

NCJRS

OCT 23 1978

ACQUISITIONS

PROBATION AND RECIDIVISM

(A STUDY OF PROBATION ADJUSTMENT
AND POST-PROBATION OUTCOME
FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDERS
IN NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y.)

Office of Research and Staff Development
Nassau County Probation Department

Mineola, New York
June, 1977

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51535

This document was prepared by James F. Irish, Research Analyst, assisted by John R. Schinn. The research was conducted under the supervision of Scotia B. Knouff, Director of Research & Staff Development. Doris Kosinski provided clerical assistance. I am pleased to acknowledge the cooperation of all who participated.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	6
3	Background	7
4	Methodology and Research Design	11
5	Data Analysis and Statistical Techniques	12
6	Study Findings and Conclusions	13
	Adjustment on Probation	14
	Post-Probation Adjustment or Outcome	16
7	Selected References	26
8	Tables	
	IA Summary of the Post-Probation Outcome for the 1973 Probationer Discharge Cohort	3
	IB Summary of the Association or Relationship, if any, Between Probation Adjustment, Post-Probation Outcome and Other Selected Variables	4
	I Relationship between Adjustment on Probation and Previous Criminal Record	14
	II Relationship between Adjustment on Probation and Race	15
	III Relationship between Adjustment on Probation and Type of Crime Leading to Sentence of Probation	15
	IV Relationship between Post-Probation Adjustment and a Previous Criminal Record	17
	V Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome and Type of Supervision for Whites Only	17

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
8	Tables	
	VI Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome and Adjustment on Probation by Type of Discharge	18
	VII Post-Probation Arrest Activity for Former Probationers by Type of Super- vision Unit and Type of Discharge	19
9	Appendices	
	A Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome and Selected Variables Tables VIII - XIII	21
	B Relationship between Adjustment on Probation and Selected Variables Tables XIV - XVII	24

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was twofold--first, to ascertain the overall effectiveness of the supervision program for adult criminal offenders in accomplishing its goal of providing effective monitoring of and service to probationers to promote law-abiding behavior and, second, to determine the association or relationships between adjustment on probation and post-probation outcome and other selected factors.

The findings and conclusions based on data derived from a closed case analysis and followup of a 1973 cohort of former probationers indicate that the program is effectively accomplishing its objective, that three-quarters of the cases in the study made a successful adjustment on probation, that after discharge, more than two-thirds of the cases were successful in conforming to law-abiding behavior, that a positive post-probation outcome is significantly related to a successful adjustment on probation, and that offenders in the program who present a higher risk for failure can be identified and selected to receive more intensive supervision and/or services. These findings and conclusions are summarized in tables IA and IB, pages 3-5.

The overall successful results attributed to the current supervision program are further supported by a comparison of the post-probation recidivism rates contained in the present study with those established by an earlier study conducted by this department.

The present study reveals a reduction in the recidivism rate, from 40% for a 1968 discharge cohort to 29.6% for the present one. The difference, here, was found to be a significant one. The earlier study had also established that post-probation recidivism rates had actually increased for probationers during the 1960's, from 23.6% to 26.3% for 1962 and 1965 discharge cohorts respectively, to the 40% rate noted above for the 1968 cohort. Followup periods were similar for all probationer year groups.

In conclusion, it should be noted that although the extensive and growing body of research into the effectiveness of correctional rehabilitation programs has been most notable for pointing up the extreme difficulty associated with efforts to prevent and change criminal and delinquent behavior, in those programs that were identified as being successful, the positive results had been linked to the quality and quantity of their services. Accordingly, the success attributed to the adult supervision program of the Nassau County Probation Department in this study should not only justify past efforts to upgrade probation programs but also serve as a further incentive to continue to increase the quality and quantity of probation services to the Nassau County community.

