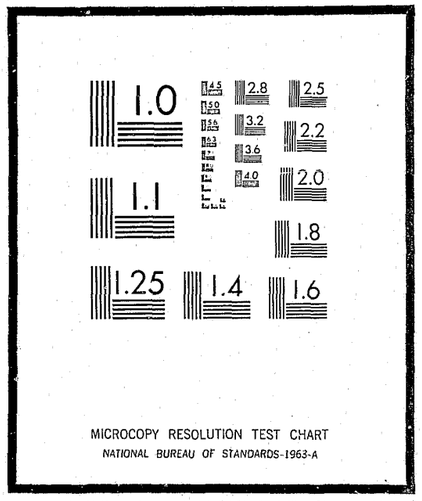

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 49

TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND PAROLE OUTCOME: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Report No. 1

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TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND PAROLE OUTCOME: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Report Number 1

In simple words, the results of this study indicate that time served in prison may be reduced without affecting the inmates' subsequent level of recidivism.[1] This report gives the bases upon which this conclusion was reached. As with any study, faults will be found and some people will not agree with the conclusion. However, this randomized study is the most technically sound study of its kind ever done, and the conclusion seems well founded.

HISTORY OF THE STUDY

Research Background and Issues

Somewhere in the history of prisons and criminal sentences, it matters not when or how in this context, there developed the notion that longer prison terms might keep people from again committing a crime. Later, more "sophisticated theorists" argued that longer prison terms might increase recidivism, at least for some people. It is but a short step from these notions to the concept of differential effectiveness; some might "benefit" from longer (or shorter) terms, some might experience no effect, and, for still others, longer terms might increase levels of recidivism (Jaman, Dickover and Bennett, 1972, p.2; Garrity, 1961, pp.358-380; Glaser, 1964, pp.301-303). It is easy to see the appeal of this concept to those who would like to see some merit in imprisonment or in varying terms, other than for retribution or the prevention of crime among those not imprisoned. It fits the commonplace principle that the tool should fit the task, and it promises to save the tool.

Imagine, for example, that a physician is called on the telephone to prescribe treatment for a patient who is experiencing some pain and that the only medication available is a bottle of aspirin. The physician does not know what ails the patient; yet a prescription of aspirin must be made. If two aspirin every four hours were prescribed and the patient happened to be a baby, death might ensue. The same prescription for an adult suffering from eye strain due to defective vision would produce only temporary

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[1] This study is based on California male felons released to parole. Recidivism as measured in this study includes any return to prison as well as long jail sentences and absconding from parole. See Appendix A for detailed definition.

relief; or if half an aspirin every eight hours were prescribed, no effect would be produced. An adult suffering from the pains of terminal cancer would experience no benefit no matter what the dose and the patient would die. A prescription of two aspirins every four hours would provide relief for a person suffering from a heat rash resulting from an unusually hot day and the rash would go away. But regardless of the ailment or the prescription, the subsequent symptoms, if any, experienced by the patient will not be known to the physician for some time. As with all analogies, this one is imperfect, and it is artificial. But, it will, perhaps, help to clarify one aspect of this study.*

The problems in the concept of differential effectiveness as applied to the length of prison terms for different kinds of people which the analogy is intended to clarify are many. One is that what "ails" the inmate is not known, but time in prison is supposed to affect the "symptom" (criminal behavior). The only treatment available is time in prison, and the option of no treatment is not available. Further, the results of the treatment are not knowable until sufficient time has elapsed for the "symptoms" to recur. And finally, it is not known if the "symptom" (criminal behavior) is affected by the "treatment" (time in prison). And what the analogy does not strikingly reveal is that an established and pertinent "diagnostic" scheme is not available; all that is available are various ways of categorizing people which <u>might</u> be related in a differential way to the "treatment" (time served) and the "symptom" (criminal behavior). Nonetheless, an attempt was made in this study to test the idea of differential effectiveness. But, before this typological analysis is presented, one other technical, but substantively important, issue will be discussed.

Prison terms are varied for many reasons. Murderers ought, it is thought, to do more time than thieves. Hardened criminals should do more time than first offenders. People who steal to eat ought to do less time than those who steal to enjoy life's baubles. Some require more time for rehabilitation. Society must be protected by indefinite confinement from those who are intent upon returning to crime after release. These commonplace beliefs express some of the various notions underlying the fixing of differential prison terms.

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* A medical analogy is being used because it makes the task relatively easy. <u>No</u> endorsement of the idea that crime is the result of sickness or that criminals are mentally ill is to be implied from this analogy. Nor do we mean to imply that correctional agents function as do physicians in the prescription of medication or other treatment to cure a disease which is causing symptoms.

All prior studies of the relationship between time served in prison and recidivism, including those conducted on the California system, have suffered from the fact that they have compared people who have received longer terms,for the above reasons and others, with those who received shorter terms (Garrity, 1961; Glaser, 1964, pp.301-303).

The Research Division of the California Department of Corrections has conducted four studies of the relationship between time served in prison and subsequent criminal involvement while on parole; three of these studies compared the parole outcomes of those inmates who received shorter prison terms with those who received longer terms. The first of these three studies (California Department of Corrections, 1968) compared those who had received shorter terms with those who had received longer terms within year of release to parole (1957 through 1966) and commitment offense (robbery first, robbery second, burglary first, and burglary second). The second study (Jaman, 1968) was limited to releases in 1965 as was the third (Jaman and Dickover, 1969). In these latter two studies, those who had received shorter and longer terms were individually matched on such variables as age, racial/ethnic group, and expected parole outcomes (using the Department's base-expectancy score). In each study, the people serving longer terms generally "did worse" on parole, or there was no difference in outcomes. The third study (Jaman and Dickover, 1969) matched the people more precisely and on more variables thought to be related to parole outcome; it showed the smallest differences in parole outcomes, but there were still some differences in terms of outcomes and the characteristics of the shorter and longer term groups.

Mueller's (1966) study for the Department took a somewhat different approach. For each major offense group he examined the parole outcomes for biennial release cohorts in which time served in prison had changed substantially in comparison with adjacent biennial release cohorts. Mueller (1966, p.5) concluded that "There is no general consistent association of differences in parole outcomes with changes in prison time-served." Unfortunately, the reasons for the changes in time served for the various cohorts is not known, and the differences in parole outcomes were confounded by changes in parole revocation policies over time.

In another somewhat different type of study, Eichman (1966) compared a group of Florida prisoners who were released early because of a court order vacating their convictions with another group who were released under normal circumstances. While this study is better in some regards than the other studies just reviewed, there is still the problem that the groups differed systematically with respect to time served <u>and</u> the nature of their commitment; the difference in recidivism could not be assuredly attributed to the effects of shorter terms alone.

All of these studies suffer from the problem that the longer and shorter term groups probably differed in terms of characteristics related to parole outcomes so that the differences in parole outcomes or the lack thereof could not be assuredly attributed to the effects or lack of effects of differences in time served. Each of the studies had other problems as well, but they were probably less critical than the one just mentioned and will therefore not be discussed.

Conditions Underlying the Conduct of the Study

The California Adult Authority and the Department of Corrections have engaged themselves in many liberal programs and policies since their creation some quarter of a century ago. The 1960's were no exception to this general trend. However, some changes did occur in the mid 1960's which seemed to be at odds with this liberal tradition. The major exception was that the average length of prison terms was increasing from around twenty-four months during the early part of the period to around thirty-six months during the later years. The California Legislature expressed concern about this increase as well as the higher costs to the state which the increase and the rising prison population had seemed to bring about. Also the governor had indicated to all of the executive agencies that they were to reduce costs, though no specific directions with regard to prison terms were given (insofar as we know).

But, as indicated above, liberal programs and policies were also being implemented or continued during this period. And research evaluations were generally showing that these programs were not inflicting any harm upon society in terms of an increase in criminal behavior by the inmates and parolees who were being exposed to them. The work-furlough program seemed to be working out fairly well. Family (conjugal) visits were being allowed without any untoward effects, some parolees were being returned to short-term programs rather than for a much longer term without any measurable effect upon subsequent levels of recidivism, and so forth. A combination of programs and policies was producing a reduction in the return-to-prison rate, and the Adult Authority (parole board) began to set shorter terms around the turn of the decade.

Throughout the last half of the 1960's the Research Division focused its efforts upon (1)the examination of alternatives to prison, (2)the exploration of ways in which time served in prison could be safely reduced and (3) the investigation of alternatives to parole procedures with the intent of minimizing returns to prison, accelerating rates of discharge from parole, and minimizing costs.

It was this total atmosphere which resulted in the statistical studies (in California) of the relationship between time served in prison and parole outcomes outlined in the prior section of this report, and, perhaps, it was this atmosphere which allowed the conduct of the more methodologically adequate study reported herein. The situation has since changed with work furlough being reduced greatly in scope, early discharges from parole decreasing greatly in number, prison terms once again increasing in length, and returns to prison from parole going up. Though the present situation does not seem very promising with respect to implementing the conclusions of this study, the study is being reported because of its significance in terms of a research base for penal practice and theory.

METHODS AND CONCLUSIONS IN BRIEF

The present study attempted to overcome the technical research problems of the studies discussed earlier by using random assignments. Each member of the study population (sample) had an equal chance of being assigned to the shorter or longer term group; this assignment was made independently of any characteristic of the inmates. In effect, the assignment was based upon a fair toss of a fair coin. The only systematic difference between the two groups was that one group received a six-month reduction in their prison terms while the others did not.

Four prices were paid for the "scientific rigor" just mentioned. First, the difference in time served was only some six months compared to an overall average prison term (for this sample) of about three years. Second, only about half of the inmates who might have been included in the study were, and, third, the people included in the study differed from those who were not. Finally, the study became known to the inmates and departmental employees. How many or which people knew of the study is not known, and no information on how this knowledge might have affected people was obtained.

To assess the impact of the reduction in time served, parole outcomes during the first year after release were compared; outcomes ranged from no or minor violations to return to prison by the courts with a new commitment. The parole outcomes of the 494 people (included in this first analysis) who had their terms reduced by six months were no different from those of the 515 people whose terms were not reduced. The inmates were then classified into six typologies producing twenty-nine comparisons; two of these types differed in parole outcomes (as measured by statistical tests). Considering that 69 statistical tests were run, these differences are no doubt due to the vagaries of chance.

The conclusion of this study is that prison terms can be reduced without increasing subsequent criminal involvement; this conclusion holds regardless of the type of inmate involved. But it must be noted that some inmates were not included in the experimental and control groups for various reasons, a six month reduction may not be substantively significant, the follow-up period was limited to one year,[2] and some other typology might have shown a differential effect of the reduction upon recidivism.

