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FX-CONVICT MOTIVATION AND RECOVERY
CENTER (X-MARC)-SECOND YEAR EVALUATION
REPORT, JULY 1, 1972-JUNE 30, 1973

Joyce Berkowitz, et al

American Justice Institute
Sacramento, California

August 1974

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AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE
Joyce Berkowitz and Dale K. Sechrest

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the evaluation are briefly summarized as follows, with recommendations (underlined).

Recidivism. House four-week residents do as well as all other parolees to Santa Clara County through the sixth month after their release, doing more poorly thereafter, although they never reach the level of the three-week residents, who do most poorly. Considering the base expectancy (BE61A) rates of these offenders in comparison with Countywide parolees the House has slowed the process of recidivism significantly. (B.E. rates are based on factors such as drug use history, family background, and past criminal record.) The evaluators feel that a longer period of time at X-MARC might further reduce recidivism levels for residents. Three-week residents did most poorly, due largely to their inability to adjust to the House program and their early departure. Increased efforts to hold these individuals are being planned. The evaluators feel that a strong job placement or vocational training program would be most beneficial in this regard.

A Meaningful Alternative. For those individuals staying at the House for more than four weeks, it proved to be a meaningful alternative to incarceration or conventional parole release. Residents are low-resource individuals with no other place to reside in the community where they can receive comparable services. Most have no families to go to. Many appeared to be lacking in solid vocational

skills which would give them good jobs to assure their stay in the community and prevent possible re-incarceration. Moreover, there were discrepancies between actual job experience and perceived job qualifications and preferences which may require greater emphasis on job placement and/or training in order to truly assist these individuals in becoming stable community members.

Living Arrangements. Based on interviews with residents, most feel that the House provides an environment which is helpful to them in re-adjusting to the community. When asked for suggestions as to what House staff might do to be more helpful, many cited the need for additional staff and/or improved staffing. Most often mentioned was the need for an employment counselor, a finding in which the evaluators concur. However, the present level of funding does not allow for this position.

In conclusion, the most significant recommendation which can be made by the evaluators is that the program be continued with the addition of some type of vocational training program for selected residents. It is of little use to place individuals on jobs which are temporary and/or low-paying and will not lead to their increasing stability in the community. X-MARC is in an excellent position to lead parolees and local probationers toward that stability, particularly if the program can be enlarged to include this important component.

I. X-MARC House

A. Program Overview

1. Objectives. As stated in the grant application to the California Council on Criminal Justice, the X-MARC project proposed to effectively help parolees, ex-felons, and probationers to adjust to community living by:

- a. Reducing their rates of recidivism and continuing involvement with the law.
- b. Providing a meaningful alternative to incarceration for marginal cases, i.e., those men and women who are on probation or parole in the community who it is felt would not benefit from incarceration or re-incarceration.
- c. Establishing a living arrangement and environment more conducive to the success of these men and women.
- d. Establishing a better relationship between these men and women and their respective parole or probation officers, as well as the community residents.

2. Approach for Achieving Objectives. The goals stated above were pursued to varying extents during the second project year. In order to reduce recidivism and continuing involvement with the law, the House has attempted to provide jobs through its Board of Directors, its Executive Director, and local job referral agencies. The House has also provided recreational services by offering in-house facilities and spare time activities. Social and medical services are made known to the residents.

In terms of the second goal, X-MARC is being used as an alternative

to re-institutionalization. This occurs primarily in parole cases involving technical violation in order to avoid the use of a short jail term. It is also a resource for jail and prison administrators who release some inmates early, particularly those awaiting release upon the approval of a parole plan. In terms of the goal regarding a living environment more conducive to residents' success, X-MARC combats loneliness by providing companionship in the midst of a conventional life style. It also provides some structure to the transition process, yet allows residents to build their own paths of readjustment.

Finally, X-MARC helps establish better relationships between the men and women and their respective parole or probation officers by welcoming such officers at the House and encouraging resident-agent contact.

3. Study of Services. As stated in the original grant proposal and echoed in the second year's proposal, the project intended to reduce the recidivism of parolees and probationers by providing an array of supportive services: social, vocational, and medical. As the second year progressed, it became clear that none of the originally planned programs developed as expected.

Interviews were conducted by the project evaluator with not only originally designated program consultants but also with community agencies' officials and ancillary staff. The interviews focused on the three main areas listed below:

- a. Service Activities while linked to X-MARC House

- 1) time frame (initiation and termination), frequency manhours

- 2) services rendered, program content
 - 3) use of tests, information forms, aids
- b. Perception of Residents' and Staffs' Reaction to Service
- 1) level of participation
 - 2) nature of participation
 - 3) receptivity to service
- c. Reaction of Individual Rendering Service
- 1) appropriateness of service for House
 - 2) obstacles encountered in delivery of service
 - 3) perceived results

The findings discussed below describe the pattern of activity of each service program and some reasons behind its performance relative to X-MARC expectations.

Social Services

It was originally planned that a social worker would provide approximately five hours per week of in-house services for the residents. At an informal meeting just prior to the beginning of the second year, the Supervisor of Services for the Department of Social Services' General Assistance Division announced his willingness to set up a program of special services for the X-MARC staff. He requested that those interested in pursuing such a program contact his division. There was no response from the staff. The only subsequent contact the Supervisor had with the House was the processing of a job application submitted by a resident for a public service aid position.

Currently, there are no special social work services provided for the X-MARC residents. If they desire such aid or counseling, they must approach the Department of Social Services through established channels of application as does any other potential client.

Vocational Services

1. Department of Social Services

Although no specific program consultants were designated as liaisons to vocational service agencies, three such agencies have been involved with counseling X-MARC residents.

The Vocational Services Division of the Department of Social Services attempted to assist X-MARC residents in exactly the same manner as they do all other financial aid recipients. A resident was required to apply for aid (either on his own, or through the direction of the House or his parole officer) and had to be considered in need of vocational assistance. During a series of interviews he was screened regarding his previous work experiences and skills, and at times, given aptitude and preference tests (such as the Kuder and the General Aptitude Tests Battery). Failure to appear for two consecutive interviews or three interviews per month necessitated the discontinuance of his financial aid; however, almost all the X-MARC clients were reported by vocational interviewers as cooperative.

Counselors pointed out the amount of time and difficulty involved in placing an X-MARC resident. Although the residents generally had as much skill as other clients, many employers were reluctant

to hire the individuals once the employers learned about any criminal involvement. One vocational interviewer described the attitude of some of the X-MARC clients as defeatist; that is, being very discontent with the money offered for available jobs, and feeling they would be forced to revert to crime if available jobs and money were not improved.

2. Department of Human Resources Development

Another agency involved in the provision of vocational services to X-MARC residents was the Department of Human Resources Development (HRD). The Department had designated one employee to serve as a "parolee specialist" during the House's first year of operation. This individual was supposed to direct his efforts toward helping all parolees in the area, not exclusively X-MARC residents. A great deal of pressure was brought to bear on the Department and its special representative by various parolee groups. According to the specialist, each group demanded top priority regarding services. As a result, the position was eliminated early in the House's second year of operation. Consequently, there was no official link between HRD and the X-MARC House. Any resident who desired services from the Department had to go through standard procedures set up for the general public; a few residents did.

3. Department of Rehabilitation

A third agency providing X-MARC residents with vocational services during the second project year was the California Department of Rehabilitation. The Department has been running a special program in conjunction with the state's Department of Corrections. Under

the terms of the program, eligible individuals had to be on state parole and had to be referred by a parole office. Furthermore, the parolees had to satisfy the criteria set by the Department on the basis of a medically diagnosable disability, a substantial vocational handicap, and reasonable chance of being employable upon completion of the program.

As estimated by the Department, 25% of the parole program participants during the second year were X-MARC residents. The program caseload averaged 100 individuals at any one time. An interview with the Department's Special Vocational Counselor directing the parolee program revealed that the only medical disability qualifying most of the residents served was a behavioral disorder rather than a physical disorder. Had there been no such program, these parolees would have been shuffled to the lowest priority (according to the counselor interviewed).

The X-MARC residents who participated in the program received a variety of services depending on their particular needs. Individuals were evaluated in terms of their medical and psychiatric condition, vocational preferences and abilities, and work performance. Training workshops such as those offered by Goodwill Industries and Hope for the Retarded were attended by some X-MARC residents, as a result of arrangements made by the DVR counselor. Other services obtained through the agency included supportive counseling, job placement, provision of working tools, and provision of "Maintenance money" (for such things as transportation, uniforms, and living expenses).

In the estimation of the Rehabilitation Department's parolee program supervisor, X-MARC residents were very difficult to serve as compared to the Department's regular caseload. The men were described as being undependable regarding keeping their appointments with the staff. They were also reported to be transient, often appearing only once for services. Finally, the supervisor described the residents' potential for successful vocational rehabilitation as being generally low.

