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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN IOWA:

An Alternative To Tradition

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An analytic study of participants in community correction programs in Iowa during 1974, financed by the Iowa Crime Commission via grant #702-73-00-0470-43-01

Correctional Evaluation Bureau  
Division of Management & Planning  
Department of Social Services  
State Of Iowa

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## PREFACE

Can selected criminal offenders--traditionally held in jail or prison--be released to the community without endangering it?

Which offenders are, in fact, selected into Iowa's community correction projects, how do they perform there, and what effect do the projects have upon offenders?

As the number of community correction projects grows, offering alternatives to traditional ways of treating offenders--and as the courts become less willing to imprison people for whom such alternatives are available--it becomes imperative to answer these questions.

Research elsewhere has produced only very general suggestions about the effectiveness of community corrections. Nevertheless, Legislators and government officials are under increasing pressure, from both sides of the controversy, to make fundamental decisions on the future of community corrections in Iowa. The Correctional Evaluation Bureau, which became fully operational in 1975, has processed data from a 1974 study as rapidly as possible in hope of contributing timely information.

While the study was not designed to offer final answers on the comparative effectiveness of institutional and community based corrections, we trust the variety of data will be of use in shaping the future of Iowa's efforts to protect the public and rehabilitate the offender.

A grant from the Iowa Crime Commission made this report possible. We acknowledge, with appreciation, the continuing support and encouragement of its staff.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation responded to an unexpected request in a highly professional manner and quickly furnished a large quantity of crucial information on new arrests.

The basic design of the study and the data sheets used were contributed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). While responsibility for presentation and analysis of the data is ours, we are happy to give credit to the NCCD for shaping the study.

The first chapter gives a brief history and description of Iowa's community correction efforts. Chapter II describes the design of the study in some detail. Chapters III, IV, and V report findings from this study for both the Fifth Judicial District and the entire state.

Chapter VI, which deals with the Fifth District only, compares results from the latest study and earlier studies. Chapter VII presents information on financial factors for both institutional programs and community based programs. A variety of data about community corrections in each of the eight judicial districts is found in the Appendix.

It should be specified that the Executive Summary of this report, issued earlier, is superseded by the results presented here.

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REPORT AMENDMENTS

ERROR: Page x - Of all convicted offenders terminated from post-conviction programs during 1972, ....

CORRECTION: Page x - Of all convicted offenders terminated from post-conviction programs during 1974, ....

ERROR: Page 58 - Table, New Arrest Awaiting Trial

	Bail	
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CORRECTION: Page 58 - Table, New Arrest Awaiting Trial

	Bail	
72	<u>73</u>	74

ERROR: Page A-12 - Family Ties, Married and lives with wife or husband

CORRECTION: Page A-12 - Family Ties, Married and lives with wife or husband

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The route to correctional policy passes through a thicket of ethical, legal, and political dilemmas which were beyond the scope of this study. We will not presume to offer a final, scientific conclusion on whether community corrections efforts should be expanded at the expense of institutional efforts or vice versa. Instead, only a limited preliminary observation is warranted by the material presented here.

Those in community corrections do not appear to commit a grossly larger number of new offenses, before trial or upon release, than those who were in traditional programs. Whether this is so because different people are selected into different programs, or because the programs are effective, is not clear.

The operational viability of the types of programs covered here is reasonably well established. The incidence of escapes, transfers to jail, revocations, etc. have not risen to a level which would suggest discarding the community corrections theory.

Community corrections offers the prospect of preventing the financial and family dislocation, or emotional destruction, resulting from the incarceration of selected offenders. . . and provides needed supervision and rehabilitation services for a greater number of offenders . . . at much lower costs . . . than is true of the traditional alternatives of bail, jail, or imprisonment, for the same selected offenders.

The following is a summary of the basic results presented in the body of the report. First note that the evaluation team did not attempt to make

judgements as to the effectiveness of the programs under study. This will be the subject of future evaluation efforts.

#### Do Community Correction Programs Endanger the Public?

\*Of the more than 3800 persons from around the state for whom arrest data was collected, 11.4% were, at the time of arrest, either being sought or awaiting trial for an earlier alleged crime, or were on probation, parole or work release for a prior conviction.

\*Of all defendants released to the community during 1974, 5.0% were re-arrested before their trial.

\*Of all convicted offenders terminated from post-conviction programs during 1974, 21.3% were re-arrested during their period of assignment.

#### Are Offenders Difficult to Manage Outside Jail or Prison?

\*Of all defendants released to the community during 1974, 3.1% failed to appear for at least one scheduled court date.

\*Of all convicted offenders terminated from post-conviction programs during 1972, 2.6% absconded from the program, and 14.0% were transferred to jail or prison.

#### Do Offenders Change Their Ways?

During a average follow-up period of nine months, 8.7% of those terminated from post-conviction programs during 1974 were re-arrested after termination.

#### Does Community Corrections Save Money?

Estimated cost per term figures for those completing full terms range from \$316 for court services probation, to \$577 and \$593 for state operated parole and probation respectively, to \$4,298 for the men's residential corrections program. Comparable figures for the state institutions range from \$5,184 for

the Women's Reformatory, to \$10,065 for the Men's Reformatory, to \$14,297 for the State Penitentiary. Cost factors are too complex to permit a blanket answer in terms of financial effectiveness at this time. Yet, it is clear that direct cost for several community corrections programs are lower than direct cost for several alternatives, if both are realistic options for the same offender.

#### Do Community Corrections Programs Assist in Reintegrating the Offender Back Into Society?

Post-conviction data indicates a substantial gain in employment from entry to termination for those assigned to residential corrections, and a substantial loss of employment for those assigned to parole.

#### Do Community Corrections Programs Utilize Resources Existing in the Community?

The percentage of services that are provided by existing resources within the community ranges from 20.8% for the pre-trial services program, to 50.8% for parole, to 58.2% for probation, to 86.4% for residential corrections.

#### Who Is Chosen For Community Corrections?

Results indicate clearly that those offenders with the best socioeconomic situation and the least criminal history tend to be placed in the least restrictive conditions.

It is the feeling of the evaluation staff that the outcomes for each of the programs under study are determined in large part by the characteristics of the offenders who enter it.

## CHAPTER I

### COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS IN IOWA

Two basic ideas lie behind the community based correction efforts described here. One is that sending people to jail or prison usually does more harm than good, and that people should be diverted from these institutions whenever possible. The second is that to reduce an individual's future criminality, it is necessary to reintegrate him into the community. Thus, all community correction programs exist as alternatives to traditional incarceration. The purpose of this study was to gather data that would be useful in examining the merits of the traditional and community approaches.

#### A. History of Community Corrections in Iowa

Late in 1962, the Des Moines Register published two editorials questioning the philosophy of bail bonding in Iowa and describing results of the pioneering Manhattan Bail Project in New York City, under which low-risk defendants were released without posting bond. In response to those editorials, trustees of the Hawley Welfare Foundation\* consulted with local officials and the Manhattan Bail Project on the feasibility of a pretrial release project in Des Moines. The resulting project, covering Des Moines and Polk County, came into being in 1964.

Federal funding to expand such efforts became possible with passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act in 1968. This Act established a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) within the U.S. Department of Justice.

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\*A trust established in 1927 by H.B. Hawley.

In 1968, the Iowa Crime Commission was formed to serve as the official conduit for LEAA funds in Iowa. The Commission helps state and local governments plan criminal justice projects and then finances them with grants from LEAA funds.

Since 1970, the Commission and local governments have worked to expand Iowa's initial pretrial release project to encompass all 16 counties in the Fifth Judicial District, whose largest city is Des Moines. Three new programs have been added: pretrial release with services, a probation component separate from existing probation services, and two residential correction facilities.

The Fifth Judicial District Department of Court Services was created in 1971 to develop and administer all such programs. The purpose of unified administration was to transform a collection of fragmented programs into a single correction system able to deal with selected offenders from arrest until release from their sentence.

Early in 1972, the Iowa Crime Commission and the Department of Social Services' Bureau of Adult Corrections began planning with local officials for projects similar to those in the Fifth District. They expected projects to be launched in metropolitan areas and to expand gradually in each district.

One year later, the Iowa General Assembly gave legal approval to community based corrections, and appropriated \$850,000 with which to match LEAA funds during the biennium, when it passed Senate Files 482 and 511. With this encouragement, the number of projects has grown until, today, one or more community correction projects is operating in each of Iowa's eight Judicial districts.

#### B. Programs Before Trial

1. An Overview: Traditionally, arrested persons are either sent to jail or placed on bond while awaiting trial. The posting of a money bond, which is forfeited if the defendant does not appear, is intended to assure appearance at the trial. Defendants who cannot afford to bail themselves out, plus those whose offenses are especially notorious, are sent to jail.



In recent years, reformers have objected to these traditional approaches. They argue that bail discriminates against poor people, that many who cannot afford bail are good risks to appear for trial, and that sending good risks to jail because they are poor increases the costs of jails and welfare unnecessarily.

In the alternative programs described below, a screening interview is conducted soon after arrest. The interviewer asks the defendant about his living arrangement, employment, criminal history, and other matters, and he assigns points for each answer. If the defendant's situation earns 5 or more points, the interviewer usually recommends to a judge that he be released without supervision (PTR). If he earns fewer than 5 but is considered a good risk, the interviewer may recommend release with supervision and services (PTS). Most of those who are interviewed and not recommended for release to either PTR or PTS are sent to jail, though some of them persuade a judge to release them on bail. (This is a simplified description of a complex process. The Appendix contains additional details on the process in different districts.)\*

This report compares defendants who await trial in each of the four pre-trial conditions - PTR, PTS, bail, and jail - so the reader can examine the relative merits of those conditions.

2. Pre-Trial Release (PTR): Theoretically, a person who earns 5 or more verified points during the screening interview has deep enough "community ties" to obviate any worry by the courts about his appearing for trial. Once a judge agrees to release a defendant without supervision, he is not seen again by project staff. However, the staff does send the defendant a reminder of his

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\*A succinct description of the philosophy and operation of the Fifth District project is found in: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. An Exemplary Project: Community Based Corrections in Des Moines, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973), 16pp.

court date. Almost 60 percent of the defendants interviewed are released without supervision.

3. Pre-Trial Release with Services (PTS): Persons released under supervision can be sent to jail if they get into trouble again or fail to cooperate with project staff. They see a counselor every week and are required to make specified efforts to improve their situation. Half the defendants have no jobs when they enter PTS, and the majority are unskilled. In general, they need a variety of services to help them become productive citizens. The project emphasizes reinforcement of the defendant's community ties.

### C. Programs For Those Who Are Convicted

While probation and parole have been around for decades, they, too, were conceived as alternatives to imprisonment. And, in the context of the recent popularity of community approaches, probation and parole are being relied upon more and more in Iowa. The post-conviction programs compared here are: probation, which is diversion from imprisonment; residential corrections, which is an alternative to traditional penal forms of incarceration; and parole, which is a transition from prison to release.

1. Probation and Parole: In Iowa, a convicted offender may be granted probation through either a deferred or suspended sentence. Until community correction projects were established, probationers were supervised by the state Bureau of Adult Corrections. Now, however, several local jurisdictions have set up probation components and share responsibility for the supervision of probationers. Parolees are supervised by the state only.

Supervision and services during probation and parole are similar to those provided in PTS. Contacts are made daily, weekly, or monthly. Activities offered or required include GED or college education, technical training, job development and placement, psychological counselling, marriage counselling,

and achievement motivation. As a first choice, existing community resources are used, but additional resources are developed when needed.

2. Residential Corrections: The creation of alternatives to imprisonment had been a topic of interest among workers in Iowa's criminal justice system for many years. In enacting Senate File 190, the 1970-71 Assembly gave authority to County Boards of Supervisors to (a) designate any facility they chose as the county jail and (b) determine its administrative setup. As a result, alternatives to state and county institutions, administered by neither the sheriff nor the state, could be created for the first time. The first such alternative began operation in June, 1971. Located at old Fort Des Moines, it housed convicted male offenders. Later, a smaller facility was established in Des Moines for females.

Residential facilities function as alternatives to confinement, as sites for rehabilitation programs, and as release centers for clients engaged in employment, education, and vocational rehabilitation programs outside the facility. At a prison, nearly all services are provided inside the walls and must be staffed by prison employees. However, minimum-security residential correction facilities cannot operate in isolation from the community. Rather, they depend upon the community and the resources already existing there.

## II - ABOUT THIS STUDY

While this study was primarily an extension of earlier studies undertaken in the Fifth Judicial District, it was also the initial effort in a projected series of state-wide studies. This chapter makes note of the earlier studies, outlines the later mandates for evaluation, analyzes the apparent goals of community corrections, and describes the current study.

### A. Mandates For Evaluation

1. Early Studies: In 1969, the City of Des Moines issued a study of its experience with pre-trial release. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) issued reports on PTS for 1970, 1971, and 1972, and on Fort Des Moines for 1971 and 1972. The NCCD then received a Crime Commission grant to study all facets of corrections in the Fifth Judicial District. It issued a report in February of 1974 on the operations and effects of PTR, PTS, probation and residential corrections. The report also included pre-trial data on bail and jail.\*

2. Action by the General Assembly: When the General Assembly authorized community based corrections in 1973,\*\* it stated that rules to be issued by the Department of Social Services must provide for "gathering and evaluating performance data." When published, the rules expanded upon this requirement by specifying that "a continuous, comprehensive program effectiveness evaluation shall be conducted for all community based correctional programs." The guidelines listed five criteria against which programs should be evaluated:

- protection of the community from additional crime during the correction process
- ability of offenders to function legally and effectively within society

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\*National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Community-Based Alternatives to Traditional Corrections (Des Moines, 1974), 158 pp.

\*\*S.F. 482, now Chapter 217.24, Code of Iowa.

- reduction of future criminal behavior
- cost effectiveness
- effects upon crime rates, jail and prison populations, use of community resources

#### B. The Goals of Community Corrections

No social science researcher can conclude whether a given program is "successful," or whether one program is "more effective" than another, unless he can quantify results and compare them against quantified goals for the program.

Since it was not practical to gather all possible statistics on all conceivable features of community corrections, statistics were gathered selectively within a definite framework of goals. This framework is composed of the first four of the five criteria listed in A above (as interpreted for consistency with the rationales often given for community corrections). The remainder of this section analyzes those criteria or goals and outlines the types of data which were obtained relevant to each.

1. Protection of the Community: In the United States, execution or life imprisonment usually are not acceptable ways to eliminate the possibility of repeat crimes. "Rehabilitation" usually is the goal, but this involves returning the criminal to society sooner or later. A fundamental assumption of community based corrections is that immediate community safety must be compromised, to some undefined degree, in exchange for rehabilitation and the expected eventual decrease in repeat crimes. Whether the new approach in corrections is considered "successful" probably depends, in large part, upon the public's perception of the balance between (a) crimes committed by persons while in community correction projects, and (b) the extent to which their criminal career falls off afterward. This report includes several relevant

measures: new arrests while in a project, the seriousness of the new charges, escapes, and revocations.

2. Reduction in Future Crimes: The three community correction programs for offenders who have been convicted are assessed according to new arrests after termination from the program.\*

3. System Impact: If the theories behind community corrections are valid, two long-range effects should begin to show up in society and the justice system after some years-all other things being equal.

a. A reduction in the proportion of repeaters among all those arrested or who have participated in community based corrections.

b. Reduced costs for the total corrections package.

4. Facilitating Goals: Observers may disagree over the relative importance of the goals listed. But it is clear that some goals can be accomplished more quickly and easily than others, and that the achievement of some goals may make it easier to achieve still more. The following may be considered goals which facilitate the longer-range goals listed above.

a. Appearance for trial

b. Re-integration into the community: This report gives information about changes on a few variables, such as occupational level, from an offender's entry into a program until he completes it.

c. Use of existing resources: Senate File 482 specified that the program guidelines would provide "...for the maximum utilization of existing local rehabilitative resources..." Some very tentative information on this

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\*Legally, the pre-trial programs are not aimed at "correcting", since defendants are presumed innocent. But in fact, it is quite likely that those programs can help push a person toward crime, or lead him away from it, whether or not he is guilty.

criterion is obtained by counting the number of "services" provided by "outside resources."

d. Selection of offenders: The success or failure of any program depends largely upon a correct match between the characteristics of the participants and the content of the program. This match is analyzed in Chapter V.

### C. The Research Design and Process

1. First, a word of caution about the boundaries within which we worked: This was not an investigation of whether criminal activity in Iowa is increasing or decreasing. This was not a study of the comparative quality of the organization, management, or program content of the numerous individual projects. Nor was this research designed to understand the psychodynamic process through which project activities may affect the behavior of offenders.

This study was, instead, an initial effort to collect general information of potential value in telling about (a) the relative effectiveness of community based corrections and incarceration in preventing repeat crimes by the same offenders; (b) the degree to which selected offenders can be released to the community without endangering the public, and (c) the dimensions of Iowa's community correction projects, the characteristics of offenders in those projects, and the processes which those offenders undergo.

2. The Projects and Offenders Studied: All community correction projects operating in Iowa in 1974 were included except as noted below. Chapter I described the content of the projects, and the Appendix identifies them by location and jurisdiction. All persons within those locations and jurisdictions who were interviewed as defendants,\* who were on probation or parole, or who

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\*As the Appendix points out, various projects used somewhat different criteria as to which types of defendants would be interviewed.

were in residential corrections, were included as subjects. Data collection began in January, 1974, and the data processed for this study reflect events prior to December 31, 1974. Most projects were launched at different times after the study began. In a few cases, a project was begun so late in the year that it was not practical to include data from it in most analyses. In one or two cases, a project was not able to complete data sheets during a certain period.

3. The Data Sheets: Most information for this study has come from four separate data sheets containing, altogether, 191 different questions. Reproductions of these sheets are found in the Appendix. One sheet obtained information about the offender at the time of arrest and about his release or non-release condition prior to jail. A second data sheet obtained information on court outcome for all defendants, and included data on behavior in the project for clients of PTS. Still another sheet was used to gather information about the offender at the time he entered a post-conviction project. Finally, one sheet reflected the offender's behavior while in a post-conviction program. Almost all items on the sheets were answered by writing in numbers, and those were key-punched by the research staff in Des Moines.

4. Data Collection and Analysis: The pre-trial screening staffs completed the defendant-characteristic sheets following interviews with the potential releasees. The data sheets were not used as guides for interviews, but were completed later from other documents. The PTS staff completed the second data sheet after defendants had terminated from PTS. For all other pre-trial defendants, information on outcomes in court was obtained from court dockets. Project staffs completed the data sheets on characteristics of persons in post-conviction programs at the time of entry,\* and they completed

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\*Persons already in post-conviction programs or the PTS program when data collection began are included.



the second sheet when the offender was terminated.

Members of the study team taught project staffs how to prepare the data sheets, served in a continuing liaison role, and edited all sheets for compliance with data processing requirements.

The data sheets were not tied to a specific computer program at the time they were developed. Therefore, the Correctional Evaluation Unit turned to the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), a generalized program developed outside the state but available at the Iowa State University, Computer Center. This package contains procedures for descriptive statistics, simple frequency distributions, crosstabulations, tests of significance, regression and correlation analysis, and factor analysis.

### III--BASIC PROGRAM RESULTS

This chapter describes the offenders who entered the various programs and gives a variety of basic information about their movement through the criminal justice system. The first section compares four pre-trial conditions, and the second compares three programs for convicted offenders.

#### A. Pre-Trial Conditions

This section reflects the characteristics and criminal justice processing of up to 3857 persons arrested and interviewed by pre-trial release projects during 1974. The four pre-trial conditions analyzed include: pre-trial release without supervision (PTR), bail release, pre-trial release with services (PTS), and detention in jail. The following table shows the number and percentage of cases falling in each of the conditions under study. The Fifth District's programs have been the subject of earlier studies, and about two-thirds of all pre-trial subjects are in the Fifth District. Therefore, the data show both state-wide and Fifth District figures, with state-wide including those for the Fifth. The categories "All" refer to all offenders in any pre-trial condition, both statewide and Fifth District, including a small number of cases that do not fall under one of the four conditions analyzed. These cases include those first rejected for release by PTR and subsequently either (1) released on recognizance independent of PTR, (2) released to voluntary supervision, or (3) referred to another facility.

CASES UNDER STUDY	STATEWIDE					FIFTH-DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Number	3857	2253	426	506	593	2540	1574	248	280	402
Percentage	100.0	58.4	11.0	13.1	15.4	100.0	62.0	9.8	11.0	15.8

It should be noted that these figures refer to cases rather than individuals. An unknown but small number of individuals were counted more than once because of re-arrests. Also these figures fall somewhat short of the actual number of offenders interviewed by pre-trial release projects who awaited trial in one of the conditions under study.

A number of cases remained non-adjudicated at the cut-off date for data processing. The following table shows the number of adjudicated cases in each condition. Any results reflecting activity during or after program assignment will be based on these cases only.

ADJUDICATED CASES	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Number	3004	1697	296	526	421	1966	1163	174	325	282
Percentage	100.0	56.5	9.9	17.5	14.0	100.0	59.2	8.9	16.5	14.3

In a small number of cases an offender's pre-trial condition changed during the pre-trial period. These cases are counted under the initial pre-trial condition in the table "Cases Under Study," and are counted under the subsequent pre-trial condition in the table "Adjudicated Cases."

Whenever data is presented for each program under study, the number of cases analyzed is given directly under the heading for that program. Very often the figures fall short of those given above. This is due to missing data and responses that were not categorized for purposes of analysis.

1. Status at Time of Arrest: There are several ways, none of them definitive, to try to find out how much crime results from releasing offenders before trial instead of jailing them. One way is to determine whether newly-arrested offenders are in fact already in the criminal justice system.

STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
	3817	2241	419	496	582	2505	1565	241	271	392
% Not In Justice System	87.6	93.9	86.4	84.1	68.5	87.8	94.0	87.1	81.2	67.9
% Wanted For Previous Offense	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.8
% Awaiting Trial	4.6	2.0	6.4	7.7	10.7	4.4	1.9	6.6	10.0	9.7
% Serving Earlier Sentence	5.4	2.0	4.8	5.6	16.7	4.7	1.3	4.2	5.5	17.6
% Other	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.0

Those detained in jail before trial were most likely to have been in the criminal justice system at the time of arrest,<sup>HS\*</sup> and those released to PTR were least likely to be in the system already.<sup>HS</sup>

2. Crimes Alleged: These tables show, for each pre-trial condition, the type and seriousness of the most serious charge filed at the time of arrest.

SERIOUSNESS AND TYPE OF CHARGE	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
	3857	2253	426	506	593	2540	1574	248	280	402
% Misdemeanor	27.4	32.8	35.9	3.4	20.9	23.0	25.9	27.8	3.2	22.4
% Indictable Misdemeanor	28.2	31.6	28.6	26.5	18.4	28.5	32.1	31.0	21.4	19.2
% Felony	44.4	35.6	35.5	70.2	60.7	48.5	42.0	41.2	75.4	58.4

\*The superscript HS means that the difference just reported is highly statistically significant (a significance level of .01 or less). The superscript S means that the difference just reported is statistically significant (a significance level between .05 and .01). Unless noted otherwise, statements of significance are based on statewide figures.