Some additional comments on the size of the reduction in time served might be helpful in interpreting the results of this study. For example, the six month reduction received by the experimentals was about sixteen percent of the average term served by the controls. That is, the experimentals can be seen as experiencing nearly a twenty percent reduction in their term. But, it may also be noted that eighty percent of the (first) releases to parole in 1971 served between 17 and 82 months in prison, from just under a year and a half to just under seven years. Thinking in terms of this range and the fact that many prisoners have no maximum term, the six month reduction loses some of its significance. That is, this study has examined the impact of only a slight variation in the range of prison terms which could be set.

The balance of this report will give the details of how the experimental variables (time served) was manipulated, the data collection procedures which were used, and the methods of analysis.

STUDY DESIGN

As has been indicated, the principal methodological aim of this study was to ensure in so far as possible that the difference in time served would not be associated with any characteristics or past experiences of the inmates. Toward this end, the following procedures were established.

Sample Selection Procedures

All male felon inmates who received a parole date during the period from March through August of 1970 comprised the population from which the study sample was selected. Because an inmate's prison term is indeterminate (in California) until it is set by the Adult Authority, it is not possible to shorten a

[2] Subsequent reports will utilize longer follow-up periods.

prisoner's term until he appears before the parole board and has a parole date set. The typical inmate is given a hearing by the Adult Authority within a few months of his admission at which time his prison term may be set, but seldom is. Subsequent hearings are usually held at one-year intervals until the board decides to set the prison term. The setting of a term fixes the parole date. The parole date is most often within one year of the date of the hearing, but not always. With these ideas in mind, the procedures[3] used for this study will be described.

Table 1 indicates that 4,866 people had their parole dates set during the study period. Those whose parole dates were set at a point less than six months from the time of the hearing were excluded because it would have been impossible to reduce their terms by six months; some 2,584 people or 53% of the total were thus excluded from the study pool. The Adult Authority excluded an additional 972 people from the study; these represent some 43% of the 2,282 people who received a parole date at least six months away from the date of the hearing. The "reasons" used for these exclusions were:

a. legal minimum eligible parole date in conflict with six-month reduction;

b. committed for first-degree murder;

c. cases designated as "Special Case - Adult Authority"; as indicated in Appendix D, these include public officials and those who are seen as especially violent, likely to receive notoriety, and high-level narcotics dealers;

d. inmate to revert to custody of other jurisdiction upon release;

e. inmate would not be able to complete a program thought necessary;

f. a condition of release that the inmate avoid disciplinary actions in prison for a specified period;

g. a condition of release that the inmate undergo an additional period of observation in prison before actual release; and

[3] These procedures were negotiated by Lawrence A. Bennett, Ph.D., Chief of the Department of Corresctions' Research Division, and Henry W. Kerr, Chairman of the Adult Authority. They and the members of the Adult Authority made the study possible.

TABLE 1

All Inmates Receiving Parole Dates During Study Period by Months to Scheduled Parole Date and Assignment to Pool

Assignment to Study Pool	Total		Months to Parole Date			
			Six or More		Less than Six	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Received Parole Date	4,866	100.0	2,282	100.0	2,584	100.0
Included in Pool:						
Not deleted	1,138	23.4	1,138	49.9	--	--
Deleted	172	3.5	172	7.5	--	--
Total	1,310	26.9	1,310	57.4	--	--
Excluded from Pool:						
Less than 6 Months to Parole	2,584	53.1	--	--	2,584	100.0
Other Reasons	972	20.0	972	42.6	--	--
Total	3,556	73.1	972	42.6	2,584	100.0

h. any other reason thought appropriate by the Adult Authority panel hearing the case.

Because of an oversight on our part, we were not able to identify the people who were excluded, or the reasons for the exclusions. However, we were able to compare the people included in this report with all others released to parole (during approximately the same period, 1970-71). Table 2 shows that the study group differed appreciably from all others with respect to commitment offense, type of admission, prior criminal commitments, drug-use history, and time served but not with respect to racial/ethnic group or average base-expectancy score. This means that the study sample of experimentals and controls is not a representative sample of all releases to parole.

Those who were not excluded by the Adult Authority formed the pool from which were drawn the experimental and control groups. Following each Adult Authority hearing (usually held monthly at each prison), the prison records officer prepared a listing of all those inmates who received a parole date at least six months from the date of the hearing and who were not excluded by the Adult Authority. The Research Division headquarters in Sacramento used a table of random numbers to divide the names on the list into two groups. The inmates assigned to the experimental group had their parole dates advanced by six months, thereby reducing their prison terms by six months. This was accomplished by preparing a new document resetting the parole dates (and prison terms) which was acted upon by a panel of the Adult Authority under special procedures previously established by them for this study. This process produced a sample of 1,310 inmates, 637 experimentals who had their terms reduced by six months and 673 controls who did not have their terms reduced (Table 1). Of these, 172 were eventually deleted from the study because of death in prison, loss of their parole dates, erroneous inclusion in the study, escape from prison, and other reasons. The deletions constituted about 12% of the experimental group and 15% of the control group (Table 3).

Procedures for this Report

The last person in the study sample to be released to parole was paroled in January of 1973. Based on prior experience with parole follow-up data and studies, follow-up periods of less than one year appear too unreliable for evaluative purposes. This observation coupled with the desire to produce an analysis as soon as possible and the fact that it takes time to record the follow-up data and do the analysis led to the following procedures. All men who were originally scheduled to be released to parole before October of 1971 and who had not been deleted from the study sample were chosen for the analysis reported herein. This means that

TABLE 2

Selected Characteristics of Subjects in this Study and all Other Releases to Parole

Selected Characteristics	Total Releases		Study Sample		All Others	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	15,952	100.0	1,009	100.0	14,943	100.0
Commitment Offense						
Murder First	177	1.1	0	--	177	1.2
Homicide, Other	601	3.8	34	3.4	567	3.8
Robbery, First	2,566	16.1	133	13.2	2,433	16.3
Robbery, Other	1,199	7.5	95	9.4	1,104	7.4
Assault	935	5.9	42	4.2	893	6.0
Burglary	2,984	18.7	228	22.6	2,756	18.4
Theft	1,446	9.1	119	11.8	1,327	8.9
Forgery & Checks	1,308	8.2	108	10.7	1,200	8.0
Sex Offenses	1,189	7.4	60	5.9	1,129	7.6
Opiates	1,341	8.4	54	5.3	1,287	8.6
Drugs, Other	1,561	9.8	90	8.9	1,471	9.8
All Others	645	4.0	46	4.6	599	4.0
Racial/Ethnic Group						
White	8,735	54.8	550	54.5	8,185	54.8
Black	4,369	27.4	295	29.2	4,074	27.2
Chicano	2,618	16.4	155	15.4	2,463	16.5
Other	230	1.4	9	0.9	221	1.5
Type of Admission						
Original Commitment	10,889	68.3	778	77.1	10,111	67.7
Ret'd by Board	2,783	17.4	95	9.4	2,688	18.0
Ret'd by Court	2,280	14.3	136	13.5	2,144	14.3
Prior Commitments						
None	1,648	10.3	79	7.8	1,569	10.5
Jail/Juvenile Only	7,720	48.4	527	52.2	7,193	48.1
Any Prison	6,584	41.3	403	40.0	6,181	41.4
Drug Use History						
None	8,950	56.1	577	57.2	8,373	56.0
Any Opiates	3,744	23.5	215	21.3	3,529	23.6
Other Drugs	3,258	20.4	207	21.5	3,041	20.4
Mean B.E. 61A	40.3		40.3		40.3	
Mean Months Served	42.4		34.8		43.0	

some men who were released before October 1971 are not included in this analysis because their parole date was originally scheduled for October or later. This study is, then, based upon 1,009 people, 494 experimentals and 515 controls (Table 3). To have based the analysis upon all of the people would have delayed the report to at least the middle of 1974 (which is one year following the date on which the last person was released plus the time needed for data recording, analysis, writing, review and so forth). Future reports will include all those in the study sample and two-year parole outcomes.

Parole Follow-up Procedures

The Research Division maintains a routine, parole follow-up reporting system for male felons released to parole; this system was used in this study. The system records for each man the "most serious" parole outcome experienced by the parolee during three standardized periods -- the first six months following release to parole, the first twelve months following release, and the first 24 months. The parole outcome categories, in order of severity and as used in this study, are shown in Appendix A. It should be noted here, however, that the follow-up ends when parole is terminated either by discharge from parole or by return to prison, whichever is the earlier. Very few parolees are discharged during the first year following release.

The parole follow-up categories were combined when the expected number (using Chi-square conventions) in more than one cell would be less than five (without such a combination). This was done for purposes of statistical analysis. The Chi-square statistical test was used to determine if the experimentals and controls differed significantly, using the five percent level of confidence. That is, accepted as significant was any difference in the distribution of the experimentals and controls in the parole outcome categories which could have been the result of chance alone less than five times out of one hundred, as estimated by the Chi-square test. As there were only a few statistically significant differences out of the many such tests, measures of association were not used.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The central finding of this study is that there is no relationship between a reduction in time served and parole outcomes, and this holds regardless of inmate type. For this reason, the findings for the total sample will be emphasized in the body of the report; detailed information for the typologies will be found in Appendix B.

TABLE 3

Study Pool Deletions and Exclusions by Experimental and Control Groups

Deletions and Exclusions	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Assigned to Study Pool	1,310	100.0	637	100.0	673	100.0
Deleted from Pool	172	13.1	73	11.5	99	14.7
Not Deleted	1,138	100.0	564	100.0	574	100.0
Included in this Report	1,009	88.7	494	87.6	515	89.7
Not Included in this Report	129	11.3	70	12.4	59	10.3

Checks on the Experimental Design

Random allocation is designed to produce groups which are equivalent to each other on all factors at the point of randomization. But there is no guarantee that the randomly divided groups will actually be equivalent on any one (or more) of the factors; the only guarantee is that large differences will tend to be rare.

Comparability of the groups

Inasmuch as the critical, criterion variable for this study is parole outcome and the base expectancy score (BE 61A) computed at the time of admission to prison is a predictor of parole outcome, a decision was made to compare the experimental and control groups on this variable; the mean scores were 39.8 and 40.8, respectively. This difference of just one point (on a scale ranging from zero to seventy-six) is not statistically significant[4] (Table 9; see page). As an additional test for differences in expected parole outcomes before the introduction of the experimental variable, the two groups were compared as to the proportion of each group falling within different levels on the base expectancy scale (Table 5). Again, the differences were not statistically significant. The randomization was effective in producing groups which did not differ significantly in their (measured) likelihood of "success on parole."