Mental Health Services

As planned for in the original grant proposal approved by CCCJ, a staff psychiatrist from the County Mental Health Department would serve the X-MARC House as program liaison. Varying interpretations of this individual's function led to the discontinuance of his services early in the second project year. The administration and staff of the House perceived the psychiatrist's function to be a counselor for the residents. The doctor himself perceived his own role to be, more appropriately, a counselor and advisor for the X-MARC staff. His perception stemmed from his belief that the residents could best be helped by sensitive and trained individuals with backgrounds similar to those of the residents. It was his impression that he could best help by preparing the staff to meet their tasks and goals.

Early in the psychiatrist's term of service to X-MARC House, he met with the House staff once a week for several hours. According to report, there were frequent occurrences of executive absence, poor staff attendance, and a noticeable resistance to this approach

by all concerned. In the course of the meetings, the psychologist was able to pinpoint several problem areas of concern to the staff. These included the lack of a sense of community among the residents and the lack of resident responsibility for the successful operation of the X-MARC program. The doctor worked with the staff on ways to increase resident response at House meetings and on techniques of handling House problems knowledgeably. In the estimation of the psychiatrist, there was slight development of staff skills but not at all up to the level of their potential.

While serving X-MARC House, the psychiatrist had some contact with residents. He facilitated the obtaining of Mental Health services for the few residents (including one staff member) who desired a referral. Early in the second project year, the doctor felt that his efforts were no longer fruitful. At that point, he discontinued his service to the House.

B. Staff

One of the most difficult aspects of operating X-MARC House has been that of finding and maintaining staff. A complete list of the residents and non-residents who have served on the staff from the opening of the House to the present is in Appendix A, along with a chart representing staff turnover. For those interested, some of the positions are described and the problems in filling them are discussed.

II. Research and Evaluation

A. Consultants

American Justice Institute of Sacramento, California, continued to perform

the research task was taken during the first project year. Joyce Berkowitz, a Senior Research Analyst from the Institute, conducted the evaluation and analysis reported herein. Mr. Dale K. Sechrest, a Behavioral Scientist from the Institute, supervised the research program. Anita Crist was employed by X-MARC as a research assistant, being supervised by AJI staff.

Due to the Department of Correction's interest in the project they provided some time of an Assistant Social Research Analyst as a project consultant. This individual provided liaison with Sacramento where the Department tabulated parole follow-up data on project parole and comparison group cases.

B. Design

An expanded first year research design allowed for making comparisons between groups which had experienced X-MARC and those which had not, for the purpose of establishing the effectiveness of the House. While best fitting the evaluation needs presented by the project, the quasi-experimental design itself was recognized by the researchers as having several weaknesses. One factor presenting a source of invalidity and needing control was that of "selection"; no formal means of certifying that the comparison groups would have been equivalent had it not been for the test variable. Researchers attempted to respond to this concern by reporting initial attribute differences between groups. A second factor recognized as needing control was that of "mortality": differences in group outcome due to the differential drop-out of persons from the groups. An attempt to respond to this concern was made by employing several sources of follow-up data (interviews and CEC reports) and tapping such information at staggered intervals.

Evaluation efforts were directed toward answering the following questions:

1. Does the House reduce recidivism rates and continuing involvement with the law for those staying there?
2. Does the House provide a meaningful alternative to incarceration for marginal cases, i.e., men and women with few monetary resources who are on probation or parole in the community who it is felt would not benefit from incarceration or reincarceration?
3. Does the House provide a living arrangement and environment more conducive to the success of these men and women?
4. Does the House assist in establishing a better relationship between these men and women and their respective probation officers or parole agents?

Other research questions related to the impact of the House program on residents concern the nature and frequency of services provided for the individuals, the composition and effectiveness of staff in carrying out program goals, and the quality of the program in general.

In order to respond to the research questions, it was necessary to develop a comparison group against which to measure house residents. Five groups of individuals were actually studied during the second project year.

1. "House Residents": individuals who stayed at X-MARC for a minimum of four weeks.
2. "Three-weekers": individuals who stayed at the House for less than four weeks.
3. "Downtown Parolees": individuals who were paroled to Area I of San Jose but did not stay at X-MARC.

4. "District Parolees": individuals paroled to the San Jose Parole and Community Services field office and who resided in neither Area I nor at X-MARC.
5. "Probationers": individuals who received a sentence of 30 or more days in the Santa Clara County Jail and were under the supervision of the County's Adult Probation Department.

C. Instruments for Data Collection

The following instruments continued to be used through the second project year for data collection:

1. House Individual Background Form: given to each individual arriving at the House to gather baseline data.
2. Termination Interview Form: given to residents who stay longer than four weeks, designed to tap change in residents' adjustment, behavior, and attitudes during their stay at the House.
3. Staff Report on Three-Week Residents: completed on individuals who leave the House prior to a four week Termination Interview, designed to determine an individual's reason for leaving the House.
4. Resources Form: used to determine the amount of money and other resources a resident has at his disposal during this first 30 days at X-MARC; completed for both residents and for comparison group cases (the latter being completed in conjunction with parole and probation officers).

Two instruments were added to the above forms during the second year:

5. VASI Test: a self-administered Vocational Attitude Set Inventory taken by the resident at the time of his arrival at the House.
6. Resident Follow-up Form: a survey questionnaire designed to tap

residents' social and economic progress after their departure from the House.

III. Findings for House Residents

A. Individual Background

The profile of X-PARC residents during the second project year proved to be much like that of first year residents. Residents were predominantly white, male, and single or separated from spouse. Specific background information can be found in tabular form in Appendix B, Tables 1 through 8. With many of the individuals having terminated their education before or at the completion of high school, vocational skills among House residents were typically lacking. One-fourth of the residents indicated being completely unskilled, one-fourth indicated being semi-skilled, and one-fourth indicated being skilled. Those remaining declared their vocational abilities to be professional, managerial, clerical or service.

Inspection of the residents' most recent felony convictions in comparison with all area parolees showed that most offenses were equally represented in the House population (such as robbery, homicide, forgery and fraud, and narcotics offenses). Rape was not represented at all in the House population (2.2% of area parolees), while lewd acts, such as indecent exposure, were slightly overrepresented. Area parolees' offenses ranged over a more diverse group of offenses. The majority of residents had served from three to nine years total institutional time for from three to five lifetime felony convictions, with most of the remainder having served a year and a half or less for one or two felony convictions.

B. Individual Development During Residency

Interviews were conducted with individuals who completed a four week stay

at the House. Of the 98 individuals staying this long, 82 were interviewed (84%). The interview was designed to measure the extent to which X-HARC is a meaningful alternative to incarceration and the extent to which this kind of living arrangement is conducive to success in the community. Interview responses allowed a comparison of the residents' past and present skills and abilities. These data were used not only as an indicant of residents' developing ability to function effectively in the community, but also as an important tool for the X-HARC staff. Such information can potentially enable the staff to focus and direct their program toward resident needs and thus increase their impact on the population being served.

1. Employment

a) Past Employment Record. One-fifth of the residents interviewed at the four week mark indicated that they held unskilled positions in the job they held the longest prior to their incarceration.¹ (See Table 1 on the following page.) Over fifty percent of the individuals had held skilled or semi-skilled jobs. Small proportions of residents indicated that their former occupations involved either professional or service-oriented skills. Employment longevity for these jobs was poor, with forty-six percent of them lasting less than 18 months. A considerable amount of time had passed for many residents since that job, due to their incarceration, hindering their familiarity with what skills they had. Ten years has passed for twenty-five percent of the individuals, five to nine years for one-third of the individuals, and two to four years had passed for twenty-nine percent.

¹While it is recognized that percentages on populations of less than 50 subjects are not generally acceptable, they are given here to aid in making comparisons between responses.

TABLE 1

Types of Jobs Held Longest by House Residents Prior to Residency

Job	No. of Residents	% of Total Residents
Professional, managerial or self-employed	8	9.8
Clerical	3	3.7
Service Occupations	7	8.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	2	2.4
Skilled	24	29.3
Semi-skilled	18	22.0
Unskilled	16	19.5
Apprentice	2	2.4
Never worked	2	2.4
Total	82	100.0

b) Satisfaction vs. Expectations. Residents were asked to indicate what type of work they liked best (See Table 2). There was a relatively high response to jobs that are typically classified as skilled,² with a significant number of preferences for professional, managerial, or self employed types of occupations. Most respondents replied that they disliked unskilled work the most, but several indicated that they disliked service, agriculture, and forestry type work the most. When asked what kind of work they thought they were best qualified to do, the largest grouping of uniform responses thus far (43%) indicated that they had qualifications for skilled work.