Table IA

SUMMARY OF THE POST-PROBATION OUTCOME FOR THE 1973
PROBATIONER DISCHARGE COHORT

Recidivism Arrest Rates for Various Subgroups

Probationer Subgroup or Category	N	Post-Probation Arrest Recidivism Rate*
Total Probationer Cohort	230	29.6%
Whites Only	192	28.6
Blacks Only	58	32.8
Males Only	221	30.8
Females Only	29	20.7
Total Regular Supervision	146	26.0
Total Drug Supervision	104	34.6
White Regular Supervision	106	22.6
Black Regular Supervision	40	35.0
Female Regular Supervision	15	6.7
White Drug Supervision	86	36.2
Black Drug Supervision	18	27.8
Female Drug Supervision	14	35.7
Total Improved	188	21.8
Total Unimproved	33	45.5
Total Committed	29	62.1
White Improved	152	21.1
Black Improved	36	25.0
Female Improved	20	15.0
Male Improved	168	22.6
White Unimproved	28	42.8
Black Unimproved	5	60.0
Female Unimproved	5	20.0
Male Unimproved	28	50.0
White Committed	12	91.7
Black Committed	17	41.2
Female Committed	4	50.0
Male Committed	25	64.0
Previous Arrest(s)	81	39.5
No Previous Arrest(s)	169	24.9
Crimes Against Person	18	16.7
Crimes Against Property	124	30.6
Drug Related Crimes	74	31.1
Other Crimes	34	29.4

*One or more arrests for new offenses during the three to four year followup period

Table IB

SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OR RELATIONSHIP, IF ANY, BETWEEN PROBATION
ADJUSTMENT, POST-PROBATION OUTCOME AND OTHER
SELECTED VARIABLES

<u>Dependent Variable</u>	<u>Independent Variable</u>	<u>X²</u>	<u>D/F</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Probation Adjustment (type discharge)	Previous Legal Record (one or more arrests)	9.84	2	<.01	.17	Very significant
" "	Type of Supervision (Regular Unit or Drug Unit)	0.15	2	>.90	0	None
" "	Type of Supervision (Regular Unit or Drug Unit - Blacks Only)	1.25	2	<.80	0	None
" "	Type of Supervision (Regular Unit or Drug Unit - Whites Only)	0.12	2	<.95	0	None
" "	Race (White and Black)	19.23	2	<.01	.26	Very significant
" "	Sex (Male and Female)	0.57	2	<.80	0	None
" "	Type of Crime	12.58	6	>.05	.20	Significant
" "	Post-Probation Adjustment (Success or Failure)	22.78	2	<.01	.28	Very significant
Post-Probation Adjust- ment (Success or Failure)	Previous Legal (One or more arrests)	5.59	1	<.02	.14	Significant
" "	Type of Supervision Regular Unit or Drug Unit)	2.14	1	<.20	0	Not significant
" "	Type of Supervision (Regular Unit or Drug Unit - Whites Only)	4.22	1	<.05	.14	Significant
" "	Type of Supervision (Regular Unit or Drug Unit - Blacks Only)	0.29	1	<.70	0	None

Table IB

-2-

<u>Dependent Variable</u>	<u>Independent Variable</u>	<u>χ^2</u>	<u>D/F</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Post-Probation Adjust- ment (Success or Failure)	Race (Black and White)	0.32	1	> .50	0	None
" "	Sex (Male and Female)	1.25	1	< .30	0	None
" "	Type of Crime	1.52	3	< .70	0	None
" "	Probation Adjustment (Type of Discharge)	22.78	2	< .01	.28	Very significant
" "	Probation Adjustment (Type of Discharge - Whites Only)	30.74	2	< .01	.36	Very significant
" "	Probation Adjustment (Type of Discharge - Blacks Only)	3.29	2	< .20	.22	Not significant

INTRODUCTION

As part of a continuing effort to monitor and evaluate the programs and services provided by the Nassau County Probation Department, this report will focus on the preliminary results of a detailed analysis of the probation adjustment and post-probation outcome of a cohort of discharged probationers that was sentenced to probation for criminal offenses and supervised by the adult division prior to being discharged during 1973. The primary purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of the supervision program in the adult division in keeping with its principal goal of "providing effective monitoring of and service to probationers to promote law-abiding behavior". The success of the program in working to achieve this goal is determined in large part by the adjustment the offender makes both while on probation and after discharge. Therefore, the study's findings and conclusions center on methods and procedures which endeavor to assess the effectiveness of the supervision program through techniques that measure the probation and post-probation outcomes, either favorable or unfavorable, for the entire probationer discharge cohort. The principal measures used were the type of discharge (improved, unimproved or committed) received when released to reflect the adjustment on probation phase and the recidivism arrest rate to reflect the post-probation outcome phase of the study.

