	<u>18</u>
Replication	82.4	11.4	211	2.9	206	266	28.7	55

WAIS: FULL SCORE IQs BY SITE

Table 32

	Average FSIQ	Standard Deviation	N	Weeks*	N	Total Records		Unreliable Records
						N	%	
Chicago	94.7	15.6	9	4.6	7	9	6.9	0
Fresno	91.8	12.4	64	2.6	64	68	57.1	4
Haddonfield	94.1	10.2	15	9.6	14	15	9.3	0
Kansas City	95.6	11.6	51	-3.0	47	58	51.3	7
Pensacola	84.7	10.7	67	7.2	67	72	49.0	5
Providence	96.5	13.3	40	.2	40	43	39.1	3
San Francisco	<u>91.1</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>46.9</u>	<u>7</u>
Replication	91.5	12.0	308	2.4	300	334	36.0	26

* Weeks represents the average number of weeks from case action date to the test date.
Note that extreme negative values for weeks is probably due to the test having been
given by an outside agency prior to the client's entry to New Pride.

MATCHING PROCEDURES

As noted by several researchers (McCleary, Gordon, McDowall and Maltz, 1979; Burton, 1980), a number of problems confront the analysis of the impact of program participation in a simple before-after time series design. In order to obviate some of these problems, a comparison group has been developed at each site where New Pride is being replicated. The comparison group enables us to analyze the recidivism data in a basically simple experimental design. We assume that whatever problems occur in the analysis of the New Pride subjects will be reflected in the analysis of comparison group subjects; hence, differences between the two will more likely be differences in program impact rather than methodological artifact. This assumption, of course, rests upon insuring the comparability of the comparison group to the treatment group. The success of this matching process is crucial to the ultimate interpretation of differences found, if any, in the recidivism data for the two groups.

Development of the Comparison Group Match

Although comparison subjects are drawn, at the site level, from the same court jurisdictions as the treatment subjects, the two groups may not adequately match on two variables of considerable importance: number of sustained offenses and age at offense.* The two groups must match on age to insure comparability in the maturity of the groups. The number of

* The number of prior offenses is highly related to recidivism for the client group. (The probability of such a relationship occurring by the chance alone is less than .00009). Number of priors has consistently been shown to be related to recidivism in other studies as well. Because the average seriousness scores of all client offenses and sustained counts were not found to be related to recidivism subsequent to program admission, it was decided that the matching of comparison to treatment subjects along this dimension was not as important as matching on the dimensions of age and number of priors.

sustained offenses in the criminal histories of comparison subjects must correspond so that we are examining the histories of equally chronic offenders. Toward this end a procedure was established to select a set of comparison group subjects at each site which corresponded to the treatment group on number of sustained priors before New Pride entry and on the age of offense at that prior. The trick to this match is to establish for each selected comparison client a hypothetical date of entry (or case action date) after a sustained offense corresponding in terms of number of priors and age at offense to a subject of the treatment group.

The procedure is best explained by presenting one example of its application to one site's data in this analysis. Table 33 presents the data of the treatment group to be matched by selections from the comparison group at the Haddonfield site. The table is a representation of the distribution of number of sustained offenses prior to case action date and the age of the subjects at that last sustained offense. The column labeled PRIORS is the number of priors presented by subjects in the treatment group at Haddonfield. Thus, four subjects at Haddonfield had two prior sustained offenses before case action date and 26 subjects had three. The row labeled AGES presents the age of clients at the last sustained offense before case action date. In Haddonfield, two subjects had two priors by the age of 14, nine subjects had three priors at the age of 16, and five subjects had six priors at the age of 16.

When selecting subjects for the comparison group there are two steps corresponding to the two variables to be matched on: First, comparison group subjects must be found having at least the number of sustained offenses corresponding to the number of priors for a treatment subject. If we were

Table 33

NUMBER OF SUBJECTS HAVING GIVEN NUMBER OF PRIORS BY AGE AT OFFENSE

Haddonfield
TREATMENT GROUP

Priors	Age At Offense							Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2				2	2			4
3			1	3	8	9	5	26
4		2	2	5	7	6	3	25
5	1		2	3	2	6	3	17
6				1	2	5	1	9
7			1	2	2	1	2	8
8					4	1	1	6
9						3		3
10							2	2
11				2		2	1	5
12								0
13							1	1
Total	1	2	6	18	27	33	19	106

Mean Age = 15.29 Standard Deviation = 1.29

COMPARISON GROUP

Priors	Age At Offense							Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
2				2	2			4
3			1	3	8	11	3	26
4		2	2	5	7	6	3	25
5	1		2	3	3	5	3	17
6				1	2	5	1	9
7			1	2	2	2	1	8
8					4	1	1	6
9						3		3
10							2	2
11				2	1	1	1	5
12								0
13								1
Total	1	2	6	18	29	34	16	106

Mean Age = 15.25 Standard Deviation = 1.26

Mean Priors = 5.13
Standard Deviation = 2.39Mean Priors = 5.13
Standard Deviation = 2.39

trying to match a subject with three priors at the age of 16, we would have to look at only comparison subjects with three or more available sustained offenses. Second, once this set of comparison subjects is found, we must find the comparison subjects who had their third offense at age 16. Out of this set, then, we could randomly select the comparison subject to be matched to the treatment subject at the third offense.

The procedure used to perform the matching is simply the two steps described above repeated over and over until all possible matches have been made. The procedure as described, however, only works if there is available a large comparison group bearing some similarity to the treatment group in terms of age and number of sustained offenses. At some sites the comparison groups drawn are smaller than the treatment groups and/or display markedly dissimilar values on the matching variables. Most notably at Pensacola, the comparison group overall is less than a third the size of the treatment group ($n = 40$) and presents far fewer sustained offenses (average of 3.98) than the treatment group (average of 6.05). In San Francisco, very few could be matched even though the size of the qualitative comparison group was roughly the same as the treatment group because, on average, it contained far fewer repeat offenders.

In order to best deal with these problems, the procedure for matching was revised slightly. First, more flexibility was introduced to match. Age-at-offense matches were considered useful (after exact matches became impossible) with ages in the comparison group plus-or-minus one year. Secondly, the matches were performed proportionately: If 30 percent of the treatment group had three offenses at age 16, then the comparison group was matched successively to preserve 30 percent of its subjects for

this age/offense match. This change allowed the comparison group to be smaller than the treatment group while still retaining the same form of the age-at-offense and priors matrix (Table 34). Third, the matching process was stopped after three unsuccessful matches were attempted. Further attempts to match after this point would only serve to bias the match.

At Haddonfield, a site with a large available comparison group pool (154), bearing match similarity to its ~~treatment~~ group, the procedure was able to run to completion without failure. The 106 treatment group subjects with sustained offenses remaining in the analysis after all of the restrictions on the data were assumed for this report, matched with 106 comparison group subjects. In this match five comparison group clients do not exactly match at age-at-offense but have ages off by plus or minus one year. This explains why the total distribution for ages differs between the two groups but the total distribution for number of priors does not (See Table 33).

The performance of the matching procedure at individual sites can be seen by looking at Table 34. In general, the parameters of the match (age of offense and number of priors) correspond well between comparison and treatment groups. Only at Pensacola is there a large difference. Here the number of priors for the treatment group is 6.05, on average. For the comparison group, this average is only 4.06. Having fewer sustained offenses than the treatment group, it was very difficult to develop a balanced match with this group. The small size of comparison group matches at other sites occurs for similar reasons. Substantial over sampling of comparison group subjects is required to obtain exact complete matches with the treatment group.

Table 34

TREATMENT/COMPARISON GROUP MATCHES FOR ALL SITES
ON AGE AT OFFENSE AND PRIORS MATCH VARIABLES

Site	<u>Treatment Group</u>					<u>Comparison Group</u>				
	Priors			Age		Priors			Age	
	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
Chicago	68	3.34	1.29	15.01	.94	35	3.09	1.04	14.91	.98
Fresno	87	4.22	1.51	15.49	1.01	86	4.19	1.49	15.48	.99
Haddonfield	106	5.13	2.39	15.29	1.29	106	5.13	2.39	15.25	1.26
Kansas City	96	3.86	1.84	15.60	1.29	93	3.68	1.21	15.56	1.23
Pensacola	97	6.05	3.71	15.40	1.13	18	4.06	1.06	14.94	1.11
Providence	74	5.51	3.10	15.74	1.09	43	5.16	2.38	15.60	1.18
San Francisco	114	2.95	1.40	15.20	1.15	29	2.72	1.16	15.45	1.09
Replication	642	4.39		15.38		410	4.22		15.37	

Once a match has been obtained at each site, one additional step is required to bring the comparison group in line with the treatment group. After the prior sustained offense occurs for a treatment subject there is some period of time before he enters the program. This lag in time between the last sustained or "presenting" offense and case action date is called the intake lag. For the treatment groups at each site the form of this lag was modeled. At every project the intake lag distribution for clients was positively skewed and normal. Intake lags were assigned randomly from distributions with similar skewness to subjects in the corresponding comparison groups. In this way the form of intake lags assigned to them was matched to the form of the intake lags of the treatment group. The outcome of this match appears in Table 35. It can be seen that the modeling procedure makes the median number of weeks comparable between groups. The point in time of each comparison group subject's matched prior offense plus the intake lag assigned provides the point in time of his or her hypothetical case action date.