SERIOUSNESS AND TYPE OF CHARGE (CONTINUED)	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
	3857	2253	426	506	593	2540	1574	248	280	402
% Against Persons (Non-Sex)	11.4	10.1	9.6	13.6	15.0	12.5	10.7	11.3	18.2	15.4
% Against Persons (Sex)	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.9
% Against Pub. Health/Peace/Sfty	27.5	29.7	32.2	21.1	21.8	24.3	25.9	27.9	17.5	20.7
% Against Public Justice/Auth.	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.7
% Against Public Morals	1.5	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.2
% Against Property	36.3	32.8	31.9	43.1	47.0	40.8	38.7	39.1	45.7	48.4
% Against Children	1.7	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
% Motor Vehicle Offences	17.5	20.5	17.8	14.8	8.8	15.1	17.4	14.5	11.1	9.5
% Miscellaneous	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0

Those released to PTS were initially charged with fewer misdemeanors than those in any of the other 3 conditions,<sup>HS</sup> and were initially charged with more indictable misdemeanors than those detained in jail.<sup>HS</sup> Those in PTS/jail were initially charged with more felonies,<sup>HS</sup> and crimes against persons or property (including violent crimes)<sup>HS</sup>, than those in PTR/bail. Those in PTR/bail in turn were initially charged with more crimes against "public health, peace, or safety (mostly drug offenses),"<sup>HS</sup> and more crimes involving motor vehicles (mostly OMVUI),<sup>HS</sup> than those in the other two conditions.

3. Profiles of Offenders: The personal characteristics, socioeconomic situations, and criminal histories of the offenders are basic to an understanding of the data presented in this report. Analysis of the following tables is deferred to Chapter V, where the selection of offenders into different conditions is discussed at length.

PERSONAL DATA	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Sex	3857	2253	426	506	593	2540	1574	248	280	402
% Male	85.0	82.6	87.1	87.7	90.4	83.4	80.9	86.3	87.5	89.3
% Female	15.0	17.4	12.9	12.3	9.6	16.6	19.1	13.7	12.5	10.7
Race	3857	2253	426	506	593	2540	1574	248	280	402
% White	82.8	85.9	87.6	73.7	76.2	80.8	83.7	87.5	65.7	75.9
% Black	14.6	11.8	9.4	23.9	19.5	16.9	14.5	8.5	31.4	20.9
% Other	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.4	4.3	2.3	1.8	4.0	2.9	3.2
Age	3823	2239	416	505	585	2516	1566	241	280	394
% 0 - 17	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	3.9	1.2
% 18 - 25	61.1	59.9	59.9	65.9	62.9	61.0	61.5	58.8	61.4	61.2
% 26 - 41	25.3	24.3	27.6	24.1	28.0	25.8	24.3	29.2	25.7	29.3
% Over 41	12.2	14.3	11.8	7.8	8.0	12.2	13.7	11.6	8.9	8.3
Median	22.3	22.2	22.9	21.5	22.4	22.1	21.9	23.8	21.8	22.6

CRIMINAL HISTORY	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Prior Arrests	3285	1951	341	391	534	2228	1424	207	194	370
% 0	33.1	42.2	26.7	20.7	13.7	33.7	42.1	29.5	14.9	14.3
% 1	21.1	23.0	19.4	21.7	16.5	19.8	21.7	16.4	15.5	17.0
% 2 Or More	45.8	34.8	53.9	57.6	69.8	46.5	36.2	54.1	69.6	68.7
Prior Convictions	3697	2185	394	482	564	2476	1560	233	264	385
% 0	52.8	62.3	41.9	43.8	33.0	53.2	62.8	42.1	38.6	31.9
% 1	20.9	19.3	23.6	21.4	24.6	21.3	19.0	24.9	22.3	27.5
% 2 Or More	26.3	18.4	34.5	34.8	42.4	25.5	18.2	33.0	39.1	40.6
Prior Jail Terms	3756	2224	404	487	566	2474	1559	233	265	382
% 0	85.2	91.1	79.7	79.3	71.9	86.4	92.8	78.5	75.1	73.8
% 1	9.3	6.3	11.4	12.7	16.4	8.7	5.3	12.4	14.7	15.9
% 2 Or More	5.5	2.6	8.9	8.0	11.7	4.9	1.9	9.1	10.2	10.3
Prior Prison Terms	3774	2229	407	490	571	2476	1559	234	265	383
% 0	90.6	95.5	89.9	85.7	77.1	90.0	95.4	88.0	80.0	77.3
% 1	6.5	3.8	6.6	9.4	14.4	7.0	3.8	18.5	12.8	14.6
% 2 or More	2.9	0.7	3.5	4.9	8.5	3.0	0.8	3.5	7.2	8.1
Prior Prob. Terms	3762	2223	406	487	568	2469	1557	234	261	381
% 0	76.0	84.6	71.2	66.1	56.0	79.3	87.8	70.5	64.4	59.3
% 1	20.8	13.9	23.4	27.9	38.7	19.2	11.2	26.5	31.4	38.6
% 2 Or More	3.2	1.5	5.4	6.0	5.3	1.5	1.0	3.0	4.2	2.1

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Drug/Alcohol Connection W/Case	3809	2237	422	493	579	2522	1564	245	278	399
% No Connection	61.8	59.3	60.9	61.1	71.8	66.1	64.1	64.1	67.6	74.7
% Using At Time Of Arrest	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.1	5.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.0
% Related Criminal Charge	33.9	37.2	34.4	33.9	22.3	30.2	32.8	32.2	27.3	21.1
% Other Connection	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2
Type of Connection W/Case	3819	2236	421	499	585	2515	1564	244	275	397
% None	62.8	60.0	61.8	62.9	73.5	67.1	64.7	65.6	69.0	76.0
% Alcohol	22.7	25.4	24.7	19.4	14.2	16.9	18.4	18.1	16.4	10.6
% Marijuana, Hashish, Etc.	12.7	13.4	11.9	13.6	9.7	13.8	15.3	14.3	9.8	10.6
% Amphet./Barb./Tranq., Etc.	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.8
% Hallucinogens	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
% Heroin, Morphine, Coc., Etc.	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.0
Known Hist. of Drug/Alcohol Abuse	3802	2234	411	498	582	2509	1565	238	276	395
% No Known History	81.0	86.2	78.3	68.3	74.9	84.3	88.8	81.5	70.0	78.9
% Known History	19.0	13.8	21.7	31.7	25.1	15.7	11.2	18.5	30.0	21.1
Type Of Drug Abused	3835	2249	420	502	586	2526	1573	243	276	398
% None	80.6	84.9	79.3	68.7	75.9	84.2	88.1	82.3	71.4	79.6
% Alcohol	13.7	11.8	13.8	19.3	15.2	9.7	7.6	9.5	15.6	13.1
% Marijuana, Hashish, Etc.	4.0	2.8	6.0	8.4	3.9	4.4	3.5	7.0	8.7	3.5
% Amphet./Barb./Tranq., Etc.	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
% Hallucinogens	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.3
% Heroin, Morphine, Coc., Etc.	1.1	1.1	0.7	2.2	4.2	1.1	0.2	1.2	2.5	3.5



EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Employment Status	3792	2221	411	502	580	2492	1550	236	278	392
% Employed Full-Time	54.4	63.6	51.3	40.6	35.7	54.8	63.2	47.8	39.9	37.8
% Employed Part-Time	7.1	6.7	8.5	8.0	7.1	6.1	5.8	6.8	4.7	8.2
% Unemployed	37.3	28.5	39.2	49.6	55.9	37.6	29.6	44.1	52.9	52.6
% Unemployable	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.5
Occupational Level	3766	2213	408	494	574	2471	1545	233	271	386
% None	17.8	15.7	16.4	17.4	26.3	17.5	15.3	18.5	18.5	24.3
% Unskilled	30.7	23.9	35.1	41.7	43.4	33.0	24.9	39.1	50.6	49.6
% Semi-Skilled	24.8	27.2	23.6	25.3	17.4	25.3	28.9	23.5	20.7	16.0
% Clerical/Sales	5.0	5.8	4.9	2.6	3.9	5.6	6.8	5.6	1.8	3.6
% Trades	17.0	21.5	15.4	9.7	7.3	13.1	17.3	8.2	5.5	4.4
% Managerial/Proprietary	2.9	3.8	2.9	1.7	1.2	3.8	4.7	3.0	2.5	1.8
% Professional	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.3
Primary Income Source	3577	2178	382	453	496	2335	1517	216	239	331
% Own Employment	61.0	66.8	60.5	50.5	47.9	61.4	66.5	56.0	49.0	52.3
% Spouse Or Family	18.9	19.5	14.7	18.1	18.8	18.0	18.4	16.2	18.4	16.3
% Public Assist./Income Trans.	8.9	7.6	9.9	12.8	10.2	8.0	7.6	9.7	10.4	7.3
% Savings/Inher./Invest.	9.1	5.4	12.3	14.6	17.7	10.7	6.7	16.2	18.0	19.6
% Criminal Activity	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.8
% Other Individual	1.4	0.5	1.8	3.1	2.8	1.2	0.5	1.4	2.9	2.7
% None	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

FAMILY AND RESIDENCE	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Marital Status	3857	2253	426	506	593	2518	1571	241	277	393
% Single (Never Married)	49.9	47.6	45.7	56.1	56.4	48.5	47.7	41.9	50.6	54.2
% Married	26.1	31.5	24.4	18.9	12.9	26.7	31.1	26.6	21.7	13.0
% Separated	7.2	6.4	8.4	6.2	9.8	7.1	6.4	7.9	6.1	9.4
% Divorced	13.7	12.2	16.5	14.7	17.3	14.7	12.4	19.5	17.3	19.6
% Widowed	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.5
% Common-Law	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.5	2.3
Living Arrangements	3577	2153	391	447	515	2360	1512	227	243	346
% Living Alone	17.3	12.8	22.0	20.1	29.1	15.9	12.2	18.5	20.2	27.8
% Living With Spouse	27.3	32.2	24.3	20.6	15.0	27.9	31.9	25.6	23.0	15.3
% Living With Child(ren)	5.0	6.4	4.1	2.5	2.5	5.6	7.1	4.0	2.9	2.3
% Living With Parent(s)	28.3	30.1	24.7	28.0	25.2	28.3	29.5	24.6	29.2	26.0
% Living With Friend(s)	22.1	18.5	24.9	28.8	28.2	22.3	19.3	27.3	24.7	28.6
Legal Dependents	3805	2238	414	498	576	2496	1562	238	272	388
% 0	62.3	57.7	63.5	68.5	73.3	62.8	59.6	65.5	65.1	72.4
% 1	13.8	14.9	15.5	12.7	9.5	13.5	14.1	15.5	14.7	9.3
% 2 Or More	23.9	27.4	21.0	18.8	17.2	23.7	26.3	19.0	20.2	18.3

EDUCATION	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Student Status	3825	2248	414	501	583	2513	1572	237	275	393
% Not A Student	90.6	87.8	95.4	92.0	96.1	91.7	89.6	94.5	93.8	96.4
% Full-Time Student	8.3	10.9	4.3	6.4	3.6	7.4	9.5	5.1	4.4	3.1
% Part-Time Student	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.5
Years School Completed	3772	2217	405	496	576	2482	1555	233	271	388
% 0 - 9	15.6	13.3	17.8	19.3	20.5	14.7	12.4	14.2	21.0	21.6
% 10 - 11	30.8	28.5	29.9	34.3	36.3	32.7	31.0	32.6	36.5	36.9
% 12	37.8	40.5	36.5	34.9	30.9	37.1	39.9	36.9	33.2	29.6
% 13 Or More	15.8	17.7	15.8	11.5	12.3	15.5	16.7	16.3	9.3	11.9
Diplomas And Degrees	3814	2241	411	501	582	2510	1568	237	276	393
% None	41.3	38.0	43.3	46.1	47.8	41.0	38.0	40.5	47.8	47.6
% GED	7.0	5.5	6.3	10.2	10.8	8.0	6.1	8.0	12.0	12.7
% High School	47.4	51.5	46.0	40.5	39.5	48.2	52.3	49.4	38.4	38.7
% Special Trade Or AA	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5
% BA/BS Or Higher	2.4	2.9	1.5	2.2	0.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	0.7	0.5

4. Appearance in Court: This table shows the proportion of offenders in the three release conditions who failed to appear for at least one scheduled court date. The category "All" refers to all offenders not detained in jail.

APPEARANCE IN COURT	STATEWIDE				FIFTH DISTRICT			
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS
	2564	1686	293	524	1671	1153	172	324
# Failing To Appear	82	37	30	13	42	18	12	9
% Failing To Appear	3.2	2.2	10.2	2.5	2.5	1.6	7.0	2.8

The results show that offenders out on bail were less likely to appear than offenders released to PTR or PTS.<sup>HS</sup>

5. Court Outcomes: Proponents of community corrections have hypothesized that if an offender is released before trial, he will be able to help prepare his legal defense and will appear in court as a functioning citizen rather than a jail inmate, and that therefore, he will be more likely to be found innocent. They also hypothesize that release before trial offers an opportunity to demonstrate to the court that one is not a danger to the community, so that courts will be inclined to place a releasee on probation or in residential corrections after conviction.

It would seem important, then, to examine rates of conviction and incarceration for the four pre-trial conditions, with the thought that perhaps the less restricted the pre-trial condition the lower the rates of conviction and incarceration for that condition. The NCCD report referenced earlier found significant differences in rates of incarceration, but only slight differences in rates of conviction. The following table presents data on these factors for the current study.

RATES OF CONVICTION AND INCARCERATION	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
Conviction	3004	1697	296	526	421	1966	1163	174	325	282
# Convicted	2007	1164	197	339	262	1286	768	112	206	186
% Convicted	66.8	68.6	66.6	64.4	62.2	65.4	66.0	64.4	63.4	65.9
Incarceration	2004	1164	197	339	262	1286	768	112	206	186
# Incarcerated	226	42	27	65	88	161	29	14	54	61
% Incarcerated	11.3	3.6	13.7	19.2	33.6	12.5	3.8	12.5	26.2	32.8

The results cast some doubt on the first hypothesis mentioned above, in that offenders released to PTR were more likely to be convicted than those in jail.<sup>HS</sup> The data are consistent, however, with the second hypothesis. Those detained in jail had a higher rate of incarceration than those released to PTR,<sup>HS</sup> bail,<sup>HS</sup> or PTS.<sup>HS</sup> In turn, those in bail/PTS had a higher rate of incarceration than those in PTR.<sup>HS</sup>

6. Elapsed Time, Arrest To Adjudication: Any comparisons among the four pre-trial conditions must take into account the substantially longer time spent in PTS than in the three alternatives.<sup>HS</sup> This difference may result from a feeling on the part of justice system personnel and attorneys that offenders in PTS are under supervision and that bringing those in the other conditions to an early trial warrants a higher priority. Note that the offenders in the Fifth District waited longer in all conditions, especially in PTS. We do not know whether the Fifth District, which has operated PTS much longer than any other jurisdiction, has found that a longer period is best, whether the criminal justice system in the Fifth District generally operates more slowly, or whether some other factor is at work.

TIME (DAYS) FROM ARREST TO ADJUDICATION	STATEWIDE				FIFTH DISTRICT			
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
	1647	296	526	421	1163	174	335	282
% 0 - 15	28.6	32.1	11.6	39.2	20.3	19.0	4.6	30.5
% 16 - 30	16.6	14.5	12.6	13.1	14.4	14.3	7.7	15.2
% 31 - 60	23.5	28.4	26.2	19.9	27.1	34.5	24.6	22.3
% 61 - 90	17.4	13.5	22.7	15.4	21.3	16.7	27.4	19.2
% Over 90	13.9	11.5	27.9	12.2	15.9	15.5	25.7	12.8
Mean	50.3	45.7	84.4	42.7	58.1	57.1	105.7	46.3
Std. Deviation	49.7	51.8	94.8	49.3	52.6	58.4	111.4	47.0

#### B. Programs For Convicted Offenders

This section provides data on the characteristics of those subjects who were studied after conviction, their status in the criminal justice system upon entry and exit from community correction programs, and re-arrests after termination from the program. Entry data cover virtually all offenders in the conditions under study whose cases were active in 1974. Tables which give exit or follow-up data reflect only those cases which were closed during 1974.

Data is presented on three types of programs for convicted offenders, namely probation (both state-operated and court services operated), parole, and men's residential corrections (Fort Des Moines). State probation is administered by the Bureau of Community Based Corrections and data on this program is presented under the heading BCBC. Court Services projects are operating probation programs in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Judicial Districts. Data in these components of probation appear under the heading CCS. The column headed 5-DCS gives information on only the Fifth Judicial District Department of Court Service's probation component, which is included in the figures under CCS. Data on all probation components, state-

wide, is given under the heading "All". The column headed Ft.DM contains data on the men's residential corrections program at Fort Des Moines. Due to insufficient data, results are not presented for the women's residential corrections program in Des Moines.

The following table shows, for each program under study, the total number of offenders for which data is presented (both open and closed cases), and the number of offenders under study who were terminated from their assigned program during the year (closed cases). There are a few cases of offenders assigned to both 5-DCS probation and residential corrections.

CASES UNDER STUDY	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Total Number	948	240	4747	2774	1973	1167
Number Terminated	374	178	1504	824	680	432

Very often the number of cases analyzed for a particular program will fall short of the figures given above. This is due to missing data and responses that were not categorized for purposes of analysis. Statistical statements of significance referring to probation will concern the total probation population unless noted otherwise.

1. Status Just Before Entry: The table below indicates status in the criminal justice system immediately prior to program assignment. There are several obvious differences in entry status between those in BCBC probation and those on CCS probation. In sum, those assigned to the newer Court Services components after conviction were more likely to have been in the non-traditional, "community" programs of PTR or PTS prior to conviction.<sup>HS</sup>

STATUS JUST BEFORE ENTRY	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
	948	240	4747	2774	1973	1167
% Awaiting Trial -- ROR*	0.1	10.4	23.5	27.5	17.9	7.0
% Awaiting Trial -- Bail	0.1	8.3	32.7	38.9	24.0	22.1
% Awaiting Trial -- PTR	0.0	7.9	12.4	2.2	26.8	39.1
% Awaiting Trial -- PTS	0.0	6.3	4.9	1.2	10.2	12.5
% Awaiting Trial -- Jail	0.2	27.5	6.1	7.1	4.6	4.5
% Serving Sentence -- Jail	0.2	29.6	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.3
% Correctional Program	98.6	13.3	14.5	18.7	8.6	6.9
% Mental Institution	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3
% Medical Facility	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
% Other	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	4.6	6.9

In regards to residential corrections at Fort Des Moines, it appears that either the program is perceived as being able to handle a wide variety of clients equally well, or the courts have no consistent criteria for releasing and sentencing offenders. Fifty-two per cent entered Fort Des Moines directly from jail, but 26.6 per cent entered Fort Des Moines directly from ROR, PTR, or bail, which are conditions involving no supervision at all.

When all probationers are compared to Fort Des Moines, we find that probation includes a higher proportion of offenders who were released without supervision prior to trial,<sup>HS</sup> while Fort Des Moines takes in a higher proportion of those who were incarcerated or supervised before the trial.<sup>HS</sup>

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\*"ROR" denotes the traditional release-on-own-recognizance. There is little or no practical difference between this condition and PTR, except that those on ROR often have been interviewed, rejected, and subsequently released by a judge.



Since these figures reflect the entry of offenders throughout the state from 1972 or earlier, through 1974, the totals mask out the probable changes which have been occurring. I.e., as the number of PTR and PTS projects expanded during 1974, it is likely that the use of ROR, bail, and perhaps jail diminished proportionately. While we did not specifically compare the relative use of these conditions at the beginning and end of 1974, the data do show, as noted above, that CCS probation components--usually located where PTR or PTS also exist--show a higher proportion of persons entering probation after PTR or PTS and a lower proportion entering after ROR or bail.

2. Crimes For Which Sentenced: The following table shows the seriousness and type of the most serious sentencing offense for all offenders.

SERIOUSNESS AND TYPE OF SENTENCING OFFENSES	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
	948	236	4745	2772	1973	1167
% Misdemeanor	0.4	5.5	2.8	1.5	4.6	1.9
% Indictable Misdemeanor	2.6	21.2	25.9	17.4	37.9	33.6
% Felony	97.0	73.3	71.3	81.1	57.5	64.5
% Against Persons (Non-Sex)	16.5	13.6	5.9	5.5	6.5	6.8
% Against Persons (Sex)	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.2
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	12.7	16.1	23.1	19.0	28.9	31.4
% Against Public Justice/Authority	3.6	13.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
% Against Public Morals	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.3	3.1
% Against Property	59.2	50.8	51.3	58.5	41.2	44.2
% Against Children	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8
% Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.6	4.7	13.0	9.6	17.8	11.8
% Miscellaneous	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	0.6	0.5

Among probationers, those in the BCBC component were more often convicted of felonies,<sup>HS</sup> and crimes against property,<sup>HS</sup> while those in the CCS component were more often convicted of crimes against public health, peace or safety (mostly drug offenses),<sup>HS</sup> and motor vehicle offenses (mostly OMOVUI).<sup>HS</sup> Those assigned to parole and those assigned to Fort Des Moines were more often convicted of crimes against persons than those on probation,<sup>HS</sup> while those on probation were more often convicted of crimes against public health, peace or safety,<sup>HS</sup> and motor vehicle offenses.<sup>HS</sup>

This information permits completion of a picture begun in Section A-1. If a person is already in the criminal justice system when arrested, he is more likely to await trial in jail or PTS than in an unsupervised condition. Whether in the justice system already or not, the more "serious" his crime, the greater the chance that the offender will await trial in jail or PTS. Also, as will be pointed out in Chapter V, offenders with the better records and more favorable socioeconomic situations tend to be placed in the more lenient conditions prior to trial.

Those who await trial in jail or under supervision are more likely to be sent to prison if convicted than those who await trial on bail or PTR.

Conviction for a crime against persons or property is more likely to be followed by prison than conviction for any other crime. (If we assume that the sentencing offenses of the parolees we studied reflect the sentencing offenses of those sent to prison, then a higher proportion of crimes against persons are represented in prison than in any other programs;<sup>S</sup> and a higher proportion of crimes against property are represented in prison than in any other program except BCBC probation.<sup>S</sup>)

The data appear to illustrate a cycle. If a person's offenses are serious enough, or his "community ties" have been weakened enough, or he has been placed

under supervision, or if he has been incarcerated once...then any future involvement in the criminal justice system is highly likely to result in accelerated movement in the same directions. It was beyond the scope of this study to investigate whether the deepening cycle results from realistic efforts to protect society from certain individuals who normally grow more confirmed in their criminality over time, or whether the cycle itself produces increased criminality.

3. Profiles of Convicted Offenders: As noted earlier, no realistic comparisons among programs can be made without taking into account the fact that people with different characteristics and backgrounds tend to be assigned to different programs. The following tables show the personal characteristics, criminal histories, and socio-economic situations of all offenders under study. A detailed statistical analysis of the differences in profiles between programs is included in Chapter V.