These findings can be interpreted on two distinct levels: vocational satisfaction and employment expectations. Figure 1 shows that four week resident job preferences were for jobs which did not require more ability than they thought they had, however, many of the "Four-weekers" have unrealistic perceptions of their abilities based on their actual job experience. As shown in Figure 2, residents' actual job experiences involve less sophisticated skills than their perceived qualifications. Thus, residents' employment success in the community may be inhibited by their applying for jobs beyond their current abilities. This points up the need for House staff to assist the residents in diagnosing their talents and thus channeling their efforts more productively.

c) Present Employment Record. At the time of their four-week interview, 69, or 70.4%, of the residents reported that they had held or presently held at least one job since coming to the House; 29, or 29.6%

²Such a classification adheres to the U.S. Department of Labor's scheme.

FIGURE 1: DISCREPANCIES IN RESIDENT'S JOB

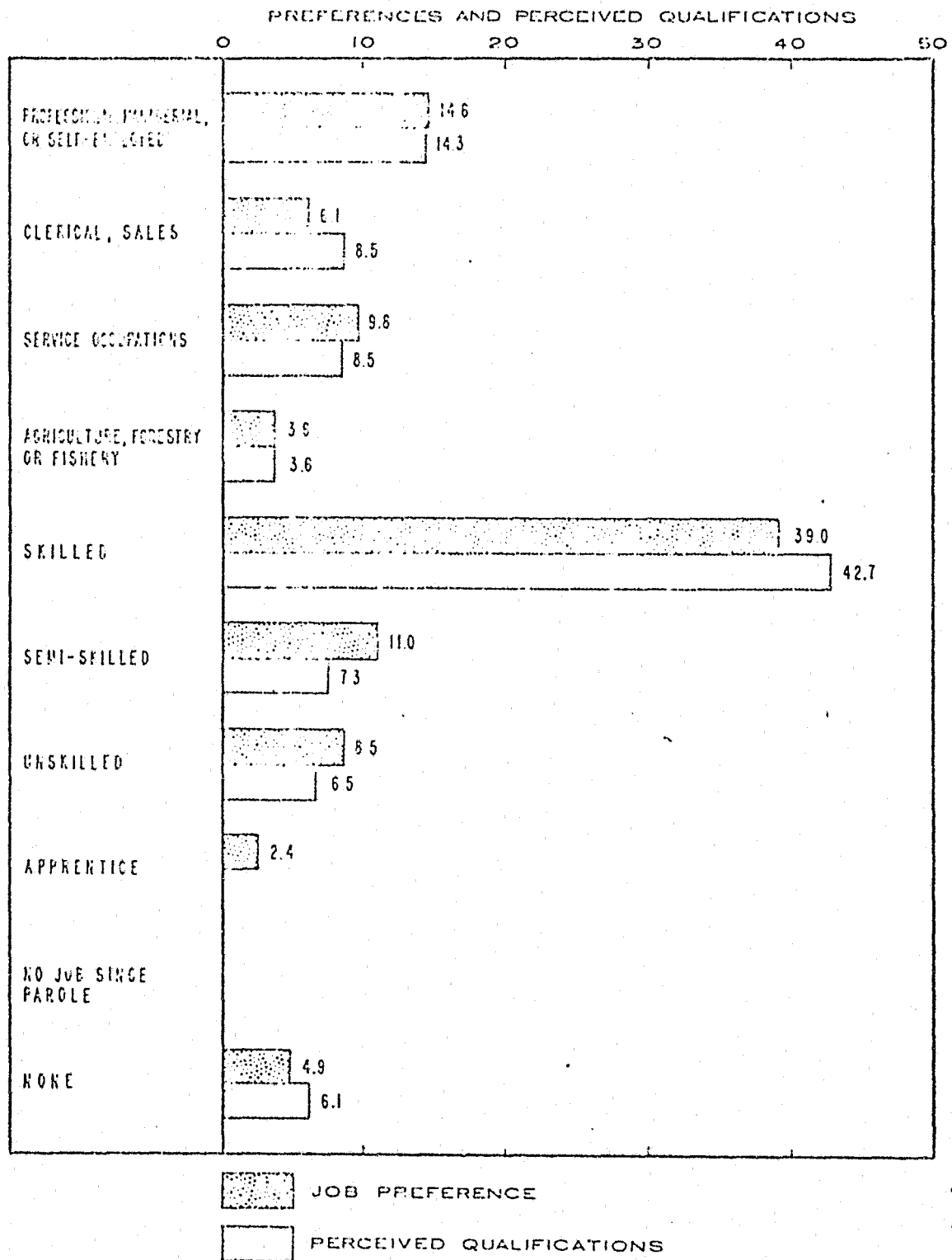


FIGURE 2: DISCREPANCIES IN RESIDENTS' PERCEIVED

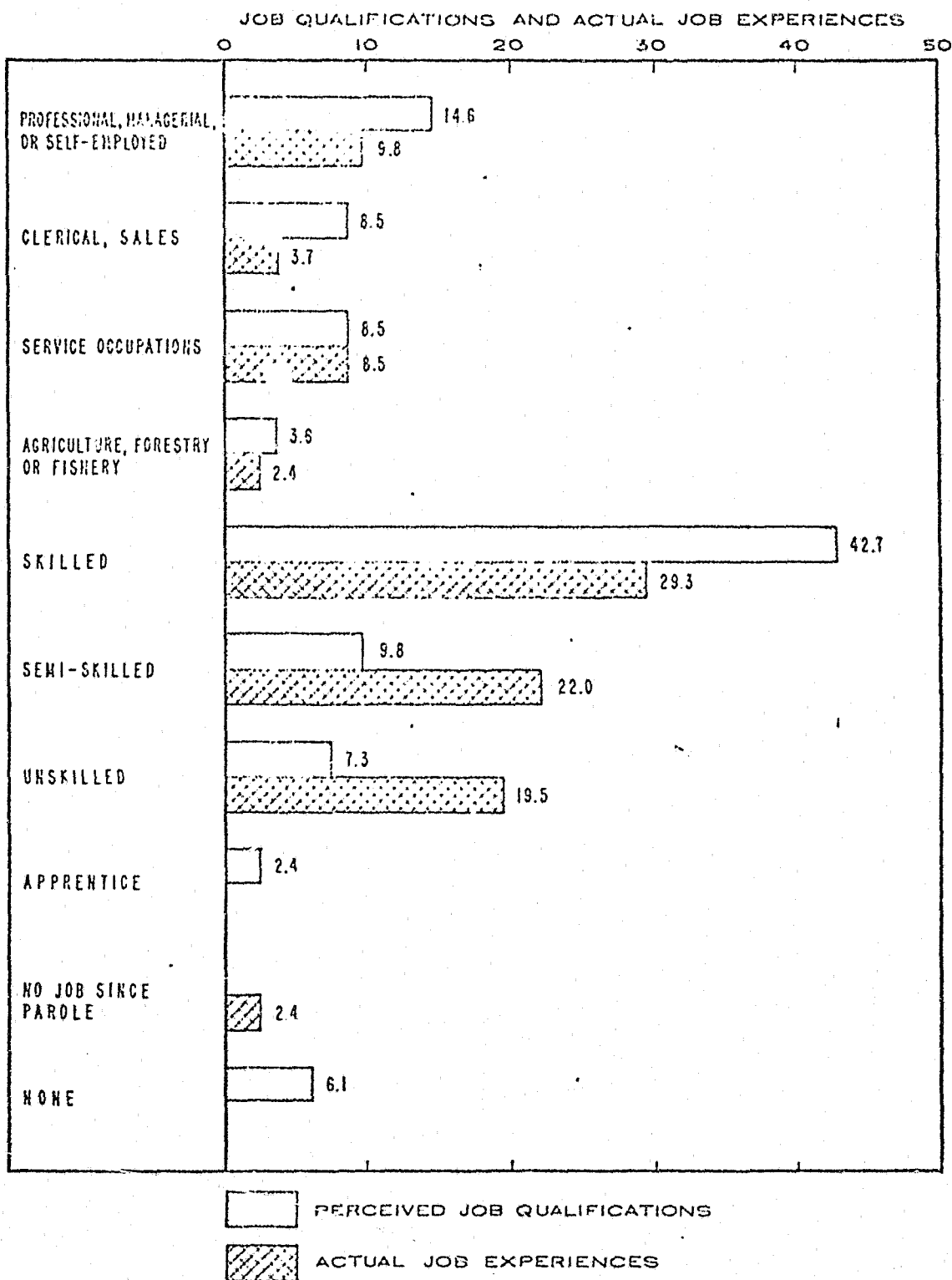


TABLE 2

Work Preferences of House Residents

Type of Work	Number of Residents	% of Total Residents
Professional, managerial, self-employed	12	14.6
Clerical, sales	5	6.1
Service occupations	8	9.8
Agriculture, forestry or fishery	3	3.6
Skilled	32	39.0
Semi-skilled	9	11.0
Unskilled	7	8.5
Apprentice	-	-
No job since parole	2	2.4
None	4	4.9
Total	82	100.0

had never initially secured employment they felt worthy of calling a job. Of those who ever had a job (65), seven (10.1%) had either quit in search of better employment or for medical reasons. Five (7.2%) had been laid off, and four simply quit (5.6%).