Table 35

MEDIAN INTAKE LAG IN WEEKS FOR ALL SITES

	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Comparison Group</u>
Chicago	15.0	12.0
Fresno	6.0	8.0
Haddonfield	21.5	19.0
Kansas City	13.0	14.0
Pensacola	9.0	8.0
Providence	12.0	12.0
San Francisco	13.5	11.0

Results of the Match

A table of the number of successfully matched client and comparison subjects is found on page 91, along with a discussion of the restrictions assumed on both groups for purposes of the analyses presented in this report. Overall, there are no significant differences between the groups on the seriousness of prior offenses or sex. Age at offense and number of priors are completely controlled through the matching process. There is, however, a statistically significant difference between groups on the basis of race, with more whites in the comparison group. Race and the impact measures are not correlated so this difference is not likely to affect the outcome of the study.

A site-specific examination of the matches on these key factors has indicated that there are no significant differences of any kind between the groups in Haddonfield, Chicago, or Kansas City. Providence has significantly more females and blacks in the treatment group. (Sex is also unrelated to recidivism.) There are more whites and asians in the San Francisco comparison group than in the client group there. In Fresno there are more females in the comparison group, more whites and fewer blacks.

RECIDIVISM: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The data in this study has been analyzed despite the fact that no one has been followed up for a sufficient length of time. It is based on files updated through June 30, 1982, and on a client group which entered New Pride prior to March 31, 1982. Projected on a program designed to be a year in duration, the first treatment cohort is the only one comprised of some students with enough time in follow-up. (See p. 29 for timetable).

It represents the first good pass through the data on comparison subjects, who have been painstakingly matched to clients along a number of dimensions of critical significance. We have a great deal of confidence in the match, having worked with it for months. The small number of individuals matched at some sites argues the necessity of collecting data on additional candidates for comparison groups. There is both time and sufficient need to do this. (The site-by-site breakdown of matched treatment and comparison cases is presented on page 103.)

Number of Subjects with New Charges

All these caveats aside, this research begins where other such projects ordinarily end, with no obvious difference between matched clients and comparison youth in percent recidivating:

	<u>New Petitions</u> (Petitions and/or Indictments)	<u>New Counts Sustained</u> (Adjudications and/or Convictions)
Clients with Three Months in Program:	56.5%	47.1%
Matched Comparison Group:	55.1%	50.0%

A naïve assessment of this situation would suggest that on our main impact measure of new petitions, there is no difference between groups. For the secondary measure, new adjudications, there is a small difference in favor of the treatment group, which probably reflects a system impact of the program. However, given a slightly more refined look at the data, and combining it with information gathered in the course of process evaluations and intensive system impact studies (designs discussed on pp. 3-50 to 3-75 of the PIRE research proposal to NIJJDP), important site-by-site differences appear. (See Tables 36 and 37).

A naïve assessment of the data displayed here would suggest that some projects which are considered among the best by judges and others with a long history of work in the field and knowledge about juvenile justice, are actually the worst of all in terms of impact on clients. From the look of this information it would appear, for example, that a project that has just been ranked number one out of approximately 130 programs applying for funds in the State of California by the state advisory group and the California Council on Criminal Justice (Fresno) has the most negative effect on clients. Since this outcome is unlikely, it necessitates taking a look at important differences in the systems of juvenile justice involved with the replications of project New Pride.

Case studies to define the context of juvenile justice have been completed at the three sites selected for intensive study (San Francisco, Kansas City, and Providence). Additional inquiries to discover patterned variation in relevant court processes have been undertaken at the remaining sites as part of the process evaluation. Among the issues which provide a background for study results is the nature of participation by the prosecutor in juvenile court proceedings. Whether the prosecutor does the initial screening of cases, passes to petition, or has no involvement at intake except to prepare

Table 36

INITIAL SCREENING BY PROSECUTOR OR OTHER AGENCY

District Attorney or Other Decides to File

	<u>Total Subjects Matched</u>	<u>Subjects With New Petitions</u>	<u>Percent With New Petitions</u>	<u>Difference In Favor Of The Treatment Group</u>	<u>Subjects With New Counts Sustained</u>	<u>Percent With New Counts Sustained</u>	<u>Difference In Favor Of The Treatment Group</u>
<u>Chicago</u>							
Comparison	35	17	48.6		12	34.3	
Treatment	69	31	44.9	3.7	22	31.9	2.4
<u>Haddonfield</u>							
Comparison	106	66	62.3		63	59.4	
Treatment	106	64	60.4	1.9	51	48.0	11.4
<u>Kansas City</u>							
Comparison	93	46	49.5		41	41.1	
Treatment	96	29	30.2	19.3	25	26.0	18.1*
<u>Pensacola</u>							
Comparison	18	10	55.6		9	50.0	
Treatment	97	43	43.4	12.2	37	37.4	12.6

* Statistically significant difference. However, since Kansas City data is based on a comparison group with subjects an average of two years older than clients, they have had more time to acquire new charges. The age-adjusted difference may not be this large.

INITIAL SCREENING BY PROBATION

Table 37

Probation Officer Decides to File

	Total Subjects Matched	Subjects With New Petitions	Percent With New Petitions	Difference In Favor Of The Comparison Group	Subjects With New Counts Sustained	Percent With New Counts Sustained	Difference In Favor Of The Comparison Group
<u>Fresno</u>							
Comparison	86	48	55.8	25.8	45	52.3	16.7*
Treatment	87	71	81.6		60	69.0	
<u>Providence</u>							
Comparison	43	27	62.8	18.3	23	53.5	11.3
Treatment	74	60	81.1		48	64.8	
<u>San Francisco</u>							
Comparison	29	12	41.4	16.9	12	41.4	11.6
Treatment	114	67	58.3		61	53.0	
<u>Total Replication</u>							
Comparison	410	226	55.1	1.4	205	50.0	-2.9
Treatment	646	365	56.5		304	47.1	

* Statistically significant difference. Difference also reflects the fact that 30 percent of the Fresno comparison group was locked up after their "presenting offense," and were thus unavailable to recidivate.

petitions seems to have an important bearing on outcome for New Pride clients.

District Attorney or Other Agency of Case Review. In Chicago, the state attorney's office reviews complaints of delinquency submitted by police authorities in the city and, given the merits of the case (seriousness, evidence of probable cause that the youth committed the offense, etc.) decides whether to file. He or she can dismiss the case or proceed to petition. This process denotes the presence of an agency which reviews complaints that is independent of the probation department. Probation officers learn about new charges after complaints have been registered through the district attorney's office. This process is basically the same in Kansas City and Pensacola, and resembles the set-up for adversarial procedures that are followed in most criminal courts.

In Haddonfield, when a youth is picked up for an offense, a signed complaint with charges is sent to the Family Intake Unit which screens the case. The evidence is investigated as is youth's prior record, if there is one. The Intake Unit can dismiss the charges, order informal probation, or decide to send the case to court. The district attorney does not enter the picture unless a youth is going to court with the possibility of receiving a serious disposition or unless he or she asks for a jury trial. In Haddonfield the Family Intake Unit is completely independent of the probation department.

Initial Case Screening by Probation Officers. In San Francisco the complaint or charges go from the police directly to the probation department. If it is the first offense, the Intake Unit handles it. In contrast to Haddonfield, the intake unit is in the same building as the probation

department. If the youth is on probation or has had a probation officer, that agent handles the case. He or she investigates the charge, evaluates the evidence, and if it is not serious or the evidence is extremely weak, handles it without further processing. If it is a serious misdemeanor or a felony charge the probation officer "consults" with the district attorney as to the exact charges which are to be filed, and the case goes to court. In this city, as in Providence and Fresno, the prosecutor becomes involved (if at all) only at the stage of petition preparation.

Discretion. New petitions filed in juvenile court appears to be a biased measure of recidivism in jurisdictions which do not have an independent authority for case review charged with the initial screening of complaints. If signed complaints are screened by probation units having supervisory responsibilities for youth and for deciding on the merits of cases for petition, a conflict may arise between the interests of justice and the interest of social control. In the New Pride research this tension has resulted in a tendency to file more frequently on clients (on 80 percent of them in one project with a probation officer in residence whose sole responsibility is the supervision of project youth).

Given that the New Pride program is frequently presented to youth as a last chance with incarceration as the alternative if they decline, and considering that they are, in fact, chronic offenders who have become serious threats to the communities in which they reside, the interests of social control can be legitimately seen as an overriding concern. If one's job is to supervise such youth, it is even more compelling.

Nevertheless, since we are comparing outcomes of project youth with a no treatment comparison group lacking the program-specific ultimatum, it

may be inappropriate to use either the filing of new petitions or adjudications as impact measures of the program on clients. In sites where probation officers screen the complaints, these measures may be seen as indicators of the impact of New Pride on the juvenile justice system, or on the behavior of officials. In fact, they may indicate that intensive supervision is going on in earnest!

In those replications where there is an independent authority of case review which makes charging decisions, such as a prosecutor's office, there is likely to be less impact of program participation on the number of clients with new petitions. In such locations this measure is probably adequate to the task.*

Number of Offenses

Recidivists in the treatment group appear to commit fewer offenses per person than their matched comparison group, looking at data in the aggregate and despite the above-mentioned system differences:

	<u>New Petitions</u>			<u>Counts Sustained</u>		
	<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Offenses Per Subject</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Offenses Per Subject</u>
Clients With Three Months In Program:	365	932	2.6	304	552	1.8
Matched Comparison Group:	226	757	3.4	205	481	2.4

* Looking at these cities as a set, directional differences appear which consistently favor the treatment group. Of course, a longer follow-up period is necessary.