PERSONAL DATA	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Sex	948	240	4746	2773	1973	1166
% Male	93.2	100.0	86.3	87.3	84.9	83.2
% Female	6.8	0.0	13.7	12.7	15.1	16.8
Race	948	240	4730	2767	1963	1160
% White	79.6	78.7	89.0	91.9	84.8	84.7
% Black	17.6	20.0	9.1	5.6	14.3	14.3
% Other	2.8	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.0
Age	948	240	4730	2767	1963	1159
% 0 - 17	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1
% 18 - 25	47.2	68.7	67.0	68.2	65.4	66.6
% 26 - 41	40.7	23.4	22.6	22.8	23.2	23.3
% Over 41	12.1	4.3	9.6	8.3	10.6	9.0
Median	25.4	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.9	21.4

CRIMINAL HISTORY	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Prior Arrests	856	238	4311	2653	1658	981
% 0	14.1	17.7	41.8	43.1	39.7	36.1
% 1	10.3	17.6	16.7	14.9	19.6	23.5
% 2 Or More	75.6	64.7	41.4	42.0	40.7	41.4
Prior Convictions	880	237	4454	2665	1789	1093
% 0	30.3	41.4	63.4	63.5	63.2	64.0
% 1	18.1	27.0	15.4	14.6	16.7	17.1
% 2 Or More	51.6	26.6	21.2	21.9	20.1	18.9
Prior Jail Terms	821	236	4433	2634	1799	1104
% 0	63.4	75.8	84.9	84.4	85.6	86.1
% 1	20.0	14.4	8.5	9.4	7.2	7.5
% 2 Or More	16.6	9.8	6.6	6.2	7.2	6.4
Prior Prison Terms	910	240	4543	2680	1863	1109
% 0	54.6	87.0	93.9	93.1	95.1	94.6
% 1	24.5	7.9	4.2	4.6	3.5	3.7
% 2 Or More	20.9	5.1	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.7
Prior Prob. Terms	859	237	4472	2666	1806	1105
% 0	51.8	54.9	80.5	79.5	81.9	81.5
% 1	38.3	35.8	15.8	16.7	14.3	16.2
% 2 Or More	9.9	9.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	2.3

DRUG OR ALCOHOL CONNECTION WITH CURRENT CASE	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Type of Connection	872	237	4631	2696	1935	1147
% No Connection	44.5	65.9	46.9	48.6	44.5	47.8
% Using At Time Of Arrest	41.4	16.0	25.4	30.2	18.6	15.2
% Related Criminal Charge	10.4	16.0	26.1	19.6	35.2	35.3
% Other Connection	3.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Type of Drug Involved	776	238	4734	2806	1928	1142
% None	46.9	66.9	46.6	47.6	45.1	48.0
% Alcohol	31.3	15.1	29.6	31.2	27.2	21.8
% Marijuana, Hashish, Etc.	6.1	12.6	17.5	14.4	21.9	24.0
% Amphet./Barb./Tranq., Etc.	4.6	1.2	3.4	4.1	2.5	3.0
% Hallucinogens	2.4	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8
% Heroin, Morphine, Cocaine, Etc.	8.7	4.2	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.4

KNOWN HISTORY OF DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Alcohol	880	235	4492	2614	1878	1108
% Known History Of	51.4	36.4	36.6	38.4	34.2	27.0
% Current Regular Use	12.0	10.6	10.9	9.5	12.9	11.7
Marijuana, Hashish, Etc.	774	234	4372	2496	1876	1110
% Known History Of	38.4	23.4	25.8	23.4	28.9	45.8
% Current Regular Use	2.3	6.0	3.8	2.0	6.3	7.6
Amphetamines/Barb./Tranq., Etc.	769	236	4307	2445	1862	1109
% Known History Of	20.3	20.8	10.7	10.9	10.5	16.8
% Current Regular Use	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	1.9
Hallucinogens	774	232	4282	2434	1848	1111
% Known History Of	15.2	13.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	13.2
% Current Regular Use	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Heroin, Morphine, Cocaine, Etc.	711	235	4293	2435	1858	1109
% Known History Of	8.7	12.3	4.1	3.1	5.3	8.6
% Current Regular Use	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.9

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Employment Status	939	239	4654	2723	1931	1151
% Employed Full-Time	75.4	38.1	58.5	58.3	58.6	60.5
% Employed Part-Time	4.8	2.5	7.4	7.6	7.2	6.9
% Unemployed	18.8	58.5	33.0	33.0	33.1	31.6
% Unemployable	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Occupational Level	944	240	4663	2735	1928	1126
% None	6.4	20.9	17.0	17.3	16.5	12.4
% Unskilled	38.1	37.9	38.8	38.9	38.7	38.7
% Semi-Skilled	34.4	24.1	26.0	27.6	23.7	26.4
% Clerical/Sales	2.8	0.4	3.1	2.6	3.7	4.7
% Skilled	17.4	15.0	12.0	11.3	12.9	13.7
% Managerial/Proprietary	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.7
% Professional	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.4
Primary Income Source	919	202	4572	2689	1883	1121
% Own Employment	80.0	47.0	63.7	64.2	62.9	63.6
% Spouse Or Family	6.8	29.7	17.8	18.3	17.2	17.6
% Public Assist./Income Transfer	5.5	6.4	9.7	9.1	10.6	9.6
% Savings/Inheritance/Investment	1.6	5.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
% Criminal Activity	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.8
% Other Individual	0.8	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.3
% None	4.9	8.9	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.1

FAMILY AND RESIDENCE	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Marital Status	945	240	4724	2757	1967	1166
% Single (Never Married)	39.8	58.0	50.9	52.1	49.2	48.9
% Married	25.4	17.9	29.5	29.1	30.1	29.3
% Separated	6.7	3.3	5.0	5.4	4.5	13.9
% Divorced	23.3	17.9	11.7	10.4	13.4	4.9
% Widowed	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7
% Common-Law	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.3
Living Arrangements	833	215	4323	2527	1796	1055
% Living Alone	27.8	14.0	15.1	15.3	15.0	13.9
% Living With Spouse	28.3	20.4	31.4	31.5	31.2	30.9
% Living With Child(ren)	1.3	0.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	5.2
% Living With Parent(s)	26.9	47.0	32.9	34.7	30.3	32.1
% Living With Friend(s)	15.7	18.1	16.3	14.7	18.6	17.9
Legal Dependents	940	240	3229	1941	1288	1166
% 0	55.2	63.3	60.4	62.0	57.9	57.4
% 1	16.0	13.3	14.3	14.2	14.4	13.8
% 2 Or More	28.8	23.4	25.3	23.8	27.7	28.8



EDUCATION	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Student Status	946	240	4733	2769	1964	1161
% Not A Student	94.0	95.0	91.9	92.7	90.9	90.6
% Full-Time Student	3.2	3.3	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.8
% Part-Time Student	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.6
Diplomas And Degrees Held	932	240	4634	2707	1927	1155
% None	41.6	54.6	43.0	43.8	41.8	40.5
% GED	26.9	16.7	9.2	9.3	9.0	9.9
% High School	29.3	25.0	43.0	42.6	43.8	44.3
% Special Trade Or AA	1.6	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.6
% BA/BS Or Higher	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Years Of Formal Schooling Completed	905	236	4609	2698	1911	1146
% 0 - 9	34.6	29.2	20.7	21.2	20.1	19.4
% 10 - 11	31.1	41.9	29.2	29.4	28.9	30.1
% 12	28.4	20.3	37.5	38.1	36.7	37.2
% 13 Or Higher	5.9	8.6	12.6	11.3	14.3	13.3

4. Type of Termination: This table shows the manner in which termination or completion of their correction program came about, for all probationers, parolees, or Fort Des Moines residents whose cases were closed in 1974.

TYPE OF TERMINATION	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
Favorable	373 (65.1)	175 (67.4)	1494 (69.5)	821 (63.2)	673 (77.2)	428 (75.5)
% Found Not Guilty/Charge Dismissed	0.3	2.3	5.4	7.6	2.8	2.6
% Discharged--Full Sentence Served	26.3	14.9	35.0	29.0	42.3	33.9
% Discharged--Early Termination	37.5	13.1	29.1	26.6	32.1	39.0
% Favorable Transfer*	0.8	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unfavorable	(23.7)	(29.7)	(14.3)	(13.6)	(15.2)	(16.1)
% Transfer To Prison	18.8	5.1	9.3	8.9	9.7	11.0
% Transfer to Jail	0.0	17.1	2.5	1.3	4.0	3.5
% Other Unfavorable Transfer*	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.6
% Absconsion/Escape	4.6	6.9	1.7	3.0	0.2	0.0
Neutral	(12.3)	(2.9)	(16.2)	(23.2)	(7.6)	(8.4)
% Death	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
% Neutral Transfer*	10.2	2.9	14.6	21.6*	6.1	7.0
% Other*	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5

\*These four categories included cases of the following types. Unless noted otherwise, the number of cases in each was small. Favorable Transfer: From Fort Des Moines to probation or parole (63), from parole to probation. Other Unfavorable Transfer: From parole to Riverview Release Center, from Fort Des Moines to the Training School for Boys, from probation to residential corrections or parole. Neutral Transfer: Out-of-state from all programs (164); among parole or probation agents in Iowa (total 74, includes some transfers from CCS component to the BCBC component and occasionally vice versa); to Federal authority; to medical or psychiatric facility; and other. Other Neutral Termination: Enlistment in armed forces and extradition.

Both parolees and Fort Des Moines residents were more likely to be transferred to jail or prison than probationers.<sup>HS</sup> Offenders in the first two categories also were more likely to abscond or escape than those on probation.<sup>HS</sup> The high proportion of "favorable transfers" among Fort Des Moines residents is accounted for largely by the practice of using Fort Des Moines as an initial, conditional placement for selected offenders. If they do satisfactorily at Fort Des Moines, the court may transfer them to probation. The relatively large number of "neutral transfers" in BCBC probation occurs when cases are transferred from one probation agent to another. Of 174 such transfers recorded, 120 were out-of-state, 50 were to another judicial district within Iowa, and 4 were to local court services probation components.

5. New Arrests After Termination: The data on new arrests following program termination are based on state-wide arrest information provided by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), which does not keep records on many misdemeanor offenses.

NEW ARRESTS AFTER TERMINATION	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION			
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS
# Arrested	374	178	1504	824	680	432
% Arrested	26	35	106	49	57	40
% Arrested	7.2	19.7	7.0	5.9	8.4	9.3

Residents of Fort Des Moines were more often arrested, after completion of their correctional program, than offenders who had been on parole or probation.<sup>HS</sup> It should be noted that the average follow-up period for new arrests was close to 9 months for all cases under study. A valid study of correctional effectiveness should allow a substantially longer follow-up period for new arrests.

Whether a person is arrested during or after a correctional program depends upon the complex interplay of at least five factors: the individual himself,

life circumstances not fully under his control, the effect of the correctional program (which can be positive, negative, or both), the thoroughness and selectivity of police enforcement, and the length of time in which the ex-offender is followed up after release. If it is recognized that this study was not able to pursue any of these factors deeply, then it is obvious that these data on new arrests offer only very tentative suggestions about the possible effects of different programs, and should be considered only as indicators of the need for further study.

#### IV--OFFENDER EVENTS DURING ASSIGNMENT TO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Chapter III gave data related to entry into, and exit from, community correction programs. This chapter goes on to examine events or processes which occur between entry and exit--new arrests while in the program, changes in the offender's socioeconomic situation, and the use of community resources to help offenders.

A. Arrests During Program Assignment: The data on new arrests is based on the most serious charge for which an offender is arrested during the period of assignment. This information was obtained directly from codesheets rather than from BCI or police records.

1. Before Trial: The category "All" refers to all those offenders not detained in jail.

NEW ARRESTS DURING PROGRAM	STATEWIDE				FIFTH DISTRICT			
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS
	2583	1697	296	526	1684	1163	174	325
# Arrested	128	46	15	64	94	38	8	45
% Arrested	5.0	2.7	5.1	12.2	5.6	3.3	4.6	13.8

The results show that offenders awaiting trial in PTS were more likely to be re-arrested before trial than those released to PTR or out on bail.<sup>HS</sup> This information should be considered in conjunction with the results on time from arrest to adjudication that were presented in Chapter III. Those in PTS

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\*The superscript HS means that the difference just reported is highly statistically significant (.01 or less). The superscript S means that the difference just reported is statistically significant (.01 to .05). Unless otherwise stated, all statements of significance are based on statewide totals.

awaited trial for a longer period than those in PTR-bail/jail,<sup>HS</sup> and would thus have a somewhat longer period in which to commit new offenses. Additional analysis revealed that the rate of new arrest for those rejected for release by PTR but subsequently released to the community was 10.2%, indicating that the PTR interview does screen out a large number of potentially bad risks for release.

The following table shows the seriousness of new offenses. Those released to PTR were charged with a lower percentage of felonies during the pre-trial period than those in PTS/bail. These differences are not statistically significant, however, because of the small number of new arrests.

SERIOUSNESS OF NEW OFFENSES	STATEWIDE				FIFTH DISTRICT			
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS
	128	46	15	64	94	38	8	45
% Misdemeanor	21.1	30.5	13.3	17.2	23.4	31.6	12.5	20.0
% Indictable Misd.	25.8	26.1	26.7	25.0	24.5	26.3	50.0	17.8
% Felony	53.1	43.4	60.0	57.8	52.1	42.1	37.5	62.2

In comparing data on initial arrests, III.A.2, with the data on new arrests, we see that more of the new arrests are for felonies (44.4% to 53.1%). The reasons for the increase appear to be: (1) most cases under study are PTR cases (58.4%), (2) PTR cases commit fewer felonies than PTS cases (both initial and new arrests), and (3) a high proportion of new arrests (50%) are of PTS offenders. In fact, although 50% of new arrests are of PTS clients, only 17.5% of adjudicated cases are PTS cases.

The following table shows the type of new offenses. In comparing type of arresting offenses with new offenses, we see that PTR clients committed more new crimes against persons or property (42.9% to 58.6%),<sup>S</sup> and fewer new motor vehicle offenses (20.5% to 6.5%).<sup>S</sup>

TYPE OF NEW OFFENSES	STATEWIDE				FIFTH DISTRICT			
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS
	128	46	15	64	94	38	8	45
% Against Persons (Non-Sex)	13.3	19.5	13.3	9.4	17.0	23.7	12.5	13.3
% Against Persons (Sex)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	24.2	28.3	26.7	21.9	24.5	31.6	37.5	17.8
% Against Public Justice/Authority	4.7	2.2	13.3	3.1	4.3	0.0	12.5	4.4
% Against Public Morals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Against Property	46.9	39.1	33.3	54.8	45.7	36.9	25.0	55.6
% Against Children	2.3	2.2	6.7	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
% Motor Vehicle Offenses	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.8	5.3	2.6	12.5	6.7
% Miscellaneous	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.6	10.0	2.2

2. After Trial: The table shows the number and percentage of cases in each post-conviction program under study that recorded a new arrest during the assignment period. The column "Comp" is a composite of probation, parole and Fort Des Moines and includes all subjects under study. The results show that parolees were arrested more often than those in probation,<sup>HS</sup> and in turn, probationers were arrested more often than residents of Fort Des Moines.<sup>HS</sup>

NEW ARRESTS DURING PROGRAM	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION				COMP
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS	
	374	178	1504	824	680	432	2056
# Arrested	119	18	300	157	143	100	437
% Arrested	31.8	10.1	19.9	19.1	21.0	23.2	21.3

These results are not consistent with results for new offenses after termination as given in Chapter III. A partial explanation may lie in two factors:

(a) Probation and parole periods are generally much longer than those for residential corrections (see page 64); and (b) the intensity of supervision at Fort Des Moines allows very little time away from the facility except for work. The table below shows the seriousness and type of new offenses recorded. There are no significant differences between parole, probation and Fort Des Moines in terms of seriousness of new offenses.

SERIOUSNESS AND TYPE OF NEW OFFENSES	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION				COMP
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS	
	119	18	300	157	143	100	437
% Misdemeanor	14.3	22.2	19.0	19.1	18.9	12.0	17.8
% Indictable Misdemeanor	13.4	11.1	16.0	12.1	20.3	22.0	15.1
% Felony	72.3	66.7	65.0	68.8	60.8	66.0	67.1
% Against Persons (Non-Sex)	14.3	5.6	6.7	5.1	8.4	7.0	8.7
% Against Persons (Sex)	5.1	0.0	3.0	5.1	0.7	1.0	3.4
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	21.0	22.2	26.7	19.7	34.3	37.0	24.9
% Against Public Justice/Authority	8.4	38.9	6.0	10.2	1.4	1.0	8.1
% Against Public Morals	0.0	5.6	1.6	0.0	3.5	4.0	1.4
% Against Property	42.0	27.7	43.3	45.2	41.2	45.0	42.3
% Against Children	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.2
% Motor Vehicle Offenses	9.2	0.0	11.7	13.4	9.8	4.0	10.5
% Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5

In comparing sentencing offenses with new offenses, composite figures show a lower proportion of crimes against property among new offenses.<sup>HS</sup> Since we followed offenders for only a matter of months, and since the most serious crimes are, in theory, committed somewhat less frequently than less serious crimes, it would not be surprising if crimes committed soon after conviction tended to be less serious than those for which convicted.



## B. Changes In Offender Profiles

The data given below reflect changes in four variables from entry to termination for each program under study. Ideally, it could be determined from examination of data of this type if programs provide assistance in re-integrating the offender back into society as a functioning citizen with the resumption or addition of ties to the community. Unfortunately, changes of this type cannot necessarily be attributed directly to program influences. There can be outside influences, plus natural changes due to the passage of time. One overriding influence may be the pure fact that the offender has been in the criminal justice system, independent of any aspects of program process.

CHANGES IN OFFENDER PROFILES	PAROLE	FT. DM	PROBATION				COMP
			ALL	BCBC	CCS	5-DCS	
Employment	350	165	1369	758	611	393	1884
% Employed Full-Time (Entry)	79.4	40.0	59.6	57.9	61.7	60.8	61.6
% Employed Full-Time (Exit)	66.3	70.9	66.2	65.7	66.8	65.4	66.6
Occupational Level	369	166	1403	796	607	378	1938
% Skilled Or Above (Entry)	17.1	18.7	15.0	13.3	17.3	14.3	15.4
% Skilled Or Above (Exit)	23.0	15.7	18.7	17.0	20.9	18.3	18.9
Marital Status	372	172	1400	799	651	415	1944
% Married (Entry)	24.1	18.6	30.1	30.2	30.0	25.6	29.0
% Married (Exit)	36.0	22.1	34.7	37.2	31.6	27.0	33.8
Living Arrangements	374	178	1504	824	680	432	2056
% With Spouse/Children (Entry)	24.3	20.2	33.1	34.0	32.1	28.5	30.4
% With Spouse/Children (Exit)	33.7	17.4	35.8	38.3	32.6	29.4	33.8

The results show a substantial increase in full-time employment (30.9%) for residents of Fort Des Moines.<sup>HS</sup> The decrease (13.1%) in full-time employment for parolees,<sup>HS</sup> can be accounted for by the fact that employment is a

condition of parole, and often the jobs promised parolees do not prove to be permanent. Parolees did show an increase (11.9%) in numbers married,<sup>HS</sup> an increase in numbers living with spouse/children (9.4%),<sup>HS</sup> and a marginal increase in occupational level (6.1%).<sup>S</sup> Probationers recorded increases in full-time employment,<sup>HS</sup> occupational level,<sup>HS</sup> and numbers married,<sup>HS</sup> although the increases were not large.

C. Services Delivered: The "input" and "output" associated with each program have been inspected in various ways. But any tentative assumptions of a cause-and-effect relationship between the kind of people who enter a program and their future behavior must take into account the internal program processes as well. The next table presents information on services delivered to program clients during their assignment to the program.

The bottom section of the table is a composite of the five sections on specific services appearing above it. Offenders were defined as "needing" employment services if they were not full-time employed upon entering the program. They were defined as needing education services if they did not have at least a high school diploma or the equivalent at entry. Aside from need, the table shows the percentage of all offenders in a program who received some kind of assistance, counselling, or referral as part of their correctional program. In some cases this figure may be larger than the corresponding figure for need. This may be because some clients not originally needing services at assignment came to need services sometime during the program period. "Number of Services" reflects the number of units (not uniformly defined) of assistance, counselling or referral. Of these units of services, the percentage which were provided by some agency or organization other than the correctional program's own staff is reflected in the final item under each topic.

SERVICES DELIVERED	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT		
	PTS	PAROLE	PROBATION			PTS	DCS PROB	FT. DM
			ALL	BCBC	CCS			
Employment	526	374	1504	824	680	325	432	178
% Offenders Needing	59.4	26.1	41.5	41.7	41.4	60.1	39.1	63.8
% Offenders Receiving	28.9	46.5	24.9	26.8	22.7	32.3	47.2	73.0
# Of Services	294	325	775	417	358	175	280	204
% Services From Community	11.6	45.8	41.2	52.2	28.2	7.4	22.5	80.9
Education								
% Offenders Needing	46.1	44.1	43.0	43.8	41.8	47.0	37.0	53.9
% Offenders Receiving	14.1	10.9	9.8	8.9	10.9	13.2	21.8	36.9
# Of Services	129	48	177	91	86	48	59	54
% Services From Community	24.8	81.3	75.7	78.0	73.3	35.4	76.3	96.3
Psychological/Psychiatric								
% Offenders Receiving	26.6	13.1	11.7	12.9	10.3	32.0	17.9	56.7
# Of Services	257	118	315	208	107	132	61	85
% Services From Community	13.2	46.6	66.3	66.8	65.4	12.1	72.1	94.1
Alcohol								
% Offenders Receiving	14.4	17.3	13.9	14.1	13.7	13.5	10.5	4.3
# Of Services	218	146	403	244	159	57	51	7
% Services From Community	38.5	58.2	82.1	79.9	85.5	71.9	52.9	71.4
Drugs								
% Offenders Receiving	5.3	9.4	7.0	6.1	8.1	2.8	13.5	0.7
% Of Services	78	87	192	104	88	13	46	2
% Services From Community	24.4	46.0	47.4	56.7	36.4	61.5	19.6	100.0
Composite								
# Of Services	976	724	1862	1064	798	425	497	352
% Services From Community	20.8	50.8	58.2	64.1	50.4	22.4	37.8	86.4

Results show that a higher proportion of Fort Des Moines residents received employment,<sup>HS</sup> education,<sup>HS</sup> and psychological/psychiatric services<sup>HS</sup> than any of the other programs, which is understandable since it is a residential facility. In turn, a higher proportion of those on probation or parole received these types of services than those in PTS.<sup>HS</sup> Of course it is important to consider the substantially shorter periods of assignment for PTS clients. Fifth District figures for drug and alcohol services should be considered in the light of the fact that many Fifth District offenders with need for drug or alcohol services are referred to treatment facilities designated as a jail. This would tend to reduce the percentage of cases receiving drug or alcohol services for the Fifth District in the table above.