Resident employment problems were reflected in the large number of jobs applied for by residents, aside from the one they might have been holding at the time. Twenty-four (24.4%) of the respondents indicated that they had applied for ten or more jobs. Job-seeking most often took the form of searching the local newspaper's classified section, but occasionally was done through visits to HRD and through applications and interviews. It is interesting to note, however, that many of those who had repeatedly applied for jobs exemplified the work-related inconsistencies discussed above. That is, there were frequent discrepancies between their job preferences and actual experience.

The residents themselves had various explanations regarding the factors preventing them from securing employment. Most often offered as reasons inhibiting their success was lack of transportation and their prison record (offered by 29.6% and 26.5% of the Four-weekers, respectively). Almost half (44.9%) of the residents stated that they neither had a car nor had access to a car. Other cited explanations were lack of job skills, lack of education, and lack of experience (less than 15% for each).

These categories suggest areas in which X-MARC staff assistance is needed. One area involves facilitation and strongly encouraging residents to make use of employment agencies. The diagnostic expertise of

these organizations could direct residents to jobs more appropriate to their skill levels, or the funds of these agencies could assist residents in developing new skills to make the transitions to preferred vocations. Well-established agencies might also aid in dispelling employers' doubts about hiring ex-prisoners. A second area in which the continuing need for X-MARC staff assistance was in providing transportation to job interviews, agency appointments, and during job searches. Thirdly, continuing help from the staff appeared to be needed in setting up interviews for the residents.

2. Education and Training

Some of the residents at the four-week mark had enrolled in either an educational or vocational training program. Ten individuals (10.2%) had "returned" to school to be full-time (on campus) college students, and two individuals (2%) had taken up programs to prepare them to be skilled workers.

3. Resources

An important indicant of individual ability to return to community life with ease was the resources available to the individual to support his attempt. Measures of resources included the resident's own wages; his spouse's wages; and any other resources such as loans, gifts, convertible assets, welfare or other benefits, and room and board if provided at no cost to the resident, during his first month in the community.

As will be shown in a subsequent discussion, residents are a relatively low resource group, a factor likely to make their return to the community more difficult than individuals with greater supportive resources.

4. Assistance from Community Agencies

House residents indicated that three social agencies had been somewhat helpful. At the four-week mark, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation had rendered monetary assistance to nine residents (9.2%), trained seven vocationally, provided one with further academic education, and assisted three with employment. Twelve (12.2%) who sought help reported receiving none. The Department of Social Services was cited by fifteen residents (15.3%) as having rendered financial assistance. Twelve who sought assistance received none. The only other agency providing much help was the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) which provided vocational training to three residents (3.1%) and academic education for one. SER (Services, Employment, Redevelopment) provided help to two residents.

Both the fact that residents may have received agency assistance subsequent to their interview and that interviews conducted with key representatives from several community agencies revealed a somewhat higher number of X-MARC House residents among their caseload records than was indicated above, may augment the four-week findings. However, the overall frequency of contact is relatively low. Furthermore, the second year incidence of resident-agency contact shows a significant decrease as compared to that of the first project year. As will be discussed below, analysis shows the neglect of this potential resource for ex-convicts due somewhat to disinterest on the part of residents and somewhat to neglected channels of communication between X-MARC staff and agencies.

C. Individual Assessment of X-MARC House

1. Living Arrangement.

As one means of measuring the extent to which the X-MARC House had established a living arrangement and environment which was conducive to the success of ex-offenders, the residents were asked a series of questions regarding the operation of the House. Much satisfaction was expressed regarding the logistics of the House. The majority of residents (68%) felt that the location of X-MARC was advantageous to them in this transitional period, and all but nine individuals (9.2%) felt that there was sufficient privacy. However, sixteen individuals (16.3%) thought the House was like an institution (nine people thought there were too many rules and six thought there were too few rules.)

X-MARC was designed in part to combat loneliness, especially the atmosphere of downtown hotels and single-people homes. In this sense, it served an important need for many of the residents. Had there been no vacancy at the House, only one-fifth of the individuals would have had a spouse, relative or friend with whom they could have stayed. Almost half (43%) would have gone to stay at the Salvation Army, a hotel or a boarding house. Seven (7.1%) would have returned to the streets, having had no place to go. Most important, 21 (21.4%) of the residents would not have had the opportunity to make the gradual transition back to the community, since they felt they would not have been released on parole.

Residents cited several different reasons for deciding to stay at X-MARC House, once they got there. The most frequent response, aside from it

being a condition of parole, was that the House was a nice place and seemed to have a warm and friendly atmosphere (33.6%).

2. Staff Assistance.

Specific individuals at the House were cited by residents as having positively contributed to the X-MARC environment of motivation and recovery. The residents were given the opportunity to indicate who at the House had been the greatest help to them (allowing as many choices per resident as were needed). Their ranking in terms of being "most helpful" was: Project Director, 32.6%; House Manager, 29.6%; Secretary, 17.3%; Counselors, 15.3%; other residents, 23.7%; self, 2%; interviewer, 1%; all staff, 22^a. The greatest change in these ratings over the two year period of this report is a shift to more favorable ratings of the secretary and less favorable ratings for the house manager. The X-MARC Project Director has the most impact on residents. Although his activities with the Ex-Squared Foundation involve much of his time serving a non-resident population of ex-convicts, his influence on and assistance to residents is significant. He not only oversees all House operations and plays a pivotal role in screening applications to X-MARC, but he also is instrumental in finding work for the residents. The project secretary has frequent opportunities to help the residents due to her week-day availability at the House and has apparently provided many individuals with willing and friendly

^aEach person may respond to several choices, making the total percent equal to more than 100, as is the case in the other citings where residents were allowed to "vote" on changes and improvements.

assistance. Her increasing fluency over the project duration suggests a careful selection and even "grooming" of such an individual for similar and future projects. The positive response from residents toward this non-professional position also suggests the possible wariness of formerly institutionalized individuals toward therapy-oriented professionals.

The House counselors have also strengthened their position over project time. Proportionately more residents than the first year found them to be the greatest help at X-MARC. Although their function is more problem-solving than that of the secretary, their paraprofessional nature draws positive response from many of the residents. Their availability could possibly be increased although over three-quarters of the residents indicated that a counselor was available if they needed one. The House manager has assisted far fewer residents, proportionately, than during the first year, but has assumed other responsibilities.

Many residents (33.7%) felt that the House staff was complete and adequate in its present form, however the majority of individuals cited the need for additional staff and/or improved staff. Most often mentioned was the need for an employment counselor (19.4%), followed by a more qualified counselor and/or manager (11.2%).

3. Areas Needing Change

A large proportion (61%) of the "four-week residents" were generally content with the organization and operation of the House. When suggestions for change were asked for, four major ones were offered: three

that would decrease the institutional aspects of operation and increase individuals' freedom, and one that concerned the organization. Twelve percent of the residents felt that existing House rules regarding women visitors were too restrictive. Twice as many (24%) suggested removing the curfew and distributing door keys to residents. Six residents (6.1%) wished to see changes in the scheduling of the dinner meal. The only suggestion pertaining to the House's organization was that there should be changes made toward recruiting a more qualified staff (6.1%). It was not ascertained whether the intent was toward professionalism per se or toward more qualified para-professionals such as ex-convicts.

D. Recidivism.

Another objective toward which X-HARC guides its program is the reduction of ex-offenders' continuing involvement with the law. The measurement of the extent this objective is being achieved is derived from two sources -- the relatively premature data from the four-week interview and more long term follow-up data obtained from the California Department of Corrections for parolees.

During the period of residency previous to the fourth week interview, 79% of the residents who responded had no self-reported contact with the police. Only two (2.5%) had been arrested and sixteen others (18.5%) had been questioned. There was an approximate 30% improvement over the fourth week measurement taken during the first project year. CDC data was available on only 40 out of 98 House residents (residents for four or more weeks).^{*} Six month follow-up showed that three out of the 40 residents on

^{*}Since 24% of all residents are not CDC parolees, these data are limited to this group of residents.

whom data was available had committed new offenses (7.5%). Two of these, however, were arrests on technical charges and resulted in what the Department of Corrections terms "favorable outcome." Another eight residents were involved in various types of technical violations. Twelve month follow-up data showed that four residents had committed new offenses, two of which had favorable outcomes and two of which had unfavorable outcomes.

IV. Comparison of Resident vs Non-resident Groups

In addressing the key research questions discussed in Section I, Research and Evaluation, it was necessary to develop comparison groups against which the success of House residents could be measured. The groups were further necessary to determine the extent to which residents are similar to other offenders in background and current attributes, thereby discovering factors which contribute to individual need for a "recovery" center such as X-MARC. Comparative data may be found in tabular form in Appendix C, Tables 1 through 8.