The comparability of the two groups was further checked by three additional sets of comparisons. First, the experimentals and controls were compared on each of the items used to construct the base-expectancy score. Table 4 shows these comparisons; none of the differences between the experimentals and the controls was large. Second, the two groups were compared on selected other characteristics associated with their prior "criminal involvement"; again, none of these differences was large (Table 5). And finally, they were compared on certain "demographic characteristics" and none of these differences was large (Table 6). All of the comparisons shown in Tables 4, 5 and 6 were tested statistically (using Chi-square), and none was found to be significant.

Comparability within types

A similar line of reasoning led to the comparison of the experimentals and controls on base expectancy scores for each of the types within each typology. Three of the 29 comparisons indicated that the differences in base expectancy scores were statistically greater than zero (Tables B9, B13 and B25). These

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[4] Differences were tested using Chi-square and t-Tests; the significance level was set at five percent.

differences in average scores will be taken to mean that the experimentals and controls within each of these types were not comparable with respect to their expected parole outcomes. Thus, any difference in actual outcome could be attributed to either the experimental variable (a reduction in time served) or to differences between the experimentals and controls in their pre-experimental likelihood of success on parole or both. And since the base expectancy score does not account for all the variation in parole outcomes, controlling on base expectancy scores (by a covariance analysis or stratification, for example) would leave open the possibility that the experimentals and controls differed on unmeasured pre-experimental variables which could account for any differences in actual parole outcomes. Because a clear inference cannot be made about casual relationships for these three types, and because the overwhelming conclusion from the other typological comparisons in which there were no differences in base expectancy scores is that the effects of the reduction in time served are not dependent upon offender type, a decision was made to ignore any relationships which might be found between the experimental and criterion variables for these types in the interpretation of the findings.

Reduction in time served

At the point of randomization, the inmates had served the majority of their sentences and they had, by design, at least six more months to be served in prison. Each inmate had had his term set. Again, the random allocation of the inmates to the experimental and control groups should have produced two groups which were equivalent with respect to their scheduled prison term so that the reduction of six months for the experimentals should have resulted in a difference in mean prison terms of six months. As was indicated in the earlier discussion of base expectancy scores, this expected difference is subject to random fluctuation, but it should not vary greatly.

Two other sources of variation come into play for this variable, however. One is that inmates are sometimes not actually released on their exact parole date; some receive parole-date advancements (rarely in excess of two months) because they have a "good release plan", a parole job which cannot be held till their scheduled parole date, family problems which need their attention, etc. Some are released after their scheduled parole date because they do not have an adequate release plan or because of administrative problems; very few are held more than sixty days past their scheduled parole date. The other source of variation applies to the experimentals only. The six-month reduction in their prison terms put some of their terms at the legal minimum for their commitment; an additional parole advancement of the kind noted above would have resulted in their being released before they had served their minimum terms. As a net result of these non-experimental variations, the fact that some of the people were excluded from the

TABLE 4

Components of the Base Expectancy Scale (BE 61A) by Experimental and Control Groups

Component Characteristics	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total Subjects	1,009	--	494	--	515	--
Positive Characteristics:						
Not on Parole at this prison admission	778	77.1	370	74.9	408	79.2
At least six months on one job	661	65.5	318	64.4	343	66.6
Few jail commitments (0,1, or 2)	496	49.2	231	46.8	265	51.5
Favorable living arrangement	457	45.3	232	47.0	225	43.7
Five years arrest-free	166	16.5	81	16.4	85	16.5
Few prior arrests (0,1, or 2)	57	5.6	27	5.5	30	5.8
Negative Characteristics:						
Any family criminal record	482	47.8	240	48.6	242	47.0
Alcohol involvement	450	44.6	221	44.7	229	44.5
Ever used aliases	393	39.0	195	39.5	198	38.5
Checks, Forgery, Burglary Commitment	367	36.4	188	38.1	179	34.8
History of opiate use	248	24.6	116	23.5	132	25.6
First arrested for auto theft	110	11.0	56	11.3	55	10.7

TABLE 5

Selected Criminal Characteristics of Experimentals and Controls

Characteristics	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total	1,009	100.0	494	100.0	515	100.0
Commitment Offense:						
Homicide	34	3.4	18	3.6	16	3.1
Assault	42	4.2	23	4.6	19	3.7
Robbery	228	22.6	105	21.3	123	23.9
Burglary	228	22.6	119	24.1	109	21.2
Theft	119	11.8	60	12.1	59	11.4
Checks & Forgery	108	10.7	51	10.3	57	11.1
Sex	60	5.9	29	5.9	31	6.0
Opiates	54	5.3	26	5.3	28	5.4
Other Drugs	90	8.9	39	7.9	51	9.9
All Others	46	4.6	24	4.9	22	4.3
Admission Type:						
New Admission	778	77.1	369	74.7	409	79.4
Returned by Board	95	9.4	53	10.7	42	8.2
Returned by Court	136	13.5	72	14.6	64	12.4
Age First Arrested:						
Unknown	5	0.5	2	0.4	3	0.6
14 and under	370	36.7	183	37.1	187	36.3
15 to 19	414	41.0	215	43.5	199	38.6
20 to 24	134	13.3	58	11.7	76	14.8
25 to 29	55	5.4	23	4.7	32	6.2
30 to 39	14	1.4	6	1.2	8	1.6
40 and over	17	1.7	7	1.4	10	1.9
Base Expectancy Score:						
Very Low (00-26)	141	14.0	70	14.2	71	13.8
Low (27-32)	137	13.6	66	13.4	71	13.8
Average (33-45)	417	41.3	214	43.3	203	39.4
High (46-52)	147	14.6	69	14.0	78	15.1
Very High (53-76)	167	16.6	75	15.2	92	17.9

TABLE 6

Demographic Characteristics of Experimentals and Controls

Characteristics	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total	1,009	100.0	494	100.0	515	100.0
Age as of December 31, 1969:						
18 to 24	239	23.7	118	23.9	121	23.5
25 to 29	233	23.1	119	24.1	114	22.1
30 to 34	170	16.8	80	16.2	90	17.5
35 to 39	138	13.7	62	12.5	76	14.8
40 and over	229	22.7	115	23.3	114	22.1
Racial/Ethnic Group:						
White	550	54.5	275	55.7	275	53.4
Black	295	29.2	137	27.7	158	30.7
Chicano	155	15.4	75	15.2	80	15.5
Other	9	0.9	7	1.4	2	0.4
Educational Level at Admission						
None or unknown	17	1.7	10	2.0	7	1.4
Some grammar school	135	13.4	63	12.8	72	14.0
Completed grammer school	101	10.0	52	10.5	49	9.5
Some high school	538	53.3	277	56.1	261	50.7
Completed high school	167	16.5	74	15.0	93	18.0
Some college	46	4.6	16	3.2	30	5.8
Completed college	5	0.5	2	0.4	3	0.6
Marital Status at Admission:						
Unknown	9	0.9	6	1.2	3	0.6
Never married	302	29.9	142	28.7	160	31.1
Legal marriage intact	218	21.6	109	22.1	109	21.2
Common-Law marriage	146	14.5	82	16.6	64	12.4
Divorced, separated, widowed	334	33.1	155	31.4	179	34.7

sample, and the expected random variation, it was anticipated that the actual difference in time served would not be exactly six months. The actual difference was 6.4 months. Table 9 indicates that this difference does not vary significantly from the expected difference of 6.0 months. Table 9 also shows that the observed difference was significantly greater than zero. A distribution of the months served is shown in Table 7. The number of people released before, on or after their (re-) scheduled parole date is shown in Table 8.

Reduction of terms within types

For the reasons discussed earlier and in the prior section, the mean time served for the experimentals and controls in each of the types of the several typologies were also compared. Two sets of statistical tests were conducted on the mean differences in time served for each of the types shown in appendix Tables B1 through B29. One set tested whether the differences were significantly different from zero and the other tested whether they were significantly different from the expected difference of six months. None of the differences deviated significantly from the expected difference of six months; indeed this was to be expected in that each of the experimentals had their term reduced by six months while none of the controls had their terms so reduced. But it will also be noted that two of the differences in average time served were opposite in sign to that expected, those experimentals classified in Irwin's Felonious-Identity Type "Square John" (Table B3) and those experimentals committed to prison for "First-degree Robbery" (Table B22) had longer average terms than their corresponding controls. And it will be noted that the difference in mean-time served for sixteen of the types did not differ significantly from zero. An attempt will now be made to clear up the confusion which may have been engendered by these comparisons and statistical tests of differences in mean time served by the experimentals and controls in the various types.

In contrast to earlier studies, this study examined directly by a reduction in time served what the earlier studies had attempted to approximate by identifying groups who had served shorter and longer terms. At the risk of being redundant, it will be repeated that each of the experimentals had his term reduced by six months while none of the controls had his term so reduced, regardless of the average time served by the experimentals and controls in the different types and regardless of the differences between these means.

The apparent anomalies noted in the prior two paragraphs may be attributed to one or more of the following situations: (1) the multiple divisions of the sample into various types may have produced a few groups which by chance had served considerably

TABLE 7

Months Served in Prison by Experimentals and Controls

Months Served	Total		Experimentals		Controls	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total	1,009	100.0	494	100.0	515	100.0
06-17	156	15.5	100	20.3	56	10.9
18-29	370	36.7	183	37.1	187	36.3
30-41	215	21.3	95	19.2	120	23.3
42-53	121	12.0	59	11.9	62	12.0
54-65	68	6.7	26	5.3	42	8.2
66-77	25	2.5	11	2.2	14	2.7
78 or more	54	5.3	20	4.0	34	6.6
Mean	34.8		31.5		37.9	
Median	28.5		25.2		30.0	

TABLE 8

Number Released on, Before, or After Their Scheduled Parole Date, and the Number of Days from Date of Release to the Parole Date, by Study Group

Item	Total	Experimentals	Controls
Number released to parole	1,009	494	515
On parole date	578	277	301
Before parole date	219	33	186
After parole date	212	184	28
Number of days to parole date	-5,308	3,349	-8,657
Before parole date	-9,770	-869	-8,901
After parole date	4,462	4,218	244
Average number of days(mean)	-5.3	6.8	-16.8
Before parole date	-44.6	-26.3	-47.9
After parole date	21.1	22.9	8.7

different lengths of time in prison at the point of randomization; (2) the experimentals in the anomalous types may not have received as many (non-experimental) pre-release parole advancements as did their corresponding controls thus reducing the difference in time served between them, or (3) the small number of cases in some of the types may have precluded the difference in time served from being significantly greater than zero, as statistical significance is affected by the number of cases being compared as well as the size of the difference in the variable being compared.