Table 38

SUSTAINED COUNTS AS A PORPORTION OF PETITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER CASE ACTION DATE

	<u>Percent Prior Petitions Sustained</u>	<u>Percent After Petitions Sustained</u>	<u>Difference In Percent</u>
<u>Chicago</u>			
Comparison	36.3	40.3	- 4.0
Treatment	45.8	46.3	- 0.5
<u>Fresno</u>			
Comparison	56.6	66.9	-10.3
Treatment	62.5	61.3	+ 1.2
<u>Haddonfield</u>			
Comparison	58.5	67.8	- 9.3
Treatment	72.8	57.9	+14.9
<u>Kansas City</u>			
Comparison	73.5	83.7	-10.2
Treatment	88.9	82.5	+ 6.4
<u>Pensacola</u>			
Comparison	72.8	96.0	-23.2
Treatment	88.2	72.3	+15.9
<u>Providence</u>			
Comparison	43.6	43.6	0.0
Treatment	59.5	44.6	+14.9
<u>San Francisco</u>			
Comparison	72.1	85.7	-13.6
Treatment	75.7	72.7	+ 3.0
<u>Total Replication</u>			
Comparison	56.5	63.5	- 7.0
Treatment	70.3	59.2	+11.1

Since the comparison group is porportionately (10 percent) more likely to receive Department of Corrections commitments for new adjudications, they may be partially less at risk to commit them.

Counts sustained as a measure of recidivism is subject to similar problems of system bias as the petitions filed measure discussed above. Comparison subjects are more likely to be adjudicated or convicted for new offenses over time (as a proportion of indictments or petitions filed). Authorities give them less benefit of doubt the more chronic they become. For New Pride clients the reverse effects are observed. Fewer petitions filed are sustained after their participation in the program, but significantly more are sustained prior to the program. This is likely to be a boomerang effect of the closely monitored eligibility criterion of three prior adjudications coupled with considerable pressure for numbers. Providence, Pensacola, and Haddonfield show the greatest before-after differences (15 percent each). In each of these projects, staff maintains close ties with the judiciary. In fact, they have people at court tracking youth with two adjudicated offenses and offering New Pride services as soon as a third petition arrives. The consequences of this procedure is an inflation of the client adjudication rate prior to program participation. After program participation, the client group is more likely to get a break in Haddonfield (10 percent), Pensacola (24 percent), and San Francisco (13 percent) where fewer counts are sustained per petitions filed for treatment than for matched comparison subjects.

Seriousness Scores

Seriousness scores defined through utilization of the cluster-scoring method based on the Sellin-Wolfgang index, range from a low of .6 to a high

for murder offenses of 42.6. Sites differed in the average seriousness of the offenses committed by clients and in the average seriousness of the offenses that were sustained by the courts. There were no significant differences to be found, however, between sustained and non-sustained counts within sites. Average seriousness scores for all sites fell well into felony categories, however.

The following two tables represent the results of a seriousness analysis on all petition-filed offenses and sustained petitions available as of October 13, 1982. The data were unscreened and depict both comparison and all treatment subjects. (See Tables 39 and 40)

Next, an analysis of covariance was done on the matched comparison and treatment subjects that recidivated using petitions filed and counts sustained. This excluded many in both groups. Before and after data had to be available for a subject to be represented in the tables. There was a significant increase in seriousness of criminal offenses overall from before to after. Treatment subjects showed a greater increase than the comparison group but this differential was not significant. There were, as always, significant differences between sites on seriousness.

No significant differences appeared between seriousness of offenses of the comparison and treatment groups before or after case action date. However, clients who dopped out of the program within the first three months had somewhat higher mean seriousness scores (10.9) than the total group.

Table 39

SERIOUSNESS SCORES: ALL RECORDS (10-13-82)

PETITIONS FILED

	All Clients:		Unmatched Comparison Group:	
	Average Score	N	Average Score	N
Chicago	9.0	149	9.0	82
Fresno	8.0	117	8.0	127
Haddonfield	7.2	147	7.5	155
Kansas City	8.3	112	9.0	119
Pensacola	8.2	142	9.1	40
Providence	7.4	95	7.4	65
San Francisco	<u>8.4</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>126</u>
Replication	8.1	895	8.4	714

Table 40

SERIOUSNESS SCORES: ALL RECORDS (10-13-82)

COUNTS SUSTAINED

	All Clients:		Unmatched Comparison Group:	
	Average Score	N	Average Score	N
Chicago	8.9	147	9.9	77
Fresno	7.7	117	7.8	127
Haddonfield	7.6	146	7.5	155
Kansas City	8.3	112	9.0	119
Pensacola	8.2	141	9.1	40
Providence	7.4	94	7.7	64
San Francisco	<u>8.1</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>122</u>
Replication	8.1	889	8.5	704

Table 41

SERIOUSNESS SCORES: MATCHED GROUPS
PETITIONS FILED

	All Clients:			Matched Comparison Group:		
	Average Before Score	Average After Score	N	Average Before Score	Average After Score	N
Chicago	9.0	10.9	31	9.0	10.2	17
Fresno	7.6	9.8	70	7.7	7.2	40
Haddonfield	7.4	8.3	63	7.1	7.7	64
Kansas City	8.4	9.5	29	8.8	10.6	44
Pensacola	8.1	7.8	47	8.9	9.3	6
Providence	7.6	7.2	59	7.3	7.5	26
San Francisco	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>11</u>
Replication	8.0	8.6	364	7.9	8.5	208

Table 42

SERIOUSNESS SCORES: MATCHED GROUPS
COUNTS SUSTAINED

	All Clients:			Matched Comparison Group:		
	Average Before Score	Average After Score	N	Average Before Score	Average After Score	N
Chicago	8.9	10.3	22	9.2	10.7	11
Fresno	7.2	9.6	59	7.9	6.8	34
Haddonfield	7.4	8.7	50	7.3	7.3	61
Kansas City	8.2	9.5	22	9.0	10.8	36
Pensacola	8.0	7.7	40	9.4	9.7	5
Providence	7.7	7.1	48	7.5	7.9	22
San Francisco	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>11</u>
Replication	7.8	8.6	300	8.0	8.3	180

TIME-TO-RECIDIVISM

Time-to-recidivate (first petition-filed offense) was evaluated for each subject in the matched comparison and treatment groups. This involved examining the files of the matched subjects only.

Table 43

AVERAGE TIME TO OFFENSE IN WEEKS*

	Treatment:			Comparison:		
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness
Chicago	14.9	12.9	2.3	21.3	22.2	1.2
Fresno	18.0	12.5	.9	17.7	16.4	1.7
Haddonfield	18.8	17.1	1.2	25.1	26.6	1.4
Kansas City	19.9	16.8	1.1	42.5	37.7	.7
Pensacola	21.3	17.0	1.3	33.7	34.4	.0
Providence	11.4	9.9	1.1	19.2	24.8	1.9
San Francisco	19.8	15.3	1.0	37.8	30.4	1.6
Total:	17.7	14.8	1.3	27.2	28.9	1.4

Table 44

MEDIAN WEEKS TO OFFENSE*

	Treatment		Comparison	
	Median	N	Median	N
Chicago	13.0	31	15.0	17
Fresno	15.0	70	15.5	40
Haddonfield	13.0	63	17.0	64
Kansas City	14.0	29	26.0	44
Pensacola	19.0	47	32.5	6
Providence	8.0	60	9.5	26
San Francisco	17.0	65	34.0	11
Total:		365		208

* Note that the above Ns are subjects who recidivated, not all available subjects.

Table 45

DISPOSITIONS OF CLIENTS WITH AT LEAST THREE MONTHS OF SERVICES WHO ARE RECIDIVISTS WITH COUNTS SUSTAINED AFTER COMING TO NEW PRIDE

Disposition	Count	Percent
Missing Data	18	3.3
1 Case Dismissed	7	1.3
2 Informal Probation, Deferred or continued petition	22	4.0
3 Formal Probation	67	12.2
4 Continued on Formal Probation, Deferred or Continued Petition	92	16.8
5 Department of Corrections Commitment; Suspended Sentence	62	11.3
6 Department of Corrections Commitment; Delayed Execution	6	1.1
7 Department of Corrections Commitment	119	21.7
8 Other Institutional Commitment (Mental Health Facility, County Camp or Ranch)	70	12.8
9 Certified Adult/Adult Waivers	44	8.0
99 Other	42	7.7

Table 46

SUSTAINED RECIDIVISM OFFENSES

BY CHARGE AND PERCENT*

Charge	Count	Percent
Murder I	2	.4
Murder II	4	.7
Murder III	2	.4
Aggravated Assault	6	1.1
Assault with Deadly Weapon	7	1.3
Battery	7	1.3
Aggravated Battery	2	.4
Other Assault	7	1.3
Assault and Battery	3	.5
Assault on Police Officer	4	.7
Forcible Rape	3	.5
Statutory Rape	1	.2
Sex Offenses Other Than Rape	3	.5
Commercial Sex	5	.9
Armed Robbery	7	1.3
Other Robbery	21	3.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	23	4.2
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	7	1.3
Burglary	92	16.8
Breaking and Entering	12	2.2
Breaking and Entering - Night	3	.5
Other Forgery	8	1.5
Aggravated Larceny	31	5.6
Other Larceny	47	8.6
Larceny, Unspecified Amount	7	1.3
Possession of Stolen Property	18	3.3
Vandalism	5	.9
Trespassing	7	1.3
Use of Hard Drugs	3	.5
Marijuana Use	18	3.3
Inhalants, Possession or Use	1	.2
Resisting Arrest	3	.5
Perjury	1	.2
Weapons Offenses (other)	10	1.8
Other Misdemeanor Offenses	26	4.7
Drunkenness	4	.7
Reckless Driving	3	.5
Other Driving Offenses	9	1.6
Probation Violation	106	19.3
Parole Violation	2	.4
Contempt of Court	3	.5
AWOL	2	.4
Escape/Attempted Escape	3	.5
Status Offenses	11	2.0

* Based only on files of clients with at least three months of services that were updated through June 1, 1981.