In addition to the findings and conclusions regarding success and failure levels and overall program effectiveness, some preliminary data is also presented on the association or relationship, if any, between adjustment on probation and post-probation outcome and other selected factors. Information of this kind can have significant implications for probation policies and in the planning and development of future programs.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, continuing high levels of crime and delinquency have subjected the criminal justice system in general and correctional and probation programs in particular to far greater scrutiny and accountability from both legislative and public service groups and the community at large. More recently, fiscal constraints at all levels of governments and the development of a strong conservative trend across the country has lead, among other things, to considerable doubt regarding the effectiveness of community-based correctional rehabilitation programs, such as probation, in preventing and controlling crime and protecting the community. Along with this development has come a renewed interest in the punishment of criminals mostly in the form of greater use of and renewed faith in incarceration. This so-called "punishment movement" has been gaining momentum at the same time that probation as a viable alternative to incarceration is being debated and questioned. See, for example, Wilson (1975) and van den Haag (1975).

A recent report of California's Probation Subsidy program, while acknowledging that it has been highly successful in reducing commitments to state institutions and resulted in savings to the taxpayers, the findings, among other things, indicated that (1) "the program has not reduced recidivism," (2) "the concept of intensive probation supervision has not proved to be either very innovative or very effective at reducing recidivism", and (3) "intensive probation supervision was seen as at best only partially responsible for the reduction in commitments. Many of the more difficult local cases are handled either in local institutions such as jails or camps or in regular supervision."

A recent national study of probation (Comptroller General of the United States 1976) indicated that the probation systems included in the study were achieving only limited success in protecting society and rehabilitating offenders. It was reported that about 55 percent of the offenders no longer on probation were unsuccessful in that they were either convicted of new offenses, had their probations revoked, or fled from probation supervision.

How effective is the adult criminal supervision program in Nassau County? What is the post-probation recidivism arrest rates for various types of probationers? Is the regular supervision program more successful than the drug supervision program? Is a probationer's adjustment on probation, as indicated by type of discharge, associated or related to his post-probation outcome? These and other questions are addressed by the findings to be covered in other sections

of this report. However, it is perhaps worth noting at this time that a supervision program's effectiveness or success in working towards the goal of providing effective monitoring of and service to probationers to promote law-abiding behavior is influenced significantly by the right combination of such factors as optimum size caseloads, a qualified, experienced and motivated staff, and adequate community resources and supportive services. Furthermore, many of the problems related to ongoing supervision programs and the levels of success or failure associated with these activities are frequently either directly or indirectly related to the various types and numbers of offenders entering the caseload each year. It is quite apparent that greater numbers of high-risk probationers, as evidenced by higher probation rates and the greater degree of criminality of offenders entering the caseload, can present very definite challenges to a supervision program. For example, the probability of an offender being placed on probation in Nassau County after investigation by the adult division has increased significantly in recent years. In 1970, it was only 41% but by 1975 it had increased to 57%.

While the focus of this study is on program effectiveness, probationer adjustment and post-probation outcome, as indicated by recidivism arrest rates, descriptive information about the offenders being placed on probation in recent years will provide a better understanding of the results. Probationers, of course, like criminal offenders in general, represent a diverse group of individuals.

However, they do share some common characteristics as indicated by those entering the caseload in a recent year (1976). White males were in the majority (65%), followed by non-white males (22%), white females (8%) and non-white females (6%). A more detailed profile of the average or so-called typical offender placed on probation in recent years (1975) is set forth below.