Effects upon Parole Outcome (Recidivism)

Inspection of Table 9 clearly shows that the experimentals and controls did not differ in their likelihood of "parole success" before the introduction of the experimental variable, the experimentals served six months less time in prison than the controls, and the reduction in prison terms had no effect upon subsequent parole outcomes. None of the differences in the parole-outcome categories exceeded five percent and all but one were less than two percent.

Even though the differences in parole outcomes between the experimentals and controls shown in Table 9 are obviously quite small, the statistical tests conducted on them will be described as the form of the analysis used in this table was basic to all of the parole-outcome analyses. The analysis begins with a test of the total distribution and this total Chi-square is broken down into component parts. The decomposition of the total Chi-square is done in such a way that each component is independent of each other component and the sum of the component Chi-squares (and degrees of freedom) is equal to the value for the total distribution. This method of analysis is taken from Maxwell (1961, pp.11-62). In contrast with analysis of variance techniques, a component Chi-square may be tested for statistical significance when the total Chi-square value is not significant. Thus, even though the total Chi-square for Table 9 is not significant, differences between various categories of the parole-outcome variable may be tested for significance.

The Chi-square value for "Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison" (in Table 9) is relatively self-explanatory; a value of 0.524 with one degree of freedom would be expected to occur by chance alone more than five times out of one hundred and is therefore taken to be non-significant. The Chi-square for "Board vs. Court Returns to Prison" is also not significant and this means that among those returned to prison, there was no (significant) difference between the experimentals and controls in the proportions returned to prison by an order of the parole board versus a new court commitment for a felony conviction. Similarly, the Chi-square value for "Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending" means that among those not returned to prison, the experimentals and

TABLE 9

Mean B.E. (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Total Study Group

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Months Served	Base	Number Rel'd	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord.	Cr. Comt.
Experimentals	39.8	31.5	No.	494	426	326	63	37	68	38	30
			Pct.	100.0	86.2	66.0	12.8	7.5	13.8	7.7	6.1
Controls	40.8	37.9	No.	515	452	362	60	30	63	38	25
			Pct.	100.0	87.8	70.3	11.7	5.8	12.2	7.4	4.9
Total	40.3	34.8	No.	1,009	878	688	123	67	131	76	55
			Pct.	100.0	87.0	68.2	12.2	6.6	13.0	7.5	5.5

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-Square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	1.919	P> 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Returns to Prison	1	0.264	P> 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Return to Prison	1	0.524	P> 0.05
D. Total	4	2.707	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean B.E. Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in B.E. Scores	1,007	1.24	P> 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	1,007	4.29	P< 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	1,007	0.25	P> 0.05

controls did not differ significantly with respect to the proportions of people in the "favorable","miscellaneous unfavorable" and "pending" categories of parole outcomes.

The basis for the particular comparison used in this study will now be given. Returns to prison are virtually always accepted as a measure of recidivism; thus one of the components chosen for testing was return-to-prison versus no return. Because board-ordered returns to prison seem to be more subject to control by the Department and the board than returns by the courts for a new felony conviction, these two types of return were tested for statistical significance (Robison and Takagi, 1968). As there are three remaining categories (all among those not returned to prison), differences among these three categories were tested for significance. In effect, this last test answers the question as to whether those not returned to prison differ among themselves with respect to the categories of non-return.

When the number of cases in a type was not large enough to satisfy conventional requirements as to the number of (expected) cases in the basic parole-outcome categories, adjacent categories (as displayed in the columnar heading of Table 9) were combined so as to make the number of cases in the reduced set of categories sufficiently large for statistical testing (using Chi-square). More or less arbitrarily, the reductions were made so as to keep returns to prison as a separate category and to separate the "favorables" from all others.[5] In order to reduce (or, at least, control) biases, these combinations were made on the basis of the marginal totals; that is, a deliberate attempt was made to avoid combining categories on the basis of the observed differences in parole-outcome categories for the experimentals and controls. This is in keeping with statistical testing conventions which require that the differences to be tested be stipulated in advance of examining the observed differences. Violation of this rule makes the resulting statistical tests of questionable value.

Because the statistical tests of independence (Chi-squares) indicated that there was no relationship between the experimental and criterion variables, measures of association were not applied.

Effects within types

One of the common criticisms of studies which expose people

[5]The category of "favorable" consists mostly of those who were not arrested or who, if they were arrested, received a sentence of no more than 89 days in jail. Also included are parolees-at-large with no known violation and for less than six months. By long-standing convention within the Department, this category is used to divide all outcomes into favorable and unfavorable outcomes when the number of cases is relatively small or when a single measure of "parole success" is desired.

to different treatments of one sort or another is that they do not (always) incorporate variations among the people exposed to the treatment. People do differ, and they might differ in their responsiveness to the treatments. Some people might be affected in one way, some in another, and still others not at all. In anticipation of this argument, several typologies were incorporated into this study. Six typologies were used.[6] Twenty-nine of the types contained a large enough number of cases (arbitrarily set at a minimum of 49 cases) to compare the experimentals and controls on parole outcomes. Sixty-nine statistical tests were conducted on these types. Four of these Chi-square values reached statistical significance (at the five percent level). Two of these were for Irwin's Felonious Identity type "Dope Fiend" (Table B1), and two were for the Commitment Offense type "Court-Committed Returnee" (Table B29). Four statistically significant differences out of 69 tests could easily be the result of chance alone. In other words, the results of the typological analysis indicates that the reduction in time served had no effect upon parole outcomes regardless of inmate type. It is always possible, of course, that a typology other than the six used would have revealed an effect.

Because the effect of the reduction in time served -- or the lack of such an effect -- is evidently not dependent upon the type of offender, the description of the typologies and the analysis of the data for the typologies is presented in Appendix B rather than in the body of the report. Some comments about their choice might be appropriate, however.

Brief rationale for choice of typologies

The major restriction in the choice of the typologies was that the data needed to place the people in the types be available from existing documents. The collection of additional data would have been expensive and time consuming, and obtaining information from the people might have produced (additional) "experimental effects" which would have been confounded with the effects of the study variable. Several desirable features of a typology entered into the choice of those not excluded by the above restriction.

Some types were chosen because they were specific to the prison setting while others were chosen because they were not. The amenability of the typology to the production of inferences concerning relationships between time served and parole outcome was seen as desirable. Typologies which used rules for the combination of measurable (codable) variables to produce the types were seen as preferable to those which required global assessments of the degree to which a particular case fitted a given type. And types which might be related to the major study variables were seen as desirable. Not all of the types actually chosen had each and every one of these desirable qualities, but all told, they did. As mentioned earlier, the types are identified and described in Appendix B which also presents the statistical analyses of the base expectancy scores, time served, parole outcomes, and their interrelationships.

[6] The onerous task of coding the cases into the typologies was done by U.C.L.A. Work-Study students, Mildren Allan, Joseph Dalrymple, Marian Kan, Linda Ko, Thurman Newsome, Ossie Regan, Margaret Rochell, Glen Rocquemore and Booker Bobbitt.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A sample of 494 men who had their prison terms reduced by six months were compared with 515 men whose terms were not reduced; their levels of recidivism within the first year on parole did not differ. The inmates had been randomly assigned to the two groups so that any differences between them other than in the reduction in time served would be eliminated (technically, randomized). Several checks on their comparability gave no reason to reject the hypothesis that they were comparable, and a check on the experimental variable indicated that the experimentals did, indeed, serve less time in prison.

The inmates were further classified into 29 (overlapping) types drawn from six typologies. There was not sufficient evidence to assert confidently that a reduction (of six months) in time served in prison has a differential effect upon male felons of different types.

This first study of its kind reduced prison terms by six months and found no difference in recidivism. Even though a six-month reduction in time served might not be seen as substantial and even though the study sample was not representative of all people released to parole (in California), it may still be concluded on a much sounder research basis than has ever before been available that prison terms can be reduced without increasing the risk to society as measured by recidivism. Certainly a reduction of prison terms by even six months would be a humanitarian step, and it would result in substantial savings in prison costs.

It also should be noted that any substantial increase in time served could not be justified on the basis of this study. This is important in that terms vary from less than two years to more than seven and, in some cases, there is no limit on the length of the prison term which may be set. Certainly, it would seem reasonable to believe that the results of a substantial increase in time served might well be different than those from a six month reduction.

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX A

Parole Outcome Categories

The parole follow-up system records the most serious disposition received by the person within the follow-up period except that any disposition received after termination from parole by discharge or return to prison is excluded. The listing below is in order of seriousness (as defined for this system).

FAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOME

No record of arrests or other parole violations
Arrest and release (with or without trial)
Parolee at large, with no known violation and for less than six months
Jail sentence of less than 90 days, or any jail sentence totally suspended, or misdemeanor probation, or fine only, or bail forfeited

UNFAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOME

Miscellaneous Unfavorable

Parolee at large with a felony warrant, or parolee at large for more than six months
Declared by court as criminally insane
Arrested on felony charge and released, but guilt admitted and restitution provided
Death in the commission of a crime
Death from a drug overdose
Jail sentence of more than 89 days
Felony probation of 5 years or more
Suspended prison sentence
Civil commitment for narcotic addiction to the California Rehabilitation Center

Pending

Parole violation occurred but disposition was pending at the termination of the follow-up period

Return to Prison

Board Ordered

Any return to a California prison by order of the Adult Authority and without a new court commitment to prison
Return to prison by the Adult Authority for a short term, including narcotic treatment-control unit and short-term return unit

Court Commitment

Any return to prison in California or other jurisdiction by order of a court as a result of a criminal conviction

APPENDIX B

Description and Analysis of the Typologies

This appendix identifies the typologies used in this study, and it contains a brief description of the specific types as provided by their creators. Tables B1 through B29 show the mean base expectancy scores, mean months served and one-year parole outcomes for each type having a total of 49 or more cases. Also included in these tables are various tests of statistical significance of the differences between the experimentals and controls on the above variables. Table B30 will be discussed after the identification and description of the typologies which follow.

Irwin's Felonious Identity Types

In his study of the California prison (and parole) system, Irwin (1970, p.7-35) attempted to identify and describe the identities of felons attributed to themselves and others in the prison and outside. He found that there were movements from one type to another and that some people held multiple identities, but the majority of the prisoners were classifiable into one of the eight types. But some did not seem to adopt any of them. Using the coding rules developed by Irwin (1970, pp.205-207), information from the inmate files was used to classify them into one of the eight typologies; those who met the criteria for classification into more than one of the types were set aside and termed mixed types and those who did not meet the criteria for inclusion in any of the types were set aside and termed unclassifiables.