INITIAL RECIDIVISM ANALYSES: TIME SERIES

On October 13, 1982, a complete pull of data from the Client Demographic and Juvenile History files at all sites was made. On the basis of available data, a cross-site recidivism analysis was begun. For each subject, PIRE obtained the update date from the local evaluators. (It had been requested previously that all client and comparison subject offense files be brought up-to-date as of June 30, 1982.) This update date represented the last date to which all records in the Juvenile History file were completely up-to-date; that is, on every client and comparison group subject in the file, complete data on offenses was available. The effective date used for all projects was June 30, 1982.

For the treatment subjects, the dates were backed-up as follows:

(1) Case Action Data was taken as the date of program entry. In the absence of this date, the Referral Date was used. (2) Offense date was used as the date of each offense. In the absence of this date, the Arrest Date was used and in the absence of both of these, the petition-filed date was used. Screening the data in this way resulted in the loss of 34 records (.6 percent) from the analysis and required the use of the "back-up" date in less than 2 percent of the cases. In this respect the data on clients was remarkably clean.

The result set, including both treatment and comparison group subjects was saved. A total of 873 New Pride clients and 701 comparison subjects were present in this data base. Although the number of subjects per site changes in subsequent analyses as further restrictions on the data are assumed, the initial, "clean," site-by-site breakdown was as follows:

Site	Number of Treatment Subjects	Number of Comparison Subjects
Chicago	143	72
Fresno	115	127
Haddonfield	144	154
Kansas City	112	117
Pensacola	130	40
Providence	95	64
San Francisco	134	127
Replication	873	701

Analysis of Offenses: Experimental Subjects

The criminal histories of the treatment group were analyzed by means of a time series design with a single intervention—the short-term experience of clients in the New Pride program. Screened on the basis of length of stay, each individual had to have received at least three months of project services. If they had been prematurely terminated from the program in the first three months, they were excluded from the analysis. Additional considerations of this type will be brought to bear upon the data in future analyses. But because the projects have only been delivering services to young people for a little longer than two years and the program is supposed to be a year in duration, not much follow-up time has elapsed.

While PIRE initially proposed to examine outcomes after the first six months of services (after the intensive phase), currently only 78 percent of all clients could have been participants for that duration. Only 52 percent of the clients had started the program over a year ago. Since follow-up time is short, it was felt that moving the assessment to an earlier point in the program was necessary to retain more cases for the analysis. Project directors were asked how long it took before they began seeing change in

clients. Between three and four months was a common estimate. The issue was further discussed with Deborah Wysinger and Pam Swain at NIJJDP, and the final decision was made to utilize the earlier point in program. The goal here is to produce a preliminary analysis of New Pride data.

The total number of treatment subjects with offenses whose files were properly updated and who had at least three months of services by June 30, 1982, was 648, some 225 less than the total found in the complete data set. 128 of these subjects were terminated before being in the program for three months. The remaining 97 subjects had not been in the New Pride program for three months as of June 30, 1982.

For all subjects the data was examined to determine the number of clients committing offenses and the number of clients available to commit offenses in the months before and after the case action date. Considering case action date as point zero, the months before are denoted by negative integer values, and the months after are denoted with positive integer values. Thus, for each month around case action date, the proportion of clients committing offenses per month could be calculated. The resulting plot represents the growth and decline of recidivism rates over time for the subjects as they come to enter, and go through, the New Pride program. Three examples of the time series data appear below. The first describes the data for all reported offenses of New Pride clients. The second describes the data for all offense petitions filed on New Pride clients. The third describes the data on all sustained petitions for New Pride clients.

Table 47

TREATMENT GROUP: ALL OFFENSES

Months	Clients Available	Percent of Clients Offending
-26	648	7.5
-25	648	7.4
-24	648	9.8
-23	648	9.8
-22	648	10.8
-21	648	11.7
-20	648	10.9
-19	648	12.1
-18	648	15.4
-17	648	10.4
-16	648	11.1
-15	648	12.1
-14	648	13.7
-13	648	14.6
-12	648	16.0
-11	648	18.2
-10	648	15.1
-9	648	16.9
-8	648	13.8
-7	648	18.3
-6	648	16.5
-5	648	22.0
-4	648	22.5
-3	648	25.4
-2	648	30.0
-1	648	48.1
Entry to New Pride		
1	648	23.0
2	648	11.5
3	648	12.8
4	634	12.1
5	610	11.4
6	558	12.1
7	529	8.8
8	508	6.8
9	480	8.3
10	450	7.7
11	402	7.2
12	375	5.8
13	352	6.5
14	334	6.5
15	313	4.1
16	285	3.1
17	241	4.5
18	204	5.3
19	169	5.3
20	156	2.5
21	128	2.3
22	92	3.2
23	51	1.9
24	27	0.0
25	8	0.0
26	5	0.0

Table 48

TREATMENT GROUP: PETITIONS FILED

Months	Clients Available	Percent of Clients Offending
-26	647	6.4
-25	647	5.7
-24	647	8.3
-23	647	6.9
-22	647	9.1
-21	647	9.4
-20	647	8.1
-19	647	10.0
-18	647	12.6
-17	647	9.2
-16	647	9.1
-15	647	10.0
-14	647	12.0
-13	647	12.3
-12	647	13.1
-11	647	14.8
-10	647	13.9
-9	647	15.7
-8	647	13.4
-7	647	15.9
-6	647	14.0
-5	647	19.3
-4	647	19.7
-3	647	23.8
-2	647	28.4
-1	647	45.0
Entry to New Pride		
1	647	18.7
2	647	9.4
3	647	11.4
4	633	10.2
5	609	10.1
6	557	10.0
7	528	8.3
8	507	5.9
9	479	6.6
10	449	6.6
11	401	5.9
12	374	5.3
13	351	5.1
14	333	5.4
15	312	3.2
16	284	3.1
17	240	3.3
18	203	4.4
19	168	2.3
20	155	1.9
21	127	2.3
22	91	2.1
23	51	1.9
24	27	0.0
25	8	0.0
26	5	0.0

Table 49

TREATMENT GROUP: SUSTAINED OFFENSES

Months	Clients Available	Percent of Clients Offending
-26	643	5.4
-25	643	4.0
-24	643	6.3
-23	643	5.4
-22	643	7.1
-21	643	7.7
-20	643	6.0
-19	643	6.9
-18	643	8.8
-17	643	6.8
-16	643	6.9
-15	643	7.3
-14	643	8.5
-13	643	9.4
-12	643	10.2
-11	643	11.3
-10	643	10.2
-9	643	12.2
-8	643	9.1
-7	643	10.8
-6	643	10.7
-5	643	14.9
-4	643	16.1
-3	643	19.1
-2	643	23.4
-1	643	37.8
Entry to New Pride		
1	643	13.4
2	643	6.6
3	643	8.0
4	629	7.1
5	605	7.4
6	554	6.8
7	525	5.9
8	504	3.9
9	476	4.6
10	446	4.7
11	398	3.0
12	371	4.0
13	349	3.1
14	331	3.9
15	310	2.5
16	282	0.7
17	239	1.2
18	203	3.4
19	168	1.1
20	155	0.6
21	127	0.7
22	91	0.0
23	51	1.9
24	27	0.0
25	8	0.0
26	5	0.0

In each table the first column shows the month before (negatives) and after (positives) case action date. There is no zero point on the tables as this point is the date of entry to New Pride. the -1 month represents the month before New Pride entry (including the day of entry). The +1 month represents the month after New Pride entry. Note that the interval widths are constant (1 month = 30.43 days) except for the month immediately before (-1) and after (+1) the cut-off date. Due to rounding error, these intervals are 1.125 months (34.24 days) wide. The second column shows the number of clients available to commit offenses in any given month. Note that for each month each client may have anywhere from 1 to 31 days to recidivate.

The number of available clients is a constant up to and including the first three months after case action date as all these clients had to be available for three months of services. After this point the number of available clients will necessarily decline. In these tables the decline in numbers is due to the decline in number of available clients with the given months of time after program entry plus three months to the update time. Thus, for all offenses only 508 clients were available to recidivate for eight months. Column three represents the proportion of clients committing offenses by clients available. So, in month -10 of the table for all offenses 15.1 percent of the available clients committed offenses.