He was most likely to be a 24-year old, white, Catholic male with a 12th grade education. He was also a recidivist (75.4%), was arrested on the present offense for the commission of a misdemeanor (51.2%), most frequently for a crime against property (40.2%), DWI (23%), or dangerous drugs (17.8%). When arrested, he was usually employed full-time (49.3%) or part-time (10%). When sentenced to probation, he continued to be employed. As for motivation for his criminal behavior, monetary gain was the single most frequently cited causative factor, which was followed closely by intoxication (29.4%).

As with previous year-groups, the non-white probationer continued to display significant variations in the above profile. He was older--26 years, black, Protestant male, a school dropout with an 11th grade education. He was also more likely to be a recidivist (80.2%), to have been indicted on a felony charge (52%), for a crime against property (48%). He was more likely to be unemployed when arrested than his white counterpart (50.3% versus 41%) and when sentenced to probation.

In comparison to his white counterpart, monetary gain was more likely to be cited (37.9% versus 33%) as the causative factor for the criminal behavior of the black, male probationer. Also, the black probationer was more likely to have been convicted (18.6% versus 11.2%) of a so-called violent crime (crime against person including robbery) than the white, male probationer.

METHODOLOGY

This evaluative research study of the effectiveness of the adult criminal probation supervision program in Nassau County included in its design a closed case analysis phase and a longitudinal followup phase involving a former probation cohort discharged from probation in 1973. This year was selected so as to provide an optimum period for followup of the selected cases to ascertain their adjustment and conformity to law-abiding behavior subsequent to full release from probation and the jurisdiction of the court. The cohort was made up of a twenty percent stratified random sample and represents all those probationers discharged from supervision in one of three categories--improved, unimproved or committed--in 1973.

The full sample, as set forth in table below contained 250 cases with each case having a followup period of from three to four years.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED IN 1973
20% Random Sample

<u>Type Discharge</u>	<u>County Court</u>		<u>District Court</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Improved	117	14	51	6	188
Unimproved	17	2	11	3	33
Committed	15	2	11	1	29
Total	149	18	73	10	250

Criminal history records for the entire cohort were obtained from the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services in Albany, N.Y. during late December 1976 and early January 1977 and served as the basis of the followup phase of the study. These records contain

arrests for all fingerprintable offenses in New York State and include all felonies, misdemeanors and some lesser offenses. Arrests for less serious offenses which do not require the fingerprinting of the arrestee would not be included on these records, and, therefore, were not made a part of this study.

The overall effectiveness of the program, then, was determined by both the type discharges received by the former probationers and their rates of recidivism during the followup period. While recidivism is a broad term usually used to indicate a return to criminal behavior by offenders, in this study an unfavorable outcome, or failure during the followup period was indicated by one or more arrests for new offenses as reported on the cohorts individual criminal history records. It was not limited to only those offenses which resulted in convictions because in many cases the records did not indicate the final disposition.

DATA ANALYSES AND STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The findings and conclusions in this study are based on data derived from a selected stratified random sample of 250 former probationers out of a total of 1250 discharged in 1973. Data came from individual case files and criminal history records. The findings and conclusions are supported by tabular analyses, recidivism arrest rates and statistical tests including the chi-square test of independence and the contingency coefficient of correlation. These tests were used to determine the probability of an association, or the existence of a relationship, and the strength of this relationship, if any, between adjustment on probation, post-probation outcome and other selected variables.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Generally speaking the results of this study, which focused on the supervision of adult criminal offenders placed on probation in Nassau County, indicate that the supervision program is an effective one, that the majority of probationers successfully complete probation and, based on the available evidence, make a favorable adjustment subsequent to discharge by conforming to law-abiding behavior.

A probationer's adjustment on supervision, as indicated by the type of discharge he receives, is significantly related to any previous arrest record, his race, type of crime and his post-probation adjustment or outcome.

A probationer's post-probation outcome, either favorable or unfavorable, as determined in this study by the presence or absence of one or more arrests, is significantly related to any previous arrest record he may have had prior to the offense for which he was placed on probation, his adjustment on probation and, for whites only, the type of supervision he received, either regular or drug unit.