The Thief

The thief specializes in the "big score", usually by way of safe-burglary or armed robbery. He is very concerned with "rightness" or "solidness" which means honesty, responsibility and loyalty to his peers. Remaining "cool" in the face of difficulties experienced in his trade is very important and he leads an unobtrusive life so that he does not bring unwanted attention to himself. He believes that the only honest and trustworthy people in the world are he and his fellow thieves (Irwin, 1970, pp.8-12).

The Hustler

The hustler is primarily concerned with being "sharp" in intellectual skills, language and appearance. He hustles 24-hours-a-day to make money off the "mark", using some form of trickery based on the greed which is found in everyone. It is a

dog-eat-dog life with little trust of anyone, including his fellow hustlers. The hustle has to be simple and quick with little involvement of other people. An alternative form of hustling is pimping. In this world there are those who take and those who are taken; the hustler intends to take and never be taken (Irwin, pp.12-15).

The Dope Fiend

Securing money to buy opiates (typically heroin), finding the drugs, and "shooting up" dominate the life of the true dope fiend; those activities become the totality of his everyday life. He must "fix" several times a day to avoid withdrawal pains and to avoid a world which is dull and mundane when it is not full of aggravations. He hustles to get the money for his fix and to meet the few remaining requisites for life. Compared to the hustler, his hustles tend to be "pettier, less ambitious, less polished, more desperate, and more impulsive." (Irwin, 1970, pp.13-19).

The Head

The head uses marijuana, peyote, mescaline, LSD, methamphetamine and other psychedelics; some use all of them and some only one or two. The emphasis is on mind and body expansion. Because these drugs are less expensive and less addictive, the economic strains and demands of the drugs upon the head are less than those upon the dope fiend; his occupational and social life are relatively more conventional. The head is "cool" in the sense of always being composed and in control. Politeness, that is, avoiding violence and harshness in interpersonal relationships is important. He is meticulous and fastidious in dress and appearance. Drug use (other than opiates) is beneficial rather than immoral; the world would be a far better place if more people "turned on" (Irwin, 1970, pp.19-23).

The Disorganized Criminal

Disorganized criminals make up the bulk of convicted felons. He tends "pursue a chaotic, purposeless life, filled with unskilled, careless and variegated criminal activity." The disorganized criminal has always been "doing wrong" or "fucking up", and he adopts a devil-may-care attitude, often presenting a great deal of bravado when he is arrested or in danger. He feels that he is "born to lose" and is always available to engage in criminal pursuits which are typically set up by someone else. Compared to the other types, he does not have a coherent, systematic world view (Irwin, 1970, pp.23-26).

State-Raised Youths

The state-raised youth spends a substantial part of his

early life in state-operated prisons. His world view and life style was created to survive in the unique, hostile world of youth prisons. Toughness and violence are normal tools of the cliques to which he typically belongs. Homosexuality is a major theme, either as a participant or in masculine defense against the slightest attribution of being a "punk" or "queen". "The streets" is the world outside the prison, a world to which he is unaccustomed and in which he will not stay long. The world inside is the one he knows best, and it is a world run by those with power. This identity is dropped as his age increases (Irwin, 1970, pp.26-29).

The Man from the Lower Class

The lower-class man is distinct from the other types who are also from the lower classes in his sense of identity. He does not see himself as a criminal, rather he is a man who occasionally engages in criminal activities when he must assert or protect his "manhood" or "machismo". Action seeking or "hell-raising" is a focus of his life. He believes that things are determined for him and that he has little control over his fate. The world is made up of people like himself and those with power who exploit and control him and others for their own, selfish ends (Irwin, 1970, pp.129-132).

Square John

The square John sees himself as a non-criminal, ordinary, upstanding citizen who, perhaps, made a "mistake" or had a "serious problem". He discovers that he is a "square John" in prison when he finds himself surrounded by people committed to a life of crime. He sees himself as unique in respecting property rights, believing in working for a living, and obeying the criminal law. He has to learn what "doing your own time" and "snitching" mean. He may deny that he did what he was convicted of or that it was "really" a crime. Or he may believe that his crime was the result of extreme situational or psychological pressures. Life in prison is trying to avoid criminals or becoming one of them (Irwin, 1970, pp.132-134).

Irwin's Prison-Adaptive Modes

In another part of his study, Irwin attempted to discover the modes of adaptation to prison life used by California inmates. Again there was overlap among the three modes he found to exist and there was movement of the same person among the different types; as with the Felonious Identity Types, the people in the study were classified using Irwin's (1970, p.207) system.

Doing Time

The inmate "doing time" sees his stay in prison as a tem-

porary interruption in his life which takes place in the world outside. He seeks to get through with the least amount of suffering and the greatest amount of comfort. He tries to stay out of trouble and is careful in his selection of friends; a few are isolates. He generally honors the convict code and participates in activities which are not frowned upon by staff, such as the drama club, watching television, sports, dominoes, card games, "tripping", and a soft job. He participates in educational and therapy programs to the extent that they suit him and to the degree which he thinks is necessary to appease the parole board (Irwin, 1970, pp.68-74).

Jailing

Jailing is the style adopted by those whose world is found on the inside. Good clothes are "bonaroos" and women are "punks" and "queens". Cigarettes are money. Survival is achieved through membership in a clique and problems are resolved by use of a knife or pipe. He knows how to make the informal or illegitimate power system of the convict world work for him; he gets cell changes, drugs, "bonaroos", an influential prison job and so forth. Programming is resisted (Irwin, 1970, pp.74-76).

Gleaning

As opposed to Irwin's other type names, the word "gleaning" was applied by Irwin rather than being a term used by the inmates. The mode of adaptation to which the label was applied was, however, recognized as a part of prison life by the inmates (Irwin, 1970, p.68). The gleaner attempts to improve himself by engaging in educational and treatment programs as a part of a carefully devised plan. He also reads "serious" books a great deal and tries to improve his physical condition and appearance. He seeks to avoid intensive involvement in the traditional convict world. The self-improvement may start on a small scale in order to get out as soon as possible, but it soon becomes more personally important (Irwin, 1970, pp.76-79).

Disorganized Criminal

The inmate classified as a "disorganized criminal" in Irwin's Felonious-Identity Typology also experiences a rather disorganized life in the prison, shifting from one mode of prison adaptation to another and settling on one mode or another for whatever length of time almost as a result of random influences of the moment. As with his self-identity, he has no clear conceptualization of life in prison (Irwin, 1970, pp.79-80). An inmate who met the criteria for inclusion in one of the other types of adaptation was placed in that type or, in the case of meeting the criterion for more than one type, in the "mixed type" category. A separate classification of disorganized criminal was

not included in the adaptive-mode typology.

Garrity-Schrag Typology

Garrity (1961) attempted to develop a system for classifying inmates in Washington state correctional institutions on those modes of prison life described by Schrag. Garrity related these types to time served in prison and parole outcome by comparing the recidivism rates of those people within each type who had served prison terms of varying lengths. He was able to confirm his theoretical expectation of the relationship between time served in prison and parole outcome. But, the study suffered from the fact that it was solely correlational in design so that the effects of imprisonment and selection could not be disentangled.

Garrity's (1956, pp.171-179) coding rules were used for this study. Approximately one-half of the inmates in this study were not classifiable into any of the types, and another ten percent were sparsely scattered over the various types. Two of the types contained a sufficient number of cases for analysis. Kassebaum, Ward and Wilner (1971, pp.145-152) also attempted to apply Garrity's version of Schrag's typology to California prisoners in their study of group counselling at the California Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo; they too found that the scheme produced a large proportion of unclassifiables. Because the Garrity-Schrag typology seems to be inapplicable to inmates of California prisons, the types will not be described herein except for those two which contained a sufficient number of cases for statistical analysis.

The Right Guy

The right guy is the "true con" who identifies with the criminal culture. His crimes are relatively uncomplicated and involve some sort of theft. Being sent to prison is seen as one of the dangers of his chosen occupation. He so arranges his life in prison as to not increase the chances of his serving a long term and he uses his time to improve his criminal skills (Garrity, 1956, pp.167-168).

The Politician

His crimes are relatively sophisticated and involve cooperation with others; the aim is to get money. Within prison he seeks to get along with all parties and he uses inmates and officials to gain his ends. He plays whatever role is necessary to get what he wants. His time in prison provides him with additional criminal skills (Garrity, 1956, pp.169-170).

Gibbons' Criminal-Role Career Types

Gibbons (1968, pp.227-240) has attempted to develop a typology of adult criminals based on the concept of role career and patterns of interaction with other people and social institutions. These roles are seen as including behaviors, attitudes, and self-concepts articulated within a social class and status system. The career can range from a single criminal act to a life-time involvement, and the involvement can be a minor part of the person's life or its center.

Gibbons does not provide a set of coding or measurement rules for classifying people. For this reason, the people in this study were compared with the descriptions of each type provided by Gibbons and then assigned to that type they best fit, if any.

The "Skid Row" Alcoholic

His life centers about drinking and includes a history of many arrests for public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. The drinking may take place in "bottle clubs" or in isolation. He views himself as a non-criminal but recognizes, with little hostility, that he will spend much time in jail as a result of many arrests. The onset of the role is relatively early in the person's life and usuallly continues until death. He typically comes from the lower classes and a relatively conventional family situation (Gibbons, 1968, pp.429-432).

The Semi-Professional Property Criminal

Using relatively simple techniques, the semi-professional property criminal commits strong-arm robberies, hold-ups, burglaries, larcenies, and other direct means of obtaining money or property. Partners are sometimes taken on. He sees himself as a criminal in a society in which everybody has a "racket". Conventional jobs are denigrated. He is hostile toward the criminal justice system and other conventional social institutions. Often his career starts as a member of juvenile gangs and continues for most of his life, though he may withdraw from a crime career in his early middle age. He is frequently arrested and put in jail or prison where he will be seen by the officials as a "right guy" or being opposed to the administration. He often moves into middle-class neighborhoods after having been raised in working-class neighborhoods in urban settings. The family of origin was intact but not particularly close; some members of the family might have been involved in criminal activities. He associates mostly with other semi-professional property criminals (Gibbons, 1968, pp.258-263).

The Naive Check Forger

The naive check forger typically passes bad checks, often on his own account. He does not use fraudulent payroll checks or engage in the more sophisticated forms of fraud. He passes many bad checks over many years, but he usually does not have an extensive arrest record or a juvenile record. The favorite places to cash checks are retail businesses, often in his own neighborhoods where he is known. He does not see himself as a "real criminal" and finds justifications for his criminal acts. His self-concept and attitudes are conventional. The check passing starts in adulthood, usually after a series of difficulties in marriage, employment and so forth. He persists in his career for some time. The naive check forger is more likely than other criminal types to come from the middle class where he has had a relatively comfortable material life. His family of origin is conventional but his own marriage was somewhat disturbed. He is not hostile toward the criminal justice system and seldom gets committed to prison (Gibbons, 1968, pp.240-242).