A. Description of Comparison Groups

1. Three-Week Residents. One hundred three individuals resided at X-MARC house for a stay of less than four weeks and were, thus, not considered full House "residents". Their stays ranged from as little as one day to as long as three and one-half weeks. They were generally younger and less educated than the residents, who stayed longer (Appendix C, Tables 1 and 7, respectively).

There were proportionally less whites and more minorities among this three-week group (Appendix C, Table 2). There were no differences by sex (Table 3), although there were twice as many separated residents :

in the "three-weekers". Another factor seeming to be associated with residency duration was the nature of their criminal history. Individuals leaving the House earlier had generally more severe offense records for their last offense (typically robbery, forgery, or drug offenses) than the long-term residents, but they had served less time in correctional institutions (See Appendix C, Table 5).

X-MARC House staff cooperated as best they could in providing information as to the three-week residents' reasons for leaving the House, employment status at the time of departure, and programs or facilities necessary to have kept the individuals at X-MARC. Indicators of individual preparedness to re-enter community life were evident among most of the three-week residents' reasons for leaving the House (as shown in Table 3 on the following page). The most important reasons for leaving were to be near a job, move to another area, or to move in with their spouse or family. Another small group left after making living arrangements with a friend. Three of the group (11.5%) were asked to leave for such reasons as not paying their rent, and six individuals were arrested.

Scant data made it difficult to determine what would have been necessary to keep the three-week residents at the House for a longer period of time. In 16, or 22%, of the cases, it could not be determined what, if indeed anything, could have lengthened their stay. However, in 31 cases (42%), staff suggested that the needs of the individuals had been temporary and thus had been served by X-MARC. If these findings are extrapolated to at least some of the individuals on whom no staff explanation was offered, X-MARC House may be said to have adequately

TABLE 3

Reasons for the Departure of Three-Week Residents

Reason for Departure	No. of Individuals	Percent
<u>Positive</u>		
To be near a job	12	11.7
To go to wife/family	10	9.7
Moved to another area	12	11.7
Moved in with friend	7	6.8
Found other quarters	1	1.0
Served time and left (Federal case)	4	3.9
<u>Negative</u>		
Asked to leave - did not pay rent	5	4.9
Asked to leave - other cause	6	5.8
Arrested	6	5.8
Disappeared	3	2.9
Sub Total	20	19.4
<u>Neutral</u>		
No staff recall of individuals	37	35.9
Total	103	100.0

served many of the short-term residents in their period of transition. In the case of twelve three-week residents (10%), House staff thought that a job was necessary to keep the individual at X-MARC. Nine other individuals (12%) were thought to have needed counseling services and three were thought to have needed rent money in order to have continued residency.

2. Downtown Parolees. A second group of parolees used as a comparison to the House parolees used as a comparison to the House resident population was comprised of 93 parolees living in the downtown area of San Jose.¹ Background data for this group was provided by the California Department of Corrections and resources data were obtained from the individuals' parole agents.

3. District Parolees. A third group of parolees used as a comparison group was comprised of 599 individuals released under the supervision of the San Jose District Office of the California Department of Corrections between July 1, 1971, (the onset of the X-MARC project) and January 1, 1973. Data made available by CDC allowed for a follow-up of as long as one year on some of these individuals.²

4. Adult Probationers. During the second project year, a fourth and new comparison group was studied in contrast to the X-MARC resident population. This group was a sample of 54 adult probationers who

¹The area was specifically delineated by the district parole office's definition of the "core" area of San Jose.

²CDC follow-ups on parolees are done on a six, twelve, and twenty-four month basis. Considering the 18 month span of release dates between July 1, 1971, and January 1, 1973, the maximum CDC follow-up period available was one year.

received dispositions of thirty or more days in the Santa Clara County Jail. It was hoped that the identification of factors distinguishing residents from other types of offenders would serve a dual purpose: that of providing the foundation for the development of a more focused program of facilities and services for current House residents, and that of better identifying this group of probationers so that they could be better served at the House.

Probationers tended to be markedly younger than either the four-week or the three-week residents (Appendix C, Table 1). Many were under 20 years of age and over half were between 21 and 29 years of age. There were slightly more women and substantially more married probationers than residents (Appendix C, Tables 3 and 4, respectively). The probationers had more children. Individuals in this comparison group were more prepared educationally (11.1% having had some college and 9.3% having a college degree) but were less prepared vocationally than House residents (Appendix C, Tables 7 and 8 respectively). There were no marked differences in cultural background (Appendix C, Table 2).

In terms of criminal histories, probationers were typically less serious offenders, having records involving drugs, grand theft, or forgery. As expected, probationers had committed far fewer felonies and had served considerably less time for their offenses. Over three-quarters of the group had served less than one year (Appendix C, Table 5).

B. Base Expectancy Scores

Base Expectancy Scores (BEGIA) were provided from CDC data for parolees

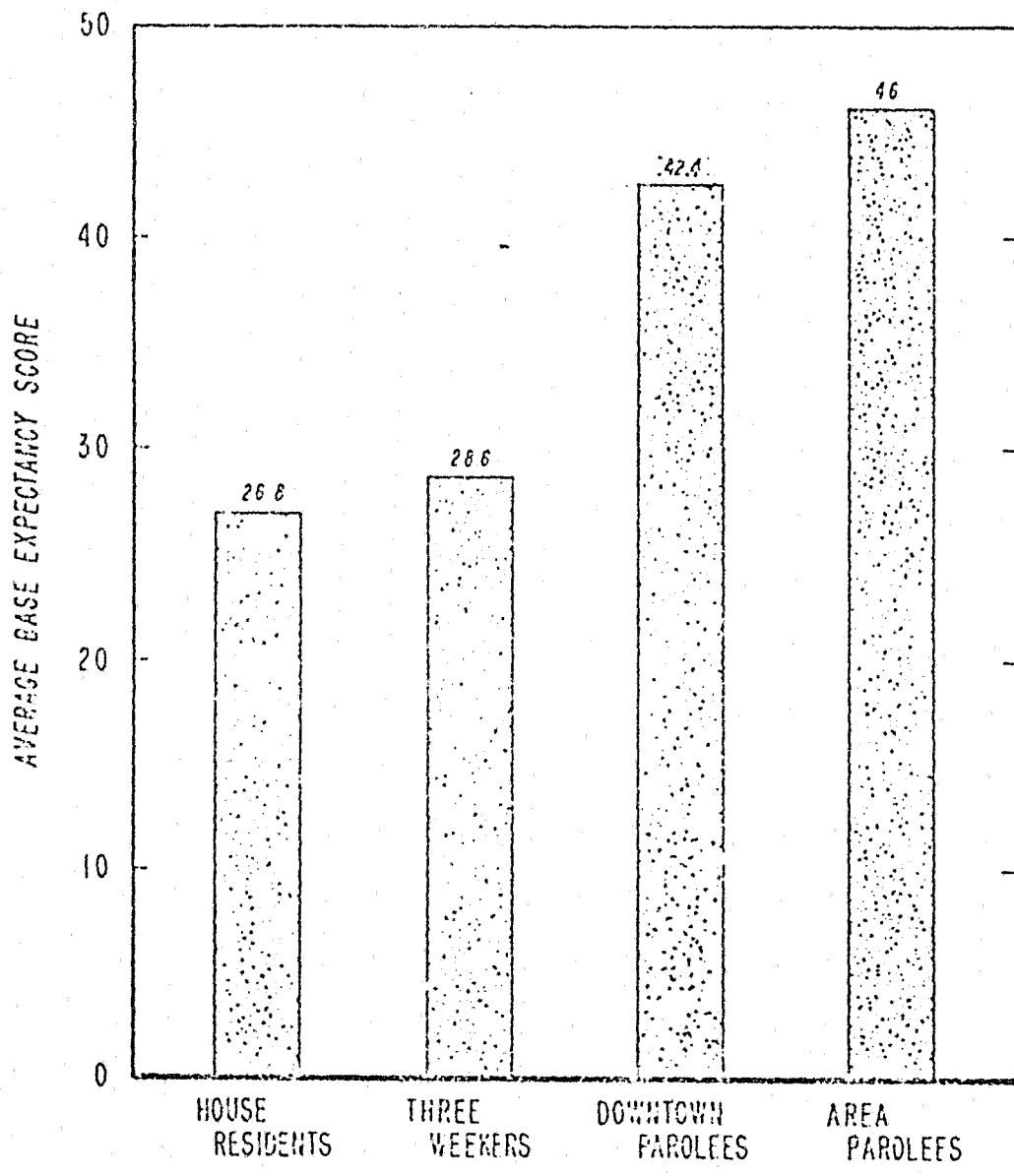
in all comparison groups (none for adult probationers). BE scores are directly proportional to an individual's chances of success; that is, the higher the score the more likely it is that the individual will succeed. As shown in Figure 3 on the following page, House residents and three-week residents had average BE scores of 26.8 and 28.6, respectively, downtown parolees of 42.4, and district parolees of 46. It is clear that X-MARC House is accepting more high risk cases, a fact which becomes very important in considering recidivism data.