These general conclusions are based on and supported by the more detailed findings and conclusions set forth below and in the statistical tables contained in the appendices to this report.

ADJUSTMENT ON PROBATION

The study has found that three-quarters of the former probationers made a satisfactory adjustment while under supervision and were discharged as improved by their probation officers. Of the remainder, 13.2% were discharged as unimproved and 11.6% were discharged as committed. The data also indicated that there is a very significant relationship between adjustment on probation, the presence or absence of a previous criminal record (one or more arrests) and race (white or black). In short, probationers who have no previous record of arrests and who are white are more likely to make a satisfactory adjustment on probation. See tables I and II below.

Table I
Relationship between Adjustment on Probation
and Previous Criminal Record

Adjustment on Probation - Type of Discharge	Previous Criminal Record		No Previous Criminal Record		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	51	63.0	137	81.1	188	75.2
Unimproved	15	18.5	18	10.6	33	13.2
Committed	15	18.5	14	8.3	29	11.6
Total	81	100.0	169	100.0	250	100.0

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^2 &= 9.84 \\
 D/F &= 2 \\
 P &= <.01 \\
 CC &= .17
 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Very Significant

Table II
Relationship between Adjustment on Probation
and Race

Adjustment on Probation - Type of Discharge	White		Black		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	152	79.2	36	62.1	188	75.2
Unimproved	28	14.6	5	8.6	33	13.2
Committed	12	6.2	17	29.3	29	11.6
Total	192	100.0	58	100.0	250	100.0

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^2 &= 19.23 \\
 D/F &= 2 \\
 P &= <.01 \\
 CC &= .26
 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Very Significant

An offender's adjustment on probation was also found to be significantly related to type of crime in that probationers convicted of crimes against persons, drug offenses or other offenses were more likely to make a successful adjustment on probation than those convicted of property offenses. See table III below.

Table III
Relationship between Adjustment on Probation
and Type of Crime Leading to Sentence of
Probation

Adjustment on Probation - Type of Discharge	Crime Against Person		Crime Against Property		Drugs		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	17	94.0	82	66.1	61	82.4	28	82.3	188	75.2
Unimproved	0	0	21	16.9	10	13.5	2	5.9	33	13.2
Committed	1	5.6	21	16.9	3	4.1	4	11.8	29	11.6
Total	18	100.0	124	100.0	74	100.0	34	100.0	250	100.0

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^2 &= 12.58 \\
 D/F &= 6 \\
 P &= <.05 \\
 CC &= .20
 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Significant

Successful adjustment on probation was not found to be significantly related to either type of supervision (drug unit or regular unit) or sex (male or female).

POST-PROBATION ADJUSTMENT OR OUTCOME

The study has found that, based on the available evidence from a three to four-year followup of a 1973 cohort of former probationers, most probationers can be expected to make a favorable adjustment after being released, while less than one-third will fail, as determined by one or more new arrests during the followup period.

Overall, the former probationers had a post-probation arrest recidivism rate of 29.6%. This finding was based on those offenders in the study cohort who had been arrested for new crimes during the followup period. As operationally defined by the study, the individuals in the failure category were deemed to be unsuccessful and to have made an unfavorable adjustment by not conforming to law-abiding behavior.

Post-probation outcome was also found to be significantly related to the presence or absence of a previous criminal record (one or more arrests) before being placed on probation and, for white probationers only, the type of supervision unit, either regular or drug unit. In short, the former probationer who had no previous arrest, and, if white, was supervised in the regular supervision unit, was more likely to make a favorable adjustment after discharge and to conform to law-abiding behavior. See tables IV and V below.