From the standpoint of need, the parole and Fort Des Moines programs appear to best meet the needs of their clients for employment services, while only Fort Des Moines is coming anywhere near meeting its clients need for education services.

Composite figures show that PTS makes proportionately less use (20.8%),<sup>HS</sup> and Fort Des Moines makes proportionately more use (86.4%),<sup>HS</sup> of community resources in providing services for their clients than do parole and probation programs. In turn probation programs make proportionately more use (58.2%) of community resources than does the parole program (50.8%).<sup>HS</sup>

## V--ANALYSIS OF PROFILES AND SELECTION OF OFFENDERS

This chapter presents results which the study team feels are among the most important of all those in the report, namely those on the relationship of client characteristics with the type of program entered. For pre-trial programs, these results relate directly to the PTR interview screening process, since release criteria have a most significant effect on the client composition of the pre-trial conditions. Consequently, a section on selection of offenders is included which provides an in-depth analysis of the PTR interview point system.

A. Analysis of Client Profiles: The evaluation team realizes that the different programs under study have basic differences in roles/goals that make direct comparison of results difficult if not impractical. It would not be valid, for example, to conclude that the residential corrections program is less correctionally effective than the total probation program solely on the basis of post-program arrest rates. The latter program generally handles offenders with lesser criminal histories and would be expected to have a lower re-arrest rate, regardless of program influences. In addition, differences in new arrests during the program, appearance rates, rates of absconsion, etc., might be more readily explained by differences in client characteristics at entry than by any positive or negative aspects of the program assignment.

With these considerations in mind, we present for examination and reflection a statistical analysis of differences in personal characteristics, criminal histories and socioeconomic situations of clients in the various programs under study. The analysis is based on the client profiles presented in Chapter III. The reader should compare statements of significance presented here with data given in the profiles.

As an example of the relationships shown in the table below, the first row of the table under PRE-TRIAL: STATE records the result that bail, PTS and jail conditions have significantly more males than the PTR condition.

ANALYSIS OF PROFILES	PRE-TRIAL: STATE	PRE-TRIAL: 5TH	POST-CONVICTION
Sex: Males	Bail PTS → PTR Jail	Bail PTS → PTR Jail	FDM → Par → Prob
Ethnicity: Whites	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	Bail → PTR → Jail → PTS	Prob → Par FDM
Formal Schooling: 12 Years Or More	Bail → PTS PTR → Jail	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	Prob → FDM → Par
Marital Status: Married	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	Par → Prob → FDM
Living Arrangements With Spouse and/or Children	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	Prob → Par → FDM
Legal Dependents: 1 Or More	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	PTR → Jail	Par → FDM Prob
Primary Income Source: His/Her Own Job	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	PTR → Bail PTS	Par → Prob → FDM
Occupational Level: Not Unskilled Or Semi-Skilled	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	PTR → PTS Jail	Par → Prob → FDM
Alcohol Abuse: No Abuse Of	PTR → PTS ← Bail Jail	PTR → PTS ← Bail Jail	FDM → Prob Par
Prior Arrests: None	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	Prob → Par FDM
Prior Adult Convictions: None	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	Prob → FDM → Par
Prior Jail Terms: None	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	Prob → FDM → Par
Prior Prison Terms: None	PTR → Bail → PTS → Jail	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	Prob → FDM → Par
Prior Probation Terms: None	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	PTR → Bail → PTS Jail	Prob → Par FDM
Precipitating Crimes: Misdemeanors	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	PTR → Jail → PTS Bail	Prob → Par FDM
Precipitating Crimes: Not Against Persons/ Property	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	PTR → PTS Bail → Jail	Prob → Par FDM

In Summary:

\*Those released to PTR generally have the least history of crime and drug or alcohol abuse, have the best situations in terms of employment status, occupational level and primary income source, and are more often married.

\*Those released to PTR or bail generally are arrested for the fewest felonies and crimes against persons or property, have a better educational background, and are more likely to be white.

\*Those detained in jail generally have the most extensive criminal histories and are less often married.

\*Those released to PTS generally have the most extensive history of drug or alcohol abuse.

These results indicate clearly that those defendants with the best socioeconomic situations and the least criminal history tend to be placed in the least restrictive conditions prior to trial.

\*Considering client characteristics at entry into the program, those assigned to parole, in comparison to those assigned to probation or residential corrections, are more often sentenced for felonies and crimes against persons or property, have the most extensive histories of crime and drug or alcohol abuse, have the best situations in terms of employment status, occupational level and primary income source, are older, are more often married, and have less formal schooling. Those assigned to residential corrections, in comparison to those assigned to probation, have more extensive criminal histories, are less often employed, more often do not provide their own primary source of income, are less often married, have less education, and are more often members of the black race.

The following table reveals modal (most frequently occurring) characteristics of various profile items for each pre-trial and post-conviction program under study. In many cases, however, modal frequencies were not decisively larger than other frequencies, so these characteristics should not be interpreted as being representative of program clients. In fact, we cannot be sure that any one individual actually exhibits all characteristics as shown.

MODAL CHARACTERISTICS	PRE-TRIAL				POST-CONVICTION		
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PROB.	PAR.	FT. DM
Sex	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
Race	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Age	18	20	18	18	19	23	19
Marital Status	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single
Prior Arrests	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Prior Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employed?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Occupational Level	SS	US	US	US	US	US	US
Self-Supporting?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Living With?	Spouse	Frnds.	Frnds.	Alone	Prnts.	Spouse	Prnts.
Legal Dependents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yrs. Formal Schooling	12	12	12	10-11	12	0-9	10-11
Diplomas/Degrees	HS	HS	None	None	None/ HS	None	None

Composite figures show that the most frequently occurring characteristics of pre-trial clients are: single, white, male, aged 18, no prior arrests or convictions, employed full-time, unskilled, self-supporting, living with parents, no legal dependents, 12 years of formal schooling, a high school



diploma and not currently a student. Composite figures for post-conviction programs reveal the most frequently occurring characteristics are: single, white, male, aged 19, no prior arrests or convictions, employed full-time, unskilled, self-supporting, living with parents, no legal dependents, 12 years of formal schooling, no diplomas or degrees and not currently a student. Again, one may not assume that the majority of clients in any program exhibit the characteristics given above.

In interpreting the differences which appear in the table above it is useful to consider the dichotomy of the supervised conditions (PTS and jail) versus the unsupervised conditions (PTR and bail). Based on this dichotomy, we are able to make a number of statements concerning the distribution of offenders among the four pre-trial conditions.

A higher proportion of offenders with the following characteristics enter the supervised conditions than those without these characteristics.<sup>HS</sup>

- Male
- Black
- Single
- Prior arrests
- Prior convictions
- Prior jail terms
- Prior prison terms
- Prior probation terms
- Known history of drug and alcohol abuse
- Unemployed
- Occupation level none or unskilled
- Self-supporting
- No legal dependents
- Less than 12 years of formal schooling/No diplomas or degrees

B. Selection of Offenders: If it is accepted that differences in personal characteristics, criminal histories and socioeconomic situations have a relationship to the primary variables under study, then the selection of offenders for pre-trial release programs becomes of primary importance in controlling rates of new arrest and appearance rates. As mentioned in Chapter I, the PTR and PTS programs select clients through an interview screening process, accepting offenders they believe will be good risks for release to the community. The PTR program bases release status in large part on a system of points, while the PTS program relies in part on recommendations from the PTR program and also on subjective judgements of the degree of risk involved with a particular offender.

One word of caution is in order however. There apparently is no consistent set of criteria among the various PTR projects around the state as to how many points are received for each response in the interview. General criteria used to determine release status include employment, family ties in the community, length of residence and criminal history. The type of arresting offense is considered only in selecting offenders to interview in the first place.

It is an ultimate objective of the evaluation team to help refine-release criteria so as to more systematically eliminate bad risks from the list of releasees and at the same time release the great majority of offenders who are good risks. This would involve a thorough review of the present system of assigning points and a careful analysis of the criterion variables for both the released and the non-released groups. As an initial step in this process we examine (1) the relationship of points to release status, (2) the effect of verification on points assigned, and (3) the hindsight approach of looking at points for these ending up in each of the four pre-trial conditions. It should be noted that the totals for each pre-trial condition that appear here are somewhat short of the case totals analyzed elsewhere. This is because a certain number of individuals went directly to the PTS interview without being interviewed by PTR.

1. Points and Release Status: The following table shows the number and percentage of those interviewed by the PTR project that were actually released by the project. The PTR interview staff verifies project points for many of those seriously considered for release. The points under study in this table reflect verified points whenever possible and unverified points in all other cases.

POINTS AND RELEASE	STATEWIDE			FIFTH DISTRICT		
	RELEASED		NOT RELEASED	RELEASED		NOT RELEASED
	%	#		%	#	
0	0.0	0	113	0.0	0	71
1	1.0	1	101	0.0	0	55
2	1.4	2	140	0.0	0	67
3	2.8	6	205	1.6	2	122
4	5.3	14	251	1.2	2	170
5	66.1	286	147	66.2	176	90
6	68.7	226	103	75.1	136	45
7	75.9	286	91	83.2	183	37
8	79.4	277	72	84.4	184	34
9	82.5	296	63	89.5	213	25
10	85.2	248	43	87.6	190	27
11	91.1	216	21	94.4	151	9
12	87.2	164	24	93.8	121	8
13	91.5	86	8	96.1	73	3
14	95.7	67	3	95.7	67	3
15	100.0	40	0	100.0	40	0
Median		8.0	3.5		8.4	3.4
Mean		8.7	4.5		9.0	4.2
Std. Deviation		2.7	3.0		2.7	2.9

An interesting difference between the Fifth District project and the other projects is that while 75% of those with 6 points in the Fifth District were released, only 60% of those with 6 points were released in the other projects.

Analysis reveals that the released group obtained more points from the interview than the non-released group.<sup>HS</sup>

2. Verification of Project Points: The table below shows the percentage of cases for which project points were verified and the percentage of verified cases for which offenders lost/gained points after verification.

VERIFICATION	ALL CASES			VERIFIED CASES ONLY		
	TOTAL	# VERIFIED	% VERIFIED	% LESS	% SAME	% MORE
Statewide	3600	2783	77.3	9.5	89.5	1.0
Fifth District	2304	1715	74.4	7.5	92.1	0.4
Other Districts	1296	1067	82.3	12.6	85.2	2.2

The following table shows the relationship of change in project points to release status by recording the number and percent of cases released for various combinations of points before and after verification.

EFFECT OF VERIFICATION ON RELEASE			AFTER VERIFICATION							
			LESS THAN 5		FIVE		MORE THAN 5		NOT VERIFIED	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
BEFORE VERIFICATION	STATE	Less Than 5	251	7.2	5	40.0	1	100.0	469	0.6
		Five	29	6.9	303	85.1	3	66.7	93	11.8
		More Than 5	60	0.0	29	51.7	2071	88.2	234	20.5
	FIFTH	Less Than 5	63	3.2	0	---	0	---	367	0.3
		Five	14	7.1	185	89.2	0	---	66	4.5
		More Than 5	38	0.0	14	57.1	1392	95.6	150	18.0
	OTHER	Less Than 5	188	8.5	5	40.0	1	100.0	120	2.0
		Five	15	6.7	118	78.8	3	66.7	27	29.6
		More Than 5	22	0.0	15	46.7	679	72.9	84	25.0

3. Project Points by Pre-Trial Condition: The table shows for each number of project points (verified wherever possible) the percentage of cases that end up in each of the four pre-trial conditions.

	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	#	% PTR	% BAIL	% PTS	% JAIL	#	% PTR	% BAIL	% PTS	% JAIL
0	113	0.0	19.5	15.0	58.4	71	0.0	19.7	21.1	52.1
1	102	1.0	25.5	11.8	57.8	55	0.0	23.6	9.1	65.5
2	142	1.4	22.5	21.8	47.2	67	0.0	23.9	26.9	43.3
3	211	2.8	22.3	28.0	43.6	124	1.6	19.4	24.2	52.4
4	265	5.3	23.8	33.6	33.2	172	1.2	25.0	27.9	42.4
5	433	66.1	8.5	13.9	10.6	266	66.2	9.8	10.5	12.8
6	329	68.7	8.8	10.6	9.8	181	75.1	6.1	6.6	11.0
7	377	75.9	8.0	9.5	5.6	220	83.2	6.4	5.9	4.5
8	349	79.4	5.4	7.7	6.0	218	84.4	5.0	3.2	6.4
9	359	82.4	5.3	6.7	4.5	238	89.5	1.7	3.8	4.2
10	291	85.2	4.8	4.8	3.8	217	87.6	3.7	3.2	4.6
11	237	91.1	3.8	3.0	0.8	160	94.4	1.2	2.5	1.2
12	188	87.2	6.4	2.1	2.7	129	93.8	2.3	0.8	2.3
13	94	91.4	3.2	1.1	3.2	76	96.1	0.0	1.3	2.6
14	70	95.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	70	95.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
15	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Composite	3600	61.5	10.1	11.6	14.7	2304	66.8	8.2	8.6	15.0

It is apparent that the vast majority of those with 0 or 1 points end up in jail, with a good bulk of the rest bailing out.

The final table in this section shows for each pre-trial condition under study the median, mean and standard deviation of points for that condition.

POINTS BY PRE-TRIAL CONDITION	STATEWIDE					FIFTH DISTRICT				
	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	ALL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL
	3600	2215	363	417	530	2304	1538	190	199	346
Median	6.5	8.0	3.9	4.0	2.8	7.0	8.4	3.7	3.7	3.1
Mean	7.1	8.7	5.0	5.0	3.7	7.4	9.0	4.5	4.6	3.9
Standard Deviation	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8

Those released to PTR received more points than those in any of the other conditions,<sup>HS</sup> while those in PTS or out on bail received more points than those detained in jail.<sup>HS</sup> Considering the general release criteria in use by the projects, these results align with the results in differences in client characteristics recorded in the first section of this chapter.

VI--FIFTH DISTRICT, 1971-1974

Fifth District programs have been in operation for several years, and each has been evaluated previously. Thus, we have the opportunity to synthesize more extensive data on the Fifth Judicial District than on other districts. It is possible to see whether the data from different studies reinforce general conclusions about the impact of the programs studied. In addition, one can gain some idea of the real changes which may be occurring over time within particular programs or within the total correction system.

While comparing results from different years, it is necessary to have in mind the different lengths of time covered by the various studies.

	PTR	BAIL	PTS	PROBATION	FT. DM
1972	Mid-1971 Thru 1972 Ref. 5	Feb. 1970 Thru Dec.-1972 Ref. 3	Feb. 1970 Thru Dec.-1972 Ref. 3	No Study	Mid-1971 Thru 1972 Ref. 4
1973	Jan. Thru Nov.-1973 Ref. 5	Jan. Thru Nov.-1973 Ref. 5	Jan. Thru Nov.-1973 Ref. 5	Jan. Thru Nov.-1973 Ref. 5	Jan. Thru Nov.-1973 Ref. 5
1974	Jan. Thru Dec.-1974	Jan. Thru Dec.-1974	Jan. Thru Dec.-1974	Jan. Thru Dec.-1974	Jan. Thru Dec.-1974

REFERENCES:

1. Jones, James E., The Des Moines Pre-Trial Release Project, 1964-1969, Des Moines, 1969.
2. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), Des Moines Community Corrections Project, Evaluation Report Number Two, Des Moines, May, 1973.
3. NCCD, Pre-Trial Release With Supportive Services For "High Risk" Defendants, Des Moines, May, 1973.
4. NCCD, Residential Corrections: Alternative To Incarceration, Des Moines, July, 1973.
5. NCCD, Community-Based Alternatives To Traditional Corrections, Des Moines, February, 1974.

Because the studies were done at different times and for different purposes, during the formative stages of the programs, it cannot be assumed that the same phenomena were measured in the same way in each study. No firm conclusions based upon a synthesis of the various studies should be attempted without making a thorough review of the reports listed above.

#### A. Pre-Trial Conditions

##### 1. Appearance For Trial:

FAILURE TO APPEAR	PTR			BAIL			PTS	
	72	73	74	72	73	74	73	74
	1369	633	1153	435	294	172	268	324
# Failing To Appear	23	8	18	14	20	12	14	9
% Failing To Appear	1.7	1.3	1.6	3.2	6.8	7.0	5.2	2.8

There has been no significant change in the proportion of PTR releasees who appear in court whenever required. The same is true for PTS. It is difficult to say whether the change in the rate of appearance for bailees after 1972<sup>S</sup> is authentic. Early researchers were unable, for several reasons, to learn of all bail forfeitures (Report 3, pp. 26-27, 47). It is not clear whether the systematic underreporting of bailees' failures has been continued in later studies. Since the absolute number of bailees has diminished, it is also possible to interpret the data as showing not that bail has become less effective but that the better risks have been removed from the sample by their selection into PTR or PTS.

##### 2. New Arrests While Awaiting Trial:

NEW ARRESTS DURING PROGRAM	PTR			BAIL			PTS	
	72	73	74	72	73	74	73	74
	1379	633	1163	426	294	174	268	325
# Arrested	89	50	38	46	26	8	45	45
% Arrested	6.5	7.9	3.3	10.8	8.8	4.6	16.8	13.8



Comparing 1973 and 1974, the decreases in the proportion of defendants re-arrested before trial were highly significant for PTR, significant for bail, and not significant for PTS. There was no change in the rank orders of the programs for this variable. As re-arrests decreased, the number of defendants released to PTR and PTS went up, and the number released on bail went down. This phenomenon would be consistent with (but not necessarily sufficient for) a conclusion that demonstrations of the feasibility of community corrections were followed by increased use of community corrections in lieu of traditional treatments.

3. Outcomes In Court: The proportions of defendants who were convicted have not shown significant trends up or down during the periods studied.

RATE OF CONVICTION	PTR		BAIL		PTS		JAIL	
	73	74	73	74	73	74	73	74
	633	1163	294	174	268	325	156	282
# Convicted	419	768	179	112	157	206	97	186
% Convicted	66.2	66.0	60.9	64.4	58.6	63.4	62.2	65.9

The next table shows the proportion in each pre-trial condition who were incarcerated after conviction. The results show no significant differences in rate of incarceration from 1973 to 1974 for PTR, bail and PTS. The rate of incarceration for jailees did rise significantly, but the small number of jailees for 1973 makes that figure somewhat unreliable.

RATE OF INCARCERATION	PTR		BAIL		PTS		JAIL	
	73	74	73	74	73	74	73	74
	419	768	179	112	157	206	97	186
# Incarcerated	18	29	25	14	37	54	59	61
% Incarcerated	4.3	3.8	13.9	12.5	23.6	26.2	60.8	32.8

4. Elapsed Time, Arrest To Trial: A comparison of data from 1971 through 1974 shows that the time spent in PTS has gone up from a mean of 84.3 days to a mean of 105.7 days. The time spent in PTR also has gone up slightly. Conversely, from 1971 through 1974, the time spent on bail or in jail before trial has diminished substantially (94.7 days to 57.1 days for bail; 79 to 46.3 days for jail). While we cannot be certain, it is likely that these two trends are related. I.e., it has been shown that defendants sorted into PTR have a relatively low rate of new arrests before trial, and defendants sorted into PTS are under continuing supervision. As persons in the criminal justice system have gained experience with PTR and PTS, their confidence in those programs may have grown. If so, they would be able to give higher priority to the rapid processing of persons held in jail or released on bail.

#### B. Programs For Convicted Offenders

Since parole is operated by the state alone, this section is limited to the separate probation component operated by the Fifth District Department of Court Services and to the residential corrections facility at Fort Des Moines.

1. New Arrests During Program: The decrease in the proportion of offenders who were arrested again while on probation was significant. The apparently small decrease among those at Fort Des Moines must be considered in the context of an increase in the mean length of stay there from 3.58 months in 1973 to 6.4 months in 1974. If a linear relationship between the passage of time and opportunity for new arrests is assumed, then the rate of new arrests per unit of time has decreased substantially. However, the decrease does not quite attain statistical significance in either case.

NEW ARRESTS DURING PROGRAM	PROBATION		FORT DES MOINES		
	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
	232	432	246	116	178
# Arrested	73	100	32	16	18
% Arrested	31.5	23.2	13.0	13.8	10.1

2. Type of Termination: The way in which sentences are terminated in a legal sense may furnish additional information relevant to any judgements about the effectiveness of correctional programs. Residents of Fort Des Moines were "unfavorably"\* terminated from that program in the following proportions: 1972, 22.4%; 1973, 27.5%; and 1974, 29.2%. The difference between 1972 and 1974 is significant. Turning to probation, the proportion of those terminated "unfavorable" has diminished from 19.4% in 1973 to 16.0% in 1974.<sup>S</sup>

3. New Arrests After Termination: The percentages of residents at Fort Des Moines who were terminated in 1973 or 1974 and then arrested again in the same years were 19.8 and 19.7, respectively. These figures probably do not give an accurate picture of the amount of recidivism to be expected over longer periods. The NCCD found that 41 per cent of the ex-residents who terminated between mid-1971 and the end of 1972, and who were followed up through November, 1973, had been re-arrested.

The percentages of ex-probationers who were released and re-arrested in the same year was 11.2 in 1973 and 9.3 in 1974. But these figures may not be comparable. The 1974 study included arrest data from around the state, while the 1973 study gathered data for arrests in Polk County only. The 1974 study systematically excluded most types of misdemeanors, but the 1973 study did not

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\*The original termination categories in the three studies from which these data were constructed were similar but not necessarily the same. It is conceivable that the differences shown result from the use of slightly different categories for Favorable, Unfavorable, and Neutral terminations. Also see footnote, III-B-4.

exclude them. Finally, it is not known whether the periods of follow-up in the two studies were the same.

## VII--FINANCIAL FACTORS

The table on the next page indicates a variety of cost information for both institutional and community-based programs. Although state-wide Court Services costs were not available for the evaluation, we are able to present cost information on all programs under study in the Fifth Judicial District.

Program cost figures with the superscript "E" reflect actual expenditures for calendar 1974; those with the superscript "B" reflect the extrapolation of planned budgets to calendar 1974. Estimated cost per day figures were obtained by dividing expenditures, or budget, by the total number of client days during calendar 1974. When complete data on lengths of term were not available for the computation of total client days, we assumed an average term length for all missing cases. Figures on mean term length for the institutions (first seven listed) were obtained from outside sources while the remaining figures were obtained by dividing total client days from available data by the number of such cases. Estimated cost per term figures were generally obtained by multiplying the mean time in the program (in days) by the estimated cost per day.

Since PTR program costs are almost entirely interview costs, we do not include cost figures for the PTR program itself. Instead, we combine costs for the PTR and PTS interviews in obtaining costs for pre-trial screening in the Fifth District. The cost figures for pre-trial services do not include interview costs.

The table below is a key to the vertical subdivisions appearing in various parts of the cost table. As an example, the table indicates that the top categories under Riverview Release Center refer only to clients on work release.