C. Employment

Three-week residents exhibited less preparedness to re-enter the community vocationally than did the House residents (Appendix C, Table 8). While more of them cited their vocation as being professional, managerial, or self-employed, they had less vocational training. Self-reported or staff-reported employment rates for the three-week residents proved to be lower than the four-week residents. Thirty-five percent of the short-term group on whom employment information was known had secured jobs during their stay at X-MARC as compared to 70% of the long-term group. Fifty percent of these individuals on which information was known had secured jobs during their first month on probation; however, an additional number were occupied as full-time students. No such data was available for downtown or district parolees.

X-MARC House residents exhibit the best rate of employment of all comparison groups with such available data, highlighting a distinct service provided by the House. It is felt, however, that vocational services of more variety and intensity must be pursued within the scope of House Programs if X-MARC is to be most productive for its clientele.

FIGURE 3- AVERAGE BASE EXPECTANCY SCORES FOR RESIDENTS VS. NON-RESIDENTS



D. Resources

Resource data on all the groups under study was obtained using the Resources Form with parole agents in the case of area parolees and three-week residents, with department records in the case of adult probationers, and with residents themselves in the case of House residents.

The total resources reported (averaged) for their first 30 days in the community were as follows: 4-week residents, \$181; 3-week residents, \$252; Area I parolees, \$546; and adult probationers, \$490. (The Resources Form was not used for Group IV, all parolees.)

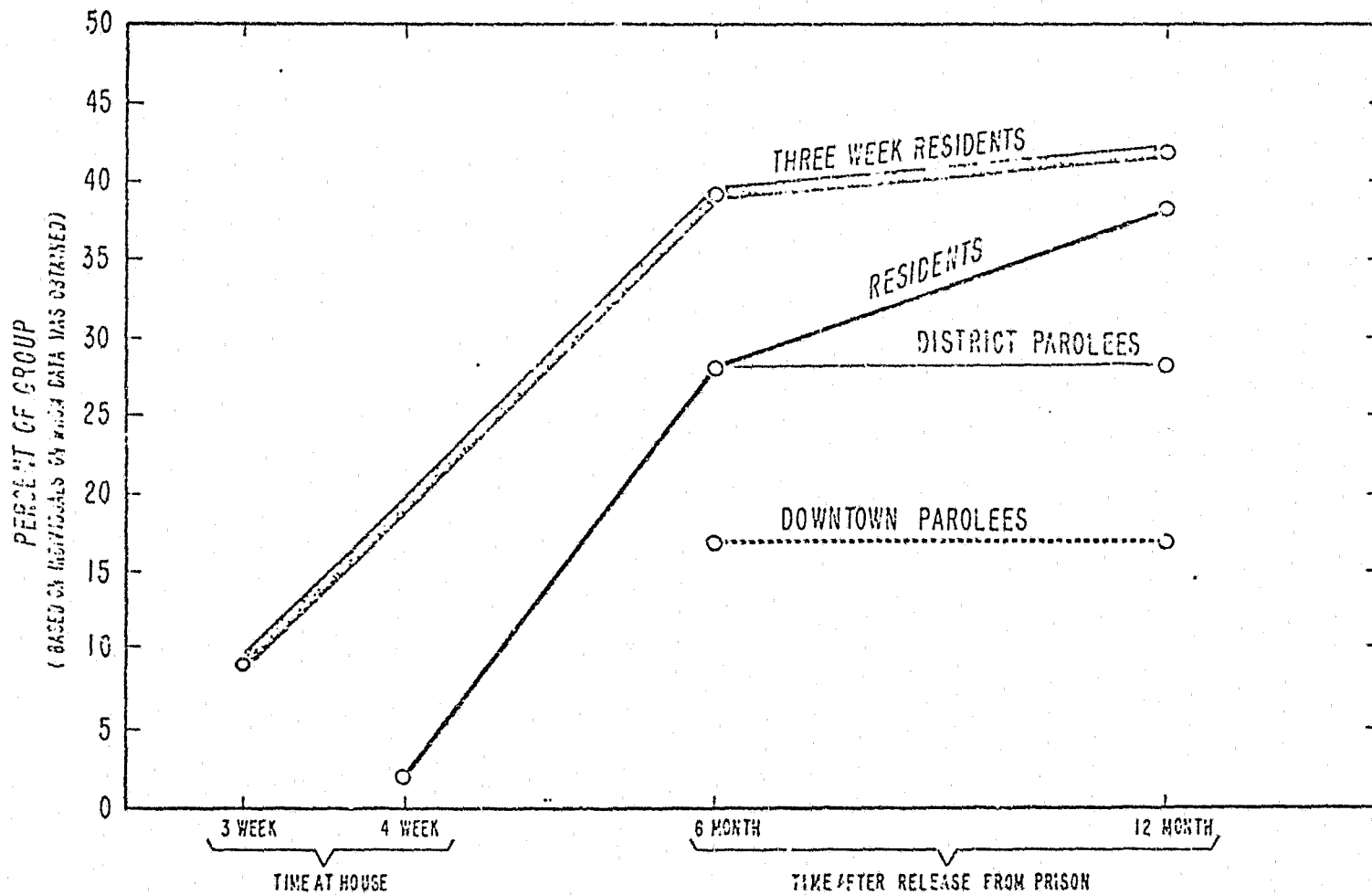
Therefore, the residents are a low-resource group of individuals. The four-week residents appear to have the least resources, and, as expected, are probably in most need of help at the House.*

E. Recidivism

Recidivism data were obtained from several different sources. As mentioned above, short-term information was collected on House residents during the fourth-week interviews and long-term information on the downtown and district parolees. A comparative display of recidivism rates of residents and non-residents can be found in Figure 4 for the total population. The raw data is seen in Table 4.

*During the first year of research, it was found that residents usually indicated greater resources than were attributed to them by parole agents. By using the residents' indication of resources as a high estimate on the one hand, and the parole agent's figures on three-week and area parolees as low estimates on the other hand, a clear indication of resource discrepancies among the groups can be seen. It should also be noted here that the figures shown are average dollars reported only for those on whom data could be obtained in each category: 79% of four-weekers, 13.3% of three-weekers, 46.6% of downtown parolees, and 43% of adult probationers are represented.

FIGURE 4 RECIDIVISM RATES OF RESIDENTS VS COMPARISON GROUPS*



* MEASURES OF RECIDIVISM WERE CUMULATIVE OVER TIME (i.e., AN INDIVIDUAL WHO RECIDIVATED DURING THE SIXTH MONTH IS INDICATED IN THE TWELTH MONTH FINDINGS)

TABLE 4 - Most Serious Disposition Received

DISPOSITION RECEIVED	4 Week Residents (N=99)				3 Week Residents (N=103)				Area Parolees (N=43)				All District Parolees (N=555)			
	6 mo.		12 mo.		6 mo.		12 mo.		6 mo.		12 mo.		6 mo.		12 mo.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NO DIFFICULTY FAVORABLE OUTCOME	29	72.5	25	62.5	25	61.0	24	58.5	65	84.4	66	84.4	425	72.3	424	72.3
3056 P.C. Arrest on technical charges	2	5.0	4	10.0	1	2.4	1	2.4	4	5.2	2	2.6	10	1.7	11	1.9
Arrest and release (with or without trial)									1	1.3	2	2.6	11	1.9	10	1.7
Parolee at Large (PAL) with no known violation	2	5.0			1	2.4	1	2.4					25	4.3	7	1.2
Jail under 90 days or any jail sentence all suspended, misdemeanor probation, fine or bail forfeited	2	5.0	3	7.5	4	9.8	4	9.8	2	2.6	2	2.6	29	4.9	33	5.6
Return to NTCU/STRU (Short Term Program)					2	4.9	3	7.3	2	2.6	3	3.7	9	1.5	10	1.7
DISPOSITION PENDING			3	7.5	2	4.9	2	4.9	2	2.6	1	1.3	41	7.0	16	2.7
UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME																
PAL-felony warrant, of 6 months or longer; criminally insane; arrest on felony charge and release (guilt admitted and restitution provided); death in the commission of a crime, or from drug overdose	1	2.5			1	2.4							16	2.7	21	3.6
90-180 days jail	3	7.5	1	2.5	1	2.4	3	7.3			1	1.3	7	1.2	11	1.9
Jail over 6 mox., 5 yr. felony probation, suspended prison	1	2.5	2	5.0	2	4.9	2	4.9	1	1.3	1	1.3	1	.2	8	1.4
Return to CRC (dual commitment)													2	.3	1	.2
Return to prison anywhere with new commitment - WNC			2	5.0	2	4.9	1	2.4					12	2.0	26	4.4