Table IV
Relationship between Post-Probation Adjustment
and a Previous Criminal Record

Post-Probation Outcome	Previous Criminal Record		No Previous Criminal Record		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	49	60.5	127	75.1	176	70.4
Failure	32	39.5	42	24.9	74	29.6
Total	81	100.0	169	100.0	250	100.0

$X^2 = 5.59$
 $D/F = 1$
 $P = < .02$
 $CC = .14$
 Relationship - Significant

Table V
Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome
and Type of Supervision for Whites Only

Post-Probation Outcome	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	82	77.4	55	64.0	137	71.3
Failure	24	22.6	31	36.0	55	28.7
Total	106	100.0	86	100.0	192	100.0

$X^2 = 4.22$
 $D/F = 1$
 $P = < .05$
 $CC = .14$
 Relationship - Significant

The study findings also indicate that post-probation adjustment or outcome is very significantly related to adjustment on probation as determined by type of discharge. In short, a probationer who successfully completes probation and is discharged as improved is more likely to make a successful adjustment after

discharge and to conform to law-abiding behavior than the individual who is discharged as unimproved or committed. This was particularly true for whites and while the data indicate a similar trend or relationship for blacks, it was not found to be statistically significant. See table VI below.

Table VI
Relationship between Post-Probation Outcome and
Adjustment on Probation by Type of Discharge

Post-Probation Outcome	Improved		Unimproved		Committed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	147	78.2	18	54.5	11	37.9	176	70.4
Failure	41	21.8	15	45.5	18	62.1	74	29.6
Total	188	100.0	33	100.0	29	100.0	250	100.0

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^2 &= 22.78 \\
 D/F &= 2 \\
 P &= <.01 \\
 CC &= .28
 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Very Significant

The post-probation arrest recidivism rate for those former probationers discharged as improved was 21.8%. It was more than double this for those discharged as unimproved (45.5%) and almost triple for the committed group (62.1%).

For white probationers supervised by the regular supervision unit, their post-probation arrest recidivism rate was 22.6%, as compared with 36.2% for the drug supervision unit. The difference here was found to be statistically significant.

A summary of the post-probation arrest activity for the total cohort of former probationers by their type of supervision unit and their type of discharge is set forth below in table VII.

Table VII
Post-Probation Arrest Activity for Former Probationers By
Type of Supervision Unit and Type of Discharge

Supervision Type Unit	Former Probationers		Arrested		Convicted		% Probationers Arrested	% Probationer Convicted
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Regular Unit	146	58.4	38	51.4	23	44.2	26.0	15.7
Drug Unit	104	41.6	36	48.6	29	55.8	34.6	27.9
Total	250	100.0	74	100.0	52	100.0	29.6	20.8

Adjustment on Probation Type Discharge	Former Probationers		Arrested		Convicted		% Probationers Arrested	% Probationer Convicted
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Improved	188	75.2	41	55.4	30	57.7	21.8	15.9
Unimproved	33	13.2	15	20.3	12	23.1	45.4	36.4
Committed	29	11.6	18	24.3	10	19.2	62.1	34.5
Total	250	100.0	74	100.0	52	100.0	29.6	20.8

OTHER FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Although female probationers had a lower post-probation arrest recidivism rate than males (20.7% versus 30.8%), the difference here was not large enough to be considered statistically significant.

Post-probation outcome and race was found to be not significantly related. While blacks had a higher arrest rate than whites during the followup period (32.8% versus 28.6%), the difference was not of sufficient size to be of statistical significance.

While probationers convicted of a crime-against-person type of offense had a lower arrest recidivism rate than did those with other type of crimes (16.7% versus an average 30.6%), the overall differences were not statistically significant.

The study did not establish the existence of a significant relationship between a former probationer's adjustment on probation, as determined by type of discharge, and their sex, whether male or female. Any differences in this area were not sufficiently large enough to be of statistical significance, although on a percentage basis, a smaller number of females as compared to the males were discharged as improved.