The slightly different number of available clients in each table reflects the availability of data in the files from the sites. Thus, all offense data was initially available on 648 clients. However, one subject was lost in the analysis of petitions filed, making the number of clients available drop to 647. No petitions were filed on this client so he could

not be used in the analysis. The total number of clients available with sustained petitions drops to 643. Four clients had no reported sustained petitions.

The data in each table show an increasing rate of recidivism as the clients come to enter NewPride, a sudden drop in this rate as they enter the program, and the gradual decline in recidivism rates thereafter. Note that the form of this time series before New Pride entry is in part artifactual due to the forced alignment of subjects at the cut-off date. Also, it has been indicated that the sudden drop in rates after any program entry date may in some part be due to regression effects in time series data (See McCleary, Gordon, McDowall and Maltz; 1979). Further problems with such data are addressed by Burton (1980).

This time series data was subjected to a fitting procedure common in the econometrics literature (See Wonnacott and Wonnacott, 1970). A weighted least squares logit analysis of the time series with a single intervention (New Pride entry) was used. The weighted least squares (WLS) approach was taken to reduce the impact of highly variable observations in the time series where the N of cases was relatively small (e.g., at month +23 the number of available clients to commit offenses was only 27). The proportions were linearized by a logit transformation, with the assumption that at no point would the rate reach either zero or one. An examination of the tables reveals, however, that there are some zero points. As these points are important to the analysis they were arbitrarily set, for analysis purposes only, to the lowest point on the scale, .1 percent. The assumption of a single intervention at the case action date allowed a comparison of functional forms both before and after entry into New Pride. Thus, it was

expected that the two functions would primarily differ in slope; rising before the case action date and falling afterward. The point of this WLS logit analysis was to characterize this effect in the data.

Applying the model to the data on all offenses produced the following two functions for before and after case action date:

$$\text{Before New Pride: } P' = - .91 + .06 * \text{MONTH}$$

$$\text{After New Pride: } P' = -2.55 - .03 * \text{MONTH}$$

P' is the predicted proportion of clients recidivating (in logits) for any given MONTH. Before New Pride the recidivism rate increases (.06 logits per month), and afterwards it declines (-.03 logits per month). It should be noted here that in order to insure a stable estimate of the proportion of clients recidivating in any month, a minimum of 10 clients had to be available in any month used in the analysis. For all offenses, this means that months 25 and 26 were not used. More follow-up data will allow the use of a longer period for the post-New Pride analysis.

The fit of this model to the data is relatively good. Before New Pride entry, for all offenses, the model accounts for 78.1 percent of the data ($R - \text{square} = .781$). After New Pride entry the model accounts for substantially less than this, 4.7 percent of the data ($R - \text{square} = .047$). This drop in accuracy is, as mentioned above, due to the increasing variability in estimating recidivism rates from smaller and smaller numbers of clients over time.

A further feel for the modeling of the recidivism time series data may be obtained by examining the functions for petition-filed and sustained offenses:

Petitions Filed:

Before New Pride: $P' = -1.01 + .07 * \text{MONTH}$

After New Pride: $P' = -2.80 - .02 * \text{MONTH}$

Sustained Petitions:

Before New Pride: $P' = -1.33 + .07 * \text{MONTH}$

After New Pride: $P' = -3.18 - .04 * \text{MONTH}$

A comparison of these functions indicates that the rate of decrease of recidivism after New Pride is greater when measured in terms of sustained offenses (-.04 logits per month) than when measured in terms of petitions filed (-.02 logits per month). These decreases bracket that for all offenses (see above).

Analysis of Offenses: Comparison Subjects

Similar analyses may be performed for the matched comparison subjects established by the matching procedure discussed in the Comparative Analysis. The recidivism functions for petitions filed and sustained offenses appear in Tables 50 and 51. Remember that case action dates for the comparison subjects are those derived by the matching procedure. The number of comparison subjects entered in these analyses is somewhat less than the 410 original comparison subjects available (See Table 34). These 393 subjects represent only those comparison subjects whose case action dates are on or before March 30, 1982 (just as in the treatment group).

The data for the comparison group shows forms similar to the treatment group overall. The tables indicate an increasing rate of recidivism as individuals near their hypothetical case action dates, a sudden drop in this rate as they pass this cut-off point, and the gradual decline in recidivism rates thereafter.

Table 50

WHOLE COMPARISON GROUP: PETITIONS FILED

Months	Matched Subjects Available	Percent of Subjects Offending
-26	393	8.9
-25	393	7.6
-24	393	6.1
-23	393	7.1
-22	393	10.9
-21	393	8.3
-20	393	8.6
-19	393	7.8
-18	393	10.1
-17	393	9.6
-16	393	10.4
-15	393	11.9
-14	393	11.1
-13	393	12.4
-12	393	11.9
-11	393	11.1
-10	393	12.7
-9	393	11.1
-8	393	18.3
-7	393	16.0
-6	393	17.5
-5	393	17.5
-4	393	20.6
-3	393	23.4
-2	393	26.2
-1	393	56.2
Assigned Case Action Date		
1	393	17.3
2	372	8.0
3	367	7.9
4	359	7.5
5	348	6.8
6	338	6.2
7	332	6.0
8	319	7.2
9	312	7.3
10	304	4.9
11	294	5.7
12	281	6.0
13	272	4.7
14	257	3.8
15	251	2.3
16	238	5.0
17	230	4.7
18	223	5.8
19	214	2.8
20	203	4.4
21	198	5.5
22	192	6.7
23	178	7.8
24	171	0.5
25	164	3.0
26	157	3.8

Table 51

WHOLE COMPARISON GROUP: SUSTAINED OFFENSES

Months	Matched Subjects Available	Percent of Subjects Offending
-26	393	6.8
-25	393	6.3
-24	393	4.0
-23	393	5.0
-22	393	7.8
-21	393	6.1
-20	393	6.1
-19	393	5.0
-18	393	8.6
-17	393	7.1
-16	393	7.1
-15	393	8.3
-14	393	7.3
-13	393	10.1
-12	393	6.8
-11	393	7.6
-10	393	9.6
-9	393	8.1
-8	393	15.0
-7	393	12.9
-6	393	11.7
-5	393	14.7
-4	393	18.3
-3	393	20.6
-2	393	22.9
-1	393	53.7
Assigned Case Action Date		
1	393	12.5
2	372	4.5
3	367	4.3
4	359	6.1
5	348	5.7
6	338	4.1
7	332	4.8
8	319	5.0
9	312	6.7
10	304	3.2
11	294	3.7
12	281	4.6
13	272	2.5
14	257	3.1
15	251	1.1
16	238	3.3
17	230	3.9
18	223	4.9
19	214	1.8
20	203	2.4
21	198	3.0
22	192	5.2
23	178	6.7
24	171	0.5
25	164	0.6
26	157	1.9

The apparent drop in rates from before to after this point indicates the artifactual nature of the drop also seen in the treatment group. Obviously, this drop seen in the treatment group cannot be used to make any inference about improvement due to the program. After all, the comparison group shows a similar drop but was never in the New Pride program.

One can make some statements about the effects of the treatment program by comparing the relative rates of decline after case action dates between the comparison and treatment groups based on the weighted least squares logit analysis. The functions for the comparison group tables follow:

Petitions Filed:

$$\text{Before New Pride: } P' = -.99 + .07 * \text{MONTH}$$

$$\text{After New Pride: } P' = -2.89 - .00 * \text{MONTH}$$

Sustained Petitions:

$$\text{Before New Pride: } P' = -1.23 + .07 * \text{MONTH}$$

$$\text{After New Pride: } P' = -3.35 - .00 * \text{MONTH}$$

Note that the comparison group shows increasing rates of recidivism before case action date just like the treatment group. For petitions filed the rate is identical (+.07 logits per month for comparison and treatment groups), as it is also identical for counts sustained (+.07 logits per month). After the hypothetical case action date the comparison group differs from

the treatment group. The functions are essentially flat. That is, no decline in recidivism rates is seen for this group.

It should be noted at this point that the flat functions derived from the weighted least squares analysis do seem to depart from the data in the tables. This apparent discrepancy is due to a decline in available clients over time relative to the apparent decline in recidivism rates. The smaller rates observed toward the end of the series (months 20 to 26) are of little weight in the analysis because of their corresponding smaller sample sizes (203 to 157). Additionally, the initial high points of rates at month +1 influence the functions relatively little because of the preponderance of lower rates through months +2 through 19. Actually some small decline in recidivism is seen in each of the functions after the assigned case action date for the comparison group. The largest one is the petitions filed function at -.0023 logits per month. This may reflect the ordinary maturation process. That is, as age cohorts mature into their later teens, they tend to commit fewer crimes.

The most important area of these functions to be considered in evaluating recidivism is, obviously, what happens after case action date. Here one can examine the relative rates of recidivism between the comparison and treatment groups. A more thorough discussion of the functions in these terms is in order.

Table 52 shows a diagram portraying recidivism in rates for both treatment and comparison groups. The figure represents what actually happens in the data. Recidivism rates are defined as the percent of clients available that recidivate in any given month (as in the tables). Looking at the figure

you can see that the treatment group starts off with a higher rate than the comparison group but declines more quickly. The treatment group eventually has a lower rate than the comparison group. The intersection point is indicated by the black dots in both figures. The dashed line down to time axis points to the month at which the treatment group begins to recidivate less than the comparison group. In this figure it should also be noted that at case action date the treatment group is recidivating at a rate substantially higher than the comparison group.