One-Time Loser, Property

The one-time loser, property offender commits a single crime of a relatively serious nature. Most often the crime is committed by the offender alone, but when partners are involved they too are amateurs. Embezzlers are not included in this category. He sees himself as a non-criminal who engaged in a serious crime as a result of a particularly difficult, typical situation in his life. In prison, he is likely to be a "square John". His self-concept and attitudes are conventional. He has only a trivial record of arrests, if any, and he seldom recidivates. He most often comes from the lower-middle classes. The family of origin was conventional and stable (Gibbons, 1968, pp.308-311).

One-Time Loser, Personal

The one-time loser, personal offender commits a single, serious violent offense such as homicide or a serious assault. Some do have a history of a few, relatively minor arrests, however. This type does not include those who commit an offense against the person as a part of another crime, and it does not include sex offenders. The victim of the offense is typically known to the offender, often intimately. He sees his offense as criminal, but not himself. In prison he is a "square John." He most often comes from the lower classes, but social class and family background are varied. He accepts the fact that the criminal justice system will take action against him for his crime; the system will have little impact on him in terms of recidivism (Gibbons, 1968, pp.348-349).

The Opiate Addict

The opiate addict is a young man who specializes in the use of opiates, typically heroin, as a criminal career. He engages in petty forms of hustling, pimping, and thievery to obtain money to buy his drugs. He probably was kicked out of a juvenile gang. He enters an addict subculture which shares in the processes of locating, buying and using opiates. He identifies himself as an addict rather than a criminal and holds that opiate use is no more deviant than other "kicks." He sees the world, and especially the police, as antagonistic toward people like him. Life provides him with few satisfactions other than his drugs. He started use in his teens and continues into adulthood. He comes from the urban slums and sees himslef as a member of a low status group. Parent-child relations were absent and family life is unimportant. Work is denigrated. He is in frequent contact with the criminal justice system which seems to have a neutral impact upon his continued use of opiates (Gibbons, 1968, pp.421-426).

Other Criminal-Career Types

The remaining fourteen career types presented by Gibbons did not appear with sufficient frequency in this sample to merit use in the analysis.

Gottfredson-Ballard Typology

Gottfredson and Ballard (1966, pp.22-26) used a statistical method referred to as "association analysis" on releases to parole in California to create a set of categories of people in which the members of any one of the groups were more like themselves (in terms of the variables used in the analysis) than like the members of any other group. In other words, they used a technique which minimizes variance within groups and maximizes variance between groups. Because the variables used for the analysis were chosen from those which had been found in earlier studies to be independently and additively related to parole outcomes, the groups created in their analysis also tended to have different parole outcomes.

This typology was used for two interrelated reasons. The major purpose was to provide a control on the criterion variable (recidivism) so that any variance associated with the experimental variable (a reduction in time served) would be more likely to be detected (in the statistical analysis); controlling on variables which are associated with the dependent variable and methodologically independent of the treatment variable increases the precision of statistical tests. In less technical terms, it was thought that the effect of the reduction in time served might be more likely to reveal itself in relatively "pure" types than in the total, conglomerate sample of various types of offenders. The second reason was to see if the reduction in time served might

have a differential impact upon people with different likelihoods of parole success; might it benefit or harm relatively good parole risks but not poor risks, for instance?

The types are constructed by classifying people on the basis of the presence or absence of various characteristics. The characteristics used to define the types are not uniform across all types; that is, the characteristics used to define any one type are not necessarily the same as those used to define any other type.

Inasmuch as Gottfredson and Ballard (1966, pp.30-35) do not provide any description of the types other than the characteristics used to define them, their types will simply be listed along with the characteristics used to construct them.

Type of Offender	Characteristics Used to Construct Each Type
Non-felon, Person	No prior prison commitment and current commitment for homicide, assault, sex, or other offense against the person (excluding robbery).
Felon, Person	Same as above, but with one or more prior prison commitments.
Check Offender	All those whose commitment to prison offense was for forgery or a check offense.
Recidivistic, Property	Robbery, burglary, or theft (excluding forgery and checks) commitment offense with prior jail or juvenile commitments only.
Felon, Persistent Property	Robbery, burglary, or theft (excluding forgery and checks) commitment offense with prior prison commitment and without a five-year arrest-free period and not a narcotic addict.
Felon, Persistent, Addict, Property	Robbery, burglary, or theft (excluding forgery and checks) commitment offense with prior prison commitment, and without a five-year arrest-free period and a narcotic addict.

Non-felon Narcotics	Narcotics commitment offense with no prior prison commitment.
Felon Narcotics	Non-addict offender with prior prison commitment, now committed for narcotics offense.
Felon, Addict, Narcotics	Addict with prior prison commitment now committed for narcotics offense.
Property	Robbery, burglary or theft (excluding forgery and checks) commitment offense with no prior criminal commitments.
Felon, Occasional, Property	Robbery, burglary, or theft (excluding forgery and checks) commitment offense with prior prison commitment and with five or more years arrest free.

Commitment-Offense Typology

The study sample was divided into "original commitments", board-ordered returnees and court-committed returnees. An original commitment is a commitment to prison received by a person who was not on parole at the time of the commitment. A board-ordered return is a return to prison for a parole violation which did not result in a new commitment to prison by a court, and a court-committed return is a return to prison of a parolee by a court for a new felony conviction.

Because original commitments serve much longer terms than do board-ordered returnees and both serve shorter terms than court-committed returnees, they were separated for the purpose of this study. Because the number of returnees included in this study was not sufficiently large to classify them on their original commitment offense or the offense associated with their most recent imprisonment, the board-ordered returnees and the court-ordered returnees were treated as separate, undifferentiated groups. For the purpose of convenience, the two types of returnees are included in the commitment-offense typology even though their classification is not based on their commitment offense. Information on commitment offense is shown in Table B31.

There was a sufficient number of original commitments to classify them on their offense type. Inasmuch as the offense types are relatively self-explanatory, they will not be described here. Appendix C gives some details of the rules used by the Department in coding offense type.

Case Accounting

Table B30 gives summary counts of those cases within each typology which were classified into types with less than 49 cases "small N's"; those that met the criteria for inclusion in more than one type within a given typology ("mixed types"), and those not classified as any type within a given typology ("unclassifiables"). Because these latter two categories have no (typological) meaning, information on base expectancy, time served and parole outcome is not given for them. Information on the types with less than 49 cases is not given because of the small number of cases. Also shown in Table B30 are the total number of cases within each typology which were classifiable into a (single) type having 49 or more cases ("all others"); information on these types is given in Tables B1 through B29.

Table B30 was designed to account for all of the cases for each typology, but it may also be used to show (for this sample and study) to what degree each of the typologies produces "usable types" (shown under the heading "All Others"). It should be noted, however, that the numbers and percentages in the various columns of Table B30 are somewhat arbitrary; that is, the different ways in which the typologies were constructed, the methods for applying them, their applicability to California prisoners, coding conventions for the variables used to construct and apply them, and options for combining types, each vary across the typologies. These variations in turn produce variations in the number of cases included in the categories (columns) of Table B30. For instance, the commitment offense types could have been more finely grouped which would have produced more types with a small number of cases. The variables used to construct and apply the Gottfredson and Ballard Typology have been adopted by the Department and coding rules have been established which result in every case being codable on each variable. Irwin's two typologies allow for a case to meet the criteria for more than one type, while the Gottfredson and Ballard Typology was so constructed that mixed types are impossible. In classifying the cases on Gibbons' Typology, global judgements were used to assign the cases to the type to which they most closely corresponded; if a choice could not be made or if the case did not seem to fit any of the types, it was coded as unclassifiable. Put more generally, the techniques used to construct and apply the typologies differed as to their "measurement techniques" and their treatments of "mutual exclusiveness" and "mutual exhaustiveness", these variations make the frequencies and percentages in Table B30 only rough guides.

TABLE B1

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "DOPE FIEND" Felonious Identity Type

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	28.5	34.2	No.	47	32	20	12	15
			Pct.	100.0	68.1	42.6	25.5	31.9
Control	31.8	38.1	No.	50	44	31	13	6
			Pct.	100.0	88.0	62.0	26.0	12.0
Total	30.1	36.2	No.	97	76	51	25	21
			Pct.	100.0	78.4	52.6	25.8	21.6

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.519	P > 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	5.664	P < 0.05
C. Total	2	6.183	P 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	95	1.52	P > 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	95	0.98	P > 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	95	0.51	P > 0.05

TABLE B2

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "STATE-RAISED YOUTH" Felonious Identity Type

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	38.5	36.3	No.	61	52	38	14	9
			Pct.	100.0	85.3	62.4	22.9	14.7
Control	38.6	39.7	No.	67	62	48	14	5
			Pct.	100.0	92.5	71.6	20.9	7.5
Total	38.6	38.1	No.	128	114	86	28	14
			Pct.	100.0	89.1	67.2	21.9	10.9

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.286	P > 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	1.743	P > 0.05
C. Total	2	2.029	P > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	126	0.06	P > 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	126	0.73	P > 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	126	0.54	P > 0.05

TABLE B3

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "SQUARE JOHN" Felonious Identity Type

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	51.7	34.8	No.	25	23	2
			Pct.	100.0	92.0	8.0
Control	53.4	33.1	No.	25	22	3
			Pct.	100.0	88.0	12.0
Total	52.4	34.0	No.	50	45	5
			Pct.	100.0	90.0	10.0

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = N.A., Df=1, Probability =N.A.