APPENDIX A

Tables VIII - XIII

Table VIII
Relationship Between Post-Probation Outcome and Sex

<u>Post Probation Outcome</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	153	69.2	23	79.3	176	70.4
Failure	68	30.8	6	20.7	74	29.6
Total	221	100.0	29	100.0	250	100.0

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 1.25 \\ D/F &= 1 \\ P &= <.30 \\ CC &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Not Significant

Table IX
Relationship Between Post-Probation Outcome and Race

<u>Post Probation Outcome</u>	<u>White</u>		<u>Black</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	137	71.4	39	67.2	176	70.4
Failure	55	28.6	19	32.8	74	29.6
Total	192	100.0	58	100.0	250	100.0

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 0.32 \\ D/F &= 1 \\ P &= >.50 \\ CC &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship - Not Significant

Table X
 Relationship Between Post-Probation Outcome and Adjustment
 on Probation by Type of Discharge for Blacks Only

Post-Probation Outcome	Improved		Unimproved		Committed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	27	75.0	2	40.0	10	58.8	39	67.2
Failure	9	25.0	3	60.0	7	41.2	19	32.8
Total	36	100.0	5	100.0	17	100.0	58	100.0

$\chi^2 = 3.29$

D/F = 2

P = <.20

CC = .22

Relationship - Not Significant

Table XI
 Relationship Between Post-Probation Outcome and Type of Supervision

Post-Probation Outcome	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	108	74.0	68	65.4	176	70.1
Failure	38	26.0	36	34.6	74	29.6
Total	146	100.0	104	100.0	250	100.0

$\chi^2 = 2.14$

D/F = 1

P = >.10

CC = 0

Relationship - Not Significant

Table XII
Relationship Between Post-Probation Outcome and Type
of Supervision for Blacks Only

Post Probation Outcome	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	26	65.0	13	72.2	39	67.2
Failure	14	35.0	5	27.8	19	32.8
Total	<u>40</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>100.0</u>

$$X^2 = .294$$

$$D/F = 1$$

$$P = <.70$$

$$CC = 0$$

Relationship - Not Significant

Table XIII
Relationship Between Post-Probation Outcome and
Type of Crime for Which Sent to Probation

Post-Probation Outcome	Crime Against Person		Crime Against Property		Drugs		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Success	15	83.3	86	69.4	51	68.9	24	70.6	176	70.4
Failure	3	16.7	38	30.6	23	31.1	10	29.4	74	29.6
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>100.0</u>

$$X^2 = 1.52$$

$$D/F = 3$$

$$P = <.70$$

$$CC = 0$$

Relationship - Not Significant

APPENDIX B

Tables XIV - XVII

Table XIV
Relationship Between Adjustment on Probation and Sex

Adjustment on Probation Type of Discharge	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	168	76.0	20	69.0	188	75.2
Unimproved	28	12.7	5	17.2	33	13.2
Committed	25	11.3	4	13.8	29	11.6
Total	221	100.0	29	100.0	250	100.0

$X^2 = .571$

D/F = 2

P = < .80

CC = 0

Relationship - Not Significant

Table XV
Relationship Between Adjustment on Probation and Type
of Supervision

Adjustment on Probation Type of Discharge	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	110	75.3	78	75.0	188	75.2
Unimproved	20	13.7	13	12.5	33	13.2
Committed	16	11.0	13	12.5	29	11.6
Total	146	100.0	104	100.0	250	100.0

$X^2 = .15$

D/F = 2

P = > .90

CC = 0

Relationship - Not Significant

Table XVI
Relationship Between Adjustment on Probation and Type
of Supervision for Whites Only

Adjustment on Probation Type of Discharge	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	84	79.2	68	79.1	152	79.2
Unimproved	16	15.1	12	14.0	28	14.6
Committed	6	5.7	6	6.9	12	6.2
Total	106	100.0	86	100.0	192	100.0

$\chi^2 = 0.125$
 $D/F = 2$
 $P = < .95$
 $CC = 0$
 Relationship - Not Significant