The information presented in the figure corresponds to the curve predicted from the weighted least squares logit analyses. The initial rates of recidivism after case action date can be directly calculated from the weighted least squares fit discussed above.* The rates of one function (treatment group) drop faster than the other (comparison group). For petitions filed and sustained offenses the rate of decrease in recidivism is greater for the treatment than the comparison groups. Particularly, the comparison group functions are essentially flat after case action date.

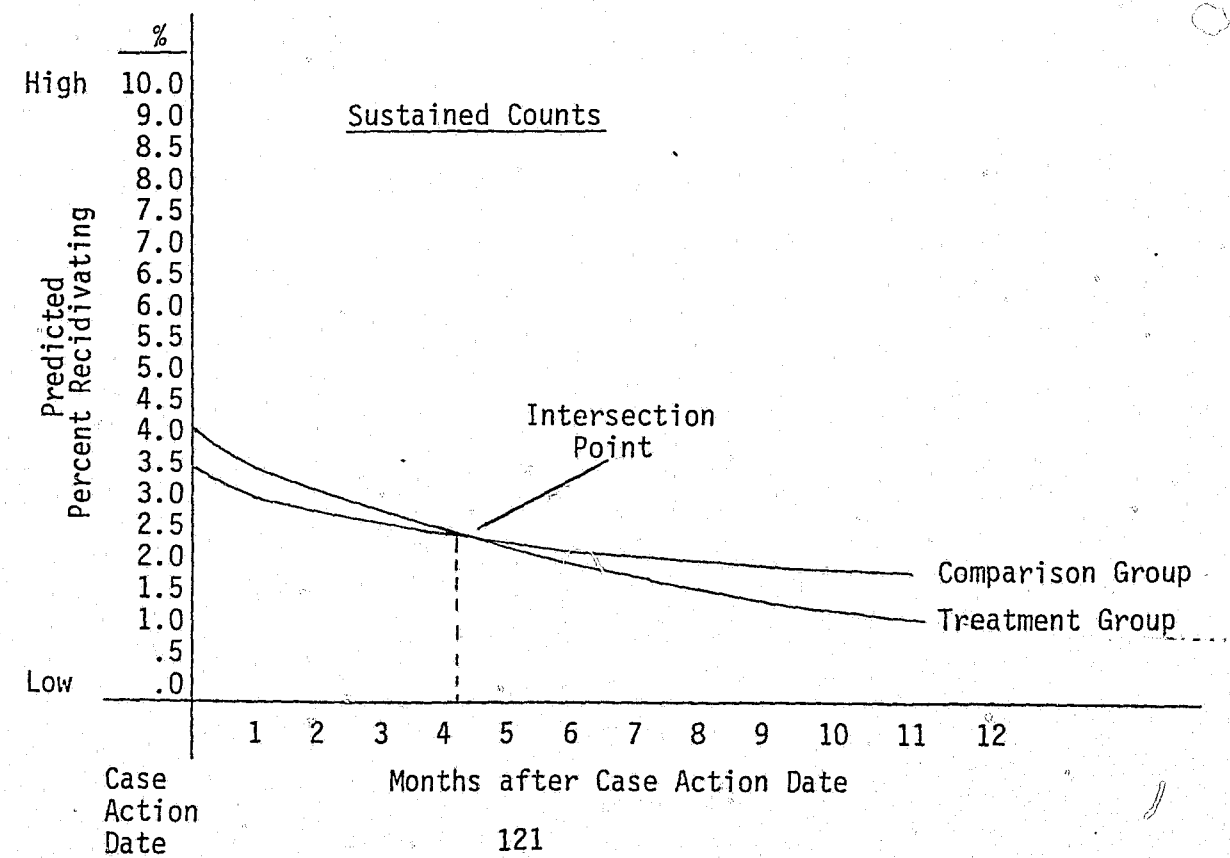
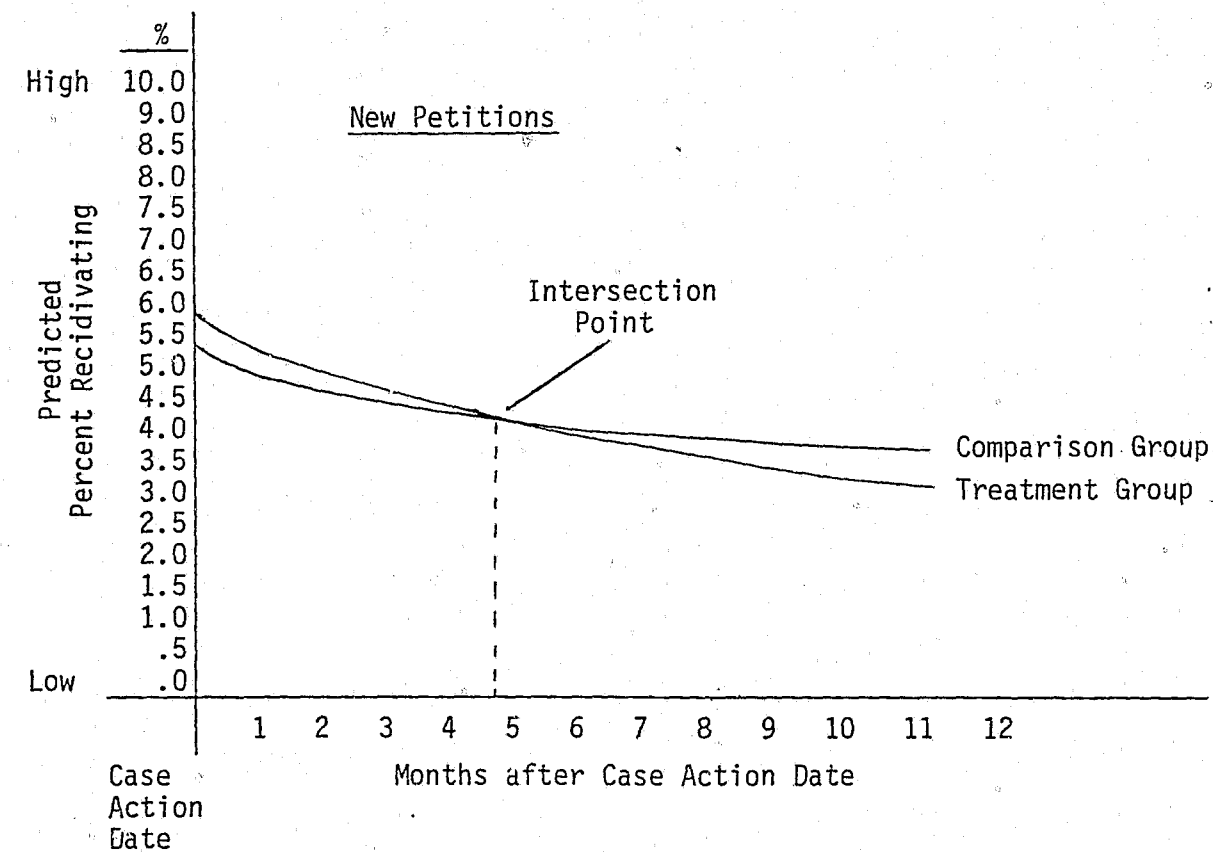
The third issue of comparison between the functions is the intersection point for matched comparison and treatment subjects. Since treatment subjects start with a greater rate of recidivism than the comparison subjects, and this rate declines faster than the comparison group, it is useful to calculate the point in time which treatment subjects begin to show an improvement over the comparison subjects. For petitions filed it is at 4.8 months after case action date. For sustained offenses the point is at 4.2 months.

* For example, the initial rate at case action date for petitions filed for the treatment group is -2.80 logits. This may be transformed into an exact proportion using the equation
$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{P'}}$$
 where P' is any logit value (here -2.80).

This transforms into .057 recidivating offenses per month (5.7 percent). For the matched comparison group, the proportion recidivating is .053 per month (5.3 percent) at the assigned case action date. The initial rate for sustained offenses for the treatment group was -3.18 logits per month transforming to .040 (4.0 percent) proportion recidivating per month.

Table 52

DIAGRAMS REPRESENTING RECIDIVISM
FUNCTIONS: AFTER CASE ACTION DATE
FOR COMPARISON AND TREATMENT GROUPS



The three ways of characterizing the functions after case action date for comparison and treatment subjects may be tabled in a convenient way. Table 53 shows this for petitions filed and sustained offenses. Several features already discussed can be seen in the table: First, the initial rates of recidivism for the comparison group are lower than the rates for the treatment group (column one of the table). Second, the rates of decline in recidivism are greater for the treatment group than for the comparison group (column two). Third, the intersection points of the functions, where the treatment group begins to perform better than the comparison group, show that petitions filed cross at a slightly later point in time than sustained offenses.