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	48	0.43	P> 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	48	0.23	P> 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	48	1.02	P> 0.05

TABLE B4

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "DISORGANIZED CRIMINAL" Felonious Identity Type

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	38.8	28.7	No.	146	129	103	20	6	17	11	6
			Pct.	100.0	88.4	70.6	13.7	4.1	11.6	7.5	4.1
Control	40.1	33.5	No.	129	108	81	17	10	21	14	7
			Pct.	100.0	83.8	62.8	13.2	7.8	16.2	10.8	5.4
Total	39.4	30.9	No.	275	237	184	37	16	38	25	13
			Pct.	100.0	86.2	66.9	13.5	5.8	13.8	9.1	4.7

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	2.021	P> 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	0.016	P> 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	1.236	P> 0.05
D. Total	4	3.273	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	273	0.97	P> 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	273	1.81	P< 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	273	0.44	P> 0.05

TABLE B5

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "JAILING" Prison-Adaptive Mode

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	37.4	50.7	No.	22	11	11
			Pct.	100.0	50.0	50.0
Control	36.5	57.2	No.	27	17	10
			Pct.	100.0	63.0	37.0
Total	36.9	54.3	No.	49	28	21
			Pct.	100.0	57.1	42.9

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.387, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	47	0.26	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	47	0.66	P < 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	47	0.05	P > 0.05

TABLE B6

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "DOING TIME" Prison Adaptive Mode

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	39.7	27.4	No.	189	158	125	22	11	31	23	8
			Pct.	100.0	83.6	66.2	11.6	5.8	16.4	12.2	4.2
Control	41.7	33.6	No.	180	159	136	18	5	21	15	6
			Pct.	100.0	88.4	75.6	10.0	2.8	11.6	8.3	3.3
Total	40.7	30.4	No.	369	317	261	40	16	52	38	14
			Pct.	100.0	85.9	70.8	10.8	4.3	14.1	10.3	3.8

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	3.112	P > 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	0.047	P < 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	1.708	P < 0.05
D. Total	4	4.867	P < 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	367	1.46	P < 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	367	3.12	P < 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	367	0.14	P > 0.05

TABLE B7

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Irwin's "GLEANING" Prison Adaptive Mode

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	41.3	32.4	No.	97	88	69	12	7	9	4	5
			Pct.	100.0	90.7	71.1	12.4	7.2	9.3	4.1	5.2
Control	41.8	38.5	No.	97	86	65	12	9	11	6	5
			Pct.	100.0	88.7	67.0	12.4	9.3	11.3	6.1	5.2
Total	41.6	35.4	No.	194	174	134	24	16	20	10	10
			Pct.	100.0	89.6	69.0	12.4	8.2	10.4	5.2	5.2

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	4	0.346	P > 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	0.200	P > 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.223	P < 0.05
D. Total	4	0.769	P < 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	192	0.33	P > 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	192	2.19	P < 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	192	0.02	P < 0.05

TABLE B8

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Garrity-Schrag's "RIGHT GUY"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	34.6	29.0	No.	103	88	58	20	10	15	6	9
			Pct.	100.0	85.4	56.3	19.4	9.7	14.6	5.9	8.7
Control	36.2	41.7	No.	99	87	70	9	8	12	9	3
			Pct.	100.0	87.9	70.7	9.1	8.1	12.1	9.1	3.0
Total	35.4	35.2	No.	202	175	128	29	18	27	15	12
			Pct.	100.0	86.7	63.4	14.4	8.9	13.3	7.4	5.9

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	5.516	P < 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	3.268	P < 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.260	P < 0.05
D. Total	4	9.044	P < 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	200	0.99	P > 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	200	3.47	P < 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	200	1.82	P < 0.05

TABLE B9

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Garrity-Schrag's "POLITICIAN"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	37.7	23.1	No.	73	66	50	16	7
			Pct.	100.0	90.4	68.5	21.9	9.6
Control	41.7	28.7	No.	94	85	66	19	9
			Pct.	100.0	90.4	70.2	20.2	9.6
Total	40.0	26.2	No.	167	151	116	35	16
			Pct.	100.0	90.4	69.4	21.0	9.6

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.072	P> 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.000	P> 0.05
C. Total	2	0.072	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	165	2.31	P< 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	165	2.82	P< 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	165	0.22	P> 0.05

TABLE B10

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gibbons' "SKID-ROW ALCOHOLIC"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	37.6	27.8	No.	36	28	8
			Pct.	100.0	77.8	22.2
Control	38.3	32.9	No.	29	20	9
			Pct.	100.0	69.0	31.0
Total	37.9	30.1	No.	65	48	17
			Pct.	100.0	73.8	26.2

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.270, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	63	0.24	P> 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	63	1.31	P> 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	63	0.24	P> 0.05

TABLE B11

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gibbons' "SEMI-PROFESSIONAL PROPERTY CRIMINAL"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	37.7	32.1	No.	161	139	103	24	12	22	6	16
			Pct.	100.0	86.4	64.0	14.9	7.5	13.6	3.7	9.9
Control	38.8	38.5	No.	167	141	107	19	15	26	13	13
			Pct.	100.0	84.4	64.0	11.4	9.0	15.6	7.8	7.8
Total	38.2	35.3	No.	328	280	210	43	27	48	19	29
			Pct.	100.0	85.3	64.0	13.1	8.2	14.7	5.8	8.9

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probabilit
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	0.977	P> 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	2.557	P> 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.238	P> 0.05
D. Total	4	3.772	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	326	1.04	P> 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	326	2.42	P< 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	326	0.13	P> 0.05

TABLE B12

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gibbons' "NAIVE CHECK FORGER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	40.4	24.5	No.	25	20	5
			Pct.	100.0	80.0	20.0
Control	42.0	26.4	No.	34	21	13
			Pct.	100.0	61.8	38.2
Total	41.3	25.6	No.	59	41	18
			Pct.	100.0	69.5	30.5

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 1.481, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	57	0.56	P> 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	57	0.57	P> 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	57	1.30	P> 0.05

TABLE B13

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gibbons' "ONE-TIME LOSER, PROPERTY"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	41.9	22.4	No. Pct.	39 100.0	28 71.8	11 28.2
Control	47.3	32.4	No. Pct.	44 100.0	30 68.3	14 31.7
Total	44.8	27.7	No. Pct.	83 100.0	58 70.0	25 30.0

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 1.402, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	81	2.03	P < 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	81	2.93	P < 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	81	1.18	P > 0.05

TABLE B14

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gibbons' "ONE-TIME LOSER, PERSONAL"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	49.3	42.3	No. Pct.	38 100.0	31 81.6	7 18.4
Control	48.9	49.9	No. Pct.	29 100.0	25 86.4	4 13.6
Total	49.2	45.6	No. Pct.	67 100.0	56 83.4	11 16.5

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.030, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	65	0.14	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	65	1.02	P > 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	65	0.21	P > 0.05

TABLE B15

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gibbons' "OPIATE ADDICT"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	28.7	34.5	No.	45	34	22	12	11
			Pct.	100.0	75.5	48.9	26.6	24.5
Control	31.4	38.8	No.	56	47	35	12	9
			Pct.	100.0	84.0	62.6	21.4	16.0
Total	30.2	36.9	No.	101	81	57	24	20
			Pct.	100.0	80.2	56.4	23.8	19.8

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.889	P> 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	1.102	P> 0.05
C. Total	2	1.991	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	99	1.38	P> 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	99	1.03	P> 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	99	0.39	P> 0.05

TABLE B16

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gottfredson-Ballard's "NON-FELON, PERSON OFFENDER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	48.2	34.7	No.	102	92	81	11	10
			Pct.	100.0	90.2	79.4	10.8	9.8
Control	47.2	39.5	No.	103	92	84	8	11
			Pct.	100.0	89.3	81.6	7.8	10.7
Total	47.7	37.1	No.	205	184	165	19	21
			Pct.	100.0	89.7	80.5	9.2	10.3

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.529	P> 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.043	P> 0.05
C. Total	2	0.572	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	203	0.60	P> 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	203	1.34	P> 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	203	0.37	P> 0.05

TABLE B17

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gottfredson-Ballard's "FELON, PERSON OFFENDER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	41.4	33.4	No.	31	27	4
			Pct.	100.0	87.1	12.9
Control	41.9	41.6	No.	37	27	10
			Pct.	100.0	73.0	27.0
Total	41.7	37.9	No.	68	54	14
			Pct.	100.0	79.4	20.6

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 1.285, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	66	0.20	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	66	1.29	P > 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	66	0.34	P > 0.05

TABLE B18

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gottfredson-Ballard's "CHECK OFFENDER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	38.5	23.3	No.	51	47	36	11	4
			Pct.	100.0	92.2	70.6	21.6	7.8
Control	42.2	27.2	No.	58	52	41	11	6
			Pct.	100.0	89.7	70.7	19.0	10.3
Total	40.4	25.4	No.	109	99	77	22	10
			Pct.	100.0	90.8	70.6	20.2	9.2

Components of Chi-Square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.072	P > 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.204	P > 0.05
C. Total	2	0.276	P > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	107	1.68	P > 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	107	1.51	P > 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	107	0.80	P > 0.05

TABLE B19

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gottfredson-Ballard's "RECIDIVISTIC PROPERTY OFFENDER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	38.0	27.6	No.	159	133	94	24	15	26	13	13
			Pct.	100.0	83.6	59.1	15.1	9.4	16.4	8.2	8.2
Control	39.8	33.4	No.	158	138	101	21	16	20	7	13
			Pct.	100.0	87.3	63.9	13.3	10.1	12.7	4.5	8.2
Total	38.9	30.5	No.	317	271	195	45	31	46	20	26
			Pct.	100.0	85.5	61.5	14.2	9.8	14.5	6.3	8.2

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	0.391	P> 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	1.017	P> 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.872	P> 0.05
D. Total	4	2.280	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	315	1.52	P> 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	315	2.53	P< 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	315	0.09	P> 0.05

TABLE B20

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gottfredson-Ballard's "FELON, PERSISTENT, PROPERTY OFFENDER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year						
					Not Returned to Prison				Returned to Prison		
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav.	Pending	Total	Board Ord'd	Court Com't
Experimental	35.3	37.2	No.	70	61	42	14	5	9	4	5
			Pct.	100.0	87.1	60.0	20.0	7.1	12.9	5.8	7.1
Control	37.2	46.8	No.	81	67	54	10	3	14	8	6
			Pct.	100.0	82.7	66.7	12.3	3.7	17.3	9.9	7.4
Total	36.3	42.4	No.	151	128	96	24	8	23	12	11
			Pct.	100.0	84.8	63.6	15.9	5.3	15.2	7.9	7.3

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable, Unfavorable, Pending	2	2.398	P> 0.05
B. Board vs. Court Return to Prison	1	0.339	P> 0.05
C. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.570	P> 0.05
D. Total	4	3.307	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
E. Difference in BE Scores	149	1.32	P> 0.05
F. Difference in Months Served	149	1.98	P< 0.05
G. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	149	0.74	P> 0.05

TABLE B21

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Gottfredson-Ballard's "FELON, PERSISTENT, ADDICT, PROPERTY OFFENDER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	28.4	35.7	No.	28	10	18
			Pct.	100.0	35.7	64.3
Control	25.3	39.0	No.	23	11	12
			Pct.	100.0	47.8	52.2
Total	27.0	37.1	No.	51	21	30
			Pct.	100.0	41.1	58.9

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.346, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	49	1.44	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	49	0.51	P > 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	49	0.40	P > 0.05

TABLE B22

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "ROBBERY, FIRST DEGREE"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	43.0	53.1	No.	40	33	7
			Pct.	100.0	82.5	17.5
Control	43.5	49.8	No.	43	27	16
			Pct.	100.0	62.8	37.2
Total	43.3	51.4	No.	83	60	23
			Pct.	100.0	72.3	27.7