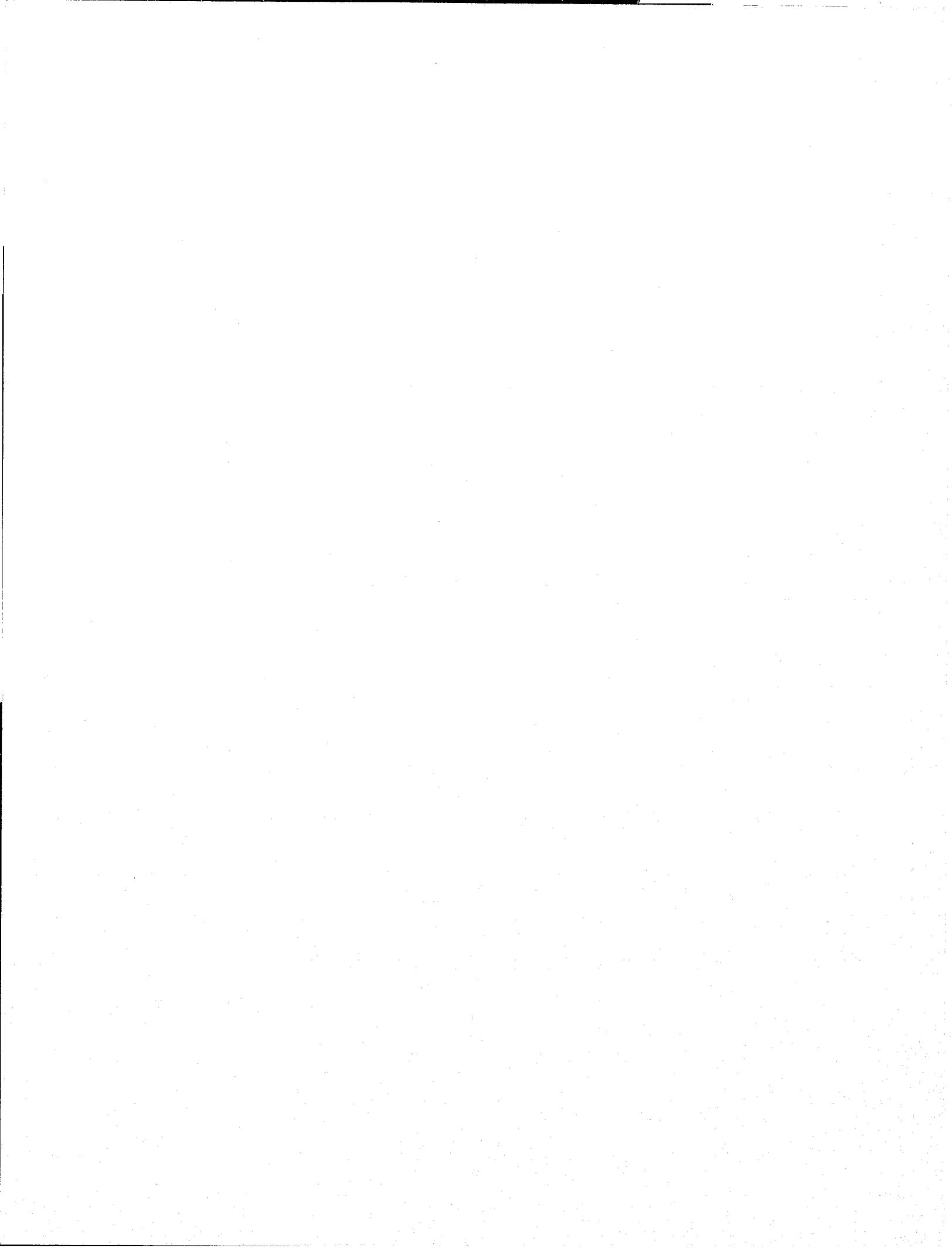
Table XVII
Relationship Between Adjustment on Probation and Type
of Supervision for Blacks Only

Adjustment on Probation Type of Discharge	Regular Supervision Unit		Drug Supervision Unit		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Improved	26	65.0	10	55.6	36	62.1
Unimproved	4	10.0	1	5.6	5	8.6
Committed	10	25.0	7	38.8	17	29.3
Total	40	100.0	18	100.0	58	100.0

$\chi^2 = 1.215$
 $D/F = 2$
 $P = < .80$
 $CC = 0$
 Relationship - Not Significant

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