With the aid of X-HARC House staff, it was possible to determine the extent of short-term recidivism among some of Three-week Residents. Due to frequently unannounced departures by these individuals, such data was reported by staff for 67, or 65%, of the group. Of those on whom data was obtained, six individuals (9%) had been arrested and 57 (85%) had no known contact with the police during their residency. Information from the California Department of Corrections provided lengthier follow-up data which showed more recidivism among the three-week residents than the four-week residents. For example, six months after their release from prison, sixteen short-term residents had recidivated (39%), eight being what the Department of Corrections terms "favorable outcome" (jail sentence suspended or under 90 days, misdemeanor probation, fine, or bail forfeited), with two "disposition pending", and six with "unfavorable outcomes". By far, this group did the worst of the four, followed by the residents. House residents did as well as District Parolees through their sixth month, tending to look more like Three-weekers at the twelfth month. An examination of the base expectancy rates given in Figure 3 reveals that these results are not unexpected, in that Three-weekers and Residents have the worst base expectancy rates. These rates are based on such factors as drug use history, family background, and past criminal record. On the other hand, the District (Area) Parolees and Downtown Parolees do better in the same relationship to their base expectancy scores, i.e., the higher the B.E. score, the less recidivism is found. Although, one might expect that Downtown Parolees would do better than District (Area) Parolees whose base expectancy scores are the highest. The fact that the House Residents, whose B.E. scores are far worse than those of District (Area) Parolees, do as well on recidivism up to the

sixth month appears to be a function of House activity. Most residents are out of the House by the third month, which accounts for their poorer performance over time. The Three-weekers appear to be the most recidivistic group. Therefore, it appears that House staff must concentrate on "holding" individuals who resemble Three-weekers (see demographic data). It may also be necessary for X-HARC to consider holding all residents for longer periods of time in an effort further to reduce their level of recidivism, or to maintain it at the level of the District Parolees. It is unclear why Downtown Parolees perform the best on measures of recidivism.

V. Summary

X-HARC's second year of operation proved to be one of gradual and subtle, yet noteworthy change. While project objectives remained identical to those evolved from a moderately aggressive treatment campaign to a low-keyed laissez-faire approach. These subtle changes were viewed in areas of House staff/resident interaction and in areas of House staff/community agency interaction. The onset of the year saw the existence of several in-House programs and services made available to residents and encouraged by staff. Staff contact with service agencies was somewhat regular and viable working relationships between the two parties existed. Gradually in-House programs dwindled not only in number but also in staff support and resident participation. Staff efforts to assist residents in such areas as planning for employment decelerated and staff contact with agencies became minimal. The path of these occurrences was paved by resident disinterest.

X-HARC residents proved to be a more difficult group of ex-offenders to serve as compared with groups of short-term residents, Downtown Parolees and

a sample of Adult Probationers. They were generally older, less educated, less prepared vocationally, and more serious offenders than many of the comparison group individuals. In spite of this, residents appear to be staying out of difficulty longer than might otherwise be expected.

During the second project year, X-MARC moved a bit closer to the development of a clear identity. It functioned successfully in such areas as providing shelter for many homeless ex-offenders; offering knowledge of local and available assistance in the areas of education, vocational training, employment, and monetary support; and most noticeably, providing ex-offenders with the companionship and understanding of others making similar re-adjustments in the difficult prison-to-community transition. If anything, the period of adjustment may require more time to produce more lasting effects on House residents.

APPENDIX A

One of the most difficult aspects of operating X-MARC House has been that of finding and maintaining staff. A complete list of the residents and non-residents who have served on the staff from the opening of the House to date can be seen below. Two particular periods during the second year witnessed clusters of staff change, as shown in Figure 1 -- during the month of July, and between the months of October and December.

During the second year students from the University of California at San Jose were tried as counselors but appeared to be attempting to relate to the men on too "professional" a level, causing some resentment by the residents. As confirmed by research findings, these ex-convicts had been professionally counseled for so many years in institutions that they rejected this type of approach in their period of transition from institute to community. More frequently, residents themselves were employed as para-professional staff. Fellow residents reacted more favorably to these individuals since they had a greater understanding of residents' everyday problems. Despite the common background, residents did not accept the ex-felon staff without reservation. As discussed in the report under "Individual Assessments of X-MARC House", Section III C, residents continued to make astute distinctions between staff who could work well with people and those who could not.

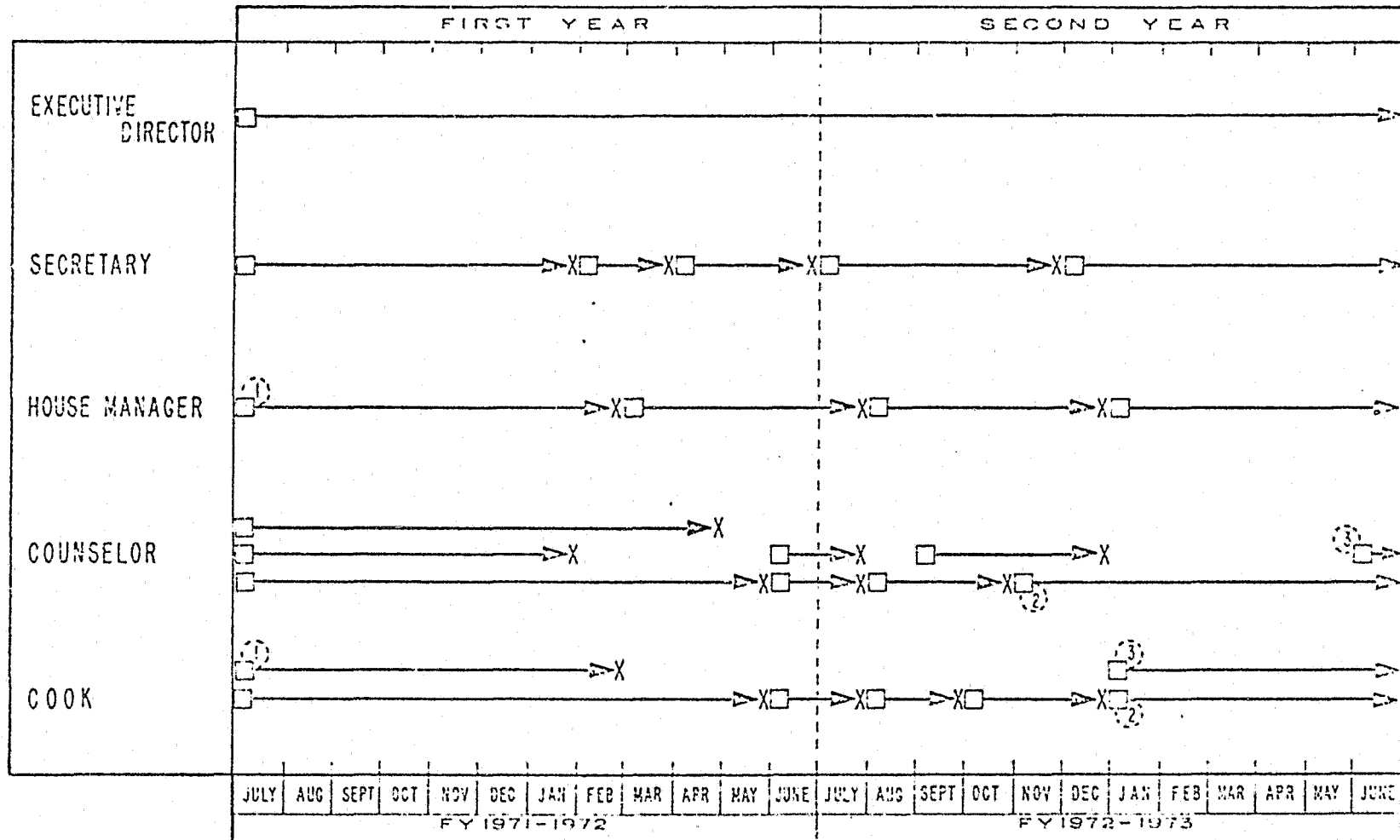
A major staff re-organization occurred during June 1972. It was decided that, due to increasing incidence of petty theft at the House, 24-hour management was necessary. Several staff members changed or enlarged their responsibilities in order to expand the daily manager's house coverage through the night hours. Two counselors or managers assumed duties pertaining to "House surveillance" more than to counseling or management. Counselor duties were also expanded

Table 1: Staff of X-MARC by Resident/Non-Resident Status
(FY 1972 2nd FY 1973)