KEY	FT. MADISON ANAMOSA ROCKWELL CITY	RIVERVIEW RELEASE CENTER	STATE PROBATION/ PAROLE	POLK COUNTY JAIL
Top	Paroled	On Work Release	Discharged/ Neutral Transfer	Absconded/ Term Revoked
Bottom	Completed Full Sentence	Transition To Parole	Awaiting Trial	Serving Sentence

FINANCIAL FACTORS	RATIO, STAFF: OFFENDERS	EST. COST PER DAY	MEAN TIME IN PROGRAM (MONTHS)	EST. COST PER TERM	TOTAL PROGRAM BUDGET
State Penitentiary, Fort Madison	1:2	\$21.37	$\frac{27.8}{22}$	$\frac{\$17,823}{\$14,297}$	B \$4,485,992
Men's Reformatory, Anamosa	1:2.4	\$15.25	$\frac{18.7}{22}$	$\frac{\$8,555}{\$10,065}$	B \$3,336,144
Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City	1:1.6	\$25.41	$\frac{13.8}{6.8}$	$\frac{\$10,520}{\$5,184}$	B \$559,816
Security Medical Facility, Oakdale	1:1.5	\$52.98	3.5	\$5,637	B \$1,780,445
Riverview Release Center, Newton	1:2.9	\$13.71	$\frac{4}{0.5}$	$\frac{\$1,645}{\$206}$	B \$725,113
State Probation		\$1.21	16.1 7.9	\$593 \$285	B
State Parole	1:32	\$1.23	15.4 10.7	\$577 \$394	\$787,271
Pre-Trial Screening, 5th District	-----	-----	-----	\$25.40	E \$86,771
Pre-Trial Services, 5th District	1:12.4	\$3.24	3.2	\$333	E \$125,459
Court Services Probation, 5th District	-----	\$.90	11.7	\$316	E \$194,614
Men's Residential Corrections Fort Des Moines	1:2	\$22.09	6.4	\$4,298	E \$412,067
Women's Residential Correct- ions - Des Moines	-----	\$45.35	2.8	\$3,896	E \$131,966
Polk County Jail	-----	\$10.39	$\frac{42.2 \text{ Days}}{19.6 \text{ Days}}$	$\frac{\$441}{\$144}$	E \$367,482

Review of the table above delineates different costs for different program approaches. The financial efficiency of each correctional process should involve a relationship between actual cost or investments and program outcomes and not simply a review of per day and per term costs alone. Thus it is necessary to relate program costs to program outcomes, as such outcomes are indicative of program successes and failures in reaching established goals and objectives. The evaluation design for this report did not allow for such an analysis. As we recognize this need, we plan to examine these relationships more closely in future evaluation efforts.

APPENDIX A

## DISTRICT INFORMATION

No report on community corrections in Iowa would be complete without the inclusion of relevant information about the various individual corrections projects that were operating in Iowa during 1974. Pre-trial release operated under Court Services projects in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts during 1974, while probation components of Court Services projects were operational in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Districts. The information that follows includes: (1) Project Status Reports for the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth District projects, (2) The point schedules used by pre-trial programs in each District, (3) The types of offenders not interviewed by pre-trial programs in each District, and (4) Client Profiles and Process Information (1974) for each of the district projects included in the main body of the report (including data on state-operated probation and parole).

Project Status Reports

The following reports provide brief information about Court Services projects that were operational during 1974. The categories of information provided are the following: Start-up Date and Funding, Programs Offered and Geographical Coverage, Staffing and Workload, and Community Resource Utilization. Unless otherwise specified, the information applies to program operations during 1974.



1ST. DISTRICT (PROJECT LINKUP)Start-up Date and Funding

Project began in October of 1973. The grant under which the project is currently operating also began in October of 1973, and runs until June 30, 1975. The total budget for this period was \$175,923.60, with the following funding sources: Iowa Crime Commission (\$105,870.60), State (\$24,194.00), and local (\$45,859.99).

Programs Offered and Geographical Coverage

Pre-trial release, pre-trial release with services, probation services, pre-sentence investigations were provided in Black Hawk County. In Buchanan and Grundy Counties probation was provided, and pre-trial release programs were provided to these two counties on request.

Staffing and Workload

The project and the Area State Probation and Parole Office merged in October of 1974. As of April, 1975, there were 22 full-time positions and 3 part-time positions, including the Director, an Associate Director, a probation staff of 11, a pre-trial staff of 4, and 8 support staff.

The total probation caseload was 85 and approximately 25 pre-sentence investigations were being done each month.

During 1974 the pre-trial staff interviewed 102 offenders, releasing 11 to pre-trial release and 45 to pre-trial release with services.

Community Resource Utilization

Community resources most frequently utilized by the probation and pre-trial release with services programs were as follows:

Mental Health Center in Waterloo

Mental Health Institute at Independence

Psychiatric Wing at St. Francis Hospital

Northeast Iowa Council on Alcohol

The Joynt in Cedar Falls - Drug Counseling

Hawkeye Tech - GED classes, Job training, Employment

UNI-CUE - GED and college credit classes, Job counseling

Veteran's Administration - Educational benefits, Medical benefits, Job training

U. of Northern Iowa - Classes (especially veterans)

Manpower

Goodwill Industries

Iowa Employment Security Commission

Salvation Army

County Welfare

Lutheran Social Services

#### 4TH DISTRICT

##### Start-up Date and Funding

The probation component of the project began in February, 1973, and the pre-trial component in June, 1973. The present grant under which the project is operating began in February, 1974, and runs until June 30, 1975. The total budget for this period was \$93,424.04, with the following funding sources: Iowa Crime Commission (\$69,133.78), and State (\$24,290.26).

##### Programs Offered and Geographic Coverage

Probation services, pre-sentence investigations, and pre-trial release with services were offered in all 9 counties of the 4th District.

### Staffing and Workload

As of April, 1975, there was a full-time staff of 7, including the Director, four pre-trial release with services/probation counselors (one of whom devoted almost full-time to pre-sentence investigations), and 2 clerical workers.

The average probation caseload for each of the 3 probation/release with services counselors was 44, with the fourth counselor averaging about 20 pre-sentence investigations per month.

During 1974, approximately 100 offenders were interviewed by the pre-trial component of the project, with 20 released with services.

### Community Resource Utilization

Community resources most frequently utilized by the probation and pre-trial release with services programs were as follows:

Pottawattamie County Mental Health Center

Clarinda Mental Health Institute

Glenwood State Hospital School

Iowa Western Community College (Adult Education classes)

Vocational Rehabilitation programs

Iowa Employment Security Commission

Alcoholics Anonymous

Therapeutic Community - Drug Problems

Total Awareness - Drug Problems

Legal Aid

County Welfare Offices

### 5TH DISTRICT

#### Start-up Date and Funding

The Polk County Department of Court Services was formed January 1, 1971,

and with the expansion of its services to cover the entire 5th District in 1972 it became known as the 5th Judicial District Department of Court Services. The present grant under which the Department is operating began in November, 1974, and runs until June 30, 1975. The Women's Residential Corrections Facility operates under a separate grant, which began in October, 1974, and runs until June 30, 1975. The total budget for the period covered by the grants was \$873,026.00, with the following funding sources: Iowa Crime Commission (\$732,518.00), State (\$135,665.00), and local (\$5,000.00).

#### Programs Offered and Geographic Coverage

Probation services, pre-sentence investigations, pre-trial release, and pre-trial release with services were provided in every county of the District. In addition, Men's and Women's Residential Corrections Facilities operated in Des Moines.

#### Staffing and Workloads

As of March, 1975, the Department of Court Services had approximately 105 employees, 96 of whom were in full-time positions. Seven employees worked in overall Department Administration, ten with the Regional Programs outside Polk County (probation, pre-sentence investigations, pre-trial release, pre-trial release with services), thirty-six within Polk County (including seven pre-trial interviewers, five pre-trial release with services counselors, ten probation officers, and five pre-sentence investigators), three with the Broadlawns Alcohol Project, twenty-eight with the Men's Residential Corrections Facility, and twenty-one with the Women's Residential Corrections Facility.

During 1974 the average monthly probation caseload in Polk County was 458 (an average caseload of 46 per month per probation officer), 307 pre-sentence investigations were completed (an average of 25 per month), and the average

monthly pre-trial release with services caseload was 86 (an average caseload of 17 per month per counselor). The pre-trial staff interviewed 3021 offenders, of whom 1935 were released to pre-trial release and 326 to pre-trial release with services.

The average monthly probation caseload in Region 5A was 65, the average monthly pre-trial release with services caseload was 12, and 107 pre-sentence investigations were completed (an average of 9 per month). It is important to note that regional employees perform all of the above functions in addition to pre-trial interviewing rather than specializing in one area. During 1974 2-3 counselors performed these functions in Region 5A. Region 5A staff conducted 129 pre-trial interviews, releasing 22 offenders to pre-trial release and 53 to pre-trial release with services.

The average monthly probation caseload in Region 5B was 71, the average monthly pre-trial release with services caseload was 13, and 94 pre-sentence investigations were completed (an average of 8 per month). Two counselors handled these caseloads. In addition, they conducted 264 pre-trial interviews, releasing 112 offenders to pre-trial release and 50 to pre-trial release with services.

The Men's Residential Corrections Facility had an average monthly caseload of 49, and the Women's Facility an average of 7.

#### Community Resource Utilization

Community resources most frequently utilized by the probation and pre-trial release with services programs in Polk County were as follows:

- Polk County Welfare
- Private Missions
- Church Social Services
- Child Guidance
- Family Guidance

Goodwill

Broadlawn Service Center

Broadlawn Hospital

Polk County Mental Health

Private Psychiatrists and Physicians

Evelyn Davis Health Center

Planned Parenthood

Vocational Rehabilitation Programs

VISTA

Iowa Employment Security Commission

Area XI College - GED classes, Adult Education, Career Exploration

Adapt - Drug Counseling and Treatment

Des Moines Public Schools - Drop-In Center for high school drop-outs

Community resources utilized by the Chariton Regional Office (5B) included the following:

State Employment Service

Rathburn Mental Health Center

Alcoholic Assistance Agency in Osceola

Community resources utilized by the Creston Regional Office (5B) included the following:

State Employment Service

Vocational Rehabilitation Programs

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

Alcoholic Assistance Agency in Atlantic

Sheltered Workshop

County Welfare

Veterans Administration (Housing Assistance)

Alcoholics Anonymous  
Local Medical Clinics

## 6TH DISTRICT

### Start-up Date and Funding

The project began in March of 1973. The project operated under a year long grant in 1974 (termination date 1/13/75). The total budget for this period was \$289,486.00, with Crime Commission funding of \$216,000.00 and state funding of \$73,486.00. The current grant the project is operating under runs until June 30, 1975.

### Programs Offered and Geographic Coverage

Probation services, pre-sentence investigations, pre-trial release, and pre-trial release with services were provided in all counties of the district.

### Staffing and Workload

The project and the area State Probation and Parole Office merged in December of 1974. As of March, 1975, there were 35 full-time employees and 7 part-time employees, including 21 employees working with pre-trial programs, 18 with post-conviction programs, and 3 with overall administration.

Probation officers in Cedar Rapids had an average caseload of 52 per month, and probation officers in Iowa City an average caseload of 41 per month. Approximately 5 pre-sentence investigations per month were done by each probation officer.

During 1974 the pre-trial staff interviewed 1498 offenders, releasing 736 to pre-trial release and 371 to pre-trial release with services.

### Community Resource Utilization

Community resources utilized by the probation and pre-trial release with

services programs included the following:

Linn County Department of Social Services - Family Service, ADC, Psychiatric  
Clinic, Citizen's Committee on  
Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Commission  
on Veteran's Affairs

Iowa Employment Security Commission

Rehabilitation and Education Services Branch

Kirkwood Community College - Skills Center, Adult Education, Vocational  
Education, Testing and Counseling, Academic  
Education, GED

Reality Ten - Drug Treatment

Credit Counseling Service

YMCA - Lodging

Cedar Rapids Work Release Center

Manpower (CETA)

Hope House - Housing, Counseling

Hawkeye Legal Aid

Goodwill Center - Counseling, Child-rearing, Day-care

Oakdale - Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Mental House Service - Out-patient psychiatric

Problem Drinking Center

## 7TH DISTRICT

### Start-up Date and Funding

Pre-trial release began operating in Davenport in 1973. The Court Services project covering the entire district began November 1, 1974. The current grant also began at that time and runs until June 30, 1975. The total budget for this



period was \$160,478.38, with Crime Commission funding of \$144,000.00 and State funding of \$16,478.38.

Programs Offered and Geographic Coverage

Pre-trial release was provided in Scott County.

Staffing and Workload

As of March, 1975, there were 16 full-time staff (including 4 probation officers and the chief pre-trial interviewer) and 5 part-time pre-trial interviewers.

During 1974 the pre-trial staff interviewed 1099 offenders and released 759 to pre-trial release.

8TH DISTRICT (OTTUMWA 8A)

Start-up and Funding

Project began in March of 1973. From April 30, 1974 to March 31, 1975 the project operated on a total budget of \$66,000.00, with Crime Commission funding of \$56,000.00 and State funding of \$10,000.00. The current grant under which the project is operating runs until June 30, 1975.

Programs Offered and Geographical Coverage

Pre-trial release with services, probation services, and pre-sentence investigations were provided in all of the counties of Region 8A.

Staffing and Workload

As of January, 1975, there was a staff of nine, including the Director, three pre-trial staff, two probation officers, and three clerical personnel.

One of the probation officers serviced Wapello County only, and had a monthly caseload of approximately 60. The other probation officer serviced

the remaining nine counties of the Region, and carried a monthly caseload of about 50.

During 1974 the pre-trial staff interviewed 243 offenders, of whom 76 were released to pre-trial release with services.

#### Community Resource Utilization

Community resource utilized by the probation and pre-trial release with services programs included the following:

- Central Iowa Foundation for Alcoholism
- Career Orientation Center at Indian Hills Community College
- Mental Health Center in Mt. Pleasant
- Hope Haven Institute for Mental Retardation
- Iowa Employment Security Commission
- Southern Iowa Mental Health Center in Ottumwa

#### Point Schedules and Types of Offenders Not Interviewed

The following outline shows the point schedules used by pre-trial programs in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts during 1974. In all of these Districts an offender needed 5 points to be recommended for release, but varying criteria were used to give points. The Districts using a particular set of criteria are indicated in parentheses after each of the categorical headings.

POINTS	RESIDENCE (1, 5, 6, 8)
3	Present residence one year or more
2	Present residence 6 months..OR..present and prior 1 year
1	Present residence 4 months..OR..present and prior 6 months

POINTS	RESIDENCE (7)
3	Own home in County
2	Reside at present address 1 year or more
1	Reside at present address 6 months

POINTS	FAMILY TIES (1, 5, 6, 8)
3	Lives with wife* AND had contact** with other family members
2	Lives with wife or parents
1	Lives with family person whom he gives as reference
	<u>Note</u> - wife* (If common-law, must have been living together for two years to qualify as "wife")
	contact** - (Must see the person at least once a week)

POINTS	FAMILY TIES (7)
2	Married and lives with wife or husband
1	Lives with an adult member of family

POINTS	TIME IN COUNTY (6, 7, 8)
1	Ten years or more

POINTS	TIME IN DISTRICT (1, 5)
2	Five years or more

POINTS	EMPLOYMENT (1)
3*	Present job one year or more
2*	Present job four months..OR..present and prior 6 months
1*	Present job one month
0*	Current job
	<u>OR</u> Unemployed 3 months or less with 9 months or more on prior job
	<u>OR</u> Receiving unemployment compensation or welfare
	<u>OR</u> Supported by family

\*Add one point if defendant has a positive investment in his  
job and place of employment

POINTS	EMPLOYMENT (5, 6, 8)
4*	Present job one year or more
3*	Present job four months..OR..present and prior 6 months
1*	Present job one month
0*	Current job
	<u>OR</u> Unemployed 3 months or less with 9 months or more on prior job
	<u>OR</u> Receiving unemployment compensation or welfare
	<u>OR</u> Supported by family
	*Deduct one point from first three categories if job is not steady, or if not salaried, if defendant has no investment in it.

POINTS	EMPLOYMENT (7)
3	Steadily employed for past 5 years (or husband's)
2	Employed at present job for 1 year or more
1	Employed at present job for 6 months
1	Full-time student at area school

POINTS	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD (1, 5)
3	No convictions
2	No convictions in last year
1	Misdemeanor conviction(s) in last year
0	One felony conviction
-1	Two or more felony convictions

POINTS	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD (6)
2	No convictions

POINTS	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD (6) (Continued)
1	No convictions within the past year
0	One felony conviction..OR..misdemeanor conviction(s) within the past year
-1	Two or more felony convictions
POINTS	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD (7)
2	No convictions (other than minor traffic)
1	No convictions within past year
-1	Previous felony conviction (each conviction)
POINTS	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD (8)
2	No convictions
1	No convictions within the past year
-1	One felony conviction, OR, indictable misdemeanor conviction(s) within the past year
-2	Two or more felony convictions
-3	Habitual offender of the law
POINTS	CURRENT CHARGE (8)
0	Crime against property
-1	Crime against persons
-2	Assigned at interviewer's discretion
POINTS	KNOWN ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSE (1)
-1	Present involvement but no prior history
-2	Present involvement and history of abuse

In addition to using varying point schedules, the pre-trial programs also varied in the types of offenders they did and did not interview in accordance

with their program guidelines. The following is an outline of some of the types of offenders not interviewed in each of the Districts during 1974.

First District - Failure to appear charges, first offense OMUVI, Federal charges, juveniles, simple misdemeanors.

Fourth District - Failure to appear charges, Federal charges, juveniles.

Fifth District - Failure to appear charges, Federal charges, juveniles, intoxication arrests, most daytime simple misdemeanor arrests.

Sixth District - Iowa City - Failure to appear charges, Federal charges, juveniles, simple misdemeanors

Cedar Rapids - Failure to appear charges, Federal charges, juveniles, non-indictable traffic offenses.

Seventh District - Failure to appear charges, Federal charges, serious assault charges, murder, breaking and entering, robbery, sex crimes, drug charges, intoxication, operating motor vehicle while under influence, fugitive from justice.

Eighth District (8A) - Simple misdemeanors, juveniles, Federal charges.

#### Client Profiles and Process Information by District

The following tables show personal characteristics, criminal history, socioeconomic situations and process data for each of the district programs under study in this report. For probation programs, the three-digit codes across the top of the page are built as follows:

- (1) the first digit is the district number;
- (2) the second two digits identify the type of probation program, i.e., 31 represents Court Services probation and 39 represents state-operated probation. Thus 131 represents Court Services probation in the first district.

Probation Client Profiles and Process Information by District

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
Assignment Information											
Source of Assignment	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
% Transfer in State	27.0	11.7	4.0	4.3	0.7	5.5	17.2	2.1	7.4	5.9	5.3
% Sent. by Criminal Crt.	58.9	63.8	68.7	46.0	92.7	66.6	39.6	89.6	74.7	77.8	30.6
% Sent. by Non- Criminal Crt.	1.6	0.3	1.8	.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	.0	.0	.0
% Parole Brd.	.0	.0	0.2	0.3	.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	0.6	0.3
% Work Release Brd.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.3
% Out of State Trans.	.0	8.9	5.3	12.0	1.3	10.5	31.9	.0	8.4	7.1	6.2
% Deferred Sen.	12.5	15.3	0.2	.0	4.0	16.9	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.6	16.3
Status Prior to Assignment											
% Awaiting Trial - ROR	40.5	38.3	43.7	20.3	38.0	14.2	6.7	26.7	31.2	10.4	29.4
% Awaiting Trial - Bail	10.2	24.0	34.3	52.8	48.7	59.6	23.0	29.4	25.6	55.4	38.8
% Awaiting Trial - PTR	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.4	3.4	16.3	12.3	0.3	3.0
% Awaiting Trial - PTS	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.0	1.4	1.0	12.9	6.3	0.3	1.8
% Awaiting Trial - Jail	7.4	5.9	6.8	4.3	4.7	7.8	4.0	3.7	4.9	16.6	5.9
% Serving Sentence - Jail	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.3	.0	1.0	3.4	1.4	0.6	3.9
% Correctional Program	29.3	26.0	10.0	19.0	.0	14.2	56.0	4.3	16.1	12.5	13.9
% Mental Institu- tion	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.8
% Medical Facility	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	.0	0.9	.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3
% Other	0.8	1.8	1.3	.0	0.7	.0	3.9	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
Precipitating Crime											
Seriousness of Crime	256	392	599	399	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
% Misdemeanor	5.9	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	13.8	1.4	0.6	1.2
% Indictable Mis- demeanor	27.0	25.3	23.9	15.8	16.0	8.2	16.7	44.2	8.1	6.8	23.1
% Felony	67.1	71.9	74.1	82.7	82.0	90.9	82.8	42.0	90.5	92.6	75.7

Precipitating Crime (cont.)	131	139	239	339	431	437	227	531	537	137	537
Type of Crime	256	392	599	399	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Against Persons (non-sex)	10.5	5.6	4.3	3.5	2.0	7.8	11.8	4.9	3.9	7.4	4.2
%Against Persons (sex)	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
%Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	23.8	23.5	23.3	20.3	10.0	11.9	22.1	31.0	13.0	13.4	18.7
%Against Public Justice/Authority	2.3	3.1	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
%Against Public Morals	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.0
%Motor Vehicle Offenses	14.5	16.3	9.2	7.0	13.7	6.8	7.8	17.5	11.2	10.4	5.9
%Against Property	42.6	47.3	56.5	62.4	70.7	69.9	53.3	41.7	65.8	51.6	66.7
%Against Children	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.1		
%Miscellaneous	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	13.9
Personal Data											
Sex	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Male	87.1	87.8	91.0	87.0	93.3	87.2	83.8	85.0	85.6	83.4	87.5
%Female	12.9	12.2	9.0	13.0	6.7	12.8	16.2	15.0	14.4	16.6	12.5
Race	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%White	66.0	85.7	95.5	96.2	96.6	94.1	90.6	91.2	92.9	81.0	94.9
%Black	33.2	13.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	2.7	7.4	6.7	6.0	11.9	3.3
%Other	0.8	0.5	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.8	1.1	7.1	1.5
%Missing or Unknown	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Age	255	385	597	400	149	219	204	326	285	336	337
%0 - 17	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
%18 - 25	60.4	68.9	71.9	73.9	47.7	67.6	60.3	70.6	64.9	64.0	66.8
%26 - 41	34.5	22.3	20.8	17.8	30.2	24.2	28.4	19.9	24.9	24.7	25.2
%Over 41	5.1	8.8	6.5	6.3	22.1	8.2	11.3	9.2	9.5	10.7	7.1