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 3.095, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	81	0.19	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	81	0.48	P > 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	81	1.37	P > 0.05

TABLE B23

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "ROBBERY, OTHER"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	45.0	28.1	No. Pct.	26 100.0	21 80.7	5 19.3
Control	42.4	38.4	No. Pct.	49 100.0	35 71.4	14 28.6
Total	43.4	34.9	No. Pct.	75 100.0	56 74.7	19 25.3

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.367, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	73	1.11	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	73	2.13	P < 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	73	0.89	P > 0.05

TABLE B24

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "BURGLARY, SECOND DEGREE"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	35.7	22.2	No. Pct.	78 100.0	65 83.3	49 62.8	16 20.5	13 16.7
Control	34.6	31.4	No. Pct.	74 100.0	65 87.8	50 67.5	15 20.3	9 12.2
Total	35.2	26.7	No. Pct.	152 100.0	130 85.5	99 65.1	31 20.4	22 14.5

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.042	P > 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.623	P > 0.05
C. Total	2	0.665	P > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	150	0.69	P > 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	150	4.05	P < 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	150	1.38	P > 0.05

TABLE B25

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "THEFT"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	40.7	19.9	No.	51	39	28	11	12
			Pct.	100.0	76.4	54.9	21.5	23.6
Control	45.7	26.9	No.	54	48	35	13	6
			Pct.	100.0	88.9	64.8	24.1	11.1
Total	43.3	23.5	No.	105	87	63	24	18
			Pct.	100.0	82.9	60.0	22.9	17.1

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	0.012	P> 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	2.849	P> 0.05
C. Total	2	2.861	P> 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	103	2.18	P< 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	103	3.68	P< 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	103	0.53	P> 0.05

TABLE B26

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "FORGERY AND CHECKS"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	39.8	22.0	No.	38	28	10
			Pct.	100.0	73.7	26.3
Control	43.3	25.8	No.	48	34	14
			Pct.	100.0	70.8	29.2
Total	41.8	24.1	No.	86	62	24
			Pct.	100.0	72.1	27.9

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.003, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	84	1.39	P> 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	84	1.40	P> 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	84	0.84	P> 0.05

TABLE B27

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "MARIJUANA"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome Within First Year	
					Favorable	Unfavorable
Experimental	45.8	26.8	No.	28	20	8
			Pct.	100.0	71.5	28.5
Control	41.6	31.4	No.	29	24	5
			Pct.	100.0	82.8	17.2
Total	43.7	29.1	No.	57	44	13
			Pct.	100.0	77.2	22.8

Chi-square for Parole Outcome = 0.495, df=1, Probability > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
A. Difference in BE Scores	55	1.81	P > 0.05
B. Difference in Months Served	55	1.20	P > 0.05
C. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	55	0.33	P > 0.05

TABLE B28

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "BOARD-ORDERED RETURNEE"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	32.3	26.5	No.	53	44	24	20	9
			Pct.	100.0	83.0	45.3	37.7	17.0
Control	34.1	33.1	No.	42	36	25	11	6
			Pct.	100.0	85.6	59.5	26.1	14.4
Total	33.1	29.4	No.	95	80	49	31	15
			Pct.	100.0	84.2	51.6	32.6	15.8

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	1.858	P > 0.05
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.127	P > 0.05
C. Total	2	1.985	P > 0.05

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	93	0.80	P > 0.05
E. Difference in Months Served	93	1.50	P > 0.05
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	93	0.38	P > 0.05

TABLE B29

Mean BE (61A) Scores, Mean Months Served, and One-Year Parole Outcomes for Commitment Offense "COURT-COMMITTED RETURNEE"

Study Group	Mean BE Score	Mean Mos. Served	Base	No. Released	Parole Outcome within First Year			
					Not Returned to Prison			Returned to Prison
					Total	Favorable	Misc. Unfav. and Pending	
Experimental	33.3	42.7	No.	72	60	37	23	12
			Pct.	100.0	83.3	51.4	31.9	16.7
Control	33.5	53.3	No.	64	51	42	9	13
			Pct.	100.0	79.7	65.6	14.1	20.3
Total	33.4	47.7	No.	136	111	79	32	25
			Pct.	100.0	81.6	58.1	23.5	18.4

Components of Chi-square Due to Differences in Parole Outcome Categories	Degrees of Freedom	Chi-square	Probability
A. Favorable vs. Miscellaneous Unfavorable and Pending	1	5.732	$P < 0.05$
B. Returned vs. Not Returned to Prison	1	0.300	$P > 0.05$
C. Total	2	6.032	$P < 0.05$

Differences in Mean BE Scores and Mean Months Served	Degrees of Freedom	t-Test	Probability
D. Difference in BE Scores	134	0.10	$P > 0.05$
E. Difference in Months Served	134	2.09	$P < 0.05$
F. Deviation of Observed Difference in Months Served from Expected Difference of Six Months	134	0.91	$P > 0.05$

TABLE B30

Summary of Small N's, Mixed Types, Unclassifiables, and All Others by Typologies

Typology	Total		Small N's		Mixed Types		Unclassifiables		All Others	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Irwin's Felonious Identities	1009	100.0	80	7.9	173	17.1	206	20.4	550	54.5
Irwin's Prison Adaptive Modes	1009	100.0	0	0.0	149	14.8	248	24.6	612	60.7
Garrity-Schrag Inmate Types	1009	100.0	115	11.4	N.A.	--	525	52.0	369	36.6
Gibbons' Criminal Career Types	1009	100.0	189	18.7	N.A.	--	184	18.2	636	63.0
Gottfredson-Ballard's Empirical Types	1009	100.0	108	10.7	N.A.	--	N.A.	--	901	89.3
Commitment Offense Types	1009	100.0	220	21.8	N.A.	--	N.A.	--	789	78.2

TABLE B31

Most-Recent Admission by Type of Commitment Offense [a]

Commitment Offense	Total		Original Commitment		Return to Prison by Board		Return to Prison by Court	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Total	1009	100.0	778	100.0	95	100.0	136	100.0
Homicide	34	3.4	34	4.4	0	--	0	--
Robbery	228	22.6	158	20.3	29	30.5	41	30.2
Assault	42	4.2	39	5.0	3	3.2	0	--
Burglary	228	22.6	166	21.3	25	26.3	37	27.2
Theft	119	11.8	105	13.5	7	7.4	7	5.2
Checks and Forgery	108	10.7	86	11.1	7	7.4	15	11.0
Sex	60	5.9	47	6.0	8	8.4	5	3.7
Opiates	54	5.3	27	3.5	6	6.3	21	15.4
Other Drugs	90	8.9	78	10.0	8	8.4	4	2.9
All Others	46	4.6	38	4.9	2	2.1	6	4.4

[a] Commitment Offense refers to the (most serious) offense (if more than one) for which the person was committed to prison. Those whose most recent admission was by a Board-ordered return to prison retain the offense for which they were originally comitted to prison. Those returned by a court commitment also retain their original commitment offense unless the offense for which they were returned by the court was more serious than their original commitment. Further, a person who had been on parole more than once without an intervening discharge and who had received a new court commitment to prison on a prior parole for an offense more serious than his original commitment and who was most recently returned by a board order would be coded as to the more serious offense for which he was committed to prison on his prior parole. Original commitment refers to a commitment received while not on parole; thus, an original commitment could refer to a person who had before been committed to prison. See Appendix C for offense severity rules.

APPENDIX C

Commitment Offense Coding

When a felon has two or more convictions, code the most serious according to the following order:

a. Longest maximum term;

b. If same maximum, use the longest minimum term; or

c. If same maximum and minimum, use the placement order on code sheet of offense except when combined with narcotics (see below for rules).

1. Another narcotic, use placement on code sheet.

2. Sex offense, code as sex offense.

3. Murder, code as murder.

4. Assault, code as narcotics (except by life convict, administer poison, and assault by convict) when combined with possession or forgery of narcotics.

5. Habitual criminal, code as habitual criminal.

6. Robbery 1st, code as robbery 1st, except when combined with narcotic sale, or sale to minor, then code as narcotics.

7. Robbery 2nd, code as robbery 2nd, except when combined with narcotic sale, or sale to minor, then code as narcotics.

8. Attempt to rob and assault to rob, code as narcotics.

9. Burglary 1st and burglary with explosives, code as burglary, except when combined with narcotic sale, or sale to minor, code as narcotics.

10. Burglary 2nd and other burglaries, code as narcotics.

APPENDIX C

Commitment Offense Coding (Continued)

11. Kidnapping for robbery or ransom, code as other than narcotics.

12. All others, code as narcotics.

The "code sheet of offense" referred to in item "c" on the prior page is too long for inclusion. However, the order of severity when the minimum and maximum terms for the offenses are the same can be indicated by the following listing.

MOST SEVERE	Murder
	Manslaughter
	Robbery
	Attempted murder
	Assault
	Burglary
	Theft (including auto)
	Fraud
	Forgery (including checks)
	Rape
	Other sex offenses
	Opiate offenses
	Marijuana offenses
	Other drug offenses
LEAST SEVERE	Miscellaneous offenses

APPENDIX D

Official "Special Case - Adult Authority" Criteria

The following types of cases will be designated as Special Case-Adult Authority:

A. All cases of life without possibility of parole which have been commuted to a sentence of life.

B. All cases of inmates whose sentence of death has been modified or commuted to a sentence of life.

C. All cases of inmates serving prison sentences for murder 1st degree.

D. All cases of inmates who have been convicted of and are serving prison terms for killing or assaulting any public official, including, but not limited to, law enforcement officials and correctional staff.

E. All cases of inmates who have been convicted of and are serving prison terms for killing another inmate.

F. Inmates who have committed a felonious assault upon another inmate.

G. Inmates or parolees who have committed, or who on the basis of clinical and behavioral evidence show the potential to commit, crimes of unusual or exceptional violence or brutality in free society or an institution.

H. Inmates or parolees whose crime, trial, subsequent behavior, status in the community or geographic locale is such that routine handling or release action is likely to create an unusual amount of interest from law enforcement agencies, prominent community figures or groups, the judiciary, victims and/or communications media.

I. Inmates or parolees who are reliably identified as central figures in any of the following organized criminal activities:

   1. Large scale prostitution.

   2. Extortion.

APPENDIX D

Official "Special Case - Adult Authority" Criteria (Continued)

3. Corrupt labor union or business practices.

4. Large scale bookmaking.

5. Bribery of public officials.

6. Professional gamblers who have utilized dishonest methods and/or devices for gain.

7. Crimes by public officials.

8. Syndicate controlled activities or close ties with such activities.

J. Inmates who have been major narcotic dealers.

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