Table 53

WEIGHTED LEAST SQUARES LOGIT ANALYSES
FOR COMPLETE MATCH TREATMENT AND COMPARISON GROUPS

		Initial* Rate	Rate of Decline	Intersection** Point
Petitions Filed:	Treatment	-2.80	-.02	4.8
	Comparison	-2.89	-.00	--
Sustained Counts:	Treatment	-3.18	-.04	4.2
	Comparison	-3.35	-.00	--

* In Logits

** In Months After Case Action Date

The overall analyses just presented are useful in obtaining an overall view of the functions across all sites. These functions themselves, however, are sensitive to various underlying biases in the data. Most importantly, there is a substantial differential representation of

comparison and treatment subjects across sites. So, for example, while Pensacola contributes to 15 percent of the total treatment group subject pool, it only contributes 4 percent to the comparison group. While Haddonfield contributes to 17 percent of the treatment group, it contributes fully 26 percent to the comparison group. Pensacola is disproportionately under-represented in the comparison group. Haddonfield is disproportionately over-represented in the comparison group.

Review and Discussion

The comparison group time series functions for both new petitions and adjudications appeared similar to the New Pride client data presented, with one exception: there was evidence of an increasing acceleration of recidivism rates before the match date, a sharp decline after the match date (the regression effect of McCleary, Gordon, McDowall and Maltz; 1979), but a flattening of recidivism function thereafter (instead of the decline seen for the New Pride subjects).^{*} This suggests the interesting observation that recidivism rates, after the match date, are characterized as a constant for comparison subjects and a decreasing function of months for treatment subjects.

One other feature of the models should be noted: the intercepts of the "after" functions for comparison subjects are both less than that for the treatment subjects. Thus, even though the recidivism rates of comparison

^{*} Note that the flat rate function compares well with that suggested by McCleary, Gordon, McDowall and Maltz (1979) characterizing individual recidivism rates by a stochastic process with a constant rate parameter.

group subjects neither increase nor decrease, they are initially lower than those of treatment subjects. This advantage disappears at month +4 when recidivism rates for the treatment group subjects drop below those of the comparison group. The initial lower rate may be due to the fact that a proportion of the comparison subjects were incarcerated after their "presenting offense," and hence, were not available to recidivate until later.

* * * * *

The children of New Pride are learning new ways of living in the world. It takes a long time for a being to process information obtained at an intellectual level. The processing is the incorporation of that intellectual model of behavior into daily life and activities. It works like this: Initially, a child learns to employ certain models of behavior in order to fulfill their needs. That behavior may be what we think of as anti-social or negative. A critical episode occurs which indicates to the person that they must learn a new model of behavior. The learning takes place initially at a mental level. That person still carries with them the automatic response of the earlier learned behavior, and it takes a substantial length of repetition of the new model before it can replace totally the earlier model. This means that for a prolonged period, with each episode which occurs, the person first opts for the earlier behavior at an instinctual level and then remembers that there is another choice of behavior, which they can then act upon or by which they can modify their thinking about the issue. As time passes, the gap in time between the instinctive response based on earlier behavior and the remembering of the new model becomes less, until it finally closes tightly enough to allow the new model to reign.

CONCLUSIONS

The Crime Picture

New Pride does not eliminate crime, but it may slow it down. The time to the first recidivating offense for New Pride clients who do have new petitions is shorter than for the comparison group, a proportion of which is incarcerated. However, the time-series analysis suggests that there is a delayed beneficial effect of the program in that the percent of clients who reoffend is, over time, less than the percent of comparison subjects who continue to do so.

For matched comparison and treatment groups the number of recidivists is half of the eligibles. However, recidivists in the New Pride group appear to commit fewer offenses per person. Since the comparison group is proportionately (10 percent) more likely to receive Department of Corrections Commitments for new adjudications, they may be partially less at risk to commit them.

For both groups the seriousness of offenses charged increases with time. Nevertheless there are no significant differences between groups on this measure, either prior to or after entry to New Pride (or assigned case action date for the comparison group).

System Impact

Comparison subjects are more likely to be adjudicated or convicted for new offenses over time (as a proportion of indictments or petitions filed). Authorities give them less benefit of doubt the more chronic they become. For New Pride clients the reverse effects are observed. Fewer petitions filed are sustained after their participation in the program, but significantly more are sustained prior to the program. This is likely to be a boomerang effect of the closely monitored eligibility criterion of three prior adjudications

coupled with considerable pressure for numbers. Providence, Pensacola, and Haddonfield show the greatest before-after differences (15 percent each). In each of these projects, staff maintains close ties with the judiciary. In fact, they have people at court tracking youth with two adjudicated offenses and offering New Pride services as soon as a third petition arrives. The consequence of this procedure is an inflation of the client adjudication rate prior to program participation. After program participation, the client group is more likely to get a break in Haddonfield (10 percent), Pensacola (24 percent), and San Francisco (13 percent) where fewer counts are sustained per petitions filed for treatment than for matched comparison subjects.

New petitions filed in juvenile court appears to be a biased measure of recidivism in jurisdictions which do not have an independent authority for case review charged with the initial screening of complaints. If signed complaints are screened by probation units having supervisory responsibilities for youth and for deciding on the merits of cases for petition, a conflict may arise between the interests of justice and the interests of social control. In the New Pride research this tension has resulted in a tendency to file more frequently on clients (on 80 percent of them in one project with a probation officer in residence whose sole responsibility is the supervision of project youth).

Given that the New Pride program is frequently presented to youth as a last chance with incarceration as the alternative if they decline, and considering that they are, in fact, chronic offenders who have become serious threats to the communities in which they reside, the interests of social control can be legitimately seen as an overriding concern. If one's job is to supervise such youth, it is even more compelling.

Nevertheless, since we are comparing outcomes of project youth with a no treatment comparison group lacking the program-specific ultimatum, it may be inappropriate to use either the filing of new petitions or adjudications as impact measures of the program on clients. In sites where probation officers screen the complaints, these measures may be seen as indicators of the impact of New Pride on the juvenile justice system, or on the behavior of officials. In fact, they may indicate that intensive supervision is going on in earnest.

In those replications where there is an independent authority of case review which makes charging decisions, such as a prosecutor's office, there is likely to be less impact of program participation on the number of clients with new petitions. In such locations this measure is probably adequate to the task. Counts sustained is, of course, subject to similar problems of bias as explained above in the example of prior adjudications on the treatment group.

Program Impact

Of youth who remain in New Pride for three months or longer, sixty-four percent experience employment while there for varying periods of time. Considering the difficulties of finding employment for the type of young people who became participants of this program, this represents a heroic feat on the part of the staff.

Clients from all projects demonstrate statistically significant gain scores in areas reflective of academic achievement. Average gain is the same as that expected of a normal population. Average IQ score for young people in New Pride is 82.4 nationally on the WISC-R. It is 91.5 for youth

aged 16 or older who are given the WAIS. Twenty-nine percent overall are considered learning disabled.

There are substantial increases in school attendance and appropriate reductions in unexcused absences when client participation in program is compared with their records from prior schools. Very little follow-up data has been collected in this area. The information available suggests that clients continue to do better in their schools attended after New Pride, but that the improvement decreases from in-program performance.

APPENDIX A

CONTRIBUTORS

CONTRIBUTORS

Project Director/Principal Investigator: Barbara West, Ph.D.

Dr. West has brought to this assignment a unique and extensive blend of management, evaluation, and operations experience in the areas of criminal justice and evaluation research. She began her involvement in the field of juvenile justice as a group foster parent to "hard core" parolees from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, serving in this capacity for three and a half years. Subsequently, she has acted as principal investigator or senior researcher for nine research/evaluation projects dealing with offender rehabilitation in the State of Minnesota. Before coming to Pacific Institute, Dr. West served as a professor of criminal justice, juvenile delinquency, and youth corrections for five years at a large Minnesota State University. In this capacity, she developed the field experience program as a major element of both undergraduate and graduate education, and has had extensive contact with public and private agencies as corrections program coordinator.

Her publications cover such areas as treatment programs for youthful offenders, pre-release and re-entry from adult correctional facilities, community-based work release, public perceptions of the community treatment of juvenile and adult law violators, and the social impact of institutionalization. She is thoroughly experienced in all phases of the management and conduct of research and evaluation projects, including planning, budgeting and management, research design, instrument development, field research and data collection, data analysis, feedback and consultation for programming, and reporting. Dr. West has been the primary site

evaluator for the East Los Angeles (now closed), Kansas City, and Chicago New Pride Projects.

Deputy Director: Charmian Knowles. Ms. Knowles is an evaluator, researcher, educator and curriculum consultant with significant national level experience in the design of prevention curricula, process and impact evaluation of juvenile justice and juvenile substance abuse programs, curriculum development, technical assistance delivery, and meta-evaluation of substance abuse prevention.

Most recently she completed an assignment as Research Associate with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency acting as field investigator for a National Evaluation of Delinquency Prevention Projects and was Project Director with Pacific Institute for development of a "School Drug Abuse Policy Development Guide: For School Community Officials." She has also compiled a second assessment of prevention curricula to be published as "Tools for Prevention (second edition)."

Currently Ms. Knowles is serving as Deputy Director of the National Evaluation of the New Pride Replication Program in which capacity she handles administrative matters. She has been the primary site evaluator for the projects in Georgetown (now closed), San Francisco, and Providence.

Field Investigator: Susan Laurence, MPA (Organizational Management and Justice Administration). Prior to joining the Pacific Institute evaluation team, Ms. Laurence was with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in San Francisco. There she worked on the Evaluation of Delinquency Prevention Programs, an OJJDP funded contract, as the Primary Site Evaluator for projects in Boston and Dallas. She also helped to design training conferences for local evaluators and provided technical assistance to those researchers.