Probation Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
<b>Criminal History</b>											
Prior Arrests	209	376	570	391	112	203	194	282	276	313	333
%0	37.3	40.7	45.8	45.8	65.2	51.8	40.7	37.9	30.8	43.8	49.7
%1	13.9	18.6	13.9	16.9	13.4	10.8	16.5	16.0	14.5	13.7	14.8
%2 or more	48.8	40.7	40.3	37.3	21.4	37.4	42.8	46.1	54.7	42.5	35.5
Prior Convictions	209	377	571	393	148	208	192	265	277	314	333
%0	56.9	62.8	65.0	64.8	70.9	64.9	65.7	58.5	52.3	66.9	64.3
%1	16.3	16.2	15.6	14.8	17.6	14.9	16.1	15.5	12.3	13.7	12.6
%2 or more	26.8	21.0	19.4	20.4	11.5	20.2	18.2	26.0	35.4	19.4	23.1
Prior Jail Terms	205	382	563	391	148	205	191	268	277	303	332
%0	84.9	86.6	85.4	88.3	88.0	83.0	80.1	83.6	83.1	84.2	81.1
%1	4.9	8.6	8.2	6.6	5.0	14.0	14.1	8.2	9.0	9.2	10.2
%2 or more	10.2	4.8	6.4	5.1	7.0	3.0	5.8	8.2	7.9	6.6	8.7
Prior Prison Terms	247	377	573	393	148	206	194	285	280	318	335
%0	95.2	92.5	93.7	94.7	91.2	85.9	91.2	95.7	93.9	94.7	91.2
%1	3.6	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.7	10.7	7.2	3.2	1.8	4.1	5.0
%2 or more	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	4.1	3.4	1.6	1.1	4.3	1.2	3.8
<b>Drug or Alcohol Connection with Current Case</b>											
Type of Connection	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%No Connection	46.0	37.5	49.3	47.2	12.7	54.4	43.6	43.0	47.1	57.8	41.4
%Using at Time of Arrest	22.3	32.1	26.5	32.7	14.0	35.2	34.3	32.5	31.9	16.3	30.9
%Related Criminal Charge	23.8	23.2	21.2	18.0	71.3	7.8	19.6	22.4	16.1	19.9	20.2
%Other Connection	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	3.5	1.5	2.1
%Missing or Unknown	5.9	5.4	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	4.5	5.3
Type of Drug Involved	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%None	47.6	40.7	50.3	47.1	13.3	55.3	43.6	43.3	46.3	59.6	42.4
%Alcohol	28.1	33.7	23.8	29.5	76.0	34.2	30.4	24.2	30.5	16.3	30.9
%Marijuana, Hashish, etc.	12.5	15.8	17.7	14.5	4.7	8.2	15.2	25.2	9.8	12.8	17.2

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
Drug or Alcohol Connected with Current Case (cont.)											
Type of Drug Involved (cont.)	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Amphet/barbs./ tranq. etc.	0.4	2.6	5.8	3.8	2.0	0.5	4.4	3.4	5.3	5.0	3.6
%Hallucinogens	1.2	2.6	1.0	1.8	2.0	.0	2.5	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.3
%Heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.	3.9	1.8	.0	2.3	0.7	.0	1.0	1.8	4.2	2.4	0.6
%Missing or unknown	6.3	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.9	0.6	2.1	3.6	5.0
Known History of Drug or Alcohol Abuse											
Alcohol	245	378	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Known history of	64.1	75.9	53.4	67.3	71.3	61.6	59.3	61.7	44.2	46.0	73.9
%Current regular use	9.0	10.3	2.8	7.5	3.3	7.8	12.7	22.7	19.6	14.8	4.7
%Unknown or missing	4.5	5.3	11.2	2.0	16.7	3.7	12.7	2.5	1.8	8.0	1.5
Marijuana	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Known history of	30.1	41.3	28.6	30.8	14.7	15.1	31.9	44.5	29.5	23.7	40.1
%Current regular use	1.2	2.0	0.2	1.8	1.3	.0	2.9	7.7	8.1	1.2	0.3
%Unknown or missing	2.7	8.2	14.0	5.3	15.3	6.8	23.5	3.1	3.9	15.7	4.2
Amphetamines/barbs./ tranq. etc.	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Known history of	7.4	19.4	9.4	4.3	9.3	5.9	11.3	23.3	17.9	10.7	18.1
%Current regular use	0.4	.0	0.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	.0
%Unknown or missing	7.4	9.7	15.5	9.8	14.7	5.9	24.0	3.4	4.2	16.6	6.2
Hallucinogens	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Known history of	4.7	16.8	4.7	7.5	4.7	3.2	8.8	19.3	10.2	7.1	14.8
%Current regular use	.0	.0	0.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	.0
%Unknown or missing	7.4	10.2	16.8	10.5	14.7	5.9	21.1	5.2	3.9	20.5	6.2

Probation Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
Known History of Drug or Alcohol Abuse (cont.)											
Heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Known history of	4.7	16.8	2.2	2.8	0.7	1.4	3.4	12.3	6.3	3.6	4.7
%Current regular use	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0.3	.0	0.3	0.3
%Unknown or missing	7.4	10.2	17.3	11.8	16.0	5.5	17.2	5.2	4.9	20.5	6.5
Employment and Income											
Employment status	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Employed fulltime	51.9	54.1	57.8	60.4	70.0	58.8	57.9	47.9	54.3	54.7	53.7
%Employed part time	8.6	6.6	9.5	8.0	6.0	5.5	4.9	6.4	8.4	5.6	6.8
%Unemployed	32.4	33.9	30.2	27.3	17.3	28.8	32.8	40.2	32.3	33.5	35.6
%Unemployable	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.3
%Unknown or missing	5.5	4.6	1.2	3.5	4.7	4.6	3.9	5.2	3.9	4.7	3.6
Occupational Level	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%None	25.8	20.2	14.3	16.3	15.3	25.1	12.7	19.0	13.7	14.8	20.5
%Unskilled	45.5	35.7	38.5	43.6	20.0	43.3	35.2	39.9	40.3	29.4	39.4
%Semi-skilled	14.1	28.8	26.3	27.7	24.0	15.5	30.9	22.7	20.3	35.8	26.7
%Clerical/Sales	1.6	1.5	2.7	0.8	2.7	1.4	6.4	2.8	4.9	1.8	2.4
%Skilled	6.3	8.2	15.7	7.3	26.7	10.5	11.8	10.1	15.8	12.5	6.2
%Managerial/ Proprietary	1.2	2.3	0.8	2.3	8.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	.0	1.2	1.2
%Professional	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2
%Unknown or missing	4.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.3	2.3	1.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.4
Primary Income Source	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Own Employment	57.7	58.2	64.3	65.9	72.0	64.3	63.2	51.8	58.4	57.9	55.4
%Spouse or family	10.2	13.3	22.0	16.5	12.0	12.8	14.2	17.5	13.2	18.4	20.2
%Public assist/income transfer	10.2	8.9	4.9	9.8	7.3	10.5	5.4	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.3
%Savings/inheritance/ investments	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.5
%Criminal activity	2.3	0.5	0.8	.0	.0	0.9	0.5	.0	2.1	.0	0.9
%Other individual	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.7	0.5	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.5	3.0
%None	7.0	7.1	2.2	0.8	2.0	5.5	4.9	3.4	4.9	6.2	1.5
%Unknown or missing	9.8	8.2	3.0	4.0	3.3	4.6	8.8	10.7	7.0	4.7	6.2

Probation Client Profiles and Process Information by District (Cont.)

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
Family and Residence											
Marital status	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Single (Never married)	43.0	52.4	58.3	56.3	34.7	43.4	42.1	57.0	50.4	47.5	48.0
%Married	30.9	27.0	27.2	22.8	49.3	37.0	31.9	25.2	27.4	32.3	31.5
%Separated	4.3	5.1	3.2	5.8	4.0	6.8	5.9	3.4	5.3	5.6	7.1
%Divorced	14.8	11.2	8.5	10.8	10.0	9.1	14.2	12.0	12.3	9.5	9.8
%Widowed	2.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.9
%Common-law	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.5	.0	2.3	3.4	0.9	3.2	2.7	1.8
%Unknown or missing	3.1	2.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
Living Arrangements	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%Living alone	16.0	13.3	16.5	13.3	13.3	10.5	13.7	16.3	17.5	17.5	6.8
%Living with spouse	29.2	26.5	15.8	23.9	47.4	35.7	32.9	23.0	28.8	32.4	31.5
%Living with child	3.9	3.8	1.3	4.3	1.3	3.7	2.9	4.3	7.0	4.7	3.0
%Living with parents	21.9	30.1	35.2	37.2	25.3	33.3	25.5	24.2	26.0	25.2	34.1
%Living with friends	18.8	18.9	14.2	14.0	8.7	6.8	13.2	22.1	13.0	11.0	11.6
%Unknown or missing	10.2	8.4	7.0	7.3	4.0	10.0	11.8	10.1	7.7	9.2	13.1
Legal Dependents	242	388	595	400	150	219	204	326	284	337	337
% 0	53.8	64.1	65.9	62.0	46.7	50.2	56.4	65.3	59.9	63.0	57.9
% 1	20.2	11.9	12.8	13.5	18.0	14.6	14.7	13.2	16.2	11.4	16.3
% 2 or more	26.0	24.0	21.3	24.5	35.3	35.2	28.9	21.5	23.9	25.6	25.8
Education											
Student Status	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	283	337	337
%Not a student	89.4	92.1	89.0	93.2	92.0	96.8	94.1	88.1	91.2	92.0	94.6
%Fulltime student	6.3	6.1	10.3	5.5	4.7	2.7	3.4	9.8	6.7	5.0	4.5
%Parttime student	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	.0	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.7	0.9
%Unknown or missing	2.3	1.5	.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	.0	0.3	.0
Diplomas and Degrees	256	392	600	400	150	219	204	326	285	337	337
%None	44.1	37.0	36.0	43.2	38.7	55.3	38.7	40.2	41.8	47.1	51.8
%GED	5.1	5.6	8.5	9.8	3.3	10.0	10.8	10.1	8.8	7.4	13.4
%High school	34.8	47.5	47.8	42.0	51.4	32.0	42.6	42.3	42.0	39.8	30.3
%Special trade or AA	2.7	3.8	2.0	1.5	3.3	.0	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.2
%BA/BS or higher	1.2	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.0	0.9	3.4	4.3	2.5	1.5	2.7
%Unknown or missing	12.1	4.3	2.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.0	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.6

Probation Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
Education (cont.)											
Years of formal schooling completed	222	371	581	397	147	215	197	322	275	331	333
% 0-9	20.3	14.8	18.1	18.2	23.8	30.7	21.8	21.1	22.5	27.8	23.4
% 10-11	34.2	28.0	25.8	31.9	17.7	25.4	26.9	24.8	28.0	26.6	35.5
% 12	33.3	46.1	42.0	39.3	43.5	30.2	40.6	33.3	35.0	32.0	33.6
% 13 or higher	12.2	11.1	14.1	10.6	15.0	3.7	10.7	20.8	14.5	13.6	7.5
New Offenses During Program											
Seriousness of offense	14	36	21	21	9	8	14	20	15	16	26
% Misdemeanor	14.3	22.2	9.5	19.0	55.6	37.5	.0	40.0	13.3	31.3	23.1
% Indictable misdemeanor	21.4	8.3	19.0	19.0	11.1	.0	7.1	15.0	20.0	12.5	7.7
% Felony	64.3	69.5	71.5	62.0	33.3	62.5	92.9	45.0	66.7	56.2	69.2
Type of offense	14	36	21	21	9	8	14	20	15	16	26
% Against persons (non-sex)	7.1	2.8	4.8	9.5	33.3	12.5	.0	5.0	.0	6.3	7.7
% Against persons (sex)	.0	5.6	.0	14.3	.0	12.5	7.1	.0	.0	6.3	.0
% Against public health/peace/saft.	35.7	22.2	9.5	19.0	.0	25.0	14.3	35.0	26.7	25.0	19.2
% Against public justice/authority	7.1	27.8	4.8	4.8	.0	25.0	7.1	.0	.0	.0	3.8
% Against public morals	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
% Motor vehicle	21.4	13.8	19.0	9.5	33.3	.0	7.1	20.0	6.7	6.3	26.9
% Against property	28.6	27.8	57.1	42.9	22.3	25.0	64.4	40.0	66.6	49.8	42.4
% Against children	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
% Miscellaneous	.0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.3	.0
Type of Termination	78	121	149	121	76	87	86	90	54	99	105
Favorable											
% Found not guilty/charge dismissed	5.1	10.7	11.4	19.8	3.9	4.6	3.5	1.1	1.9	.0	.0
% Discharge-full sentence served	70.5	32.2	28.9	24.0	39.5	31.1	24.4	61.1	22.2	27.3	38.1
% Discharged-early termination	3.8	9.1	24.8	18.2	48.7	35.7	34.7	10.0	29.6	46.5	23.8

Probation Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	131	139	239	339	431	439	539	631	639	739	839
Type of Termination (cont.)	78	121	149	121	76	87	86	90	54	99	105
Unfavorable											
%Transfer to prison	11.5	11.6	10.1	5.0	3.9	5.7	7.0	8.9	16.7	8.1	9.5
%Transfer to jail	.0	.0	1.3	0.8	.0	.0	1.2	11.1	3.7	1.0	3.8
%Other unfavorable transfer	1.3	.0	1.3	0.8	.0	.0	.0	1.1	1.9	.0	.0
%Absconson/ escape	1.3	8.3	0.7	1.7	.0	1.1	1.2	.0	1.9	.0	5.7
Neutral											
%Death	.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	.0	1.0	.0
%Neutral transfer	6.4	27.3	20.1	28.0	3.9	19.5	25.6	5.6	22.2	13.1	19.1
%Other	.0	.0	0.7	3.8	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Correctional Effectiveness											
Number of individuals arrested after prog. termination	2	9	8	1	1	6	6	14	5	5	2
% of total terminated arrested	2.6	7.4	5.4	0.8	1.3	6.9	6.9	15.6	9.3	5.1	1.9
Seriousness of new offense allegation											
%Misdemeanor	50.0	11.1	12.5	.0	.0	.0	33.3	7.2	20.0	.0	50.0
%Indictable mis- demeanor	.0	22.2	25.0	.0	.0	.0	50.0	35.7	40.0	20.0	50.0
%Felony	50.0	66.7	62.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	57.1	40.0	80.0	.0

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF*
Assignment Information									
Source of Assignment	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Volunteer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
% Transfer in State	5.4	4.5	11.1	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.7	1.1	19.4
% Sentenced by Criminal Court	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	30.6
% Sentenced by Non- Criminal Court	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Parole Board	82.9	85.4	77.8	91.6	89.7	91.2	90.0	94.3	11.1
% Work Release Board	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	19.4
% Federal	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
% Out of State Transfer	7.0	7.9	9.5	1.7	5.7	4.8	7.3	3.5	0.0
% Deferred Sentence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Missing Or Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Status Prior to Assignment	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Awaiting Trial - ROR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
% Awaiting Trial - Bail	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
% Awaiting Trial - PTR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
% Awaiting Trial - PTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
% Awaiting Trial - Jail	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8
% Serving Sentence in Jail	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
% Correctional Program	98.4	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.9	96.0	97.3	100.0	50.0
% Mental Institution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.8
% Medical Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
% Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8

\*Gives data for the women's facility in Des Moines.

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Precipitating Crime									
Seriousness of Crime	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Misdemeanor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
% Indictable Misdemeanor	2.3	1.1	1.6	6.7	4.2	2.4	0.0	1.1	2.8
% Felony	97.7	98.9	98.4	93.3	95.4	95.2	100.0	98.9	94.4
Type of Crime	129	89	63	60	283	125	110	88	36
% Against Persons (non-sex)	21.6	11.2	6.3	15.0	20.1	13.6	11.8	20.5	5.6
% Against Persons (sex)	1.6	3.4	4.8	3.3	2.1	2.4	4.5	8.0	0.0
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	7.8	15.7	11.1	20.0	13.3	11.2	15.5	11.4	16.7
% Against Public Justice/Authority	4.7	0.0	1.6	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.5	2.3	0.0
% Against Public Morals	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	22.2
% Motor Vehicle Offenses	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.2	1.8	1.1	2.8
% Against Property	59.5	61.8	74.6	58.4	55.3	61.6	57.4	55.6	52.7
% Against Children	0.8	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
% Miscellaneous	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	3.6	0.0	0.0
Personal Data									
Sex	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Male	93.8	92.1	92.1	100.0	87.3	96.5	96.4	98.9	0.0
% Female	6.2	7.9	7.9	0.0	12.7	3.5	3.6	1.1	100.0
Race	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% White	72.9	89.9	95.2	95.0	68.3	80.1	85.5	85.2	66.6
% Black	24.8	10.1	1.6	5.0	28.9	18.3	9.1	11.4	30.6
% Other	2.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.3	1.6	4.5	2.3	2.8
% Unknown Or Missing	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0



Parole Client Profiles and Process Information (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Personal Data (cont.)									
Age	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% 0 - 17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
% 18 - 25	41.1	57.3	44.4	63.3	43.5	50.8	50.0	33.0	66.6
% 26 - 41	37.2	34.8	44.4	31.7	42.0	40.5	38.2	50.0	27.8
% over 41	21.7	7.9	11.2	5.0	14.5	8.7	11.8	17.0	2.8
Criminal History									
Prior Arrests	117	82	59	60	259	116	85	80	36
% 0	9.4	13.4	5.1	32.8	12.4	12.9	20.0	16.3	33.3
% 1	8.5	9.8	11.9	6.9	12.0	6.9	10.6	13.8	13.9
% 2 or more	82.1	76.8	83.0	60.3	75.6	80.2	69.4	69.9	52.8
Prior Convictions	119	83	60	55	270	114	93	86	35
% 0	25.2	25.3	20.0	41.8	31.5	29.3	37.6	31.4	51.4
% 1	18.5	24.1	15.0	18.2	22.2	12.3	14.0	12.8	25.7
% 2 or more	56.3	50.6	65.0	40.0	46.3	57.9	48.4	55.8	22.9
Prior Jail Terms	116	79	57	56	254	108	77	79	34
% 0	69.0	69.6	64.9	64.0	60.7	54.7	61.0	67.1	67.6
% 1	20.7	12.7	15.3	18.0	23.2	25.9	18.2	17.7	26.5
% 2 or more	10.3	17.7	19.3	18.0	16.1	19.4	20.8	15.2	5.9
Prior Prison Terms	124	85	60	54	278	119	100	87	31
% 0	46.7	54.1	55.0	66.7	55.0	55.5	60.0	50.6	80.6
% 1	32.3	24.7	16.7	13.0	27.0	27.7	16.0	19.5	16.1
% 2 or more	21.0	21.2	28.3	20.3	18.0	16.8	24.0	29.9	3.3
Drug or Alcohol Connection with Current Case									
Type of Connection	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% No Connection	42.6	49.4	41.3	30.0	42.8	35.7	53.7	22.7	58.3

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)									
	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Type of Connection (cont.)	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Using at the Time of Arrest	38.0	34.8	42.8	46.6	36.4	44.4	19.1	52.3	13.9
% Related Criminal Charge	6.2	10.1	9.5	16.7	8.8	11.9	10.9	6.8	13.9
% Other Connection	1.6	1.1	1.6	5.0	4.6	5.6	1.8	5.7	11.1
% Unknown or Missing	11.6	4.5	4.8	1.7	7.4	2.4	14.5	12.5	2.8
Type of Drug Involved	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% None	50.4	53.9	42.9	31.7	43.9	35.0	55.5	22.7	58.3
% Alcohol	30.2	23.6	34.9	36.7	24.4	34.1	14.5	47.6	8.3
% Marijuana, Hashish, etc.	3.9	7.9	7.9	15.0	2.8	8.7	5.5	4.5	0.0
% Amphet./Barb./Tranq., etc.	2.3	5.6	6.3	8.3	3.5	7.9	1.8	3.4	11.1
% Hallucinogens	2.3	3.4	1.6	3.3	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	5.6
% Heroin/Morphine/Cocaine, etc.	6.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	14.3	8.7	7.3	6.8	13.9
% Unknown or Missing	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.3	8.3	3.2	12.7	12.5	5.6
Known History of Drug or Alcohol Abuse									
Alcohol	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Known History of	71.3	56.2	84.1	61.7	70.0	56.3	41.8	81.8	36.1
% Current, Regular Use	17.1	2.2	6.3	3.3	6.7	20.6	17.3	11.4	11.1
% Unknown or Missing	4.7	11.2	0.0	1.7	11.0	1.6	20.9	2.3	8.3
Marijuana, Hashish, etc.	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Known History of	47.3	27.0	27.0	21.7	26.1	33.3	19.1	30.7	47.2
% Current Regular Use	2.3	0.0	3.2	1.7	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	13.9
% Unknown or Missing	6.2	15.7	6.3	3.3	30.4	7.9	36.4	11.4	5.6

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Known History of Drug or Alcohol Abuse (cont.)									
Amphetamines/ Barbituates/ Tranquilizers, etc.	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Known History of	20.2	20.2	12.7	11.7	13.1	25.4	10.9	19.3	33.3
% Current Regular Use	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
% Unknown or Missing	7.8	16.9	9.5	3.3	30.7	6.3	38.2	10.2	25.6
Hallucinogens	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Known History of	15.5	16.9	7.9	5.0	9.9	15.1	7.3	20.5	25.0
% Current Regular Use	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Unknown or Missing	7.8	18.0	9.5	1.7	27.6	7.9	40.0	10.2	5.6
Heroin/Morphine/ Cocaine, etc.	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Known History of	17.8	5.5	6.3	5.0	21.2	15.9	9.1	11.4	38.9
% Current Regular Use	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
% Unknown or Missing	10.9	15.7	7.9	1.7	17.3	7.1	38.2	29.1	2.8
Employment and Income									
Employment Status	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Employed Full-Time	75.8	76.4	68.3	86.7	69.2	74.5	70.1	78.4	5.6
% Employed Part-Time	4.7	2.2	6.3	1.7	6.7	4.0	2.7	5.7	0.0
% Unemployed	14.0	21.3	19.0	8.3	21.2	18.3	22.7	11.4	94.4
% Unemployable	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
% Unknown or Missing	3.9	0.0	4.8	3.3	1.8	1.6	3.6	4.5	0.0
Occupational Level	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% None	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.3	6.7	3.2	4.5	5.7	13.9
% Unskilled	42.5	33.7	41.3	45.0	35.0	37.3	32.8	45.5	41.7
% Semi-skilled	34.1	36.0	31.7	16.7	35.3	34.1	39.1	35.2	11.1
% Clerical/Sales	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.0	5.7	2.4	1.8	2.3	19.4
% Skilled	12.4	19.1	15.9	30.0	15.9	22.2	18.2	10.2	11.1