Staff Member	Fiscal Year Month	Status	Position
Luther Arnold	1972	Resident	Counselor
Bill Robinson	1972	Resident	Manager
Sherry Lee Walrath	1972	Non-Resident	Secretary
Barbara Lededoff	1972	Non-Resident	Secretary
Dannis Harrison	1972	Resident	Counselor
Doris Wells	1972	Non-Resident	Cook
Frank Herbert	1972	Resident	Manager
Mary Jo Wesolos	1972	Non-Resident	Secretary
Rodney Crane	1972	Resident	Counselor
Harvey Iersons	72-73	Resident	Counselor
Robert Steele	72-73	Resident	Counselor
Rubin Mackery	72-73	Non-Resident	Cook
Al Guerrero	72-73	Resident	Custodian
Shirley Lazvedo	72-73	Non-Resident	Secretary
Ed Hendricks	1973	Resident	Counselor
Iete Danmore	1973	Resident	Manager
Jim White	1973	Resident	Cook
Glen Gotcher	1973	Resident	Cook
Fred Oracles	1973	Resident	Counselor
George Evans	1973	Resident	Cook/Counselor'
Dione Albertsen	1973	Non-Resident	Secretary
Vince McClelland	1973	Non-Resident	Manager
Larry Webster	1973	Resident	Cook/Counselor



FIGURE 1 TURN-OVER ON X-MARC STAFF
(FY 1971-72 AND FY 1972-73)



□ HIRED AND PUT ON PAYROLL
X QUIT

(1) SAME INDIVIDUAL DOING TWO JOBS
(2)
(3)

to include weekend "house surveillance."

Staff positions continuing from the first year through the second of the project were as follows:

1. Executive Director, Ex-Squared Foundation.

Jerry Rooney, Executive Director of the Ex-Squared Foundation continued as project director. He coordinated the residential treatment program including community services, job placement, and institution visitation programs.

2. House manager

The House manager had primary responsibility for the physical care and administration of the House, including the ordering of food and supplies and the supervision of the cook. One ex-felon, released five years prior to his House assignment, served as manager for the first six months of the second year. In January of 1973, a resident assumed these duties. Toward the end of the year, management responsibilities were dispersed among two other residents. One assumed these duties from four P.M. to one A.M., and the other continued through the night from one A.M. to eight A.M.

3. Counselors

Before the services of students from California State University at San Jose were discontinued, a series of House residents filled the positions of counselors. The duties associated with these positions underwent gradual change through the year. At first, counselors made themselves available to residents for discussion of problems and assistance in a variety of residents' adjustment situations. These services evolved overtime until the counselors were providing as much supportive assistance to the house manager in his role of House protector as they were to residents. Some residents provided their

services in exchange for room and board.

4. Cooks

Several ex-convicts were hired during the year to provide the residents with three meals per day including packed lunches for working residents. One was hired in October but was succeeded by another who remained at the House as cook until June. After the June reorganization, the latter became night counselor and was replaced as cook by another of the staff.

5. Secretary

Two individuals served as secretary to the House during the second year. The most recent served for the last eight months, proving to be an influential figure on the staff, as discussed in the report. She handled correspondence, records, and bookkeeping while also acting as receptionist.

6. Graduate Student Research Assistant

Anita Crist, a graduate student from the University of California at San Jose was employed at X-MARC to assist the American Justice Institute research analyst in the research task. She administered questionnaires, collected data from parole agents and case records, and coded the data for computerized data processing.

APPENDIX B

RESIDENT BACKGROUND DATA

TABLE 1
Cultural backgrounds of X-MARC Residents

Background	Number of Residents	% of Total Residents
White ¹	68	70
White-Mexican descent	12	12
Negro	13	14
Indian	1	1
Missing	4	4
Total	98	100

¹Including Puerto Rican, West Indian, Hindu, Portuguese, Spanish

TABLE 2
Sex of X-MARC Residents

Sex	Number of Residents	% of Total Residents
Male	86	88
Female	8	8
Missing	4	4
Total	98	100

TABLE 3
Marital Status of X-MARC Residents

Marital Status	Number of Residents	% of Residents
Single	47	48
Married	8	8
Divorced	23	24
Separated	6	6
Widowed	5	5
Missing	9	9
Total	98	100

Table 4
Total Time Served by X-MARC Residents

Total Time Served	Number of Residents	% of Residents
0-6 months	7	7
1 year	11	11
1 year and 6 months	18	19
3 years and 9 months	44	45
10 years and 6 months	11	11
Missing	7	7
Total	98	100

Note: These are the categories used by the Department of Corrections

TABLE 5
Total Felony Convictions for X-MARC Residents

Total Felony Convictions	Number of Residents	% of Residents
1	22	23
2 or 3	37	38
4 or 5	20	20
6 or 7	7	7
8 or 9	2	2
Total	98	100

TABLE 6
Education of X-MARC Residents

School Years Completed	Number of Residents	% of Residents
4-5 years	3	3
6-8 years	7	8
9-10 years	18	19
11-12 years	51	54
Some college [#]	15	16
Total	94	100

[#]Two indicated A.A. degrees.

TABLE 7
Stated Vocations of X-HARC Residents

Vocation	Number of Residents	% of Residents
Professional, managerial or self-employed	7	7
Clerical	7	7
Services	14	14
Agriculture, forestry	1	1
Skilled	23	24
Semi-skilled	25	26
Unskilled	5	5
None	15	15
Apprentice	1	1
Total	50	100

Note: A significant number of individuals served by the House are not represented in the bulk of the findings since the briefness of their stay precluded the conducting of interviews with them.

APPENDIX C

RESIDENT-COMPARISON GROUP DATA

TABLE 1

Age of X-PARC Residents vs. Comparison Groups

Age	% of Residents	% 3-week Residents	% Adult Probation
20 or below	-	1.9	20.4
21-29	37.8	40.8	59.2
30-34	16.3	22.3	7.4
35-39	14.3	12.6	3.7
40-44	12.2	10.7	3.7
45-49	4.1	4.9	3.7
50-54	7.1	1.0	1.9
55-59	2.0	-	-
60 or older	2.0	-	-
Missing		5.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2

Cultural Background of Residents vs. Comparison Groups

Background	% of Residents	% 3-week Residents	% Adult Probation
White ¹	69.4	57.3	63.5
White-Mexican descent	12.2	16.5	16.7
Negro	13.3	15.5	9.3
Japanese	-	1.9	-
Hawaiian	-	-	5.5
Other	5.1	3.9	-
Missing	-	4.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Including Puerto Rican, West Indian, Hindu, Portuguese, Spanish

TABLE 3

Sex of X-MAPC Residents vs. Comparison Groups

Sex	% of Residents	% 3-week Residents	% Adult Probation
Male	87.8	86.4	88.9
Female	8.2	6.3	11.1
Missing	4.1	6.8	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4

Marital Status of Residents vs. Comparison Groups

Marital Status	% of Residents	% 3-Week Residents	% Adult Probation
Single	48.0	49.5	46.3
Married	8.2	4.9	29.6
Divorced	23.5	20.4	16.7
Separated	6.1	15.5	7.4
Widowed	5.1	1.0	-
Missing	9.2	8.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5

Total Time Served by Residents vs. Comparison Groups (most recent offense)

Total Time Served	% of Residents	% 3-week Residents	% Adult Probation
0-6 months	7.1	11.7	69.2
1 year	11.2	18.4	23.1
1 year & 6 months	18.3	20.4	7.7
3 years & 9 months	44.9	28.2	-
10 years & 6 months	11.2	10.7	-
Missing	7.1	10.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6

Total (lifetime) Felony Convictions by Residents vs. Comparison Groups

No. Felony Convictions	% of Residents	% 3-week Residents	% Adult Probation
1	22.4	27.2	24.1
2 or 3	37.7	42.7	64.7
4 or 5	20.4	11.7	9.3
6 or 7	7.1	2.9	-
8	2.0	2.9	1.9
Missing	10.4	12.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 7
Education of Residents vs. Comparison Groups

School Years Completed	% of Residents	% 3-week Residents	% Adult Probationers
4-5 years	3.1	1.9	1.7
6-8 years	7.1	11.7	5.6
9-10 years	18.4	14.6	16.7
11-12 years	52.0	47.6	55.6
Some college	13.3	12.6	11.1
AA Degree	2.0	2.9	1.9
BA Degree	-	-	3.7
More than BA	-	-	13.7
Missing	4.1	8.7	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8
 Vocations of Residents vs. Comparison Groups

Vocation	% of Residents	% of 3-week Residents	% Adult Probationers
Professional, managerial, self-employed	7.1	11.7	7.4
Clerical or sales	7.1	5.8	5.6
Service	14.3	8.7	1.9
Agriculture or forestry	1.0	1.0	-
Skilled	23.5	21.4	22.2
Semi-skilled	25.5	23.3	22.2
Unskilled	5.1	1.9	35.1
Apprentice	-	1.0	-
None	15.3	25.2	3.7
Missing	-	-	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0



END