Before beginning her research career, Ms. Laurence worked for the Contra Costa County Probation Department. There she had extensive experience as a direct service provider in the field of juvenile justice. She worked as a group counselor and as an admissions officer in the County Juvenile Hall. She also worked to set up a new open facility for status offenders within the County. She was instrumental in developing its administrative procedures and service components and served there during its early implementation phase. Ms. Laurence has been the primary evaluator for the Boston (now closed), Fresno, and Camden sites.

Statistician/Programmer: Paul Gruenewald, Ph.D. As a local evaluator of the Los Angeles project which closed at the end of September, 1981, Dr. Gruenewald was responsible for a highly successful last minute implementation of the detailed Management Information System design by Pacific Institute. He had further extended its implementation to include purchase of service contracts for the county, an achievement which enhanced his value as a technical assistance provider to other sites gearing up for institutionalization. Having contributed to the analyses for the preliminary report, the value of Dr. Gruenewald to the national research team became evident during the summer of 1981. In October he was hired as a full-time statistician/programmer.

Prior to these commitments, Dr. Gruenewald served as a computer programmer in a number of projects conducted under the auspices of Duke University at Durham, North Carolina. As a Users Services Specialist, he designed a simplified letter written in HP 2000 BASIC and taught its application to professors, graduate students, and secretaries. As a Senior Research Technician at the Center for a Study of Aging and Human

Development, Duke University Medical Center, Dr. Gruenewald performed data management functions using IMB OS-370, TSO and JCL, analyzing data with SAS, SPSS, BMDP, and SSP routines for Analysis-of-Variance, Analysis-of-Covariance, Multiple Analysis-of-Variance, Multiple Regressions, Factor Analysis and Cluster Analysis. He also developed a model for the decline of IQ at the approach of death using FORTRAN and HP 2000 BASIC. Prior to that, Dr. Gruenewald developed computer controlled experiments for the assessment of risk taking in business decision-making for the Graduate School of Business Administration at Duke. He also served as a part-time instructor at the University.

ADVISORY PANEL

Review Panel Member and Supervisor for Process Evaluation: Edwin Lemert, Ph.D. Dr. Lemert is a leading organizational sociologist and the developer of much important theory in the juvenile justice field, including labeling theory, the major paradigm upon which the diversion of youthful offenders is based. He is the author of a number of books and publications dealing with change in juvenile justice, including Social Action and Legal Change: Revolution Within the Juvenile Court; "Juvenile Justice-Quest and Reality," and Instead of Court: Diversion in Juvenile Justice. He is currently Professor of Sociology at the University of California in Davis.

Review Panel Member and Supervisor for Impact Evaluation: Terence Thornberry, Ph.D. Dr. Thornberry is a quantitative sociologist-criminologist, and researcher of national reputation. He has managed a number of large-scale research efforts in the criminology field, including the second

Philadelphia Cohort Study, and has been Director for Evaluation of the Research and Development Unit of the Adult Probation Department of the Philadelphia court. His numerous publications include The Criminology Index: Research and Theory in Criminology in the United States (with Wolfgang and Figlio), and Crime and Delinquency: Dimensions of Deviance (with Marc Riedel). He was until recently Assistant Director of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania, and is now a professor of Sociology at the University of Georgia in Athens. Professor Thornberry has been the primary investigator of the Pensacola replication site.

Review Panel Member: Solomon Kobrin, Ph.D. For many years Dr. Kobrin has been a Professor of Sociology at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. He has developed a long and notable career as a specialist in the area of juvenile delinquency, its control, and treatment. From his early work on "The Conflict of Values in Delinquency Areas," through several studies of delinquent subcultures and gang participation by juveniles, to a more recent emphasis on the evaluation of criminal justice planning and crime control policy, Dr. Kobrin has been responsible for many first-rate contributions to our understanding of youth involved in law violation. His notable and productive career was recognized by the American Society of Criminology in 1977, when he became the recipient of the Sutherland Award.

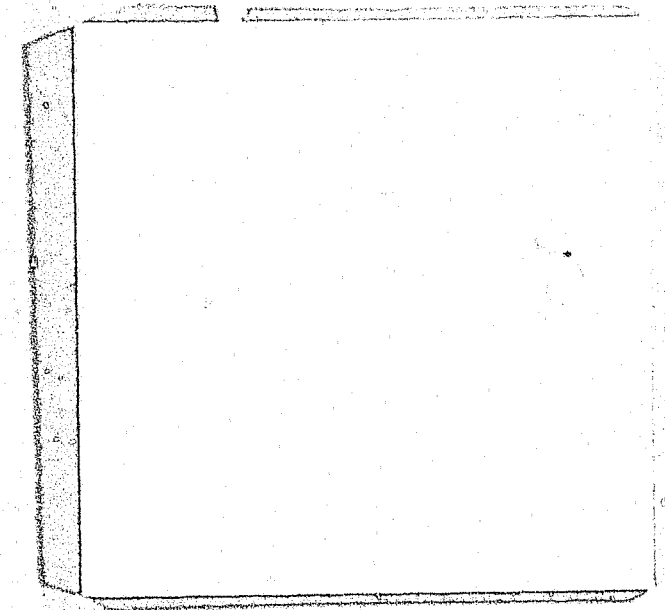
Review Panel Member and Statistician: Paul I-po Hsieh, Ph.D. Dr. Hsieh, formerly a Research Associate in Criminal Justice at the Urban Systems Institute, Carnegie-Mellon School of Urban and Public Affairs, has recently completed a Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Quantitative Methods in Criminal Justice. He has done extensive work in the area of recidivism

rate analysis using time series designs. His experience also includes analysis of system impact data regarding rates of incarceration. Presently Dr. Hsieh supervises research on the simulation of nuclear power plant failures for Bechtel Power Corporation in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

APPENDIX B

THE DATA SYSTEM

CONTINUED



THE DATA SYSTEM

Despite their diversity, local New Pride projects had common needs for technical assistance, training and telecommunications technology, case management, staff effort reporting, and the provision of evaluation data. The mandate for a standardized evaluation of a set of geographically scattered and diverse organizations created the necessity to provide a data system that could meet both local and national information requests with rapid turnaround time.

Effective management of project information is a critical component of the success of any community program or network of programs. It is the mechanism by which essential project data are specified, collected and retrieved to serve a variety of management needs. PIRE instituted a computer networking system that was designed to serve both for management information and evaluation purposes, both locally and nationally. This management information and data processing system presently serves three constituencies:

- It serves each project as a case tracking, information retrieval, and records management system;
- It serves a national evaluation team and local evaluators as a data collection/statistical analysis system; and
- It serves the project monitor as an administrative and information gathering system.

The data processing strategy for this evaluation was based on the choice of a central computing facility which would be shared by all local programs and the national evaluator. The use of a single computing system provides the national and local evaluators with a common computing vocabulary and environment, as well as teleconferencing capability. But this choice meant that the national evaluator was also the technical assistance agency for data processing, since abrogation of such responsibility would have led to a complete breakdown of the data collection system.

Shared files. A shared dictionary feature is essential to the data management system. Each project keeps its own data files, which are protected by the operating system's extensive file security procedures. Dictionaries are maintained by the national evaluator. Thus there are ten client demographic data files (one per project), but only one dictionary for client demographic data which everyone shares. This procedure insures that all data files are compatible in format, relieves local personnel of the task of dictionary maintenance, and simplifies the logistics of such maintenance. When a new dictionary is released for project use, staff at each site create a data file, permit it "read" to the national evaluator, and command a dictionary entry linking the "national" directory with the "local" data file.

To preserve confidentiality, personal identifiers are segregated into files which only the owner (the individual project) has access. The national evaluator has read-only access to all other data files

Innovations

Outcome evaluations of social service programs are commonly quasi-experimental determinations of the difference a program makes to its clients and its environment. They are accomplished through analysis of data generated by each program. In this case, data is entered into a terminal at the sites where it is immediately accessible to project staff. Most evaluation data must come from the daily operations of the program, rather than from special data collection efforts. Since evaluation data are of equal value to managers and evaluators in judging a program's performance, data collection and management had to become a cooperative effort between the evaluator and the project management. Because of its ability to generate information for multiple purposes, the data processing and communications strategy employed in this evaluation is significantly different from that used on other such projects.

Shared computer system. In most multi-site evaluations, the national evaluator uses its own computing system for data management and analysis. On-site evaluators send in data in the form of hard copy, or in machine-readable form if available. A local program's data processing is usually its own responsibility, and is done at an installation chosen by the project. Such an arrangement usually means that technical assistance on data processing is either limited or nonexistent. A national evaluator to technical assistance agency cannot learn the minutiae of many local computing installations, but must either concentrate on advice specific to a particular data management system, or must decline responsibility for technical assistance on data processing.

maintained by local sites. Thus, there is no need for a site to submit data to the national evaluator. The project enters data of interest to both the local management and the national evaluator. Whenever the national evaluator wishes to analyze data, a series of read operations on all local project files results in a national file of data. The national evaluator therefore keeps no files of its own, but draws data from the local program as necessary. This process insures the currency of information for all users.

Because of its unique methodology involving the networking of juvenile justice programs across the country who are attempting to provide similar services to youth, the procedures developed for this effort may be of interest to both researchers and to practitioners in the field. From a research point of view, the system is working extremely well. In fact, the present data base contains over 280,000 records on clients, comparison subjects, and service providers in 22 files.

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