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Occupational Level (cont.)	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Managerial/ Proprietary	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0
% Professional	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
% Unknown or Missing	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.0	2.8
Primary Income Source	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Own Employment	78.2	78.7	65.1	83.3	71.3	77.8	70.1	76.1	8.3
% Spouse or Family	5.4	8.9	7.9	5.0	6.4	1.6	8.2	9.1	19.4
% Public Assistance/ Income Transfer	4.7	3.3	9.5	0.0	4.6	9.5	4.5	5.7	8.3
% Savings/Inherit./ Investments, etc.	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.8	1.8	2.3	5.6
% Criminal Activity	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	13.9
% Other Individual	1.6	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
% None	3.9	2.3	3.2	3.3	7.4	2.4	4.5	0.0	13.9
% Unknown or Missing	5.4	2.2	12.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	9.1	6.8	30.6
Family and Residence									
Marital Status	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Single (never married)	44.9	30.3	39.6	38.3	39.2	42.1	44.5	34.1	39.0
% Married	20.2	36.0	28.6	26.7	25.8	23.8	19.1	26.1	8.3
% Separated	9.3	5.6	14.3	8.3	3.9	7.9	5.5	5.7	33.3
% Divorced	21.7	23.6	17.5	23.3	24.7	22.2	25.5	22.7	19.4
% Widowed	2.3	2.2	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	3.6	3.4	0.0
% Common-law	0.8	2.2	0.0	1.7	3.9	4.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
% Unknown or Missing	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Living Arrangements	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Living Alone	17.1	14.6	20.6	18.3	26.1	39.7	23.6	25.0	11.1
% Living with Spouse	16.3	31.5	28.6	25.0	26.5	26.2	18.2	29.6	5.6
% Living with Children	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	5.6
% Living with Parents	28.6	24.7	27.0	35.1	23.0	8.7	25.5	26.1	36.0
% Living with Friends	30.2	11.2	11.1	8.3	9.5	16.7	17.3	3.4	3.9

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Living Arrangements (cont.)	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Unknown or Missing	7.0	16.9	12.7	13.3	13.1	8.7	11.8	15.9	27.8
Legal Dependents	128	89	63	58	283	126	104	88	36
% 0	59.4	46.1	52.4	50.0	56.6	54.0	65.4	48.8	52.6
% 1	12.5	16.1	15.9	17.2	15.5	23.0	13.5	14.8	22.2
% 2 or more	37.1	37.0	31.7	32.8	27.9	23.0	21.1	36.4	25.2
Education									
Student Status	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% Not a Student	96.1	94.4	95.2	98.3	91.5	88.1	93.7	95.5	91.6
% Full-Time Student+	2.3	2.2	3.2	1.7	3.5	8.7	1.8	0.0	5.6
% Part-Time Student	1.6	3.4	1.6	0.0	3.9	3.2	0.9	4.5	2.8
% Unknown or Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Diplomas and Degrees Held	129	89	63	60	283	126	110	88	36
% None	41.1	43.8	65.1	60.0	36.0	32.5	39.2	37.5	64.0
% GED	29.5	30.3	11.1	23.3	25.8	23.0	34.5	28.4	8.3
% High School	23.3	22.5	23.8	15.0	33.2	42.9	20.0	33.0	19.4
% Special Trade or AA	3.1	1.1	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
% BA/BS or higher	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
% Unknown or Missing	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	4.5	1.1	0.0
Years of Formal Schooling Completed	126	84	61	60	271	119	98	86	35
% 0 - 9	27.8	34.5	41.0	61.6	31.7	23.5	41.8	37.2	37.1
% 10 - 11	46.0	36.9	32.8	20.0	30.3	26.9	29.6	20.9	37.1
% 12	22.2	23.8	21.3	16.7	31.7	38.7	21.4	38.4	17.2
% 13 or higher	4.0	4.8	4.9	1.7	6.3	10.9	7.2	3.5	8.6

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
New Offenses During Program									
Seriousness of Crime	17	14	10	4	36	14	9	15	0
% Misdemeanor	5.9	21.4	20.0	0.0	13.9	14.3	22.2	13.3	0.0
% Indictable Misdemeanor	11.8	21.4	10.0	25.0	11.1	14.3	11.1	13.3	0.0
% Felony	82.3	57.2	70.0	75.0	75.0	71.4	66.7	73.4	0.0
Type of Crime	17	14	10	4	36	14	9	15	0
% Against Persons (non-sex)	5.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	13.9	28.6	11.1	13.3	0.0
% Against Persons (sex)	0.0	7.1	10.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	13.3	0.0
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	17.6	21.5	20.0	25.0	27.8	14.3	22.2	13.3	0.0
% Against Public Justice/Authority	23.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Against Public Morals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Motor Vehicle Offenses	5.9	7.1	20.0	0.0	2.8	7.1	22.2	20.0	0.0
% Against Property	47.1	28.6	50.0	50.0	41.7	50.0	33.4	40.1	0.0
% Against Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of Termination	59	37	26	26	114	32	46	33	20
% Found Not Guilty/ Charge Dismissed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.0
% Discharged- Full Sentence Served	30.5	40.6	30.8	23.1	17.5	28.2	28.3	24.2	20.0
% Discharged- Early Termination	39.0	29.7	34.7	50.0	39.5	15.6	47.8	36.4	0.0
% Transfer to Prison	15.3	13.5	19.2	15.4	21.1	37.5	8.7	27.3	5.0
% Transfer to Jail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Parole Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH	6TH	7TH	8TH	WF
Type of Termination (cont.)	59	37	26	26	114	32	46	33	20
% Absconion/Escape	3.4	8.1	3.8	0.0	5.7	3.1	6.5	3.0	5.0
% Death	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0
% Neutral Transfer	8.5	8.1	7.7	11.5	15.8	15.6	0.0	9.1	55.0
% Other	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
New Arrests After Termination	4	5	0	2	7	4	5	1	4
% Arrested	6.8	13.5	0.0	7.7	6.1	12.5	10.9	3.0	20.0
Seriousness of New Crimes	4	5	0	2	7	4	5	1	4
% Misdemeanor	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
% Indictable Misdemeanor	25.0	20.0	0.0	50.0	14.3	0.0	20.0	100.0	25.0
% Felony	25.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	75.0	80.0	0.0	50.0

Pre-Trial Client Profiles and Process Information by District

	F I R S T				S I X T H				S E V E N T H		
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	JAIL
Status At Time Of Arrest	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Not in Justice System	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.5	92.5	84.5	84.3	66.0	96.4	87.3	90.0
% Wanted For Previous Offense	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0
% Awaiting Trial	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.2	7.1	5.9	15.6	2.9	4.2	0.0
% Serving Earlier Sentence	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	4.3	7.1	7.0	15.6	0.7	2.1	0.0
% Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.1	0.0	4.3	10.0
Precipitating Crime											
Seriousness of Crime	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Misdemeanor	28.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	44.7	41.7	3.2	21.1	66.4	66.0	30.0
% Indictable Misdemeanor	14.3	0.0	17.9	2.9	34.8	27.6	35.8	20.4	14.6	21.3	10.0
% Felony	57.1	100.0	77.0	97.1	20.6	30.7	61.0	58.5	19.0	12.7	60.0
Type of Crime	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Against Persons (Non-Sex)	28.5	0.0	12.8	20.6	4.5	6.3	7.0	12.2	24.1	10.6	20.0
% Against Persons (Sex)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty	14.3	100.0	28.2	20.6	44.5	44.1	25.1	25.2	16.8	25.5	20.0
% Against Public Justice/Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.7	5.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
% Against Public Morals	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.9	0.4	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Motor Vehicle Offenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	18.9	23.5	8.8	31.3	32.0	10.0
% Against Property	42.9	0.0	53.9	50.1	19.4	20.5	36.9	43.5	19.0	23.4	40.0
% Against Children	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.4	3.2	2.0	2.9	8.5	10.0
% Miscellaneous	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0





Pre-Trial Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	F I R S T				S I X T H				S E V E N T H		
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	JAIL
Drug Or Alcohol Connection With Current Case											
Type of Connection	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% No Connection	71.4	75.0	64.0	55.9	34.8	41.7	47.1	61.2	97.0	93.7	90.0
% Using At Time Of Arrest	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.8	5.2	7.9	4.3	6.8	1.5	0.0	10.0
% Related Criminal Charge	14.3	25.0	28.2	14.7	58.9	49.6	42.8	27.2	1.5	4.3	0.0
% Other Connection	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0
% Missing Or Unknown	14.3	0.0	2.6	14.7	0.9	0.8	5.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of Drug Involved	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% None	85.7	75.0	66.7	70.6	35.5	41.7	52.4	64.6	97.1	93.6	90.0
% Alcohol	0.0	25.0	5.1	11.8	51.6	45.7	26.7	24.5	2.9	2.1	10.0
% Marijuana, Hashish, Etc.	0.0	0.0	25.6	11.8	11.4	10.2	16.6	7.5	0.0	4.3	0.0
% Amphet/Barb/Tranq, Etc.	14.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Heroin, Morphine, Cocaine, Etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Missing Or Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Known History Of Drug Or Alcohol Abuse	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
No Known History	85.7	75.0	61.5	44.1	75.9	66.9	67.4	70.7	97.1	95.7	90.0
Known History	14.3	25.0	38.5	55.9	24.1	33.1	32.6	29.3	2.9	4.3	10.0
Type of Drug Abuse	6	4	39	34	535	127	187	144	137	47	10
None	100.0	75.0	61.5	44.3	72.3	67.7	66.3	72.1	96.8	95.7	90.0
Alcohol	0.0	25.0	20.5	29.4	26.4	26.0	24.6	18.8	3.2	2.1	0.0
Marijuana	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.9	1.3	6.3	6.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	10.0
Amphetamines, Etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.1	0.0
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heroin, Morphine, Etc.	0.0	0.0	2.6	17.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Pre-Trial Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	F I R S T				S I X T H				S E V E N T H		
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	JAIL
Employment and Income											
Employment Status	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Employed Full-Time	71.4	50.0	28.2	32.4	66.3	56.6	43.9	31.3	53.2	51.1	20.0
% Employed Part-Time	0.0	0.0	20.5	2.9	8.6	7.9	10.2	5.4	8.8	19.1	0.0
% Unemployed	28.6	50.0	46.2	64.7	23.4	32.3	44.8	59.9	35.0	29.8	80.0
% Unemployable	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
% Unknown Or Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Occupational Level	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% None	0.0	0.0	23.1	20.6	13.5	12.6	14.4	32.7	27.7	17.0	20.0
% Unskilled	14.3	0.0	33.3	23.5	18.7	24.4	30.0	29.3	32.8	44.8	60.0
% Semi-Skilled	28.6	50.0	33.3	41.2	22.8	22.0	30.0	15.6	21.2	23.4	10.0
% Clerical/Sales	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.2	0.0
% Skilled	42.8	50.0	7.7	11.8	36.3	29.9	16.0	13.6	9.5	8.5	10.0
% Managerial/Proprietary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.0
% Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	3.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
% Unknown Or Missing	14.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Primary Income Source	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Own Employment	71.4	50.0	43.6	35.3	18.7	24.4	30.0	29.3	54.0	63.8	10.0
% Spouse Or Family	28.6	0.0	33.3	29.4	59.1	51.9	46.0	29.2	32.9	14.9	40.0
% Public Assist./Income Transfer	0.0	25.0	15.4	8.8	3.1	1.6	3.7	3.4	6.6	14.9	20.0
% Savings/Inherit./Investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.5	3.1	1.1	2.0	2.2	4.3	0.0
% Criminal Activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
% Other Individual	0.0	25.0	7.7	5.9	2.2	1.6	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
% None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	12.6	14.4	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Unknown Or Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.4	1.1	2.0	3.6	0.0	30.0

Pre-Trial Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	F I R S T				S I X T H				S E V E N T H		
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	JAIL
Family and Residence											
Marital Status	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Single (never married)	57.1	50.0	64.1	61.8	48.2	51.2	62.6	61.2	42.3	49.0	50.0
% Married	14.3	25.0	7.7	11.8	31.4	22.0	17.1	12.9	36.5	19.1	10.0
% Separated	0.0	25.0	5.1	17.6	6.0	7.1	6.4	8.8	9.5	12.8	20.0
% Divorced	28.6	0.0	20.5	8.8	12.1	11.8	9.6	12.9	9.5	14.9	0.0
% Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.9	3.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.0
% Common-law	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	3.1	1.1	2.7	0.0	2.1	0.0
% Unknown Or Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	10.0
Living Arrangements	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Living Alone	28.6	50.0	23.1	14.7	13.8	23.6	17.1	30.6	11.7	25.5	40.0
% Living with Spouse	14.3	25.0	7.7	8.8	30.3	23.6	17.6	13.6	35.0	12.8	10.0
% Living with Child(ren)	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.4	5.8	6.4	20.0
% Living with Parents	57.1	0.0	40.9	38.3	27.9	18.9	20.3	17.0	36.5	34.0	20.0
% Living with Friends	0.0	0.0	15.4	14.7	17.9	23.6	33.7	27.2	7.3	10.6	10.0
% Unknown Or Missing	0.0	25.0	10.3	20.6	6.2	7.1	9.6	10.2	3.6	10.6	0.0
Legal Dependents	7	4	39	34	533	126	187	145	136	46	9
% 0	42.9	50.0	76.9	76.5	55.3	61.9	71.7	75.9	46.3	58.7	55.6
% 1	28.6	0.0	10.3	5.9	16.9	15.9	10.2	11.0	16.2	15.2	11.1
% 2 or more	28.5	50.0	12.8	17.6	27.8	22.2	18.1	13.1	37.5	26.1	33.3
Education											
Student Status	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10
% Not a Student	71.4	100.0	92.3	97.1	84.5	96.9	89.3	94.6	80.3	93.6	90.0
% Full-time Student	14.3	0.0	7.7	2.9	12.9	3.1	9.1	5.4	17.5	4.3	0.0
% Part-time Student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
% Unknown Or Missing	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1	10.0

Pre-Trial Client Profiles and Process Information by District (cont.)

	F I R S T				S I X T H				S E V E N T H			
	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	PTS	JAIL	PTR	BAIL	JAIL	
Education (cont.)												
Diplomas and Degrees Held	7	4	39	34	535	127	187	147	137	47	10	
% None	0.0	50.0	46.1	55.9	35.1	40.9	43.3	45.6	49.6	59.6	50.0	
% GED	14.3	25.0	15.4	11.8	3.7	3.9	6.4	6.1	4.4	2.1	0.0	
% High School	71.4	25.0	30.8	29.4	51.4	44.1	45.5	44.9	38.7	31.9	20.0	
% Special Trade or AA	14.3	0.0	5.1	2.9	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	20.0	
% BA/BS or higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	4.7	4.7	2.1	3.6	2.1	0.0	
% Unknown Or Missing	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.3	10.0	
Years of Formal Schooling Completed	7	3	38	34	525	124	187	145	130	45	9	
% 0 - 9	14.3	66.7	18.3	23.5	14.4	21.0	16.6	18.0	24.7	26.6	0.0	
% 10 - 11	0.0	0.0	36.9	35.3	22.4	23.3	30.4	33.8	30.9	35.6	55.6	
% 12	71.4	33.3	39.6	26.5	42.0	38.7	36.3	35.9	40.0	28.9	22.2	
% 13 or higher	14.3	0.0	5.2	14.7	21.2	17.0	16.7	12.3	4.4	8.9	22.2	
New Offenses During Program		No Information								No Information		
Seriousness of Offense					3	2	16	----				
% Misdemeanor					33.3	0.0	12.5	----				
% Indictable Misdemeanor					33.3	0.0	37.5	----				
% Felony					33.4	100.0	50.0	----				
Type of Offense					3	2	16	----				
% Against Public Health/Peace/Sfty					0.0	0.0	25.0	----				
% Motor Vehicle Offenses					33.3	0.0	12.5	----				
% Against Property					66.7	100.0	56.3	----				
% Against Children					0.0	0.0	6.2	----				

APPENDIX B  
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Last \_\_\_\_\_ First \_\_\_\_\_ Middle \_\_\_\_\_  
 TE CODED:        
 Month Day Year

I. D. NUMBER (Leave Blank)        
 1 2 3 4 5 6  
 CODED BY: \_\_\_\_\_     
 7 8 9

DOCKET   
 SECURITY NUMBER   
 RECEIVED PROGRAM   
 MONTH OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM   
 TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM   
 PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT PROGRAM (specify)   
 PENDING OFFENSE (specify)   
 LENGTH OF SENTENCE   
 NUMBER OF PRIOR ASSIGNMENTS TO THIS PROGRAM   
 NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS   
 NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS   
 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS   
 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT SENTENCES   
 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT TERMS   
 NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION TERMS   
 SENTENCE INVESTIGATION   
 (specify)

19 AGE    
 20 SEX   
 1 Male  
 2 Female  
 21 RACE   
 1 Spanish-American  
 2 Negro-American  
 3 Anglo-American  
 4 American Indian  
 5 Asiatic-American  
 0 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 22 NUMBER OF ALIASES (Identify Falsification Only) 0-9 or more   
 23 MILITARY EXPERIENCE   
 0 No  
 1 Yes, honorable discharge  
 2 Yes, dishonorable discharge  
 3 Yes, other type of discharge  
 4 Yes, type of discharge unknown  
 5 Yes, active  
 24 MARITAL STATUS AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM   
 1 Single (never married)  
 2 Married  
 3 Separated  
 4 Divorced  
 5 Widowed  
 6 Common-Law Marriage  
 7 Homosexual Alliance  
 0 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 25 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS (excluding self)   
 26 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS NOT SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY BY CLIENT (principal or regular support)   
 27 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS   
 1 Living alone  
 2 Living with spouse (and children)  
 3 Living with child(ren)  
 4 Living with parent(s)  
 5 Living with friend(s)  
 0 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM   
 0 None  
 1 Self only  
 2 Dependents only  
 3 Self and dependents  
 4 Dependent upon recipient of public assistance  
 29 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE    
 30 COUNTY IN WHICH CRIME WAS COMMITTED    
 31 ARE DRUGS OR ALCOHOL CONNECTED WITH THIS CASE?   
 0 No connection  
 1 Yes, defendant had been using drugs or alcohol at time of offense  
 2 Yes, related criminal charge  
 3 Yes, offense committed to obtain money for drugs or alcohol  
 4 Yes, other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 0 Not possible to determine  
 32 TYPE OF DRUG CONNECTED WITH CURRENT CASE   
 0 Does not apply  
 1 Alcohol  
 2 Marijuana, hashish, etc.  
 3 Amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, etc.  
 4 Hallucinogens  
 5 Hard narcotics (heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.)  
 0 Unknown or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

33 HISTORY OF ILLEGAL OR EXCESSIVE USE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL  
 Key: 0 No use  
 1 Infrequent use  
 2 Former regular use - no current use  
 3 Former regular use - current use unknown  
 4 Current regular use  
 0 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Alcohol  64  
 b. Marijuana, hashish  65  
 c. Amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, etc.  66  
 d. Hallucinogens  67  
 e. Hard narcotics (heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.)  68  
 34 EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM  69  
 0 Unemployed/laid off  
 1 Employed full-time  
 2 Employed part-time  
 3 Unemployable due to handicap  
 0 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 35 WEEKLY INCOME (in dollars)    70 71 72  
 36 OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO THE PROGRAM  73  
 0 None  
 1 Unskilled  
 2 Semi-skilled  
 3 Skilled (Trades)  
 4 Clerical  
 5 Sales  
 6 Manager  
 7 Proprietor  
 8 Professional  
 0 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 37 PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE  74  
 0 None  
 1 Own employment  
 2 Spouse's employment  
 3 Family  
 4 Compensation, benefit, or retirement  
 5 Inheritance or investments  
 6 Public assistance  
 7 Criminal activity  
 8 Other individual  
 0 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 38 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING COMPLETED   75 76  
 39 STUDENT STATUS AT TIME OF ASSIGNMENT TO THIS PROGRAM  77  
 0 Not a student  
 1 Full-time student  
 2 Part-time student  
 40 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES  78  
 0 None  
 1 High School  
 2 High school Equivalency(GED)  
 3 High school  
 4 Associate of Arts  
 5 BA/BS  
 6 MA/MS  
 7 PH.D./M.D./J.D.  
 8 Post-Doctoral  
 0 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 C A  
 79 80

DEFENDANT CHARACTERISTICS - AT TIME OF ARREST

I.D. NUMBER (Leave blank)

Grid for I.D. number with columns 1-8

NAME Last First Middle

DATE CODED: Month Day Year

CODED BY: 9 10 11

1 COURT DOCKET NUMBER

2 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

3 DATE OF ARREST Month Day Year

4 STATUS AT TIME OF ARREST 00 In no correctional program 01 Awaiting trial--released on recognizance 02 Awaiting trial--released under volunteer supervision 03 Awaiting trial--released to Pretrial Release Project 04 Awaiting trial--released to Pretrial Services Project 05 Awaiting trial--released on bond 06 Awaiting trial--assigned to residential corrections 07 Wanted for non-adjudicated offense 08 Serving sentence in minimum security program (i.e., residential corrections) 09 Serving jail sentence (specify jail) 10 Serving prison sentence (specify prison) 11 On probation (state) 12 On probation (local) 13 On parole (state) 14 On parole (local) 15 On work-release (state) 16 On work-release (local) 19 Other (specify)

5 NUMBER OF PRIOR RELEASES THROUGH PRETRIAL RELEASE PROJECT

6 NUMBER OF PRIOR ASSIGNMENTS TO PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

7 ARREST ALLEGATION(S) (see offense list)

8 AGE AT FIRST ARREST

9 NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS 0 - 9 or more

10 NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS 0 - 9 or more

11 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS 0 - 9 or more

12 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON SENTENCES 0 - 9 or more

13 NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT JAIL TERMS 0 - 9 or more

14 NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATION TERMS 0 - 9 or more

15 AGE

16 SEX 1 Male 2 Female

17 RACE 1 Spanish-American 2 Negro-American 3 Anglo-American 4 American Indian 5 Asiatic-American 0 Other (specify)

18 NUMBER OF ALIASES (Identity Falsification Only) 0 - 9 or more

19 MILITARY EXPERIENCE 0 No 1 Yes, honorable discharge 2 Yes, dishonorable discharge 3 Yes, other type of discharge 4 Yes, type of discharge unknown 5 Yes, active

20 PRESENT MARITAL STATUS 1 Single (never married) 2 Married 3 Separated 4 Divorced 5 Widowed 6 Common-Law Marriage 7 Homosexual Alliance 0 Uncodable or other (specify)

21 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS (excluding self)

22 NUMBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS NOT SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY BY CLIENT (principal or regular support)

23 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS 1 Living alone 2 Living with spouse (and children) 3 Living with child(ren) 4 Living with parent(s) 5 Living with friend(s) 0 Other (specify)

24 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

25 COUNTY IN WHICH CRIME WAS COMMITTED

26 ARE DRUGS OR ALCOHOL CONNECTED WITH THIS CASE? 0 No connection 1 Yes, defendant had been using drugs or alcohol at time of offense 2 Yes, related criminal charge 3 Yes, offense committed to obtain money for drugs or alcohol 4 Yes, other (specify) 0 Not possible to determine

27 TYPE OF DRUG CONNECTED WITH CURRENT CASE 0 Does not apply 1 Alcohol 2 Marijuana, hashish, etc. 3 Amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, etc. 4 Hallucinogens 5 Hard narcotic (heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.) 0 Unknown or other (specify)

28a DOES DEFENDANT HAVE A HISTORY OF ILLEGAL OR EXCESSIVE DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE? 1 No known history 2 Yes

28b TYPE(S) OF DRUG(S) 0 Does not apply 1 Alcohol 2 Marijuana, hashish 3 Amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, etc. 4 Hallucinogens 5 Hard narcotics (heroin, morphine, cocaine, etc.) 0 Unknown or other (specify)

29 EMPLOYMENT STATUS 0 Unemployed/laid off 1 Employed full-time 2 Employed part-time 3 Unemployable due to handicap 0 Uncodable or other (specify)

30 WEEKLY INCOME (in dollars)

31 USUAL OCCUPATION LEVEL 0 None 1 Unskilled 2 Semi-skilled 3 Skilled (Trades) 4 Clerical 5 Sales 6 Manager 7 Proprietor 8 Professional 0 Uncodable or other (specify)

32 PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE 0 None 1 Own employment 2 Spouse's employment 3 Family 4 Compensation, benefit, or retirement 5 Inheritance or investments 6 Public assistance 7 Criminal activity 8 Other individual 0 Other (specify)

33 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 0 None 1 Self only 2 Dependents only 3 Self and dependents 4 Dependent upon recipient of public assistance

34 YEARS OF FORMAL SCHOOLING COMPLETED

35 STUDENT STATUS 0 Not a student 1 Full-time student 2 Part-time student

36 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES 0 None 1 High School 2 High School 3 Special Trade 4 Associate of Arts 5 BA/BS 6 MA/MS 7 PH.D./M.D./J.D. 8 Post-Doctoral 0 Other (specify)



NUMBER (Leave Blank)

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

STATUS AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

7  
 Interviewed prior to arraignment  
 Released on own recognizance  
 Released on bond  
 Released to juvenile authorities  
 Detained at medical or psychiatric facility  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Detained in jail

INITIAL PRETRIAL INTERVIEW DATE

Month		Day		Year	
8	9	10	11	12	13

PROJECT INTERVIEWER

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

14	15	16
----	----	----

NUMBER OF PROJECT POINTS AFTER INTERVIEW

17	18
----	----

NUMBER OF PROJECT POINTS AFTER VERIFICATION

19	20
----	----

RECOMMENDATION BY COURT SERVICES PROJECT

21  
 Release to Pretrial Release Project  
 Release to Pretrial Services Project  
 Release not recommended - case referred for Pretrial Services Project consideration  
 No recommendation

REASON FOR NO RELEASE RECOMMENDATION FOR PRETRIAL RELEASE PROJECT

22  
 Does not apply  
 Defendant does not qualify - not enough points  
 Defendant does not qualify - enough points but poor risk  
 Other charge pending  
 Defendant posted bond prior to recommendation  
 On hold for other agency  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Guilty plea at arraignment  
 Other  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT INTERVIEW DATE

Month		Day		Year	
23	24	25	26	27	28

PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT INTERVIEWER

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

29	30	31
----	----	----

REASON NOT INTERVIEWED BY PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

32  
 Does not apply - defendant interviewed  
 Decision based on initial interview  
 Released under volunteer supervision  
 Released to Pretrial Release Project  
 Released on bond prior to interview  
 Charged with traffic or misdemeanor offense  
 On hold for other agency  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Defendant a poor risk  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Refused to be interviewed  
 Other  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

47 RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE TO PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

33  
 1 Release recommended  
 2 Release not recommended

48 REASON FOR NO RELEASE RECOMMENDATION FOR PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT

34  
 0 Does not apply--release recommended  
 1 Evaluated as a poor risk  
 2 Released on bond prior to recommendation  
 3 Refused to participate  
 4 On hold for other agency  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 Nature of offense  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

49 COURT ACTION ON PRETRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDATION

35  
 0 Does not apply--no recommendation  
 1 Released to pretrial Release Project  
 2 Released to Pretrial Services Project  
 3 Not released--Project recommendation not followed

50 IF INITIALLY REJECTED BY BOTH PROJECTS BUT LATER ACCEPTED, INDICATE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Month		Day		Year	
36	37	38	39	40	41

51 ASSIGNED PRETRIAL RELEASE PROJECT NUMBER

\_\_\_\_\_

52 ASSIGNED PRETRIAL SERVICES PROJECT NUMBER

\_\_\_\_\_

53 NAME OF COURT

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

54 DATE OF RELEASE

Month		Day		Year	
42	43	44	45	46	47

55 PRESIDING JUDGE

(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

48	49	50
----	----	----

56 AMOUNT OF BAIL SET BY COURT (in dollars)

51	52	53	54	55
----	----	----	----	----

57 DISPOSITION

56  
 1 Charge dropped or dismissed  
 2 Guilty plea at arraignment  
 3 Held over for preliminary hearing  
 4 Waived to Grand Jury  
 5 Waived to County Attorney  
 6 Prosecution deferred

58 PRETRIAL STATUS

57  
 1 Released on own recognizance  
 2 Released under volunteer supervision  
 3 Released to Pretrial Release Project  
 4 Released to Pretrial Services Project  
 5 Released on bond  
 6 Released to Pretrial Services and bond  
 7 Not released--detained in jail  
 8 Not released--referred to other facility  
 (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  

79	80
----	----

NAME Last First Middle

I. D. NUMBER (Assigned By Evaluation Unit)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

DATE CODED: Month Day Year

CODED BY:

9 10 11

1 COURT DOCKET NUMBER

2 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

3 DATE OF BIRTH

4 DATE OF ARREST

5 ARREST ALLEGATION(S)

6 PRE-TRIAL RELEASE STATUS

7 PROGRAM ASSIGNED TO (specify)

8 TYPES OF ACTIVITIES OR ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT WHILE A PROGRAM CLIENT

9 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED COUNSELLOR-CLIENT CONTACTS WHICH CLIENT FAILED TO KEEP

10 NUMBER OF SCHEDULED OUTSIDE SERVICE CONTACTS WHICH CLIENT FAILED TO KEEP

11 NUMBER OF NEW OUTSIDE JOBS OBTAINED WHILE A CLIENT OF PROGRAM

12 NUMBER OF NEW OUTSIDE JOBS OBTAINED THROUGH CLIENT'S OWN EFFORTS

13 NUMBER OF NEW JOB ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE PROGRAM

14 AMOUNT OF TIME ON LONGEST-HELD JOB WHILE A CLIENT OF PROGRAM (number of weeks)

15 TOTAL TAXABLE INCOME WHILE A PROGRAM CLIENT

16 NUMBER OF INFRACTIONS OF RULES FOR WHICH THE CLIENT WAS DISCIPLINED

17 NUMBER OF TIMES PLACED IN JAIL

18 NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN JAIL

19 HAVE THERE BEEN KNOWN INSTANCES OF ILLEGAL DRUG USE DURING PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT?

20 HAVE THERE BEEN KNOWN INSTANCES OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE DURING PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT?

21 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OBTAINED WHILE A CLIENT OF THIS PROGRAM

22 WERE NEW OFFENSES ALLEGED DURING THE PRETRIAL PERIOD?

23 DATE OF FIRST NEW OFFENSE ALLEGATION

24 MOST SERIOUS NEW OFFENSE ALLEGED

25 NUMBER OF NEW OFFENSES ALLEGED

I. D. NUMBER

26 SERVICES PROVIDED TO CLIENT

KEY:

Type of Service (Specify Service and by Whom Provided)

27 PROGRAM OUTCOME

28 DATE OF TERMINATION IN PROGRAM

29 PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION PREPARED BY (specify)





OF TERMINATION PROGRAM

Month		Day		Year	
22	23	24	25	26	27

OF RELEASE OR TRANSFER

- Found not guilty, dropped or dismissed
- Discharged (full sentence served)
- Discharged (early termination)
- Revocation for technical reasons
- Revocation for new offense allegation
- Interstate transfer (compact)
- Extradition
- Death
- Absconson/Escape
- Parole
- Transfer to jail
- Transfer to other correctional program
- Transfer to medical or psychiatric program
- Transfer to federal authority
- Enlisted in armed forces
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

28	29
----	----

GRAM TRANSFERRED TO: (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

30	31	32
----	----	----

NTY OF RESIDENCE AFTER RELEASE

-99; use county code  
00 = out of state)

33	34
----	----

RITAL STATUS AT TIME OF RELEASE

- Single
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Common-law marriage
- Homosexual alliance
- Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

35
----

MBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS AT TIME OF RELEASE (excluding self)

36
----

MBER OF LEGAL DEPENDENTS NOT REPORTED FINANCIALLY BY CLIENT AT TIME OF RELEASE (principal regular support)

37
----

VIVING ARRANGEMENTS

- Living alone
- Living with spouse (and children)
- Living with child(ren)
- Living with parent(s)
- Living with friend(s)
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

38
----

UBLIC ASSISTANCE AT TIME OF RELEASE

- None
- Self only
- Dependents only
- Self and dependents
- Dependent upon recipient of public assistance

39
----

MPLOYMENT AT TIME OF RELEASE

- Unemployed/Laid off
- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Unemployable due to handicap
- Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

40
----

EEKLY INCOME (in dollars)

41	42	43
----	----	----

36 OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL AT TIME OF RELEASE

- 0 None
- 1 Unskilled
- 2 Semi-skilled
- 3 Skilled (Trades)
- 4 Clerical
- 5 Sales
- 6 Manager
- 7 Proprietor
- 8 Professional
- 9 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

44
----

37 PRIMARY INCOME SOURCE AT TIME OF RELEASE

- 0 None
- 1 Own employment
- 2 Spouse's employment
- 3 Family
- 4 Compensation, benefit or retirement
- 5 Inheritance or investments
- 6 Public assistance
- 7 Other individual
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

45
----

38 STUDENT STATUS AT TIME OF RELEASE

- 0 Not a student
- 1 Full-time student
- 2 Part-time student

46
----

39 DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OBTAINED WHILE A CLIENT OF THIS PROGRAM

- 0 None
- 1 High School
- 2 High School Equivalency (GED)
- 3 Special Trade
- 4 Associate of Arts
- 5 BA/BS
- 6 MA/MS
- 7 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

47
----

40 WHAT IS THIS CLIENT'S ORIENTATION TOWARDS TASKS WHICH HE/SHE BEGINS?

- 1 Almost always follows them through to completion
- 2 Usually follows them through to completion
- 3 Usually does not follow them through to completion
- 4 Almost never follows them through to completion

48
----

41 THE CLIENT'S OVERALL REACTIONS TO THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN:

- 1 Extremely uncooperative
- 2 Somewhat uncooperative
- 3 Neither cooperative nor uncooperative
- 4 Somewhat cooperative
- 5 Extremely cooperative

49
----

42 REGARDLESS OF CASE OUTCOME, THIS CLIENT'S PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT HAS:

- 1 Deteriorated markedly
- 2 Deteriorated somewhat
- 3 Remained unchanged
- 4 Improved somewhat
- 5 Improved markedly

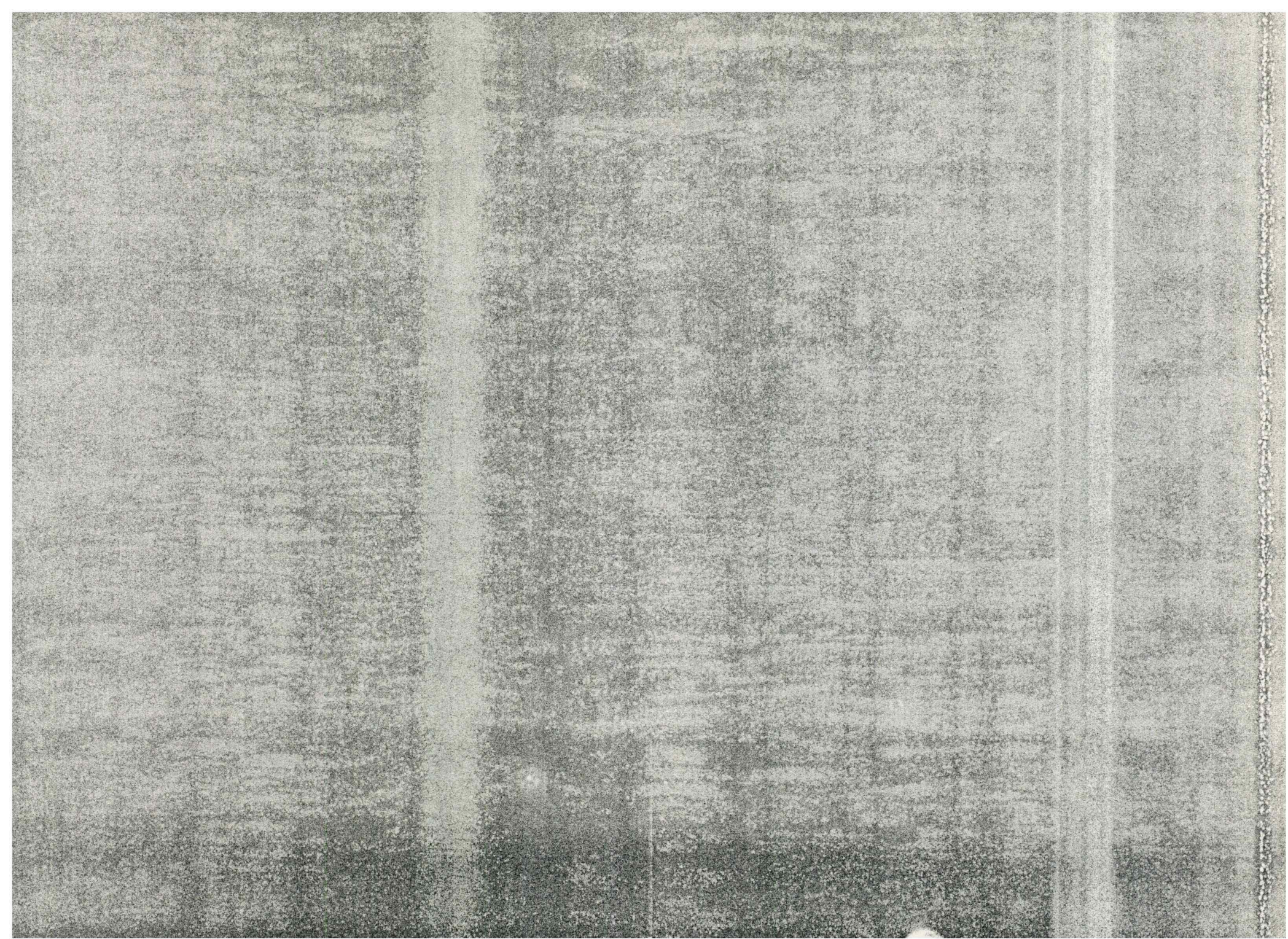
50
----

43 THE MOST NOTICEABLE AREA OF THE CLIENT'S IMPROVEMENT WAS:

- 0 None
- 1 Personal relationships
- 2 Educational achievement
- 3 Employment
- 4 Physical health
- 5 Mental health
- 6 Attitude toward society
- 7 Self-concept
- 8 Uncodable or other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

51
----

C	C
79	80



APPENDIX C  
OFFENSE CODE LIST

APPENDIX D

BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL

EVALUATION STAFF

Ira G. Turpin, Jr.	Associate Director
Daryl R. Fischer	Research Statistician
Darold Powers	Resources & Program Planner III
Paul Carroll	Research Analyst
David P. Knight	Research Analyst
Margaret D. Van Houten	Research Analyst
Richard J. Thomasgard	Research Analyst
Michael J. Tonini	Research Analyst

Division Director - C. Joseph Baker

Department of Social Services Commissioner - Kevin J. Burns

Farm Bureau Building  
8th Floor  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309  
Ph: 515/281-5221



A. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS:  
NON-SEX CRIMES

Felony  
 111 Assault While Masked  
 112 Assault With Intent to Inflict Great Bodily Harm  
 113 Assault With Intent to Murder  
 114 Assault With Intent to Commit Other Felonies  
 115 Kidnapping  
 116 Malicious Threats  
 117 Manslaughter  
 118 Mayhem (Maiming)  
 119 Murder - 1st Degree  
 121 Murder - 2nd Degree  
 122 Robbery With Aggravation  
 123 Robbery Without Aggravation  
 129 Other Non-Sex Felony Offenses Against Persons

Indictable Misdemeanor  
 149 Any Non-Sex Indictable Misdemeanor Offense Against a Person

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

161 Assault  
 162 Assault & Battery (A & B)  
 163 Pointing Gun at Another  
 169 Other Non-Sex Simple Misdemeanor Offenses Against Persons

B. CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS:  
SEX CRIMES

Felony  
 211 Assault With Intent to Rape  
 212 Rape  
 213 Seduction  
 219 Other Sex-Related Felonies

Indictable Misdemeanor  
 249 Any Sex-Related Indictable Misdemeanor

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation  
 269 Any Sex-Related Simple Misdemeanor

C. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH  
PEACE, & SAFETY

Felony  
 311 Carrying Concealed Weapon (CCW)  
 312 Delivery or Possession With Intent to Deliver Schedule I, II, or III Substances  
 313 Drugs, All Other Felonies  
 314 Going Armed With Intent  
 315 Possession of Burglary Tools  
 316 Riotous Conduct - Injury to Persons or Property  
 319 Other Felony Offenses Against Public Health, Peace, & Safety

Indictable Misdemeanor  
 341 Delivery or Possession With Intent to Deliver Schedule IV or V Substances  
 342 Nuisance (Erecting or Maintaining)  
 343 Possession of Controlled Substances  
 344 Record-Keeping Violations by Registered Manufacturers or Distributors  
 345 Selling Beer to Minor  
 346 Vagrancy  
 349 Other Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses Against Public Health, Peace, & Safety

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

361 Consuming Beer on Public Street or Highway  
 362 Disturbing Peace and Quiet (DPQ)  
 363 Illegal Entry Into Tavern  
 364 Illegal Possession of Beer or Liquor  
 365 Intoxication  
 366 Operating Disorderly House  
 367 Resorting to Disorderly House  
 368 Riotous Conduct - Disturbing Others  
 369 Simulated Intoxication  
 371 Unlawful Assembly  
 372 Zoning Offenses (County Zoning Commission)  
 379 Other Simple Misdemeanor Offenses Against Public Health, Peace, & Safety

D. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE  
& AUTHORITY

Felony  
 411 Bribery of Public Officials  
 412 Bribery, Other Felony Offenses  
 413 Compounding a Felony Punishable By Life Imprisonment  
 414 Escape  
 415 Interfering With Administration of Justice  
 416 Parole Violation  
 417 Perjury  
 418 Subornation of Perjury  
 419 Other Felony Offenses Against Public Justice & Authority

Indictable Misdemeanor  
 441 Bribery, Other Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses  
 442 Compounding Any Lesser Felony  
 443 Contempt of Court  
 444 Extortion  
 445 Impersonating an Officer  
 446 Misconduct in Public Office  
 447 Resisting Execution of Due Process  
 449 Other Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses Against Public Justice & Authority

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

461 Desecration of Flag  
 462 False Reports or Alarms  
 463 Resisting Arrest  
 469 Other Simple Misdemeanor Offenses Against Public Justice & Authority

## E. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

Felony  
 511 Abortion  
 512 Adultery  
 513 Bigamy  
 514 Enticing Females Into Prostitution  
 515 Incest  
 516 Keeping House of Ill Fame  
 517 Solicitation For Prostitution  
 518 Other Prostitution Offenses  
 519 Sodomy  
 529 Other Felony Offenses Against Public Morals

Indictable Misdemeanor

521 Cohabitation  
 542 Indecent Exposure  
 543 Keeping Gambling House  
 544 Leasing House Knowingly Used For Ill Fame  
 545 Lewdness  
 546 Presentation of Immoral Plays, Exhibitions, and Entertainment  
 547 Selling Obscene Literature  
 549 Other Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses Against Public Morals

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation  
 561 Gambling (Gaming or Betting)  
 562 Profanity  
 569 Other Simple Misdemeanor Offenses Against Public Morals

F. CRIMES INVOLVING MOTOR  
VEHICLE OFFENSES

Felony  
 611 Operating Motor Vehicle While Under Influence - Subsequent Offenses  
 612 Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent  
 619 Other Felonies Involving Motor Vehicle Offenses

Indictable Misdemeanor  
 621 Failure to Render Assistance to Injured  
 642 Operating Motor Vehicle While Under Influence (1st Offense)  
 649 Other Indictable Misdemeanors Involving Motor Vehicle Offenses

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

661 Drag Racing  
 662 Driving While License Revoked or Suspended  
 663 Failure to Leave Name & Address at Scene of Accident  
 664 Reckless Driving  
 669 Other Simple Misdemeanors Involving Motor Vehicle Offenses

## G. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Felony  
 711 Arson  
 712 Breaking & Entering Offenses (B & E)  
 713 Burglary With Aggravation  
 714 Burglary Without Aggravation  
 715 Embezzlement of Secured Interest In Collateral Over \$20  
 716 Embezzlement, All Other Offenses  
 717 False Drawing and Uttering of Checks Over \$20  
 718 False Pretenses  
 719 Forgery  
 721 Larceny Over \$20  
 722 Larceny in Daytime Over \$20  
 723 Larceny in Nighttime Over \$20  
 724 Larceny of Motor Vehicle  
 725 Larceny From Parking Meter  
 726 Larceny From Person  
 727 Other Larcenies  
 728 Malicious Damage to Buildings  
 729 Other Malicious Mischief  
 731 Receiving & Concealing Stolen Property Over \$20  
 732 Shoplifting Over \$20  
 733 Uttering a Forged Instrument  
 739 Other Felony Offenses Against Property

Indictable Misdemeanor

741 Fraud or Cheat  
 742 Larceny in Daytime Under \$20  
 743 Larceny in Nighttime Under \$20  
 744 Other Larcenies  
 745 Other Malicious Mischief  
 746 Trespass (Criminal); Damage Over \$100  
 749 Other Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses Against Property

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

761 Defrauding an Innkeeper  
 762 Embezzlement of Secured Interest in Collateral Under \$20  
 763 False Drawing and Uttering of Checks Under \$20  
 764 Larceny Under \$20  
 765 Other Larcenies  
 766 Other Malicious Mischief  
 767 Receiving & Concealing Stolen Property Under \$20  
 768 Shoplifting Under \$20  
 769 Trespass (Criminal); Damage Under \$100  
 779 Other Simple Misdemeanor Offenses Against Property

## H. CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Felony  
 811 Abandonment of Child  
 812 Child Stealing  
 813 Lascivious Acts With Child  
 814 Statutory Rape  
 819 Other Felony Offenses Against Children

Indictable Misdemeanor

841 Contributing to Delinquency of Minor  
 849 Other Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses Against Children

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

861 Neglect of Children (Wanton)  
 869 Other Simple Misdemeanor Offenses Against Children

## I. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

Felony  
 911 Conspiracy  
 912 Counterfeiting  
 913 Desertion of Wife  
 919 Other Miscellaneous Felony Offenses

Indictable Misdemeanor

941 Libel  
 949 Other Miscellaneous Indictable Misdemeanor Offenses

Simple Misdemeanor or Local Ordinance Violation

961 Consumer Frauds  
 962 Unlawful Use of Driver's License  
 969 Other Miscellaneous Simple Misdemeanor Offenses

998 Probation Revocation

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